

COUNTRY AND PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Table 1: Progress Toward the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.	Unlikely: The proportion of the population below a basic needs poverty line has remained relatively constant since 1990, decreasing slightly from 30% to 28% between 1990 and 2006. Recent estimates from 2010 now place the figure at around 34%, although estimates are subject to wide margins of error.
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.	Unlikely: Percentage of population engaged in work for salary/wages was approximately 32.1% for men and 21.9% for women in 2006. However most Papua New Guineans are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence (male: 32.2%, female: 37.4%). While official statistics are not available, formal employment has increased since 2003, as economic growth has increased.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Unlikely: According to the National Health Information System, the prevalence of under –five moderate/severe underweight was 10% according in 1990. There have been no official updates on hunger since 1990 however the prevalence of underweight children under five rose from 18.1% in 2005 to 22% in 2010.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	Unlikely: The Gross enrolment rate has continued to decline over the past two decades from 74 % in 1990 to roughly 60.1% at present. However, 2015 sees to achieve a increase in the GER by 10% to 85%. The cohort retention rate, on the other hand, was 62% in 1990 and the same currently. According to 2000 census, Youth literacy rate was 61% and 62% in 1990 to present day. Adult literacy has shown some improvement increasing from 41% in 1990 to 50% in 2007.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	Unlikely: Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education decreased from 0.96 in 1990 to 0.90 in 2007. However, the GPI for secondary and tertiary education in 1990 was 0.81% and according to 2000 census it increased to 0.91%. Likewise, the GPI for literate adults was 75% in 1990 and 2000 census has seen an increase to 80%. No estimated figures are available beyond this.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR).	Potentially likely: U5MR declined from 93 per 1000 live births in 1996 to 75 in 2006. Infant mortality rate (IMR) also reduced from 69 in 1996 to 57 in 2006. By 2012 the IMR had reached 48.3. However, there are significant geographical disparities. U5MR and IMR for rural (79; 62) are almost double than or urban (42; 31).
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR).	Potentially likely: Maternal mortality rates have decreased over recent years but remain relatively high compared with regional and global averages. In 2006, it was estimated at 733 per 100,000 live births down to 230 in 2010. The current progress is at risk with declining supervised births in health facilities from 44% in 2012 to 37% in 2013 with huge disparities between urban and rural population.
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.	Unlikely: Use of any contraceptive methods for married women increased from 25.9% in 1996 to 32.4% in 2006. PNG's contraceptive prevalence rate is relatively low, while the antenatal coverage has declined. Although the unmet need for family planning has fallen, it is still relatively high. Reproductive health care and family planning is non-existent or not very effective in most parts of PNG, particularly in isolated rural areas.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Potentially likely: No nation-wide bio-behavioral survey has been conducted and the lack of accurate data is an issue. The estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate was 0.01% in 1990 and 0.95% in 2008 according to the NHIS Report 2008. By 2012 this number had dropped to 0.5% based on WHO estimates.

