Green Deal Country Fiche

Papua New Guinea

Population in 2019 8,78 million habitants	**Projected population in 2050** 14,20 million habitants

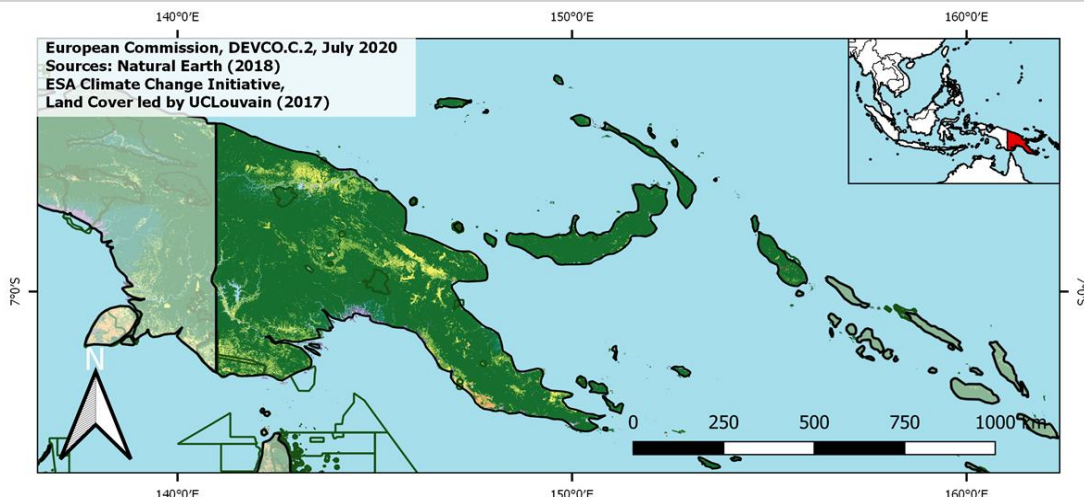| **Surface** 462,8 thousands km²	**Population density (2019)** 19 habitants per km²	**GDP per capita** 2.829,17 US$ (2019)

Population living below 1,90 $/day 38,00 % in 2009	**Human Development Index** 0,56 (2019, UN target: >0,8)

Legend
Main Protected Areas
Land Cover Classes
Cropland rainfed
Cropland irrigated
Mosaic crops/nat.veg
Tropical dense forest
Deciduous forest
Coniferous forest
Mixed forest
Shrubland
Grassland
Sparse vegetation
Swamp forest
Mangrove
Swamps
Urban areas
Bare areas
Water bodies
Permanent snow and ice

European Commission, DEVCO.C.2, July 2020
Sources: Natural Earth (2018)
ESA Climate Change Initiative,
Land Cover led by UCLouvain (2017)

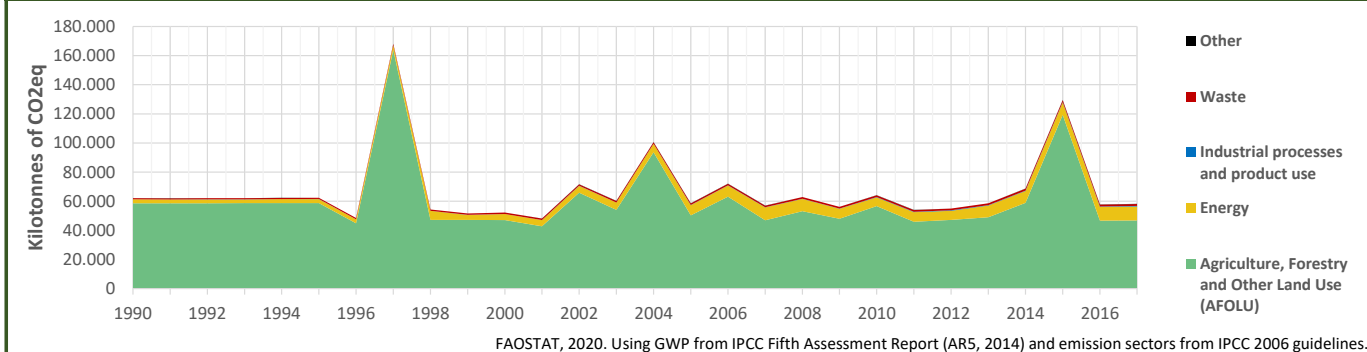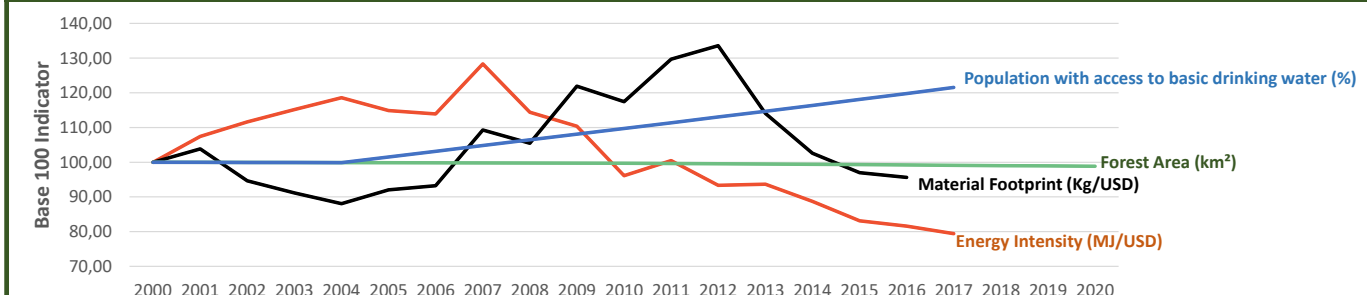| **Share of global emissions (2018)** 0,021%	**NDC: Mitigation Summary** (NDC from 2020) Papua New Guinea commits to a carbon neutrality target within the energy industries sub-sector by 2030, and a 10 MtCO2eq reduction target by 2030 in annual emission from deforestation and forest degradation compared to 2015 levels.	**INTPA "NDC Group"** Group 3 - Suggested focus on adaptation for EU cooperation

