

# StaRS

National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development



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# History of development Plans

- Eight Aims ( Eight Point Plan)
- Papua New Guinea Improvement Plan: 1972-1973
- National Development Strategy (NDS): 1975-1985
- National Public Expenditure Plan (NPEP)
- National Development Plan (NDP)
- Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) and the Medium Term Development Programme (MTDP): 1986-1990.
- Public Investment Programme (PIP)
- Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS): 1997-2002
- MTDS and PIP
- Kumul 2020
- Skate Government “People First” 1997-2000
- Structural Reform Programme: 2000
- Vision 2050
- Development Strategic Plan 2010- 2030
- MTDP 1 2010- 2015
- National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)
- Medium Term Development Plan 2: 2016- 2017 (MTDP2)

# Government Intervention in the review of the current development Plans

- Alotau Accord directed the review of DSP 2030 and MTDP 2010-2015.
- NEC Decision No.347/2013
- Aligning new plans with Constitution.
- Adoption of Sustainable Development framework
- Truly Strategic.



# Guiding questions

- Are we pursuing development plans that are truly strategic in the long term?
- How can we improve on our development performance to position & deliver broad based socio-economic improvements to the lives of our people?
- What are our guiding principles and are we being true to them? (Constitution).
- Given our natural environmental and cultural assets how can we build a modern economy that sustains us, provides solutions to the world and is responsible?



# Characteristics of current plans

- Generic & expenditure centric
- Based on neo classical economics philosophy.
- Heavily reliant on maximizing economic growth based on extractive industries and primary resource exportation.
- Not strategic- no comparative advantage architecture



## Vision 2050

- To be in the top 50 countries in the world in terms of the Human Development Index by 2050.

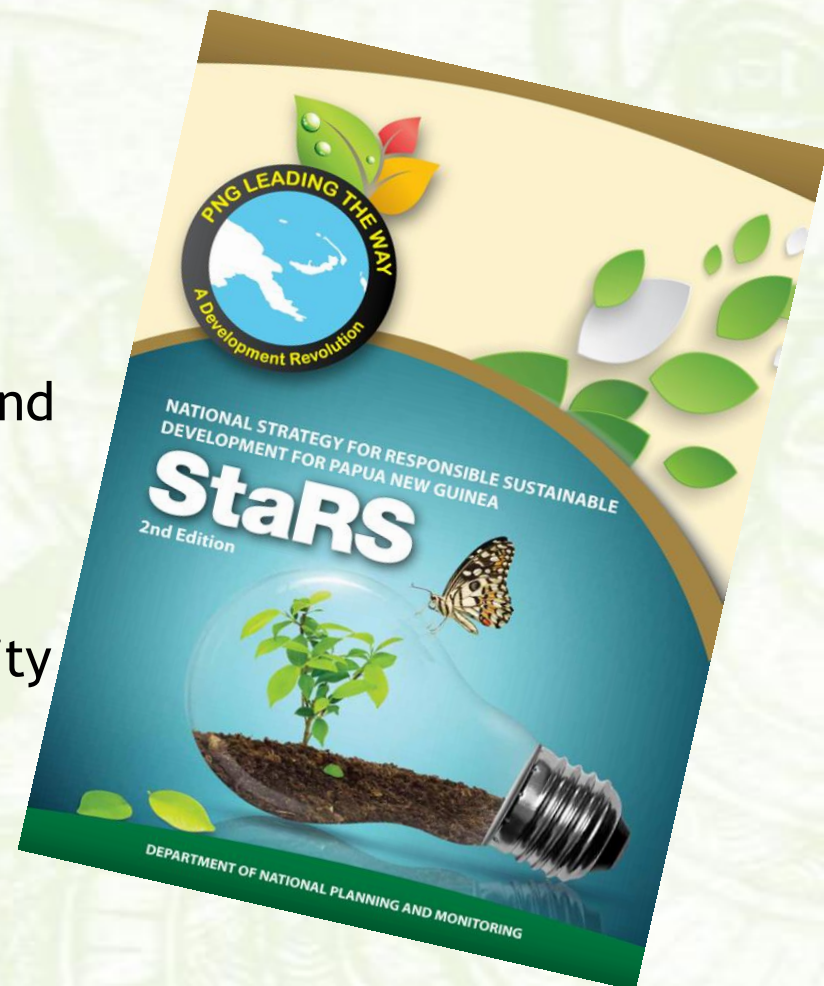
## National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)

- To be a world leader in Responsible, Sustainable Development.



# StaRS Objectives: development strategies directed at achieving sustainability in the three spheres.

- **Economic:** In economic sustainability terms the call is for growth to achieve steady state economy.
- **Ecological:** control the main drivers of environmental degradation, overpopulation, and overconsumption and excessive depletion of our natural resources.
- **Social:** greater focus on improving quality of life, greater commitment to social cohesion and social capital and commitment to Lisborne Principles of Sustainable Governance.



# StaRS

- Builds on gains made by Vision 2050 & DSP 2030 & introduces a new responsible development paradigm.
- Prescribes a new development road map that is human development centric, and strategically positions PNGs future in the changing world.
- Aimed at building a new economy on the strength of unique strategic assets & managed population growth.