Goals and Targets	Country Status
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.	Unlikely: PNG scaled up its national antiretroviral treatment programme since 2007 and coverage subsequently increased from 23 percent in 2007 to around 75 percent in 2009. However, there are still some concerns regarding the coverage and availability of antiretroviral drugs.
Target 6.C.I: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria	Unlikely: Confirmed Malaria cases have increased from 15 cases per 1,000 in 2006 to 21 cases per 1,000 people in 2012, although death rates are estimated to have fallen and higher reported cases are said to be a sign of improved monitoring frameworks.
Target 6.C.II Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse Tuberculosis	Unlikely: Although the prevalence of TB fell from 1990, it increased slightly from 2000 and remains relatively high, while incidence rates remain relatively unchanged. Death rates from TB have fallen since 1990 but remain high. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, and meningitis accounted for 58% of reported mortality in 2012.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7. Intergrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Unlikely: PNG's estimated total forest cover has declined since 1990 while protected areas have increased. Funds needed for maintaining PNG's wealth of biodiversity has declined considerably because the country lacks appropriate systems for nature reserves. PNG's environmental track record is relatively poor. The rapidly growing population and subsequent demand for land is a potential risk factor.
Target 7. Reduce Biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Unlikely: Deforestation in Papua New Guinea has been extensive in recent decades and is continuing at an estimated rate of 1.4% in 2009 of tropical forest being lost annually. Deforestation in Papua New Guinea is linked heavily with illegal logging with the total forested area of PNG declining from 317.5 thousand Km ² in 1990 to an estimated 294.4 in 2010.
Target 7.C: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Unlikely: Access to safe drinking water source and access to an improved sanitation facility has remained low and has not changed since 1990. Even though PNG has one of the highest stocks of fresh water per capita in the world, a very large proportion of the population does not have access to a safe water supply. 16% of households had sustainable access to safe water source in 2006 (2006 DHS).
Target 7.D By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Unlikely: There is no data on the proportion of the urban population living in squatter settlements in PNG. The rural to urban drift has created a landless class of migrants living in squatter settlements. Squatter areas also house the majority of the unemployed and under-employed, particularly youth.

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; ART: Antiretroviral Therapy; DHS: Demographic and Health Survey; GER: Gross Enrolment Rate; GPI: Gender Parity Index; HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus; IMR: Infant Mortality Rate; MMR: Maternal Mortality Ratio; NCHS: National Center for Health Statistics; NER: Net Enrolment Rate; PNG: Papua New Guinea; TB: Tuberculosis; U5MR: Under-five Mortality Rate; UNGASS: United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS; WHO: World Health Organization.

Sources:

National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea (PNG NSO). 1997. *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 1996 National Report*. Port Moresby: NSO; National Statistical Office of Papua New Guinea (NSO). 2009. *Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2006 National Report*. Port Moresby: NSO; Papua New Guinea Department of Education (PNG DoE). 2012. *2008 State of Education Report*; Papua New Guinea National Department of Health. 2010. *National Health Plan 2011-2020, Volume 2. Reference Data and national Health Profile, Working draft version WD0.04 (February 2010)*. Port Moresby: NDoH; Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) / United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2010. *Millennium Development Goals: National Progress Summary Report for Papua New Guinea 2009*. Port Moresby: UNDP; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 1997, 2001, 2010. *The State of World's Children*. Available. <http://www.unicef.org/sowc/>; United Nations Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2009. UNGASS 2008 Country Progress Report: World Bank. 2004. *Papua New Guinea, Poverty Assessment*. Available. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAPUANEWGUINEA/Resources/PA-Report.pdf>.

Table 2: Country Economic Indicators

Item	Fiscal Year ^a				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per capita (\$, current)	1,500.0	1,975.7	2,289.9	2,235.4	2078.1
2. GDP growth (% in constant prices)	7.6	11.3	7.7	5.1	8.0
a. Agriculture	2.9	8.6	-2.7	0.5	3.9
b. Industry	10.8	13.0	14.7	9.9	32.0
c. Services	8.5	11.5	9.7	3.4	1.3
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices, % of GDP)					
1. Gross domestic investment	...	...	...	...	...
2. Gross national saving	...	...	...	...	...
C. Money and Inflation (annual % change)					
1. Consumer price index	6.0	8.4	2.2	4.0	8.3
2. Total liquidity (M3)	10.0	17.6	10.9	6.7	7.9
D. Government Finance (% of GDP)					
1. Revenue and grants	29.1	30.1	33.8	33.5	31.1
2. Expenditure and net lending	28.4	27.8	38.7	42.3	37.0
3. Overall fiscal surplus (deficit)	0.7	2.3	-4.3	-7.9	-5.9
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise trade balance (% of GDP)	22.8	20.7	10.2	7.4	13.1
2. Current account balance (% of GDP)	-6.5	-1.3	-14.9	-13.7	-11.4
3. Merchandise export (\$) growth (annual % change)	9.3	21.8	-9.2	-12.9	11.9
4. Merchandise import (\$) growth (annual % change)	5.7	21.5	11.5	-8.3	-12.1
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross official reserves (including gold, \$ million in months of current year's imports of goods)	11.9	12.1	11.6	8.1	7.3
2. External debt service (% of exports of goods and services)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
3. Total external debt (% of GDP)	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	9.0
G. Memorandum Items					
1. GDP (current prices, K billion)	28.5	32.8	32.3	39.7	40.8
2. Exchange rate (K/\$, average)	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.84
3. Population (million)	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5

