

Basic Policy of Assistance	Achievement of "high quality growth" and improvement of the living standard of Papua New Guinea by strengthening socio-economic foundation
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Priority Area 1	Strengthening the Foundation for Economic Growth
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<p>[Background and current situation] In Papua New Guinea (hereinafter referred to as "PNG"), there are many islands and mountainous areas, and in addition to underdeveloped transportation and communication infrastructure, basic infrastructures (such as electricity, energy, and water) are inadequate. Furthermore, a lack of access to social services hindered due to traditional inter-tribal conflicts in rural areas and deterioration of security risk caused by demand-supply gaps in labor market in urban areas inhibits income growth. Particularly, underdeveloped transportation infrastructure results in high transportation costs for goods, contributing to rising prices. Additionally, existing infrastructures are not adequately maintained, making it vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. Therefore, there is a need to improve infrastructure that supports the livelihoods of the population and various industries within the country, enhance that capacity for maintenance and management, and restore the security situation.</p>	<p>[Strategy] Through the development and maintenance of essential infrastructure for livelihoods and economic activities, such as transportation (bridges, roads, ports, airports) and power and energy (including renewable energy, power plants, and transmission/distribution networks), Japan will promote sustainable economic growth of Papua New Guinea. Furthermore, efforts to coordinate aid have been advancing, and through information exchange and sharing with other donors, Japan aims to achieve more efficient and effective infrastructure development. In addition, Japan will support the restoration of the security situation through assistance to the country's police force, as well as promote land registration and provide support for strengthening governance by the government.</p>
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Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
Development Issue 1-1 Development and Maintenance of the Socio-Economic Infrastructure	Ramu Transmission System Reinforcement Project	LA	■■■■■						83.40	7,9	
	Nadzab Airport Redevelopment Project	LA	■■■■■						269.42	9, 11	
	Preparatory Survey for Tokua Airport Redevelopment Project (Complementary)	PS		■■■■■							9, 11
	Preparatory Survey for The Project for Landslide Risk Reduction on the Kokopo-Rabaul Coastal Trunk Road	PS		■■■■■							9, 11
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						3.00	9	Road
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						10.00	16	Maritime Safety
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						10.00	9	Power
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						4.00	9	Road
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						5.10	7,9	Power
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						3.00	9	Airport and Road
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						4.00	9	Bridge
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						1.86	16	Maritime Safety
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						5.00	16	Security
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■■■■■						7.00	14	Fishries
	Solar Power Project in Bougainville	ML	■■■■■						6.19	7,9	UNDP
	The Project for Capacity Development of Department of Transport in Port Policy and Administration Phase 2	TCP	■■■■■						2.53	9	
	The Project for Public Investment Management	TCP	■■■■■								8
	Project for Enhancement of National Land Use Information Management System towards Sustainable Land Use Management	TCP		■■■■■							9
	Electoral Commission Capacity Development (Voter and Civic Education)	EXP	■■■■■								16
	JICA Development Advisor	EXP	■■■■■								16
Advisor for promotion of electrification policy implementation	EXP	■■■■■								7	
Human Resource Development Program for Road Asset Management	TR	■■■■■								17	
Issue based Training in the area of Economic Infrastructure	TR	■■■■■								9, 11	
The Third country Training for Enhancing Customs Capacity through Master Trainer Program (MTP) in the Pacific Islands (Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vanuatu)	TTR	■■■■■								8,16,17	

<p>[Background and current situation] The mineral resources industry has developed due to abundant natural resources, while in rural areas where 85% of the population lives, a subsistence lifestyle is generally maintained, and the primary industries dominate, with manufacturing still underdeveloped. Additionally, in rural areas with poor transportation access, there is insufficient improvement in agricultural technology and limited opportunities for selling agricultural products in markets, leaving residents in a harsh living situation. Therefore, efforts are needed to expand economic activities and promote social stability, focusing on infrastructure development, investment promotion, creating a conducive environment for business development, and fostering technical personnel to generate employment opportunities.</p>	<p>[Strategy] Japan aims to promote efficient and effective development, targeting sustainable economic growth, by supporting trade and investment promotion, the streamlining of economic assistance, and providing support that contributes to social stability necessary for the development of various sectors. Also, while considering the sustainability of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, Japan will strengthen the living foundation in rural areas, where the majority of the population resides, through support for income expansion and other initiatives that promote industries and commerce, including agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In cooperation related to the development of trade and investment environments with a focus on the expansion of activities by the Japanese companies, Japan will particularly promote the training of human resources who take roles in PNG's industries, strengthening of quality control systems, and participatory development led by local community residents.</p>
