



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Country Programming Framework For Papua New Guinea

2018 to 2022

Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during five years from January 2018 to December 2022.

2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), FAO's focal point of contact in PNG, the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) and the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) who are the main government partners for implementation of the CPF. To help build ownership and to validate the priority outcome areas a national consultation workshop was held with a broad range of stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, private sector representatives and development partners. On-going and planned interventions of other key development partners have also been taken into consideration to enhance harmonisation and ensure that FAO assistance builds on and complements other partner support. The focus areas chosen reflect FAO's comparative advantages and corporate strategic objectives¹ in agriculture, food security, natural resource management and rural development sectors while ensuring synergy with the United Nations' Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

I. Country context and priorities

3. The Vision 2050, the Development Strategic Plan (DSP) 2010-2030, and the Medium-Term Development Plans (currently MTDP2 2016-2017)² provide the national planning framework guiding PNG's development. Vision 2050 sets the overall direction for the country to become a Smart, Wise, Fair, Healthy and Happy Society with a target of being in the top 50 Human Development Index (HDI) rankings by 2050; it recognizes the great potential of the country's natural resources – land, cash crops, forests and fisheries – to improve socio-economic development, underscored by human capital development, improved infrastructure and efficient delivery mechanisms for public goods and services. The DSP 2010-2030 sets out the broad framework, targets, and strategies to achieve the government's Vision. The DSP Goal for Agriculture is: *A world class agriculture sector that is responsive to international and domestic markets for a diverse range of products and provides the best available income and job opportunities.* To achieve this goal key strategies include accessing more land for agriculture, increasing farm productivity, strengthening extension service provision, improving road access and strengthening market supply chains and improving product quality to comply with international standards such as Codex Alimentarius.

4. The DSP goal for fisheries is: *to develop a fisheries sector that is both sustainable and highly profitable for PNG, including the establishment of PNG as a world leader in the supply of tuna.* Sector strategies include enhancing administrative capacity and enforcement of policy, particularly maritime surveillance capacity to address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities, building research extension and marketing capacities, revamping fishing licenses providing greater property rights but with additional development conditions, promote fishing cooperatives to market local catches, pursue aquaculture and other small wild capture fisheries development and promote onshore processing and value adding, particularly for tuna. Recognising the increasing threats from uncontrolled commercial pressures, habitat degradation, population growth and climate change the NFA has prepared the Roadmap for Coastal Fisheries and Marine Aquaculture (RMCFMA) 2016-2026. The goal of the RMCFMA is: *to sustainably develop and manage coastal resources to provide sustenance, income and ecosystem benefits to our communities and the nation at large without endangering food security or the long-term health of the resources.* The RMCFMA is aligned with

¹ SO1- Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; SO2- Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner; SO3- Reduce rural poverty; SO4- Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; SO5- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis

² The MTDP2 is for a two-year period only as government seeks to align the MTDPs with the five-year parliamentary cycle. The forthcoming MTDP3 will cover 2018-2022

FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

5. The DSP Goal for Forestry is: *to build a forestry sector that is sustainable and highly profitable*. In order to capture greater benefits from forests for current and future generations strategies will include, establishing a forest resource inventory to ensure policy decisions are well informed, promote sustainable forest management through reforestation and afforestation programmes, deter felling of virgin forests unless land is developed to provide sustainable jobs and income, pursue downstream processing of forest products such that 80% of PNG timber is processed in-country by 2030, strengthen regulatory and policy frameworks and ensure compliance, enhance the research and extension services of the forest industry so that the industry is profitable and sustainable, to the benefit of current and future generations.

6. In 2014, an addendum to the DSP was launched; the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS). The addendum emphasizes the government's desire to reduce the economy's reliance on non-renewable resource extraction, and encourages the development of environmentally sustainable industries and low-carbon technologies in pursuing a more inclusive economic growth path. It aspires to make PNG a world leader in promotion and establishment of responsible sustainable development. The current MTDP2 revisits and reaffirms the Government's commitment to use the StaRS development paradigm to focus its strategic planning and to ensure that the StaRS principles inform all other development planning.