GDP = gross domestic product, p = preliminary

^a Fiscal Year ends 31 December

Sources: National Statistical Office, Bank of Papua New Guinea, Treasury, and ADB Staff Estimates

Table 3: Country Poverty and Social Indicators

Item	Period		
	1990	2000	Latest Year
A. Population Indicators			
1. Total population (million)	4.0	5.4	7.5 (2014)
2. Annual population growth rate (% change)	2.7	2.6	2.8 (2010)
B. Social Indicators			
1. Total fertility rate (births/woman)	4.8 (1996)	4.6	4.7 (2012)
2. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	795 (1996)	780 (2000)	733 (2012)
3. Infant mortality rate (below 1 year/1,000 live births)	69 (1996)	57 (2006)	48.4 (2012)
4. Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.2	57.4 (2007)	62.3 (2012)
a. Female	59.1	60.4 (2007)	
b. Male	53.4	54.6 (2007)	62.4 (2011)
5. Adult literacy (%)	...	57.8 (2007)	
a. Female	...	53.4 (2007)	
b. Male	...	62.1 (2007)	
6. Primary school gross enrollment (%)	...	69.8 (2007)	60.1 (2009)
7. Secondary school gross enrollment (%)	...	23.7 (2007)	
8. Child malnutrition (% below age 5)	35 (1990-96)	30 (1995-00)	26 (2003-08)
10. Population with access to safe water (%)	...	39	40 (2008)
11. Population with access to sanitation (%)	...	46	45 (2008)
12. Public health expenditure (% of GDP)	3.4	3.2 (2006)	3.3 (2013)
13. Public education expenditure (% of GDP)	4.8 (1998)	3.6	3.9 (2013)
14. Human development index rank	129	133	156 (2013)
15. Gender-related development index rank	119	110	140 (2011)
C. Poverty Indicators			
1. Poverty incidence	37.5 (1996)	...	36.8 (2009)
2. Percentage of poor to total population	37.5 (1996)	...	36.8 (2009)
3. Poverty gap	13.8 (1996)	...	23.4 (2005)
4. Poverty severity Index	6.7 (1996)	...	12.8 (2005)
5. Inequality (Theil L Index)	...	...	...
6. Human poverty index	27.8 (1997)	37.5	39.6 (2007)
Rank	47 (1997)	62	157 (2013)

... = not available, GDP = gross domestic product

Sources: Asian Development Bank, 2013. *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*;

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Various years. *Human Development Report*, available

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2013>, accessed 10 February 2014; accessed 18 March 2010; World Bank,

2004. *Papua New Guinea: Poverty Assessment*, available

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAPUANEWGUINEA/Resources/PA-Report.pdf>, accessed 15 February 2014;

World Bank. *World Development Indicator (WDI) Online*, available

<http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=6>, accessed 18

March 2014; World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)*, available

<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>, accessed 16 March 2014.