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			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029				
Development Issue 1-2 Expansion of the Economic Activity	The Project for the Improving Resource Related Revenue Management Phase 2	TCP	■■■■■								8	
	Preparatory Study of the Project for the Improvement of National Fisheries College Waterfront Facilities	PS	■■■■■								14	
	SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Market Creation of Outboard Motorboat by Connecting Small Fishers to Value Chain	SDGs BMFS	■■■■■								1, 14	
	Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri Net)	TR	■■■■■								2	
	Issue-based Training in the area of Vitalization of the Economy and Community Development	TR	■■■■■								14	
	Dispatch of Volunteer in the area of Tourism and Agriculture Promotion	JOCV	■■■■■								2,4,8,9,15	
	The Project for Capacity Development of Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) using the SHEP Approach in East New Britain Province	TCP		■■■■■							2	
	International Fisheries Promotion Cooperation Project (Repair/Restoration of the Fishery Facilities and Technology Transfer)	xx-TA	■■■■■								9,10,12,14	Repair/Restoration of the Fishery Facilities and
	International Fisheries Promotion Cooperation Project (Pilot Study Project on Fixed Net Fishing)	xx-TA	■■■■■								4,10,14	Repair/Restoration of the Fishery Facilities and
International Fisheries Promotion Cooperation Project (Coastal Fisheries Resource Utilization Project)	xx-TA	■■■■■								4,8,14	Repair/Restoration of the Fishery Facilities and	

Priority Area 2	Addressing Social Disparities in Areas including Education and Healthcare
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Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening of Function and Capacity Building in the Education	[Background and current situation] Since the implementation of the government's free education policy in 2012, enrollment rates have been improving. However, with the increase in the number of students, the number of children per classroom has also surged, presenting significant challenges to the quality of education. Although a shift has been made from a performance based education system to a standards-based education approach, there is an urgent need to develop curricula that align with the new policy, create educational materials, provide teacher training, and revise assessment methods. Also, there is a critical shortage of skilled personnel to support industries, which is closely linked to the issues in basic education.		[Strategy] In the education sector, aligning with the National Education Plan 2020-2029, Japan will promote the strengthening of education systems and human resource development through support for improving the quality of primary and secondary education, enhancing educational facilities, and expanding higher education and technical training. The PNG government aims to "achieve quality education for all students," with a focus on primary and secondary education while also working on initiatives that lead to the training of skilled technicians. Also, Japan will consider the support in alignment with a sector approach, particularly led by Australia, whereas utilizes other schemes such as grassroots and human security grant aid.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■						4.00	4	Education
		Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	TR		■	■	■	■	■	3.78	17	
		Project for Strengthening Primary Teacher Pre-service Education in Mathematics and Science	TCP	■	■					4.85	4	
		Education Policy Advisor	EXP	■	■	■					4	
		JICA Chairs Related Program	EXP	■	■	■					4	
		Gender Mainstreaming Advisor	EXP		■	■	■	■	■		5	
		SDGs Global Leader Program	TR	■	■	■					17	
	Training program on Education sector	TR	■	■	■					17		
	Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid on Education Sector	GGP	■	■					0.35	4		
	Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■	■					12.00	4	Education	
	Dispatch Volunteers in Education sector	JOCV	■	■	■					4,14,15		
Development Issue 2-2 Improvement of Health and Medical Service	[Background and current situation] In rural areas, due to the shortage of healthcare staff, aging facilities, and a lack of medicines and operational budgets, some or all medical facilities have been closed, leading to inadequate healthcare services and a low vaccination rate. As a result, outbreaks of infectious diseases and high mortality rates among infants and pregnant women remain a serious issue. Therefore, it is urgent to focus on improving healthcare and medical services through the development of medical facilities and equipment, the provision of sufficient local healthcare personnel, and the enhancement of their technical skills.		[Strategy] In the health sector, aligning with the National Health Plan 2021-2030, Japan will promote the maintenance and enhancement of health by supporting improvements in the healthcare system, infectious disease control, and the development of local healthcare personnel. Japan will also collaborate with volunteer dispatch programs, the provision of medical equipment, and grassroots grant aid initiatives. Additionally, efforts to provide training opportunities will be made to improve the quality of healthcare services and spread knowledge on preventive healthcare.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Project for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis in the Pacific Region Phase 2	TCP	■	■	■	■	■	■	3.48	3	
		Economic Social Development Plan	GA	■						2.50	3	Health and Medical Care
		Project "Enhancing Border Management Capacity for Responding to Infectious Diseases in Pacific Island Countries"	ML	■	■					1.26	3	IOM
		The Project for Supporting Digital Health System for Infectious Diseases Control	ML	■	■					4.00	3	
		Project for the Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care in Highland Region of Papua New Guinea	GCGP		■	■	■	■	■		3	
	Training program on Health and Medical sector	TR	■	■	■					3		
	Dispatch Volunteers in Health sector	JOCV	■	■	■					3,9		