7. Conservation of the environment is enshrined in Papua New Guinea's Constitution and captured in the fifth pillar of the government's Vision 2050. The DSP 2010-2030 highlights concerns of deforestation and impacts of climate change and promotes specific goals to support a sustainable environment and adapt to the domestic impacts of climate change and contribute to global efforts to abate greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, efforts to conserve natural resources and biodiversity need to become core business of government and community landowners working in partnership, whilst the governance regimes for forestry, fisheries, land and river management and conservation need to be more closely integrated.

8. The PNG National Population Policy 2015-2024 further highlights the critical need to fully realize opportunities for generating income and employment in rural areas from agriculture, fisheries, sustainable forestry, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (REDD+) and land management services. Other key policies relating to environment, biodiversity and resilience include the National Sustainable Land Use Policy 2014, the Policy on Protected Areas 2014 and the National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy 2014.

9. Overall, PNG has an extensive suite of well-developed technically sound national policies; however, the major challenge continues to be in ensuring coordinated coherent implementation of these agreed policies to deliver improved services and investments at both national and sub-national levels. Additionally, lower than anticipated government revenues, due principally to low global commodity prices, threatens to limit the resources that will be available for Government to fund its policy agenda in the short to medium-term. Nevertheless, the Government has shown its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and is taking timely steps to localize the SDGs and their indicators. However, achieving SDGs will require a stronger government partnership with the private sector, an increased role for women in policy decision making and implementation, and improved gender equity in education and employment opportunities.

10. The CPF preparation has also taken account of FAO Member Countries' recommendations from the 33rd Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (ARPC) held in Malaysia in March 2016, which guided FAO to focus its work on a few high priority areas which will result in greater impact. The first priority is on the *One Health agenda*, which integrates animal, plant and environmental health, food safety, nutrition and trade issues in a holistic manner. The second priority, Climate Change, focuses on sustainable production and resilience in the context of climate change and natural disasters. The CPF is aligned with these Asia-Pacific regional priorities and the FAO Regional Priority

Framework for Asia and the Pacific (2010-2019): Towards Food Security in the Region which includes the following five priority areas:

- A) Strengthening food and nutritional security.
- B) Fostering agricultural production and rural development.
- C) Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization.
- D) Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.
- E) Coping with the impact of climate change on food and agriculture.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

11. The CPF 2018-2022 establishes three priority areas with eight mutually reinforcing development outcomes under which FAO supported outputs will be delivered. These are:
- 1. Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management
 - 1.1. *Enhanced capacity to monitor, plan and sustainably manage forests and trees*
 - 1.2. *Sustainable harvesting of wildlife species through improved customary management*
 - 1.3. *Effective measures in place and being implemented that deter and reduce IUU fishing*
 - 2. Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition
 - 2.1. *Development planning and decision making to strengthen resilience in PNG food systems and enhance food and nutrition security is based on sound evidence*
 - 2.2. *Improved planning and delivery of food security support services*
 - 2.3. *Greater gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture to enhance child nutrition and family food security*
 - 3. Sustainable and inclusive economic development and job creation in rural areas
 - 3.1. *Income, employment and food security is increase in the area of the intervention*
 - 3.2. *Strong and efficient agricultural and fisheries value chain enablers established*

Priority Area 1: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management

12. PNG has globally significant natural assets in forestry, fisheries (tuna) and biodiversity. The government has signalled that under the MTDP2, investments will be focused on developing and strategically positioning these assets to act as pillars of equitable and sustainable growth noting that “*their increasing value will help to sustain the strength of the PNG economy going forward through the creation of employment and income, generated from these environmentally significant sectors*”.³

13. PNG Forests cover about 80% of the country's land area and are a vital resource for the local population providing food, fibre, building materials, and also support a variety of ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, water supply, soil stability and fertility. But PNG forests are under serious threats from unsustainable logging, clearing for agriculture and mining; whilst unclear land ownership and boundaries compound the challenges for sustainable management in the agriculture, forest and land-use sectors. PNG has highlighted forestry and land use as key sectors for climate change mitigation action with specific reference made to the need for Measuring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) national scale Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and data quality. Creation of a centralized data management system would also contribute to the development of adaptation strategies for agriculture and the land-use sectors.

14. PNG has taken a global lead in seeking to combat climate change, particularly by proposing measures to realise the carbon abatement opportunity offered by preserving and sustainably managing tropical forests and the Government of PNG through the CCDA and PNGFA have been putting much effort into the country's REDD+ readiness, with support from FAO and other development partners.

³ MTDP2 page 22

15. Therefore, under this CPF FAO support will focus on strengthening capacity to implement forest and land-use monitoring systems and to monitor GHG emissions and track progress in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) across priorities covering the full range of mitigation and adaptation actions in the agriculture, forest and land-use (AFOLU) sectors. Additionally, to strengthen sustainable forest management FAO support may be provided to build capacity in relevant stakeholders to advocate for and implement the essential elements of a sound timber legality assurance system; and where necessary support strengthening of technical capacities for research, policy and legislation review and reformulation. Operational and technical capacity building support may also be provided to facilitate forestry plantation development and to provide guidelines on responsible governance of land tenure to support acquisition and secure land for tree growing and forest plantation development.

16. Hunting of wildlife remains vitally important for many rural communities in PNG who live isolated subsistence lifestyles with minimum access to other sources of protein foods. Wildlife food sources become particularly important in times of food shortages such as during extended periods droughts and frosts associated with El Nino conditions. However, population growth and unsustainable levels of hunting are resulting in increasing scarcity of wildlife which is reducing food security and endangering some species survival. Therefore FAO in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), under the EU funded *intra ACP-Project Sustainable Wildlife Management*, will provide support to promote sustainable harvesting of wildlife species through improved customary management incorporating a shift from harvesting low productivity endangered species to more productive native and domestic species.

13. To support PNG's goal to develop a sustainable and highly profitable fisheries sector FAO will continue to provide technical assistance to the NFA to strengthen capacity to successfully implement FAO instruments for fisheries to limit opportunities for illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) activities. FAO technical support should work together with and compliment any support provided by FFA in this area. Technical support may also be provided to strengthen community-based fisheries management in pilot learning sites for Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) and to address shortcomings in aquaculture and in-land fisheries policy and strategy.

14. The overall outcome sought under priority area 1 is that PNG has enabled capacities, both human and institutional, for the sustainable management and use of fisheries, forestry, land, water, and biodiversity resources to underpin ecosystem services, store carbon, improve climate resilience and ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.

Priority Area 2: Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition

15. The StaRS advocates that PNG chooses a development strategy that recognizes the changing global circumstances that highlights the fragility of the global ecosystems and places additional value on the environment, climate security, food and water security, and it states that "*this approach is smarter even from a pure economic sense*".⁴

16. Across the broad agriculture sector a fundamental challenge to policy and strategy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is the general weakness or complete lack of reliable data; the last agriculture census was conducted in 1964 and implementation of representative national agriculture survey is now a top priority for government. With greater emphasis being placed on evidence-based policy-making and results-based monitoring improving the collection, systematisation and management of data is essential to guide planning to strengthen resilience for food security and nutrition. Currently the systems for collection of agriculture sector and food security data are not in place at the district level and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) lacks the capacity to coordinate and manage data effectively and to feed this to a central data-base within the National Statistics Office.

⁴ MTDP2 page 21

17. FAO support will therefore focus on building the necessary capacity to regularly collect, collate, analyse and communicate (gender disaggregated) agriculture and food security statistics. Assistance will focus on cost effective and manageable measures, using innovative data collection and reporting tools (e.g. ICT solutions such as CAPI and mobile phones) as is appropriate to the PNG country context. Support may also be provided to strengthen capacity to monitor relevant SDG indicator targets in areas where FAO has unique experience and is the leading specialized agency – e.g. prevalence of food insecurity based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Support may also be provided to PNG Food Security Cluster to strengthen coordination among stakeholders and partners and improve dissemination of food security information to improve preparedness and response to disasters and diseases.

18. To improve planning and delivery of food security support services and address weakness in policy implementation, FAO support may be provided to strengthen capacity to better integrated national-level policy action plans with provincial, district and local level development plans and work programs. A particular focus will be directed to identifying, promoting and upgrading inclusive nutrition sensitive food value chains (crops/livestock/fish).

19. Nearly 90 percent of women in PNG are engaged in some way in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. They produce the bulk of the nation's food but often without their contributions being recognised. Also, they face significant challenges in food production and trade. Law-and-order problems including hold-ups, theft and sexual harassment by men mean they cannot always participate freely in marketing which greatly limits women's access to income. Social constraints also place barriers around women's access to scientific and technological information. In many PNG sub-culture (but not all), lack of collateral denies women access to agricultural credit, while culture or traditions accord ownership of land and other resources to men. To enhance the contribution of women in food production and supply and to improve food security and nutrition at the household level, the empowerment constraints facing women in agriculture need to be adequately dealt with.