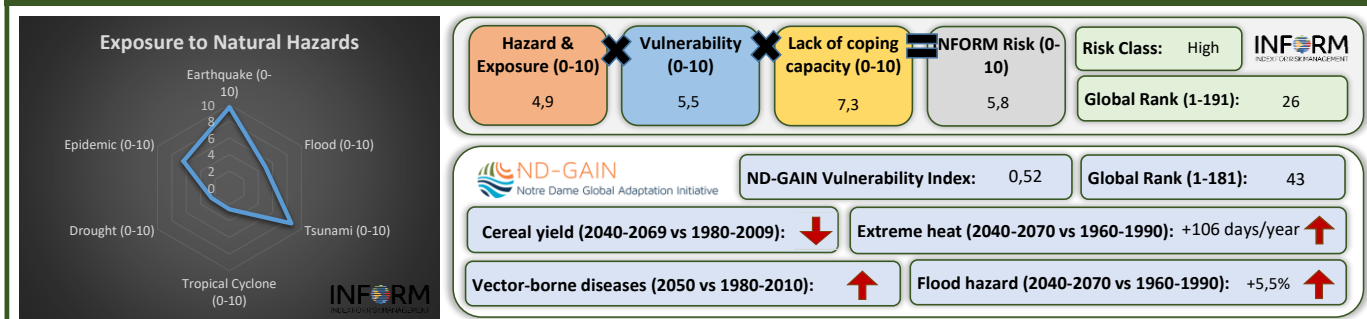| Pillar	Indicator Name and Unit	Value	Interpretation
Green, circular and low-carbon economy	**Ecological footprint** (Consumption in global hectares per capita, 2017)	1,82 gh/cap	Above the global sustainable threshold of 1,6 gha per capita
	Recycling and composting rate (% of total solid waste, 2017)	<5%	No or very low rate of recycling and composting (min EU MS = 7%)
	Water productivity (USD of GDP per m³ of water extracted, 2005)	27,27 $/m³	Less water efficient than EU average, but within range of EU MS
	Material footprint (Kg of raw materials used per USD of GDP, 2010)	1,13 kg/$	Larger footprint than EU average (0,97), but within range of EU MS
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Framework (2017)	D	No policy framework for SCP has been reported to the UN
	Change in emissions (production) **vs change in GDP** (2007-2017)	+36% / +138%	Relative decoupling: emissions increased, but slower than GDP
Biodiversity & Forests	**Terrestrial protected areas** (% of total land area, 2020)	3,69%	Significant efforts are needed to meet CBD Target of 17% by 2020
	Threatened species (% of total evaluated species, 2019)	12,32%	High share of threatened species, risk missing SDG target 15.5
	Population around protected areas (% total pop., 10km buffer, 2015)	10,80%	Important share of population - consider landscape approach
	Forest area change (% change between 2015 and 2020)	-0,47 %	SDG Target 15.2 not achieved (halt deforestation by 2020)
	Sustainable forest management (% area with long-term plan, 2020)	14,04%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 15.2 (100% by 2020)
	Employment in forestry (number of full-time equivalents, 2015)	NA	No Data
Green and Smart Cities	**Proportion of urban population living in slums** (% in 2016)	NA	No Data
	Satisfaction with public transport (% satisfied, 2018)	NA	No Data
	Solid waste uncollected or dumped in the open (% of total, 2017)	15%	Further efforts are needed to meet SDG Target 11.6
	Wastewater receiving primary treatment (% of total)	0,00%	Significant efforts needed to ensure at least full primary treatment
	Urban air pollution (µg/m³ of PM 2.5 particules, 2016)	11,47 µg/m³	Within EU 2020 target (18µg/m³), above WHO guideline (10µg/m³)
	Alignment of national DRR strategies to Sendai Framework (0-1 Score)	NA	No Data
Sustainable Energy	**Access to electricity** (% of population, 2018)	58,97%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 7.1 of 100% by 2030
	Renewable energy (% of total energy consumption, 2016)	50,34%	High share of renewables in total energy consumption
	Renewable electricity (% of electricity production, 2015)	34,53%	Medium share of renewable electricity
	Access to clean cooking (% of total population with access, 2016)	13,43%	Significant efforts needed for universal access to clean cooking
	Fossil fuel subsidies (% of GDP, 2015)	0,00%	No fossil-fuel subsidies, SDG Target 12.C achieved
	Energy Intensity (megajoules per constant 2011 PPP GDP, 2017)	5,13 MJ/$	Energy Intensity above EU average, but still within range of EU MS
Food systems: from Farms to Forks	**Rural poverty** (% of rural population below 1$90 a day, 2018)	NA	No Data
	Food security (% of population in food crisis or worse, 2019)	NA	No Data
	Nutrition (% of children under 5 who are stunted, 2010)	49,50%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 2.2 of 0% by 2030
	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare, 2016)	112,05 kg/ha	Within range of EU MS values (below EU overall use of 153 kg/ha)
	Land degradation (national area with declining productivity 1999-2013)	3,42%	Progress is still needed to meet SDG Target 15.3 of 0% by 2030
	Agriculture and FOLU share of emissions (% of CO2eq in 2017)	80,42%	High share of emissions - Key sector for climate mitigation
Water & Oceans	**Population using at least basic drinking water** (% of pop., 2017)	41,33%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.1 (100% by 2030)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (% of pop., 2017)	12,90%	Significant efforts needed to meet SDG Target 6.2 (100% by 2030)
	Water scarcity (m³ of renewable freshwater per capita, 2014)	103278 m³/cap	Water shortages should be only irregular/local (>1700m³/capita)
	Water stress (water withdrawal as % of total available water, 2014)	0,09%	Low water stress (less than 25% of resource extraction)
	Marine protected areas (% of total marine area, 2020)	0,14%	Significant efforts needed to achieve CBD Target of 10% by 2020
	Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (% of fish stocks, 2014)	56,87%	SDG Target 14.4 (0% by 2020) not met, significant efforts needed