Table 4: Country Environment Indicators

Indicator	1990	Latest Year
A. Energy Efficiency of Emissions		
1. GDP/Unit of Energy Use (PPP\$/kgoe)	—	—
2. Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	65.4 (1980)	68.6
3. Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
a. Metric Tons ('000)	2,433	3,135.3 (2010)
b. Metric Tons per Capita	0.6	0.5 (2010)
B. Water Pollution: Water and Sanitation		
1. % Urban Population with Access to Safe Water	88.0	88.0
2. % Rural Population with Access to Safe Water	32.0	32.0
3. % Urban Population with Access to Sanitation	92.0	67.0
4. % Rural Population with Access to Sanitation	—	41.0
C. Land Use and Deforestation		
1. Forest Area, total ('000 km ²)	317.5	294.4
2. Average Annual Deforestation		
a. Km ²	—	—
b. % Change (total forest area) ^a	(0.1) (1980-90)	0.5
3. Rural Population Density (people/km ² of arable land)	787 (1996)	2,210
4. Arable Land (% of total land)	0.4	2.0
5. Permanent Cropland (% of total land)	1.3	1.4
D. Biodiversity and Protected Areas		
1. Nationally Protected Area		
a. Km ² ('000)	43.5 (1994)	36.2
b. % of Total Land	0.0 (1994)	8.0
2. Mammals (number of threatened species)	4	41
3. Birds (number of threatened species)	25	36
4. Higher Plants (number of threatened species)	90 (1993)	142
5. Reptiles (number of threatened species)	10 (1996)	9
6. Amphibians (number of threatened species)	0 (1996)	11
7. Fishes (number of threatened species)	—	38
E. Urban Areas		
1. Urban Population		
a. '000 (citizens only)	554.8	819
b. % of Total Population (citizens only)	15.5	12.6 (2012)
2. Per Capita Water Use (liters/day)	68.5	76.7

— = no data available, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, kgoe = kilogram oil equivalent, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a A positive number indicates a loss of forest area, a negative number a gain.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2005. Statistical Databases (FAOSTAT).

Available. <http://faostat.fao.org>; International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). 1996, 1997, 2003, 2004, 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Available. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>; Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). 2005. Pacific Regional Information System. Available. <http://www.spc.int/PRISM>; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2000–2004. Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2004. Environmental Indicators South Pacific. Pathumthani, Thailand: UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific; United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). 2003. Millennium Indicators Database. Available. <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>; World Bank. 2000–2005. The Little Green Data Book. Washington, DC: World Bank; and World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. 2000. Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report. Geneva: WHO/UNICEF; World Resources Institute (WRI). 2003. Earth Trends. Available. <http://earthtrends.wri.org>.

Table 5: Development Coordination Matrix

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
Transport (i) Land Transport	Road Upgrading and Maintenance Utilization of road user charges Knowledge solutions for private sector provision of long-term maintenance contracts Extending socioeconomic benefits of an improved road network to roadside communities	World Bank	Road rehabilitation supporting oil palm production	Australia JICA	Infrastructure maintenance on 16 roads of national importance Replace and rehabilitate substandard roads and bridges Bridge Replacement Program; replace and rehabilitate substandard roads and bridges
Transport (i) Water Transport	Rehabilitation of the maritime navigation aids system Tidal basin development and building new jetties. Establish hydrographic service Institutionalize maintenance program			Australia	Maintenance on key ports.
Transport (i) Air Transport	Maintain, rehabilitate and improve existing transport infrastructure Create new infrastructure to enhance production and distribution of goods and services Encourage private sector provision of transport facilities and services			Australia	Infrastructure maintenance on regional airports Capacity building in civil aviation safety and security

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
	Ensure adherence to minimum safety standards and practices. Institutionalize maintenance program				
Energy	Capacity and policy development support for implementation of the Electricity Industry Policy Promotion of energy efficiency measures among private sector Support for renewable energy generation and distribution in Port Moresby and in regional centers	World Bank	Provision of solar lanterns to rural household Provision of micro loan guarantees to support household investments in renewable energy	JICA PRC	Support for renewable energy generation and distribution in Morobe province Support for private sector generation of renewable energy
Public Sector Management	Supporting the regional audit initiative to raise quality of public auditing Strengthening oversight of statutory authorities and improved project evaluation and prioritization Knowledge solutions for managing and safeguarding windfall resource revenues Support for SOE reform and commercialization including the implementation of a PPP Policy and Community Service Obligation policy	World Bank European Union	Knowledge solutions for managing and safeguarding windfall revenues Sector based public expenditure reviews Support to districts and local level government through Provincial Capacity Building project Institutional assessment (procurement, accounting, internal control systems and audit) Support to auditor general office	Australia PRC	Economic and public sector reform program aimed at strengthening institutional capacity across key Government agencies Support for strengthening decentralization systems and procedures Support for the regional audit initiative to raise quality of public auditing Internal audit program Support for more effective resource revenue management structures Electronic Identity card project aimed at registering

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
					all public servants into a national database and then to roll-out for general population
Health	Strengthening rural health service delivery including HIV/AIDS prevention and control.	Global Fund	HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment; Malaria control; TB prevention and control	Australia	Health SWAp/HSIP to strengthen the government's service delivery systems (e.g. capacity building; resourcing framework implementation; response to HIV/AIDS; support to medical research institutes.)
	Develop capacity at provincial and district levels and public-private partnerships for cost-effectiveness and better service access in rural areas under Health SWAp/HSIP and the National Health Plan 2011-2020.	Joint United Nations Program	Health SWAp/HSIP for efficient delivery of prioritised healthcare and services (e.g. basic child health services, safe motherhood/sexual and reproductive health services, safe water and adequate sanitation); HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and management.	British Government Community Fund	HIV/AIDS awareness in rural villages.
	Support to health facility renovation; training for health workers and communities; and community mobilization.	World Bank	Health SWAp/HSIP (reviews on human resources and costing); HIV/AIDS population bio-behavioral surveys for evidence-based policy and interventions.	JICA / Embassy of Japan	Provision of medical supply.
				New Zealand	Health SWAp/HSIP (government's capacity building for better service deliveries); support to civil society to target reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and community health.
				USA	HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support and treatment of most-at-risk populations and people living with HIV/AIDS.
Water supply and other urban infrastructure and				JICA	Port Moresby Sewerage System Upgrade project aimed at expanding access

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
services					to the sewerage system and constructing new processing plant
Theme					
Private sector development	Supporting the implementation of the National PPP Policy, including development of a legal and institutional framework	World Bank / IFC	Supporting the development of legislation for special economic zones Working with the National Courts on alternative dispute resolution	Australia	Co-financing for ADB, UNDP and IFC activities
(i) Policy reforms					Economic and Public Sector Reform Program
(ii) Public private partnerships	Providing assistance for the development of a CSO framework for SOEs		Assisting the IPA on investment promotion		Partnerships for Development in Health, Transport and Public Sector management is strengthening capacity of key government agencies to enhance their ability to deliver PPPs and manage the SOE sector
(iii) Privatization	Supporting the competition regulator, the ICCC		Capacity building for Department of Commerce & Industry		
(iv) Microfinance	Capacity building for MFIs and microfinance clients		Potential project preparatory support for PPPs		Supporting the development of mobile banking
	Supporting rural microfinance outreach through rural linkage programs		Equity stake in PNG Microfinance Ltd and providing institutional capacity building TA	PRC	Pacific Marine Industrial Zone project aimed at promoting large scale manufacturing and processing operations for export
	Supporting the development of the micro and small enterprise lending market		Proposed SME risk-sharing facility with commercial banks		
	Development of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for branchless banking and the microfinance industry		Supporting the credit bureau Assistance to Bank of PNG in payments systems reform		
	Supporting the reform of the collateral framework	European Union	Supporting village banking schemes		
			Supporting the development of mobile money systems / products		

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
		UNDP	Studies on payment flows and micro insurance		
Theme : Non-Priority Sectors for CPS, 2016-2020					
Education		World Bank	Read PNG: Aimed at improving the students' reading skills at primary and elementary level Flexible Open Distant Education: Aimed at increasing the number of out of school youth who completed recognized secondary diploma and certificated equivalent programs	JICA <	