20. To promote greater gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture to enhance child nutrition and family food security, FAO support will be directed toward strengthening DAL's capacity to fully integrate gender assessments into agriculture and food security planning, and to identify income generating opportunities for women in agriculture. Additionally support may be provided to enhance capacity of rural resource centres to improve access for women to extension services, information and appropriate technology.

Priority Area 3: Sustainable and inclusive economic development and job creation in rural areas

21. With 87 percent of PNG's population located in rural areas, a population growth rate of 3.1 percent and over 50 percent of the population aged below 24 years, sustainably improving the income generating potential of the agriculture (forestry and fisheries) sector will be critical for providing inclusive economic opportunities particularly for the growing population's youthful cohort.

22. Unleashing the potential for growth and job creation in specific agricultural and fisheries value chains will require a comprehensive integrated approach to establish strong and efficient value chain enablers, focussing on support services, infrastructure, policy and the regulatory environment. Therefore under this CPF, with funding through the EU EDF 11 Action to support *Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (STREIT PNG)*, FAO will play a lead role in strategically coordinated a broad range of national and international partners to deliver support for implementation of this Action. The Action will enable 'hard components' [transport infrastructure, energy access] to be connected with 'soft components' [Information and Communication Technology (ICT), financing, training, market access and other value chain support services for commodities] under a conducive business environment in order to stimulate and facilitate rural development activities. The planned support will focus on the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment as well as on youth inclusion into all activities. This will enhance opportunities for

women and youth in entrepreneurship, job creation, training, improved access to ICT and improved rural-urban linkages (and directly support CPF Outcome 2.3).

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

23. The indicative resource estimate for implementing the CPF is US\$111.9 million. The scope of the CPF engagement will require support from the core budget of FAO, Trust Funds and special projects from external donors. FAO’s Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) and other core budget resources are anticipated to provide around US\$ 5 million to be utilised for implementation of small and medium sized projects. Extra-budgetary resources of approximately US\$ 100 million have already been agreed or identified with resource partners. Key resource partnerships include the EU EDF 11 funding for CPF actions in priority area 3, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund with UNDP as the delivery partner, the GEF funded Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project implemented by FAO, the Green Climate Fund GCF project *Implementation of PNGs National REDD+ Investment Plan* with UNDP as the Accredited Entity; and the EU funded intra-ACP Project *Sustainable Wildlife Management*.

24. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Papua New Guinea and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Papua New Guinea and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

25. In field monitoring of the agreed activities will be carried out by the national government supported by the FAO Country Office in PNG and regular field missions of FAO technical officers. FAO, jointly with government will prepare annual progress reports on implementation, which will be discussed in an annual CPF Implementation Review Meeting and feed into the FAO Country Annual Report and UNDAF annual reporting. Following the annual review the CPF document may be adjusted as necessary to keep it focused and relevant to the needs of the country. Monitoring activities will be harmonised and synchronised as much as is possible with the UNDAF monitoring and review process.

26. Major changes in country circumstances [or context] can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

On behalf of: ⁵			
The Government of [country] [Name of counterpart institution/s]		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

⁵ The CPF is to be signed by the relevant government counterpart institution/s and the FAOR. Alternatively, in some country cases, the acknowledgement of Government endorsement noted in the text will suffice.

Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for [2018] to [2022]

Government priority 1: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced capacity to monitor, plan and sustainably manage forests and trees

Related UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, strengthened climate & disaster resilience

