Development Challenges in PNG: insight through Statistics

Manoj K. Pandey, PhD ANU Crawford School Development Policy Centre & UPNG SBPP Division of Economics





Australian National University

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Key Development Challenges

- High incidence of Poverty
- High rates of mortality
- ≻Poor health
- Low educational attainment
- ≻Low on HDI
- >And many more???

Tackling those challenges must be priority But Do we know enough?



Availability and accessibility of recent, quality, data is a development indicator

Absence or deficit of data poses a development challenges (Objective)





Motivation

SDG 17 includes data, monitoring and accountability as a secondary goals. In particular, indicator 17.18 reads

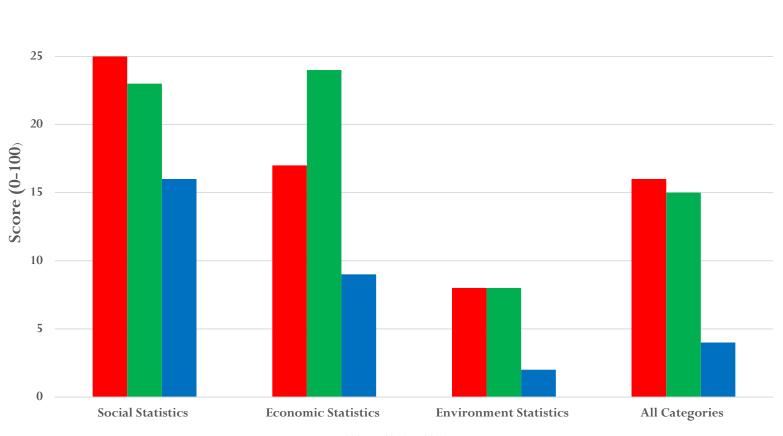
"By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts"

Strategy

- 1. PNG's statistical capacity assessment
- 2. General data issues
- Identification and assessment of SDG data sources
- 4. Policy Recommendations

Coverage has dropped since 2015

Statistics Coverage Index



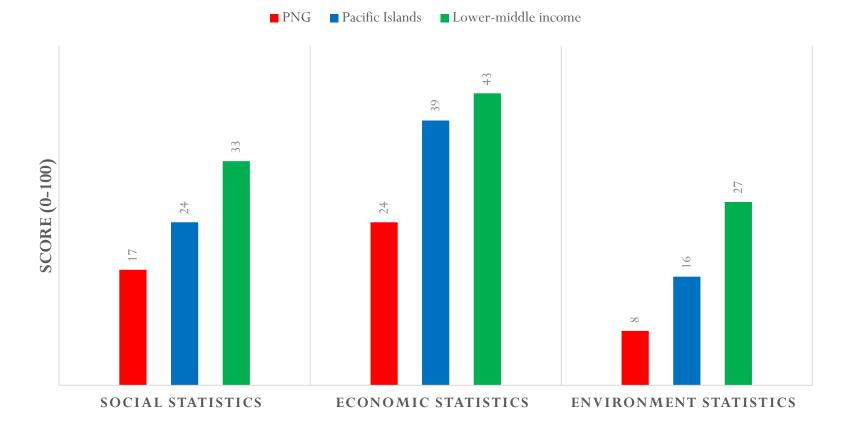
2015 **2**016 **2**017

Source: Open Data Watch

30

Worst regional performer in Open Data

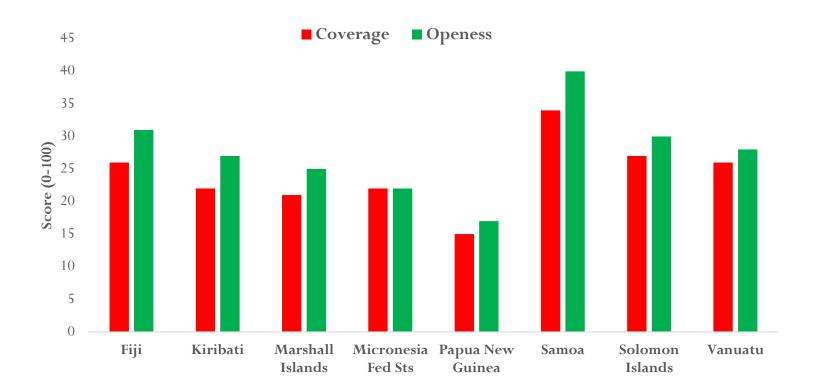
Open Data Score (2017) by Statistics Type



Source: Open Data Watch

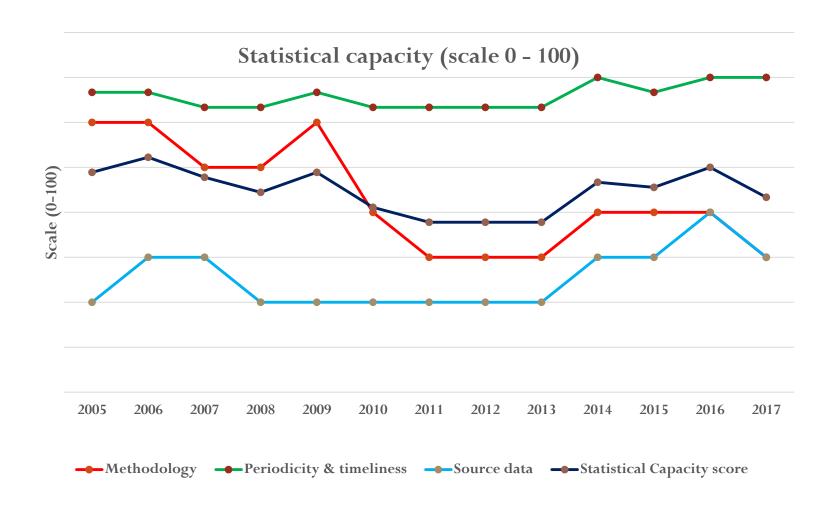
Worst regional performer in coverage & openness

Regional Coverage and Openness Scores (2017)



Source: Open Data Watch

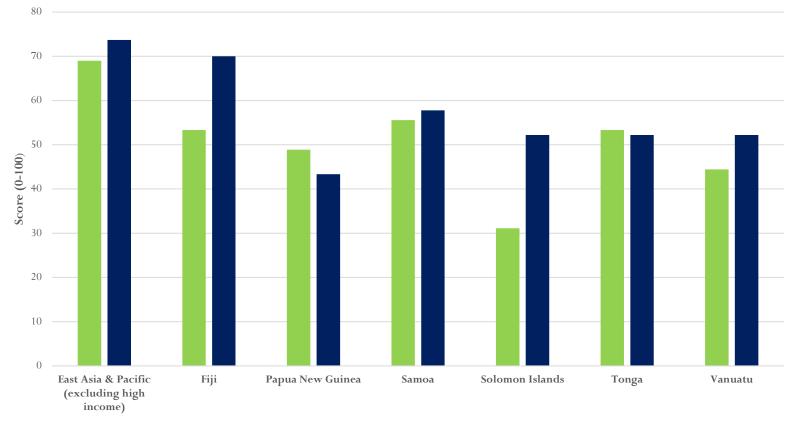
Statistical capacity has not improved



Source: World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicators

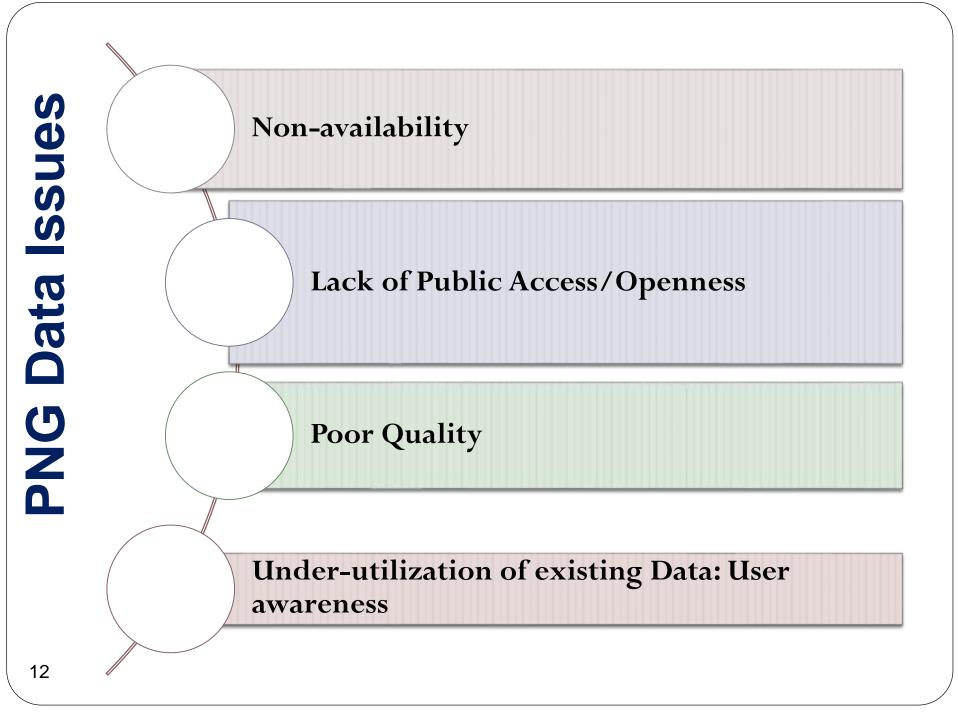
Region is performing better in Overall Statistical capacity