Greenhouse Gas Emission History (Production-based)

Kilotonnes of CO2eq (y-axis: 0 to 180.000)
x-axis: 1990–2016

Legend:
- Other (black)
- Waste (red)
- Industrial processes and product use (blue)
- Energy (yellow)
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) (green)

FAOSTAT, 2020. Using GWP from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5, 2014) and emission sectors from IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Historic Trends of selected indicators per Green Deal Pillar (Base 100)

Base 100 Indicator (y-axis: 70,00 to 140,00)
x-axis: 2000–2020

- Population with access to basic drinking water (%)
- Forest Area (km²)
- Material Footprint (Kg/USD)
- Energy Intensity (MJ/USD)

Climate Adaptation Needs

Exposure to Natural Hazards
- Earthquake (0-10)
- Flood (0-10)
- Tsunami (0-10)
- Tropical Cyclone (0-10)
- Drought (0-10)
- Epidemic (0-10)

INFORM

Hazard & Exposure (0-10)	✕	Vulnerability (0-10)	✕	Lack of coping capacity (0-10)	=	INFORM Risk (0-10)
4,9		5,5		7,3		5,8

INFORM INDEX FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Class: High
Global Rank (1-191): 26

ND-GAIN Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index: 0,52
Global Rank (1-181): 43

- Cereal yield (2040-2069 vs 1980-2009): ↓
- Extreme heat (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +106 days/year ↑
- Vector-borne diseases (2050 vs 1980-2010): ↑
- Flood hazard (2040-2070 vs 1960-1990): +5,5% ↑

EPI Environmental Performance Index 2020

2020 EPI Country Rank (out of 180)
146

2020 EPI Score [0=worst, 100=best]
32,4

Issue Categories	Rank [/180]	Score
Environmental Health	**125**	28.4
Air Quality	106	33.9
Sanitation & Drinking Water	150	15.5
Heavy Metals	61	60.3
Waste Management	75	43.9
Ecosystem Vitality	**152**	35.1
Biodiversity & Habitat	161	27.3
Ecosystem Services	92	34.2
Fisheries	63	13.1
Climate Change	101	47.6
Pollution Emissions	92	58.2
Agriculture	122	31.3
Water Resources	134	0.0

Regional Average / World Average

SDG Index 2020
(UN SDSN & Bertelsmann Stiftung)

SDG icons: 1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO HUNGER, 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 14 LIFE BELOW WATER, 15 LIFE ON LAND

Legend:
- 🟢 SDG achieved
- 🟡 Challenges remain
- 🟠 Significant challenges remain
- 🔴 Major challenges remain
- ⚪ Information unavailable