Sectors and Themes	Current ADB Strategy and/or Activities	Other Development Partners' Strategies and/or Main Activities			
		Multilateral Institutions and the UN System		Bilateral	
Sector					
			cocoa and coffee producers		
Law and Order		World Bank	Urban Youth Employment project aimed at enhancing the skills of unemployed urban youth in Port Moresby so that they can find alternative jobs instead of resorting to crime	Australia	<p>PNG–Australia Law and Justice Partnership</p> <p>PNG–Australia Policing Partnership (delivered by the Australian Federal Police)</p> <p>Strongim Gavman Program (which includes 11 Australian Attorney-General's Department legal advisors)</p>

ACIAR = Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, CSO = Community Service Obligation, HSIP = Health Service Improvement Program, ICCC = Independent Consumer and Competition Commission, IFC = International Finance Corporation, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, MFI = Microfinance Institution, PRC = Peoples Republic of China, PPP = Public-Private Partnership, SOE = State-Owned Enterprise, UNDP = United Nations Development Program.

Source: Development Partner agencies in Papua New Guinea.

Table 6: Portfolio Indicators—Portfolio Amounts and Ratings
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2014)

Sector	Net Loan Amount		Total		Rating ^a								Potential Problem ^b		At Risk ^c	
					Highly Satisfactory		Satisfactory		Partly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory					
	\$ million	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	(%)
Agriculture and natural resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00									
Energy	123.88	13.15	4.00	16.00			2.00	9.52					2.00	66.7		
Finance	12.92	1.37	1.00	4.00			1.00	4.76					1.00	33.3		
Health and social protection	19.09	2.03	1.00	4.00			1.00	4.76								
Industry and trade	23.97	2.54	1.00	4.00			1.00	4.76								
Multisector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Public sector management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Transport, and information and communication technology	762.50	80.91	18.00	72.00			16.00	76.20							2.00	100.0
Water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Total	942.36	100.00	25.00	100.00			21.00	100.00					3.00	100	2.00	100.0

No. = number.

^a One rating for implementation progress and development objectives, based on the lower rating of either.

^b *Potential problem* loans are *satisfactory* loans that have four or more risk factors associated with *partly satisfactory* or *unsatisfactory* performance.

^c A loan is *at risk* if it is rated *partly satisfactory*, *unsatisfactory*, or a *potential problem*.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table 7: Portfolio Indicators—Disbursements and Net Transfers of Resources
(Public Sector Loans, as of 31 December 2014)

Disbursements and Transfers	OCR	ADF	Total
Disbursements^a			
Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ million)	318.7	227.4	546.1
Disbursed amount (\$ million, cumulative)	585.7	587.1	1,172.8
Percentage disbursed (disbursed amount/total available)	1.8	2.6	2.1
Disbursements (\$ million, latest year)	61.2	55.8	117.0
Disbursement ratio (%) ^b	16.1	18.6	17.2
Net Transfer of Resources (\$ million)^c			
2010	7.6	(8.4)	(0.9)
2011	(1.5)	(10.0)	(11.5)
2012	6.5	38.3	44.8
2013	74.0	64.7	138.7
2014	48.6	31.5	80.1

ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

^a Includes all loans with disbursements during 2013.

^b Ratio of disbursements during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance at the beginning of the year less cancellations during the year. Effective loans during the year are added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.+

^c Includes private sector projects.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates

Table 8: Project Success Rates
(2000–2014)

Sector	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Agriculture and natural resources	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	50.00
Education	0	0.00		0.00	1	16.66		0.00		0.00	1	25.00
Energy	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Finance	0	0.00	1	100.00		0.00	1	100.00		0.00		0.00
Health and social protection	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Industry and trade	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Multisector	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Public sector management	0	0.00		0.00	1	16.66		0.00		0.00	1	25.00
Transport, and information and communication technology	0	0.00		0.00	1	16.66		0.00		0.00		0.00
Water supply and other municipal infrastructure and services	0	0.00		0.00	1	16.66		0.00		0.00		0.00
Total	0	0.00	1	100.00	6	100.00	1	100.00		0.00	4	100.00

Source: Asian Development Bank project (program) audit reports.

Table 9: Portfolio Implementation Status
(public sector loans, as of 31 December 2014)

Sector	Loan No.	Title	Net Loan Amount		Cumulative Disbursements		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
			OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)	OCR (\$ million)	ADF (\$ million)			Original (dd/mm/yy)	Revised (dd/mm/yy)	
AG			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
ED			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
EN	2713	Town Electrification Investment Program	40.90	0.00	1.33	0.00					3.25
	2714	Town Electrification Investment Program	0.00	15.35	0.00	0.45	06 Dec 10	26 Jul 12	30 Jun 14	01 Jun 16	2.93
FI	2686	Microfinance Expansion Project	0.00	12.38	0.00	7.91	28 Oct 10	07 Mar 11	30 Jun 18		63.90
HL	2785	Rural Primary Health Services Delivery Project	0.00	18.23	0.00	4.41	30 Sep 11	18 Jun 12	30 Apr 20		24.20
IN	2591	Pilot Border Trade and Investment	0.00	23.72	0.00	20.25	27 Nov 09	26 Mar 10	30 Jun 18		85.37
LW			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
MS			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
TC	2398	Lae Port Development	60.00	0.00	0.00	50.25	18 Dec 07	30 Oct 08	30 Jun 12	31 Mar 15	83.75
	2399	Lae Port Development	0.00	38.42		38.42	18 Dec 07	30 Oct 08	30 Jun 12	31 Mar 15	100.00
	3076	MFF: Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program	0.00	37.83	0.00	0.00	04 Dec 13		30 Jun 18		0.00
	3077	MFF: Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	04 Dec 13		30 Jun 18		0.00
	2496	Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program	0.00	71.54	0.00	45.15	22 Dec 08	18 May 09	30 Jun 13	29 Jun 15	63.11
	2497	Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program	0.00	29.15	0.00	24.30	22 Dec 08	18 May 09	30 Jun 13	29 Jun 15	83.30
	2588	Civil Aviation Investment Program MFF Project 1	25.00	0.00	16.80	0.00	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13	31 Dec 15	67.20
	2589	Civil Aviation Investment Program-MFF Project 1	0.00	47.19	0.00	34.18	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13	31 Dec 15	72.43
	2590	Civil Aviation Investment Program-MFF Project 1	0.00	18.88	0.00	13.64	01 Dec 09	22 Mar 10	30 Jun 13	31 Dec 15	72.24
	2978	Maritime and Waterways Safety Project	0.00	41.46	0.00	0.00	18 Dec 12	24 May 13	30 Sep 18		0.00

Sector	Loan No.	Title	Net Loan Amount		Cumulative Disbursements		Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date		Progress (% complete)
			OCR	ADF	OCR	ADF			Original	Revised	
			(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(dd/mm/yy)	(dd/mm/yy)	(dd/mm/yy)	(dd/mm/yy)	
	3069	Civil Aviation Investment Program MFF Project 2	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25 Nov 13	16 Apr 14	30 Sep 17	31 Dec 15	5.80
	3070	Civil Aviation Investment Program MFF Project 2	0.00	14.186	0.85	0.00	25 Nov 13	16 Apr 14	30 Sep 17	31 Dec 15	6.04
WS			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
		Total	407.32	402.67	161.80	225.94					

ADF = Asian Development Fund; AG = agriculture and natural resources; ED = education; EN = energy; FI = finance; HL = health and social protection; IN = industry and trade; LW = public sector management; MS = multisector; No. = number; OCR = ordinary capital resources; Seg = segment (pertaining to loans with more than one withdrawal authority); TC = transport, and information and communication technology; WS = water supply and municipal infrastructure and services.

Source: ADB Records.