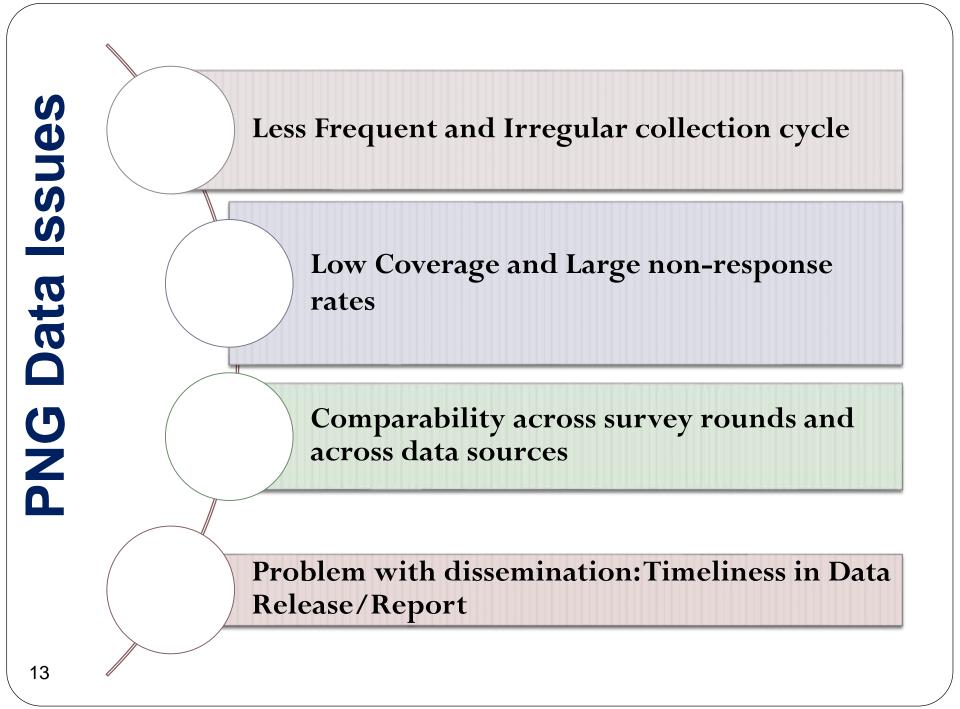


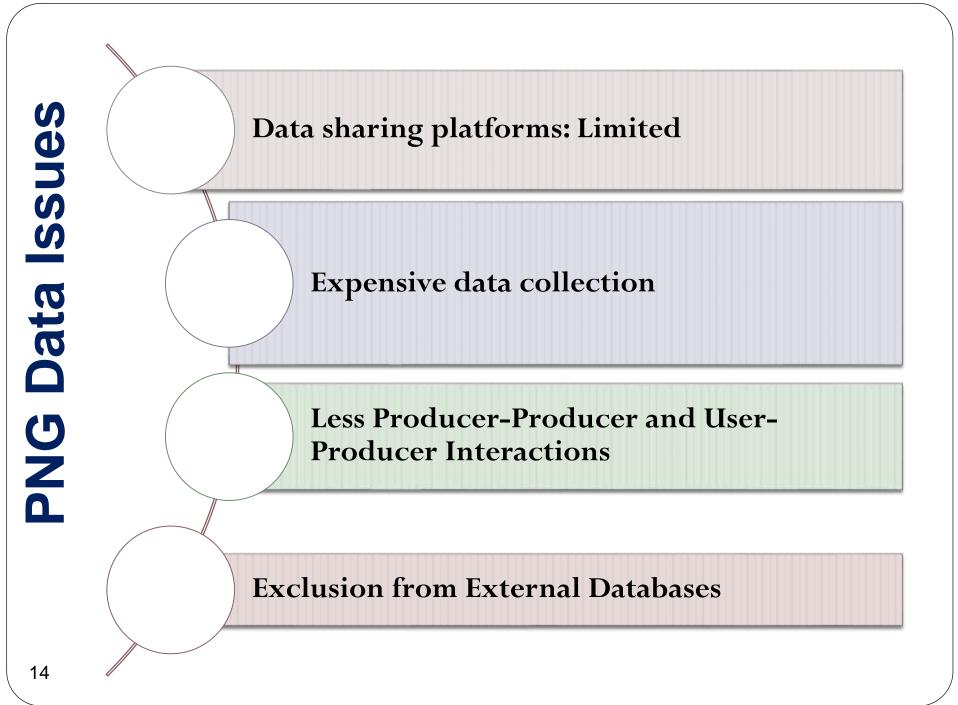


2005 2017

Source: World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicators







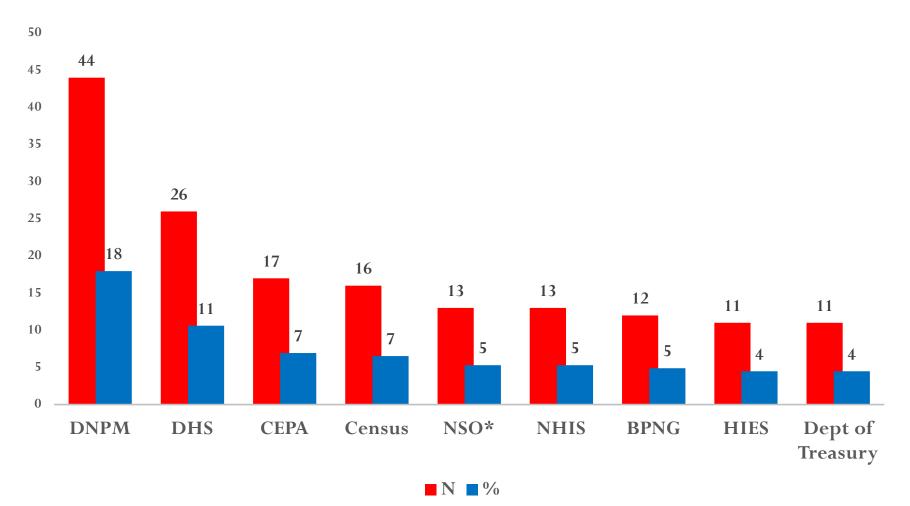
Identification of SDGs Sources

Key SDGs Data Sources

Key Sources	Goals
DNPM	All except 13, 14
DHS	1-7, 11,16
Conservation and Environment Protection	
Authority (CEPA)	1214
Census	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11
NSO*	2, 9, 16, 17
NHIS	3
BPNG	8, 9, 10, 16, 17
HIES	1, 2, 8, 10,
Dept. of Treasury	1, 5, 16, 17
Department of Health	3, 16
Police	3, 16
DOE Secure as Arathere's colorelations from UNEPA (2017) on A	4,13

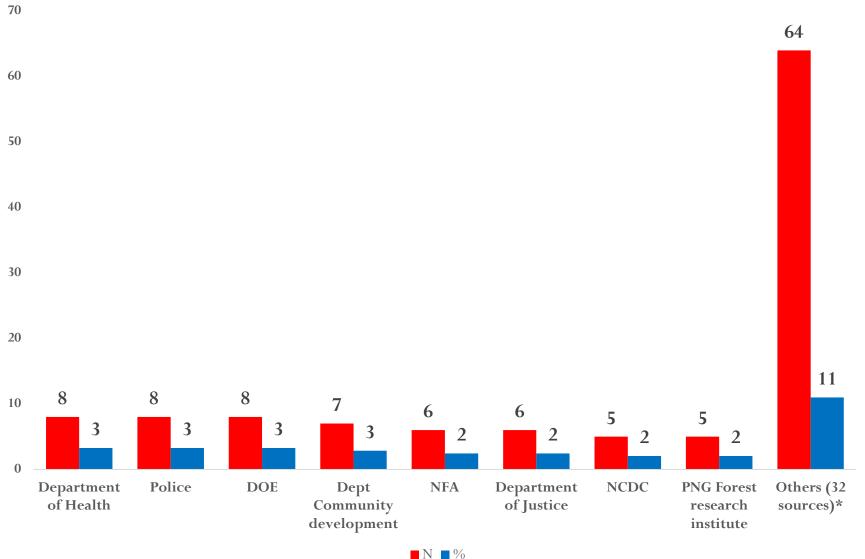
Source: Author's calculations from UNFPA (2017) and other publications

2/3rd of the SDGs indicators come from 9 sources



Source: Author's calculations based on UNFPA (2017) and other publications

Rest 1/3rd come from over 40 sources



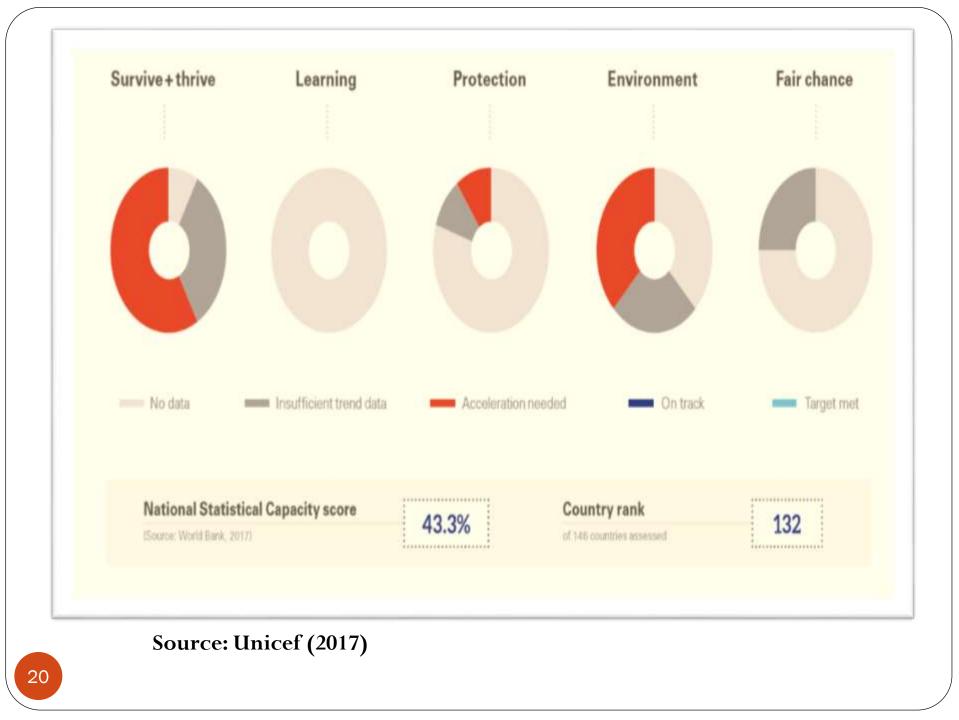
Source: Author's calculations based on UNFPA (2017) and other publications

Current status: coverage

➤Sachs et al. (2017) reported that PNG lacks 22% of the 83 indicators used in the global version of the SDG Index

➢Nearly 50% of the 245 global indicators are either missing or over 5 year older or insufficient to cover SDGs