Regional Priority: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁶	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1.1: PNGFA have strengthened capacity on monitoring forest across the country <i>Corporate outputs 2.1.2; 2.4.2; 2.4.3]</i>	<i>National Forest Inventory is completed and reports produced by 2019; Remote sensing base and national forest assessment conducted and a report with updated forest information is published by 2019</i>	3,000,000	800,000	2,200,000			PNGFA; CCDA; UNITECH; BRC (GCF)
Output 1.1.2: PNG has enhanced capacity to monitor GHG emissions and report the progress of NDC implementation in the AFOLU sector <i>[Corporate outputs: 2.4.2; 2.4.3]</i>	<i>PNG submits the first Biannual Update Report (BUR) with information of AFOLU sector in 2018 and will continue submitting BUR to UNFCCC biannually</i>	870,000	870,000				CCDA; PNGFA; DAL (GEF – CBIT)
Output 1.1.3: PNG's forest stakeholders have capacity to advocate for and implement a sound timber legality assurance system <i>[Corporate outputs: 2.3.3]</i>	<i>Sound timber legality system in place and being implemented by 2022?</i>	7,000,000		7,000,000			PNGFA (GCF)
Output 1.1.4: PNG forest stakeholders have technical and institutional capacity enabling them to apply tools and instruments for responsible governance of tenure of land to facilitate acquisition and security of land for tree growing and forest plantation development <i>[Corporate outputs: 2.3.3]</i>	<i>Promotion by 2021 of a PNG agenda inspired by the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests</i>	250,000				250,000	PNGFA; DAL; DLPP

⁶ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Output 1.1.5: Enhanced operational and technical capacity and resource and investment mobilisation for plantation forestry <i>[Corporate outputs:]</i>		300,000				300,000	PNGFA; Forest Produce DA
Output 1.1.6: Research and technical capacities within PNG Forest Research Institute (FRI) strengthened <i>[Corporate outputs:]</i>	<i>Existing FRI data compiled, analysed and made available for publication, distribution and communication by 2020</i>	100,000				100,000	FRI; PNGFA; UNITECH; ACIAR
Outcome 1.2: Sustainable harvesting of wildlife species through improved customary management Related UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, strengthened climate & disaster resilience Regional Priority: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization							
Output 1.2.1: Ecologically sustainable, culturally acceptable, and economically viable approaches are developed for increasing the production of alternative sources of animal protein that balance demand and shift consumption away from wild life <i>[Corporate outputs:] 2.3.2; 3.1.2</i>							WCS; CEPA; PNGFA; DAL; (EU)
Output 1.2.3 <i>[Corporate outputs:]</i>							
Outcome 1.3: Effective measures in place and being implemented that deter and reduce IUU Fishing Related UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, strengthened climate & disaster resilience Regional Priority: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization							
Output 1.3.1: Necessary capacity built to successfully implement FAO instruments for fisheries to minimize opportunities for IUU fishing <i>[Corporate outputs: 2.3.3]</i>	<i>Number of processes and partnerships supported by FAO to facilitate implementation of the international (including regional) instruments and mechanisms that foster sustainable fisheries production and natural resource management by 2022</i>	200,000				200,000	NFA; FFA
Output 1.3.2: FAO technical backstopping support provided to strengthen community-based fisheries management in pilot learning sites for Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) <i>[Corporate outputs: 2.1.1; 2.1.2]</i>	<i>Number of FAO-supported initiatives by 2022 that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable coastal fisheries management</i>	100,000				100,000	NFA; Provincial Fisheries; NGOs
Output 1.3.3: FAO technical assistance provided to review and	<i>FAO support provided to design and implement policies and</i>	100,000				100,000	NFA

address shortcomings in aquaculture and in-land fisheries policy and strategy [Corporate outputs: 4.1.4]	regulatory frameworks for animal (fisheries) health and food safety and quality						
Total resource requirements for a priority area 1		11,920,000	1,670,000	9,200,000		1,050,000	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: <Provide a high level assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures, and any additional information deemed relevant not included in the narrative > Due to poor understanding of cause and effect in relation to unsustainable practices and environmental degradation, there is a risk of continued community resistance to change, or in taking greater responsibility for securing sustainable livelihoods. This risk would manifest through continued negative exploitation of natural resources for short-term economic gain over long-term sustainability. Mitigating measures include using participatory approaches to build knowledge and awareness from community level upwards and to ensure that benefits from ecosystem services (e.g. carbon credits) are equitable shared.</p>							

Government priority 2: Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition

Outcome 2.1: Development planning and decision making to strengthen resilience in PNG food systems and enhance food and nutrition security, is based on sound evidence

Related UNDAF Outcome: Inclusive human development and equitable services

Regional Priority: Strengthening food and nutritional security

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁷	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.1.1: Enhanced capacity to regularly collect, collate, analyse and communicate (gender disaggregated) agriculture and food statistics [2.4.3]	<i>Number of relevant data/information products that were produced by stakeholders with capacity development support from FAO</i>	300,000				300,000	DAL; NSO
Output 2.1.2: Enhanced coordination among stakeholders and partners and improved dissemination of food security information with improved preparedness and response to disasters and diseases [Corporate outputs: 5.1.2]	<i>An active and effective coordination mechanism/ partnership for resilience programming is in place and comprises development and humanitarian partners</i>	300,000				300,000	DAL; NDC; WFP

⁷ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Outcome 2.2: Improved planning and delivery of food security support services							
Related UNDAF Outcome:							
Regional Priority: Strengthening food and nutritional security							
Output 2.2.1: Enhanced capacity to better integrate national-level policy action plans with provincial, district and local-level development plans and work programs <i>[Corporate outputs: 1.2.1]</i>	<i>Number of provincial/district food security action planning processes aligned to national food security policy framework supported by FAO by 2021</i>	200,000				200,000	DAL; PDAL; Provincial, District & Local Level Administrations
Output 2.2.2: Inclusive nutrition sensitive food value chains identified, promoted and upgraded <i>[Corporate outputs 4.2.3]</i>	<i>Number of inclusive nutrition sensitive value chains identified and promoted with FAO support by 2022</i>	300,000				300,000	DAL; DOH; NARI; WIA
Outcome 2.3: Greater gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture to enhance child nutrition and family food security							
Related UNDAF Outcome:							
Regional Priority: Strengthening food and nutritional security							
Output 2.3.1: DAL's capacity strengthened to fully integrate gender assessments into agriculture and food sector planning, and to identify income generating opportunities for women in agriculture <i>[Corporate outputs: 3.1.5; 3.2.1]</i>	<i>By 2022 policy advice provided, or policy dialogue has taken place with FAO support, on sustainable, gender equitable rural development policies and in food sector planning</i>	200,000				200,000	DAL WIADU; (Aust. DFAT?)
Output 2.3.2: Rural resource centres have greater capacity to improve access for women to extension services, information, and appropriate technology <i>[Corporate outputs: 3.1.3; 3.1.4]</i>	<i>By 2021 support has been provided for the development and implementation of pro-poor, gender-sensitive knowledge, science and technologies for increased availability of food and better access to markets</i>	200,000				200,000	DAL; NARI
Total resource requirements for a priority area 2		1,500,000				1,500,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: <Provide a high level assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures, and any additional information deemed relevant not included in the narrative > Lack of strong political commitment to address food security and nutrition problems - Mitigating measures include advocating for food security and nutrition priorities to be included in the national development framework including the MTDP3 and ensuring the new National Food Security Policy and Action Plan are endorsed by Government NEC. Weak institutional capacities and unclear coordination mechanisms at different levels in Government – Mitigating measures include ensuring proposed coordination mechanisms are functional and roles and responsibilities clearly established; engage in a partnership building process; maintain effective M&E and communication processes and acknowledge contribution of all agencies and individuals where appropriate. Lack of buy-in by private sector stakeholders who are the main drivers of development in the food sector – Mitigating measures include ensure good private sector representation is included and fully involved in planning and coordination mechanisms and identify private sector champions for food security and nutrition							

Government priority 3: Sustainable and inclusive economic development and job creation in rural areas

Outcome 3.1: Income, employment and food security is increased in the area of intervention Related UNDAF Outcome: Inclusive and sustainable growth Regional Priority: Fostering agricultural production and rural development							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁸	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.1.1: <i>The Cocoa value chain in the Sepik is sustainably established and provides inclusive profitable enterprise opportunities for value chain stakeholders</i> <i>[Corporate outputs: 4.2.1; 4.2.3]</i>		9,000,000	9,000,000				
Output 3.1.2: <i>The Vanilla value chain in the Sepik is sustainably established and provides inclusive profitable opportunities for value chain stakeholders</i> <i>[Corporate outputs: 4.2.1; 4.2.3]</i>		7,000,000	7,000,000				
Output 3.1.3: <i>Coastal fisheries provides good economic opportunities and contributes sustainably to food security for the rural population in the Sepik area</i> <i>[Corporate outputs: 4.2.1; 4.2.3]</i>		9,000,000	9,000,000				

⁸ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Outcome 3.2: Strong and efficient value chain enablers established

Related UNDAF Outcome: Inclusive and sustainable growth

Regional Priority: Fostering agricultural production and rural development

<p>3.2.1: A strengthened business, policy and regulatory environment conducive for MSMEs involved in sustainable rural industries [Corporate outputs: 4.1.4]</p>		6,000,000	6,000,000				
<p>3.2.2: Strengthened and efficient value chain support services for non-extractive industries [Corporate outputs: 3.1.3; 3.1.4; 3.1.5; 4.1.3 ; 4.2.1; 4.2.3; 4.3.1; 4.3.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2]</p>		44,000,000	44,000,000				
<p>3.2.3: Rural entrepreneurs in targeted areas can rely on renewable energy systems [Corporate outputs: 3.1.4;]</p>		12,500,000	12,500,000				
<p>3.2.4: Smallholders and coastal fishermen/women benefit from improved transport infrastructure [Corporate outputs: 3.1.4;]</p>		12,500,000	12,500,000				
Total resource requirements for a priority area 3		100,000,000	100,000,000				

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: <Provide a high level assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures, and any additional information deemed relevant not included in the narrative > There is a lack of political will to implement legislation and regulations – Mitigating measures include ensuring that political-level are fully aware and supporting enhanced policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks. Subsistence producers are not responsive and therefore do not transition to market-oriented operations – Mitigating measures include fully engaging with communities to better target potential entrepreneurs. In addition, through this intervention there will be improved infrastructure for rural-urban connectivity

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The UN in PNG has implemented programmes in accordance with the Delivering as One reform initiative for 10 years. It has a well-adapted management structures in place, which delineate oversight, roles and responsibilities, as well as mechanisms for the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). FAO plays an active role in the UN Country Team and is member of the Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) and relevant task teams. FAO participated fully in the review, consultation and formulation processes for developing the UNDAF 2018-2022.

The UNDAF 2018-2022 for Papua New Guinea outlines the partnership between the United Nations (UN) and the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) in support of the 2030 Agenda, and is rooted in national development priorities. The resulting support of the UN will be focused in the following four Outcome areas:

1. People - Inclusive Human Development & Equitable Services
2. Prosperity - Inclusive & Sustainable Growth
3. Planet - Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Biodiversity Conservation, Strengthened Climate & Disaster Resilience
4. Peace - Promoting Inclusive, Governance, Justice & Peace

The CPF 2018-2022 timeframe aligns with the UNDAF and it will contribute directly to delivery of UNDAF Outcome areas 2 and 3. More specifically to Sub-outcomes: (2.3) *By 2022, Papua New Guineans participate in formal and informal income generation and have increased capacity to contribute to inclusive national growth;* (3.1) *By 2022, PNG has strengthened legislative and policy frameworks with institutional support for natural resources management including climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction;* (3.2) *By 2022, PNG has enhanced capacity to address climate and disaster risks, deliver clean and affordable energy, improve management and conservation of forests and marine ecosystems;* and (3.3) *By 2022, people, particularly marginalized and vulnerable, are empowered to manage climatic risks, develop community resilience and generate development opportunities from protection of land, forests and marine resources.*

The UN entities party to the present UNDAF 2018-2022 include the below Resident and Non-Resident Agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Habitat (UN Habitat), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women), World Health Organization (WHO).

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country*	Papua New Guinea (PNG)				
CPF implementation cycle *	Start: Year 2018 Month: January		End: Year 2022 Month: December		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline*	Start: Year 2018 Month February (as relevant)		End: Year 2019 Month January (as relevant)		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1: Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management					
Output 1.1.4: PNG forest stakeholders have technical and institutional capacity enabling them to apply tools and instruments for responsible governance of tenure of land to facilitate acquisition and security of land for tree growing and forest plantation development				500,000	PNGFA; DLPP
Output 1.1.6: Research and technical capacities within PNG Forest Research Institute (FRI) strengthened	TCPF	TCPF		300,000	FRI; PNGFA
Output 1.3.6: Necessary capacity built to successfully implement FAO instruments for fisheries to minimize opportunities for IUU fishing				500,000	NFA
Country Priority 2: Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition					
Output 2.2: Enhanced capacity to better integrate national-level policy action plans with provincial, district and local-level development plans and work programs	TCP	TCP		600,000	DAL; PDAL; District and Local-level Administrations
[...]					
Country Priority 3: <Insert statement >					
Output 3.1: <Insert statement >					
Output 3.2: <Insert statement >					
[...]					

* compulsory fields