# Priority Areas to Grow the Economy

- Small and Medium Enterprises.
- Strategic Assets:
  - Forestry & biodiversity,
  - Fisheries & tuna,
  - Agriculture and livestock,
  - Water resources,
  - Clean renewable energy,
  - Minerals and petroleum resources, and
  - Cultural and eco-tourism.







# Competitive strength in a changing world




Major river systems



800 tribes & languages




Third largest Rainforest  
in the world



Low population



15% of world tuna



7% of world biodiversity



Mineral and  
Petroleum  
resources

# National Planning Framework

Cascading relationships of development plans

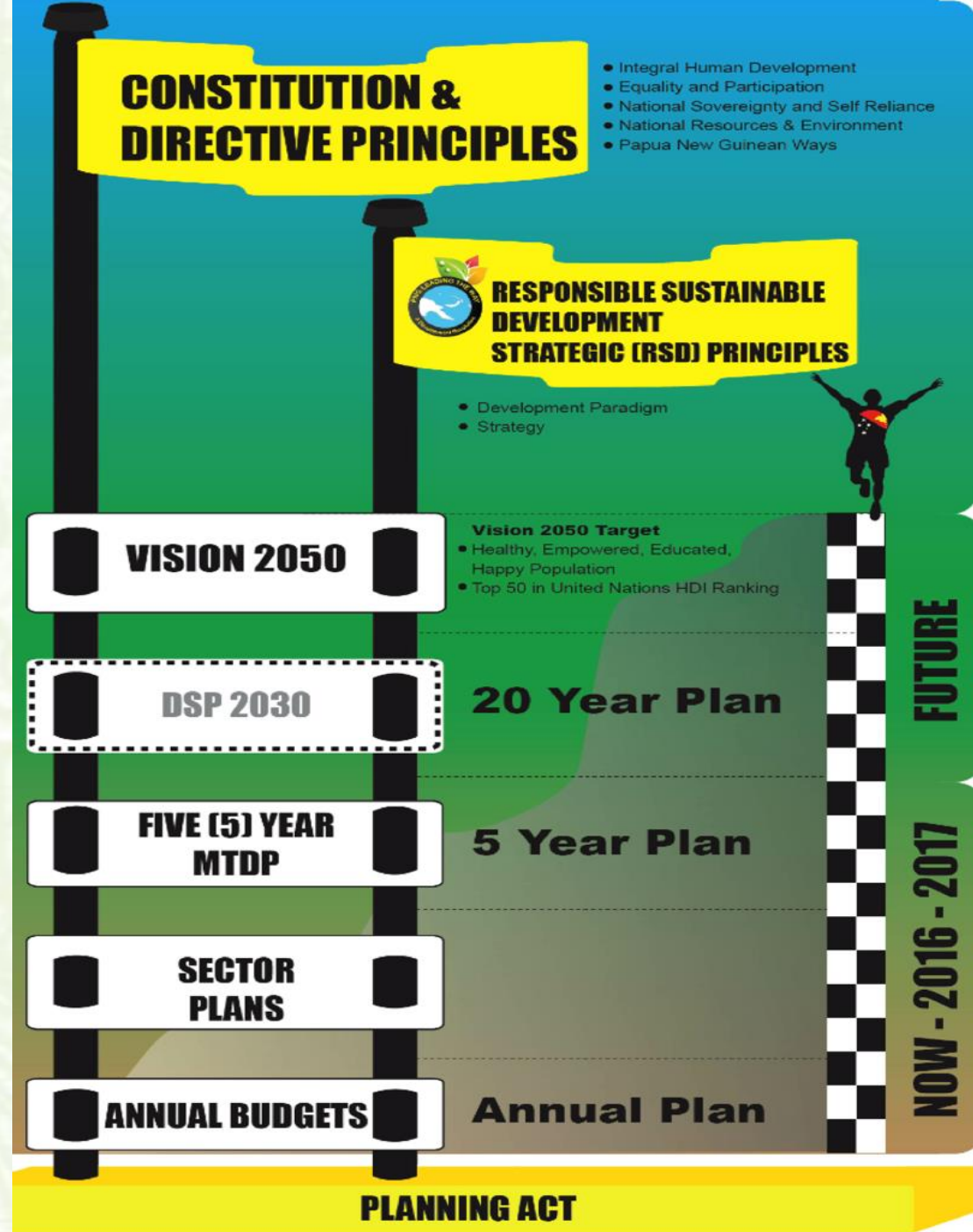


Diagram 4A: The Planning Framework

# Current Challenges to Sustainable Development

- Environmental Kuznet curve rationale in development policy.
- Influence on development policy by neoclassical economics driven Foreign Direct Investment.
- Predomination of neoclassical economics austerity policies.
- Lack of political will by politicians
- Sustainability Illiteracy .
- Lack of human resource/know how.



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# Summary

- StaRS is a call for personal and national change.
- Change and progress based on enduring principles that are self evident.
- Building today and tomorrow with an intergenerational perspective.
- Strategically Building a responsible economy based on strategic assets
- ( strengths)- fable: goose and golden egg.
- Development ( humans footprint should not exceed the environments production capacity.
- Living by the social values of sustainability, efficiency, sufficiency, equity and equality, beauty and community.