Very poor performance at the disaggregated level



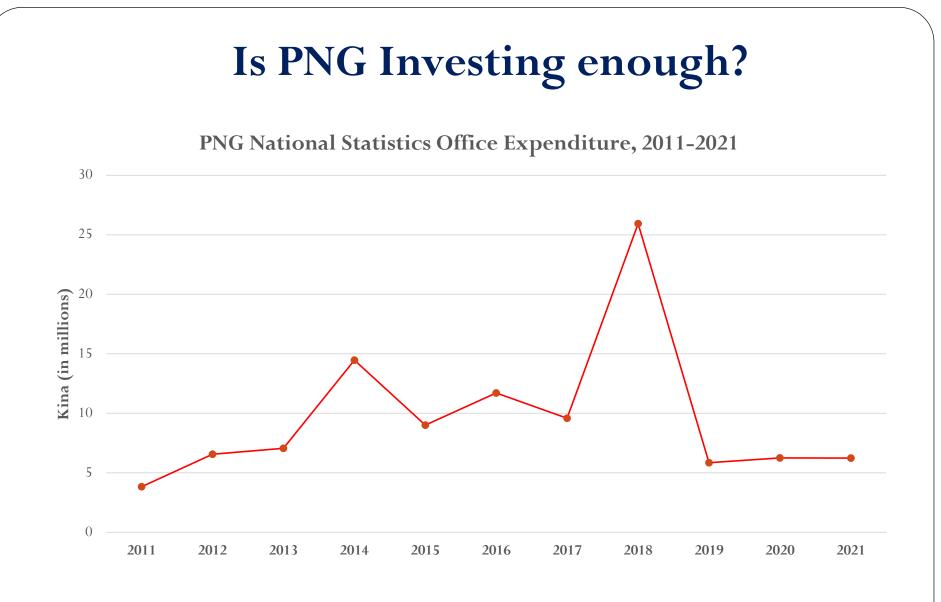
Current status: collection

Localisation of SDGs indicators are done (UNFPA(2017))

- ➤DHS (2016) that covers 26 indicators (11%) across 9 SDGs was supposed to be completed in early 2017. Not completed yet.
- ➢HIES (2019/20) is progressing but timely completion is doubtful.

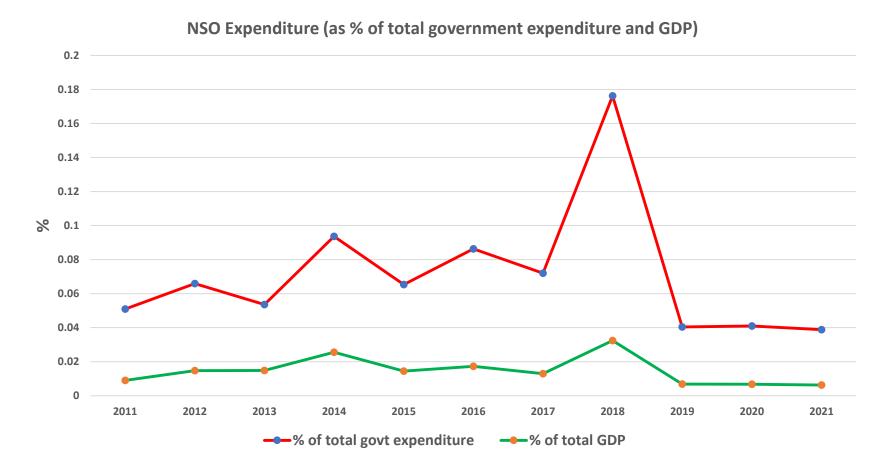
≻Census (2021)

DNPM, BPNG and other departments are still not integrated on SDGs



Source: PNG National Budget (2012-2018)

Heavy reliance upon aid partners



Source: PNG National Budget (2012-2018)

Policy recommendations

- ▶2020 is not far and PNG's statistical capacity is limited
- Focus on fewer SDGs
- Work on major data sources and priority to timely completion of regular surveys
- ➢ More investment in data, monitoring and collection is needed and international aid is crucial
- Timely completion of regular surveys and administrative data is the key
- >Better data, Better development, Better life

Thank you!