Priority Area 3	Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Prevention											
Development Issue 3-1 Environment Conservation	[Background and current situation] The development of natural resources and the influx of population into urban areas have raised concerns about the deterioration of the natural and living environments. In particular, due to the lack of environmental infrastructure, implementation of measures to tackle waste management and wastewater treatment in urban areas have been delayed. As a result, there is an urgent need to strengthen efforts such as upgrading waste disposal sites and improving waste collection efficiency, as well as developing sewer systems. While the country is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, the implementation of various measures outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been insufficient due to weak coordination among stakeholders and inadequate funding and capacity within government agencies.		[Strategy] Through support for improving public health, enhancing living environments, and conserving the natural environment, Japan aims to promote the formation of a circular society in vulnerable island nations. As part of efforts to improve waste management in line with the Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy "Cleaner Pacific 2016-2025" developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Japan will support the enhancement of waste management and mining waste administration capabilities in the capital city area (NCD) and regional towns in PNG. In addition, Japan will support strengthening governance of protected area management at the national level and the sustainable management of natural resources by local communities in model protected areas. In these efforts, Japan will also consider biodiversity conservation, taking into account the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" adopted at the end of 2022.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries Phase 3	TCP	■	■	■	■	■	■	13.50	11,12,14	The total amount is allocated for nine (9) countries.
		Training related to Recycling-Oriented Society Formation Support in islands	TR	■	■	■	■	■	■		11, 13, 15	
	Dispatch Volunteers in Environment Education sector	JOCV	■	■	■					4,12,14,15		
	Nature and Environment Conservation Program	The Human Resources Development in the Mining Sector (KIZUNA Program)	TR	■	■	■	■	■		11, 13, 15		
		Training program on Environment Conservation	TR	■	■	■	■	■		11, 13, 15		
Development Issue 3-2 Climate Change, Disaster Prevention	[Background and current situation] Despite having some of the world's most significant tropical forests, PNG has recently seen increased forest loss and degradation, primarily due to small-scale agricultural development and logging. In order to promote sustainable forest management, a National Forest Information Management System has been established with JICA's support, but it is not yet fully sufficient to meet the practical needs of forest administration. Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, developing countries, including PNG, are now required to take concrete actions toward emission reduction targets and provide regular reports. Therefore, there is a need for a stable creation of the GHG inventory to understand the country's greenhouse gas emissions situation and the capacity building to improve its accuracy. As part of climate change mitigation measures (such as reducing emissions and increasing absorption), enhancing the capacity of relevant agencies in the forest and climate change sectors is an urgent priority. Additionally, in terms of adaptation measures (such as preventing or mitigating damage from predicted climate change impacts), it is crucial to promote cooperation on disaster prevention measures.		[Strategy] Incorporating the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), Japan will enhance the capacity for sustainable forest management in PNG by continuously updating forest information, effectively utilizing the National Forest Resource Information Management System, and improving the capacity for monitoring GHG emissions from forests. Also, Japan aims to strengthen the ability to regularly create and improve the GHG inventory, as well as to promote understanding among relevant agencies. Additionally, Japan will continue to implement projects that contribute to disaster prevention measures, such as the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, tailored to the country's vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
		Environment and Forest Conservation Program	Capacity Development Project for Reducing Carbon Emissions from Forest Degradation through Commercial Logging in PNG by Improving Monitoring System of Forest Logging Operations	TCP	■	■					3.51	13,15
		Enhancing Forest Management Capacity for Addressing Climate Change	Expert		■	■	■	■	■		13, 15	
		Training program on Forest Conservation and Climate Change	TR	■	■	■	■	■			13, 15	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group and Region Focus) / Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Young Leaders, Long-Term Training, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [CGGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [DCS] = Data collection Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCs]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule  
※この凡例にない略語を使用する場合は凡例に当欄略語を記載したうえで使用する。  
[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1[No Poverty], 2[Zero Hunger], 3[Good Health and Well-Being], 4[Quality Education], 5[Gender Equality], 6[Clean Water and Sanitation], 7[Affordable and Clean Energy], 8[Decent Work and Economic Growth], 9[Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure], 10[Reduced Inequalities], 11[Sustainable Cities and Communities], 12[Responsible Consumption and Production], 13[Climate Action], 14[Life Below Water], 15[Life on Land], 16[Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions], 17[Partnerships for the Goals]  
[Outline of SDGs]: [https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about\\_sdgs](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs)