



POPONDETTA DISTRICT

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023 – 2027



**"Smart, Wise, Fair, Safe, Wealthy and Happy People of
Popondetta District by 2050"**





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GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS	DESCRIPTION
a/DPA	Acting Deputy Provincial Administrator
CIC	Coffee Industry Corporation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DAL	Division of Agriculture and Livestock
DCD	Division of Community Development
DDA	District Development Authority
DoE	Division of Education
DoW	Division of Works
DPC	District Planning Committee
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
DSIP	District Service Improvement Programme
DPMU	District Project Management Unit
EBC	Electoral Boundaries Commission
FODE	Flexible Open Distance Learning
FYDPC	Five Year District Planning Committee
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
IPA	Investment Promotion Authority
IPDP	Integrated Provincial Development Plan
LLG	Local Level Government
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPHA	Northern Provincial Health Authority
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
OPG	Oro Provincial Government
ODLLG	Office of District and Local Level Government
PA	Provincial Administrator
PDA	Popondetta District Administration
PEC	Provincial Executive Council
PDDA	Popondetta District Development Authority
PDFYDP	Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan
PDSTF	Popondetta District Special Task Force
PFM	Provincial Finance Manager
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGDCP	Papua New Guinea Development Cooperation Plan
PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan
PPPO	Provincial Policy and Planning Office
PSIP	Provincial Services Improvement Programme
PSTI	Popondetta Skills Training Institute
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPA	Strategic Priority Area
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TSD	Technical Services Division
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WW2	World War 2



1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



It is undeniably, not a stress-free task in gathering data and other relevant information to formulate a document of such importance. The technical and innovative inputs from professionals of various backgrounds and expertise to collect, analyze and collate data in writing up this District Five Year Development Plan now charts our political and administrative ambitions into this political term 2023 – 2027. As the Chairman of the Popondetta District Five (5) Year Development Planning Committee (FYDPC), I am very humbled to acknowledge and convey my special appreciations to the following groups and individuals who have made time available to contribute and support in having this enormous task, Popondetta District Five (5) year Plan accomplished. The groups and individuals who contributed in the development of this plan are;

- Hon. Richard Masere, MP, Member for Popondetta Open Electorate
- Members of the Oro Provincial Government (OPG)
- The staff of the Division of Provincial Local Level Government (DPLLG)
- Mr. Trevor Magei, Provincial Administrator (PA)
- Mr. John Inga, Acting Deputy Provincial Administrator – Field Services (a/DPA)
- Mr. Jimmy Lane, Provincial Finance Manager (PFM)
- The Division of Community Development (DCD)
- The staff of the Division of Education (DoE)
- Mr. Memari, Education Officer, Ijivitari District
- The staff of Popondetta Skills Training Institute (PSTI)
- The staff of Northern Provincial Health Authority (NPHA)
- The administrative staff of the Provincial Policy and Planning Office (PPPO)

I am too indebted to make a distinctive recognition of the Popondetta District Special Task Force (PDSTF) group under the command of Mr. Rodney Viambu, Provincial Planner. The Special Task Force was able to successfully complete the Plan as planned and scheduled. Their technical expertise and rich experiences in formulating such documents have brought us to the success that we all have anticipated and that is the finalization of this plan. The Popondetta District Special Task Force team is comprised of;

- Mr. Tony Sione (Senior Researcher/Planner)
- Mr. Peter Eloni (Senior Researcher/Planner/Lead compiler and formulator)
- Ms. Molly Gaso (Input in costings)
- Mr. Steven Jorari (Researcher)
- Mr. Sam Palawa (Researcher)
- Mr. Harry Bacca (Researcher)

To end, I would also like to acknowledge the support given to the PDSTF by its support staff who unselfishly sacrificed their time in also contributing one way or the other to ensure that the task in formulating this plan was undertaken smoothly. They are Mr. Tony Sione (jnr), Mr. Chris Gavidia, Mr. Simon Grayson Ijiba, Mr. Ricky Derari, Ms. Irish, Mokada and Ms. Lorna Gabuba.

JOSEPH MOKADA

Chairman

Popondetta District Planning Committee

Deputy Provincial Administrator – Corporate Services



2. FOREWORD



As member elect for the newly established Popondetta District, I am greatly honored and privileged to present this first Five-Year Development Plan 2023-2027 (FYDP) for the district. The development aspects of this plan were widely communicated through thorough processes of extensive and guided consultations between stakeholders and all divisions under the Oro Provincial Administration. Without doubt, it has been a mammoth task in gathering data and other relevant information to formulate and bring together a document of such importance. The Popondetta District FYDP was formulated in response to the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government (OLPLG) Section 33A and Sub-section 3B stating for all Provincial Governments, Districts and Local Level Governments to develop and implement respective Five-Year Development Plans in every inaugural calendar.

The intentional focus of the Medium-Term Development Plan 2023-2027 (MTDP-4) and the Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 (DSP) are captured in Popondetta District FYDP, thus bringing into perspective the specifics, priority development policies and hopes of the new district.

It is with great pride that I announce the district's shift from old traditional, political and administrative system towards refining, developing and fostering cohesive and effective systems that are appropriate for good governance and the reforms that are currently taking place. Popondetta District would ensure that all initiatives in its development agendas are configured towards the government's core business of providing effective service delivery for the people. In doing so under my leadership, the district will cohere with Oro Provincial Administration in complying with all legislative and policy requirements for the District's FYDP to be fully implemented. The Popondetta District FYDP therefore, becomes the roadmap of the newly established district in guiding all its development endeavors over the next five years 2023 – 2027.

I therefore, present this document as a blue print copy of the Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023-2027 representing the development aspirations of my people for this political term.

To conclude, I would like to acknowledge the remarkable efforts of the Popondetta District Interim Taskforce led by the Deputy Provincial Administrator – Corporate Services. A special mention also goes to all officers and persons who have contributed their time and technical expertise in one way or another in successfully formulating this plan. Without your inputs the Popondetta District FYDP would not have been achieved.

HON. RICHARD MASERE

Member for Popondetta Open



3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Popondetta District is a new district however, really it is being in existence as part of the Ijivitari District during former years therefore, much of its manpower structures and systems are derived from the previous arrangements and most issues are common to the other two districts (Ijivitari and Sohe) especially Ijivitari District.


Over the years, the service delivery mechanism was heavily being criticized as being fragmented due to the lack of attention in priority areas, the lack of resources as well as the lack of capacity within the district and the LLGs. Therefore, in this pioneer Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023 – 2027, it is anticipated that the focus will be placed on several areas but our top priority is to build the necessary institutional capacity in the district and the three (3) LLGs such as infrastructure and human resource development to drive the core functions of the District Development Authority (DDA). The success of

this plan will rest upon the shoulders of the individuals and groups that are the public service machinery and all other public and private stakeholders. The success of the plan requires a need in major shift in key areas; the recruitment of skilled and qualified personnel, capital investments, budget allocations whereby priority sectors are given prominence. It needs proper effective strategies outlining major investment areas in development and growth opportunities whilst effectively monitoring and addressing the associated risks and challenges.

One of the major aims is to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the sub-districts and LLGs and this will be done upon the provision of in-house skill based training and career development training programs. Northern Province is amongst low performing provinces in academic results in recent years and the district faces the same challenges. Efforts will be made to increase performance ratings and results utilizing effective and customized strategies and methods. It is anticipated that there will be allocation of funding aimed towards specific targets and this plan will make sure that education and training institutions are given priority in funding and resources to increase academic performance of schools and to foster skilling of youths in the district.

One of the objectives of this plan is to provide scholarships to students of the district to secondary and tertiary institutions. Law and Order continues to be a major issue and setback in the province and the district. Specific measures will be undertaken in particular addressing binge drinking, substance abuse, homebrew and youths in criminal activities. Popondetta faces lot more Law and Order issues than the other two districts. This plan will allow for sufficient funding and strategies towards making the district safe for the communities.

This document is compelled and endorsed to be used as a guide for the Popondetta District and its three LLGs to achieve the desired outcomes and to ensure that the development priorities for the period of five (5) years from 2023 to 2027 in this plan are implemented successfully.


.....
MOSES IOPARE
Chief Executive Officer
Popondetta District



4. VISION, MISSION AND GOAL

4.1 VISION

"Smart, wise, fair, safe, wealthy, healthy, and happy people of Popondetta District by 2027"

In line with the MTDP-IV Eight Goals and Eight Strategic Priority Areas, Popondetta District aims to achieve its vision through shifting its focus to inclusive economic growth and effective service delivery in LLGs and wards as per the district's political aspiration of creating opportunities for self-sustenance and bringing service delivery to the majority of its population in the rural areas. The ultimate goal is to "arrest the current decline in our Human Development Index especially on rural household income to alleviate poverty and re-strategize for improvement."

The following Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and visions have being developed to reinforce the above district vision.

Table 1: Strategic Priority Areas and Vision

No.	STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS	VISION
ED 1	Promoting Broad-based Economic Development in Rural Areas	"Prosperous and economically self-sustaining communities in Popondetta District"
SD 2	Effective Service Delivery	"Strengthened and sustained service delivery system for all people in Popondetta District"
FSI 3	Strengthening Food Security, disaster mitigation and climate change	"Accessible, affordable, sufficient and sustained healthy food for all people of Popondetta District as resilient against disaster and climate change"
ENV 4	Sustainable Environment	"Ecologically sound land and sea ecosystem in Popondetta District"
ECT 5	Promoting Eco-tourism	"A vibrant, sustainable and community driven ecotourism industry in Popondetta District"
ERG 6	Expanding Resource Generation	"Broad-based Popondetta District revenue generating capacity"
BPC 7	Building Partnership and Collaboration	"Sound and effective partnership and collaboration between Popondetta DDA, churches, development partners and other stakeholders for effective service delivery"
ECD 8	Enhancing Capacity Development	Qualified, professional, ethical, competent, innovative and committed Popondetta District public sector workforce supporting and driving development in all sectors"



4. VISION, MISSION AND GOAL

4.2 MISSION STATEMENT

We pledge to create equitable, inclusive and sustainable opportunities for our people, deliver our promises through fair and equal distribution of wealth and quality services, and to ensure that our communities are safe, secure and actively participating in socio-economic growth for the district.

4.3 GOAL

To establish and rehabilitate all physical infrastructures, improve our public service workforce to be qualified, intelligent and productive, improve innovation and productivity for our economic sectors, promote SMEs, and to increase our internal revenue through wealth creation.

Figure 1: Illustration of Principles and Values





5. METHODOLOGY

This plan was developed using different methods of capturing data, analyzing and input. The three main ways in which information and data was captured was through targeted interviews with key government officials in respective sectors, semi-interview questions were developed and circulated to sector officials with given timeframes to revert with responses, and review of sector reports and plans of previous years. The planning team had also carried out consultation meetings with divisional heads, stakeholders and the Member for Popondetta Open, Honorable Richard Masere to gauge inputs on their priorities for the district for the current political term (2023 – 2027) and ensuring alignment with national government policies. These methods were utilized to ensure time efficiency and accuracy in the formulation of the Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023 - 2027. The methods undertaken in data collection, analysis and collation were guided within the boundaries of the following principles;

- **Approach** - Data gathering through qualitative and quantitative surveys and consultations.
- **Respondents** - Selected individuals from key government sectors and divisions, stakeholders including NGOs and CBOs, and private sector.
- **Beneficiaries** - The beneficiaries of the plan are 49,779 men, women and children living in Popondetta District.

The District Planning Team (Taskforce) conducted one week consultations with National Departments and sectors in Port Moresby to align this plan with respective sector priorities. The purpose of the exercise was to ensure the plan was socialized and captured outcomes that would tap into existing resourcing arrangements from the national level down to the districts.

The Provincial Policy and Planning Team provided the much needed technical guidance in all planning aspect throughout the different stages of this plan. The Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) and the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA) were also consulted for their technical inputs which resulted in the development of the Five Year Popondetta District Development Plan 2023 – 2027 in conjunction with the Medium Term Development Plan 4 (MTDP4) and the Sustainable Development Goals of Papua New Guinea. The first draft was completed and submitted to National Planning for review and adjustments. In close consultation with officers from National Planning and the Provincial Policy and Planning Office, the District Taskforce Team revised the draft into meeting specific technical requirements as predetermined by the Government of Papua New Guinea.

The Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023 – 2027 (PDFYDP) has gone through various planning processes of the Government of Papua New Guinea to reach its final stage and is now a living document endorsed by the Popondetta District Development Authority (PDDA), Provincial Executive Council (PEC) and Department of National Planning and Monitoring for implementation . All stakeholders, development partners, service providers and government institutions can obtain a copy of the plan from Policy and Planning Branch of Popondetta District Administration (PDA).



6. PARTNERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Development Cooperation has been an essential part of Papua New Guinea's overall development efforts prior to achieving political independence in 1975. Papua New Guinea began as a dependent donor-recipient nation, and is now evolving into engaging in more strategic and coordinated development partnerships. This reflects a changing approach to how PNG is now applying development cooperation resources to support its development agenda. The inaugural 2015 PNG Development Cooperation Policy (PNG DCP) is therefore timely, as it takes into account potential changes to PNG's development cooperation approach and the general development landscape. Papua New Guinea's sovereign independence is entrenched by law in the Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea. The National Goals and Directive Principles that underlie the Constitution are;

- Integral Human Development
- Equality and Participation for All
- Enhancement of National Sovereignty and Self Reliance
- Responsible management and use of natural resources for environment and sustainable assets
- PNG Ways

These National Goals and Directive Principles provide a clear foundation for all aspects of governance and public policy in PNG, including PNG's foreign relations. Development Partners will ensure that these goals and directive principles set the basis of its engagement and operation in the country, more so, a guide to support PNG advance in these areas. Development Partners will ensure that particular attention is given on the declared Directive on the Enhancement of National Sovereignty and Self Reliance. Development cooperation resources will be steered towards economic-oriented infrastructure enablers and economic growth prospects hence, consistent with the current Medium Term Development Plan. Development cooperation resources are part and parcel of PNG's total national wealth. However, where development cooperation assistance is aligned with Government of PNG's key development priorities, a significant proportion of its concentration is directed towards popular sectors, provinces and districts, thereby creating and adding to unequal distribution of resources across the country. Such preferences are pursued at the expense of those sectors, provinces and districts identified as poverty corridors requiring much needed development assistance. The 2013 National Progress Comprehensive Report for PNG on MDG clearly identifies provinces such as West Sepik, Enga, Southern Highlands, Gulf and Simbu as Millennium Development Goals (MDG) "hot spots". Whilst development cooperation resources have had a degree of progress in some of these targeted hot spots to date, there is still need to upscale the level of service delivery in the other targeted areas. Northern Province remains to be one of those provinces that require upscaling in terms of service delivery. Its districts still require development partners to support them in progressing some of the Strategic Priority Areas (SPA) towards the fulfillment of the MDGs and MTDP4.

Popondetta District through this *Five Year Popondetta District Development Plan 2023 – 2027* invites Development Partners from all aspects to participate in implementing this plan. The district has benefited from a number of infrastructural developments through partnerships and cooperation in the recent-past years when under the Ijivitari District and this has proven to be an effective way through which socio-economic indicators can be improved. Risks are inevitable in policy implementation and the District Administration and District Development Authority recognizes the potential risks that are political, institutional, operational, fiduciary and humanitarian in nature. Mitigation efforts to address these risks are put in place in the implementation of this Plan. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework requirements have also been developed to ensure that all stakeholders implementing development cooperation programs and projects take into account the important requirements of monitoring and evaluation thus, complying with development partners and GoPNG administrative guidelines.



SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

In order for the government to recognize its development aspirations, policy and planning play a fundamental role in formulating visions and missions into realistic and tangible outcomes that are implemented over each political term. The National Government has a road map in place which is the Vision 2050 and sets the direction for this country by 2050. The Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP), Provincial, District, LLG and Ward development plans are driving forces that are designed every five years particularly to guide and deliver services to the people to achieve the Vision 2050. The Five (5) Year Popondetta District Development Plan 2023 – 2027 aligns its aims and objectives to the National Government's Vision 2050 and Medium Term Development Plan 4 through the socio-economic sectors as its delivery parameters. This plan aims to utilize all resources planned to produce tangible results that can be seen and felt at the community level. This plan is aspiring and illustrates noticeably how the appropriate service approaches can lead to achieving the ultimate goal of advancing through all sectors in the plan.

The Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan is the yardstick that articulates our efforts in elevating the status of the district for the next 5 years. It offers direction to the district government institutions and stakeholders for actual and efficient quality service delivery to the people from adverse diversities in an equal and equitable manner. The plan emphasizes the need for realistic outcomes and demands well trained personnel to be deployed to the district and sub-districts (LLGs) for administration and management purposes.

It is the ambition of the leaders of Popondetta District that the Five Year Development Plan satisfies the requirements of all cascading policies and plans by producing highly skilled, qualified and well-disciplined workforce that can administer and manage the affairs of the public service at the district and sub-district levels in a more advanced and standardized manner thus, meeting the minimum requirements of personnel specifications as determined by the Public Service of Papua New Guinea. The guidelines and practices that govern the performance of public servants at the district level has deteriorated and new changes sanctioned at the national level are yet to be practiced at the sub-provincial level. This is creating bottle-necks within the service delivery structure and services intended for the people are not being delivered in a timely and quality manner. This plan is designed to improve the practices that govern the administration and management of the public service workforce in the district to deliver their functions effectively, including the private sector and churches who are engaged in respective sectors of this plan. The benefits of this plan will enable and empower the public servants and all stakeholders to adapt an analytic mindset towards the functions of Monitoring and Evaluation and being mindful about the different risk clusters that have been predetermined and assessed as untoward circumstances that may affect successful implementation of this plan.





SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1.1 PLANNING APPROACH IN POPONDETTA DISTRICT

All plans developed at different levels are targeted at communities and the people that dwell within them. To better understand the development needs and concerns of the people it is best to have them participate in the government planning process so that they feel empowered and obliged as being part of the service delivery and developmental aspects of their communities. The Ward Development Plans are the first plans that are developed by the people at community level which captures what the communities can do in response to their basic service needs at that level. These plans are developed out of Ward Profiles which later feed into the LLG Development Plans. The whole processes is understood as the “Bottom Up Planning Approach”

The data captured through ward profiling is very critical as it informs planning for LLG, District and Provincial Five Year Integrated Development Plans. Afterward profiling, the Ward Development Plans are developed, priorities from the Ward Development Plans are realized and inputted into the LLG Development Plans that merge into the District Development Plan. The Provincial Five Year Integrated Development Plan is the basis for administrative, technical and resource mobilization to ensure that it supports implementation of the plans to exert realistic understanding and perspiration into its existence as a living document. All these plans are guided by the Medium Term Development Plan and overarching policies and plans that are drawn down from the Vision 2050 as the country's road map towards our destiny in 2050.

Figure 2: Illustration of the Bottom-Up Planning Approach



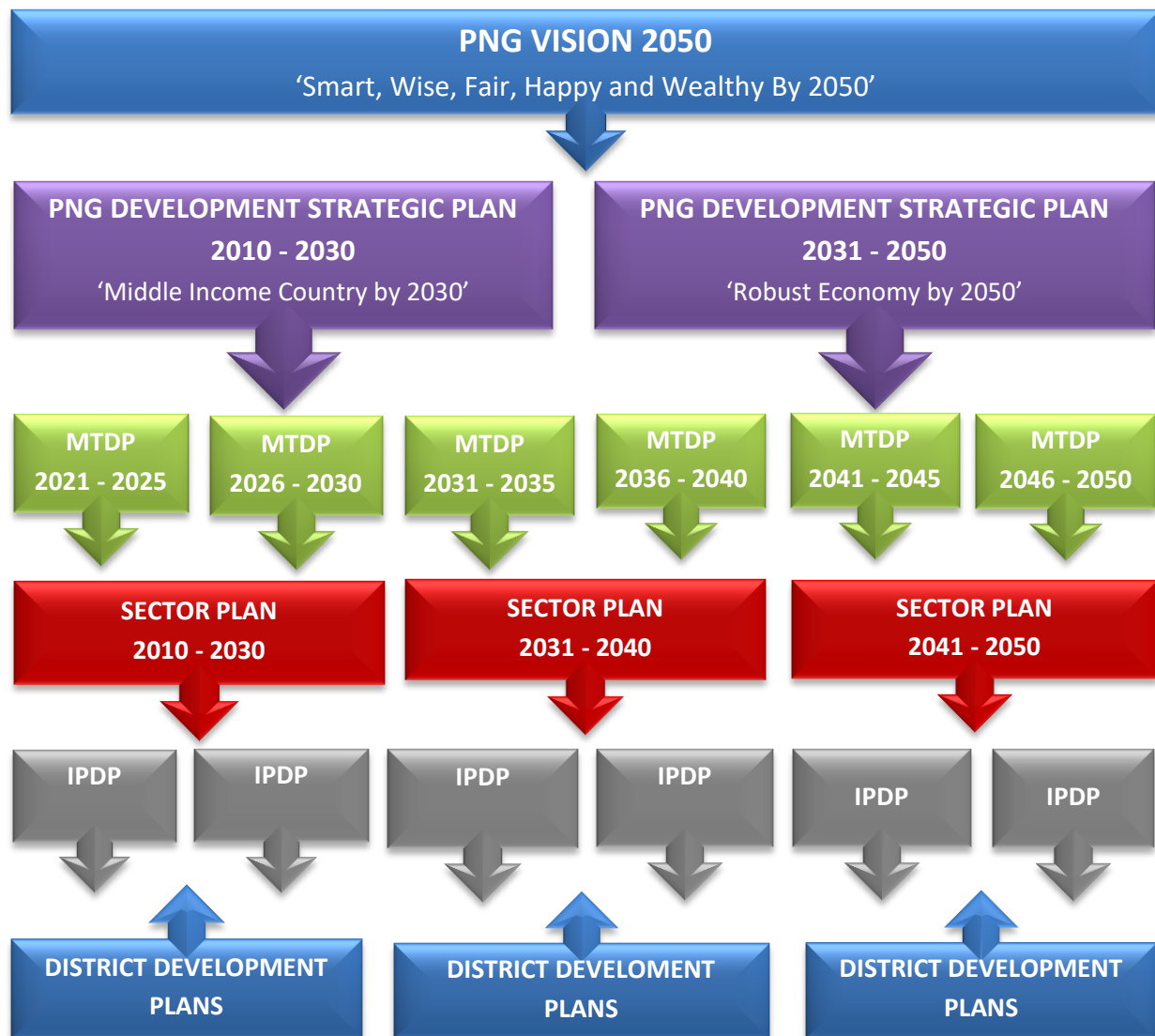


SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1.2 CASCADING LOGIC

The country has one strategic vision and that is the Vision 2050 which was developed through the wisdom of elite Papua New Guineans to chart our destiny. The PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010 – 2030 and Medium Term Development Plans align in a cascading way to the Vision 2050. Below is an illustration of this logic.

Figure 3: Diagram illustrating the Cascading Logic





SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

2.1 PROFILE

Popondetta District is a new District in Northern Province after passing of a bill to demarcate some Electorates in Papua New Guinea into two (2) separate electorates and in Northern Province, Ijivitari Electorate was split into two (2) electorates giving rise to Popondetta District. The District is situated between the Ijivitari and Sohe Districts making it a more centrally located district. The boundary starts from Bareji and through the coast to Iwaie along the Northern Coast and up towards to the Mt. Lamington slopes along Pupudu meeting Sangara and towards Sewa. Popondetta District is home to many important infrastructures such as Oro Bay wharf, the Girua Airport, Sangara Settlements and Sorovi Settlement Blocks. It is also the home to the Provincial Headquarters and Popondetta Township. The population in the coastal areas is more evenly distributed throughout the District; however, Popondetta Township and the Oil Palm Industry Settlements are more densely populated than the village communities due to the economic and agricultural activities experienced in the zones. The District also experiences outside influences due to constant social mobility and migration. People from other parts of Papua New Guinea and as well as from overseas settled in Northern Province through work or other means, and, of course Popondetta as the major township is home to migrants. The outskirts are those settlements established by compounds and people from other parts of the province and the country.

Missionaries forced entered Northern Province in the late 1800s and set up Missions at Eroro Gona and Ambasi on the coast whilst on the hinterland at Popondetta and Isivita. Government stations were set up at Buna and Higaturu. Parts of the district were sites of fierce warfare and fighting in particular Buna Sananada and Gona Beach Heads in the World War 2. Several monuments and parks have been erected to signify these events. After the war, the Higaturu station was regarded as the official Headquarters. However, shortly after the end of the war, another disaster struck. On the 29th January, 1951, Mt. Lamington erupted destroying homes and settlements and displaced people. As a result, the Government station and headquarters was moved to the present location of Popondetta from 1952. This was the beginning of the new era which saw the establishment of the private and public sectors in Popondetta Township. People originally ventured into cocoa and coffee as garden blocks whilst coconut as plantation which were operated by European settlers. Cash crop activities were vibrant until the 1990s when interests dropped against gardeners when there was a decline in field and extension services. The introduction of large scale oil palm industry had triggered normal villagers and non-farming block holders to venture into commercial oil palm blocks thus supplying fruits to the giant Higaturu Oil Palms Limited and this is a major cash income for people in the District.

Educational institutions are spread around the District including elementary, primary, and high and secondary schools. Vudal University runs tropical agricultural courses whilst there are two technical institutions which run skill and technical based courses. The Anglican Church runs its own Theological College at the edge of Popondetta Township at Jonita.



SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

2.2 HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The first election of the LLGs was conducted in the early 1960s however, controlled and administered under the colonial rule which was evidenced by the kiap and luluai system of the past. Proper governance system started taking shape in the late 1960s to the 1970s with the establishment of the House of Assembly and the election of the first members of parliament in the mid-1970s. The LLG councilors were elected in wards to represent people in the village communities. Popondetta Town was governed by Higaturu LLG since the 1960s up until the 1980s when Popondetta Town Council was established on its own and Higaturu LLG on its own however, most assets were held by Higaturu LLG. Popondetta Urban LLG was established mainly as an urban municipal authority.

Since the 1977 National General Elections, there has not been any significant change to Papua New Guinea's electoral boundaries. Numerous attempts have been made by the Electoral Boundaries Commission (EBC), to redraw the electoral map since 1977, with reviews held in 1981, 1985–86, 1991, 2005–06 and 2011 but ultimately, they have failed to pass the parliament. In 2021, the Electoral Boundaries Commission published a report, as allowed in the Constitution, to redistribute the current electoral boundaries to enable the fair distribution of wealth, to provide needed goods and services to the people in a more represented manner. As per Section 27(1a) and 1(b) of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments, electoral boundaries were redistributed. Key factors were considered in reaching this decision. Geographic location of LLG's from their respective Provincial Capital; the further away from the seat of government, the reach of vital goods and services are unlikely. Benefit to the population within the newly created LLG/District; based on the assumption, that the ratio of development funding, to the total population will be close to proportionate, a greater majority of the population will benefit in terms of effective service delivery. On the 22nd of March, 2022; months from the National General Elections; the report by the Electoral Boundaries Commission for the redistribution, was passed in Parliament. Thirteen new electorates were created. Of the new electorates, Popondetta Open Electorate was included. A majority of Ijivitari District, and parts of Sohe District, were redistributed. The redistribution of the electoral boundaries of Sohe and Ijivitari Districts to create Popondetta Open Electorate will result in the formation of two additional LLGs to restructure service delivery to areas with the highest population density.

With current establishment, new Sangara/Hurundi LLG has been established under Popondetta District and going through proclamation stages. On the same agenda, Ijivitari District Development Authority has endorsed the separation of wards of Oro Bay LLG for the formation of two new LLGs which will be known as North Oro Bay LLG and East Oro Bay LLG.

2.3 LANGUAGE

Several main languages are spoken in the district whilst the main languages are spoken dialects. These include Ewage, Notu, Taiya Davari, Gaina, Baruga, Sauga, Akabara, Gena and Oro Kaiva. The language speaking sparsely spread over the district. Although the language may be classified different, they are related and can be understood by the different tribes. The introduction of new languages especially English by the missionaries and pidgin by early government official have directly affected the people and these are now spoken regularly. Police motu is another introduced language but not so popular today. A few indigenous languages are now in danger of extinction. The younger population tends to favor Pidgin rather than their own. These include the Ewage, Orokaiva and motu languages.

2.4 GOVERNMENT

Popondetta District is one of the three electorates in Northern Province however; it is one of the seven newly created districts in Papua New Guinea. The elected Member of Parliament for Popondetta District is the Chairman of the Popondetta District Development Authority whereby the authority governs the affairs of the District while the LLGs govern the affairs of the wards. The members of the District Development Authority by act comprises of four Local Level Government Presidents. The LLGs will consist of elected members and five nominated representatives for churches, women, law and order, youth and sports and People with Special Needs (PSN).



SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

This legitimate cluster of members of the District Development Authority are supported by five (5) sector managers in the district who are public servants serving in the administrative arm of the District namely education, health, law and order, infrastructure and economic sectors. The role of the five sector managers is to provide technical advice to the members of the District Development Authority.

Table 2: Local Level Governments in the newly established Popondetta District

DISTRICT	LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT
POPONDETTA	Popondetta Urban LLG
	North Oro Bay LLG
	East Oro Bay LLG
	Sangara/Hurundi LLG

2.5 GEOGRAPHY

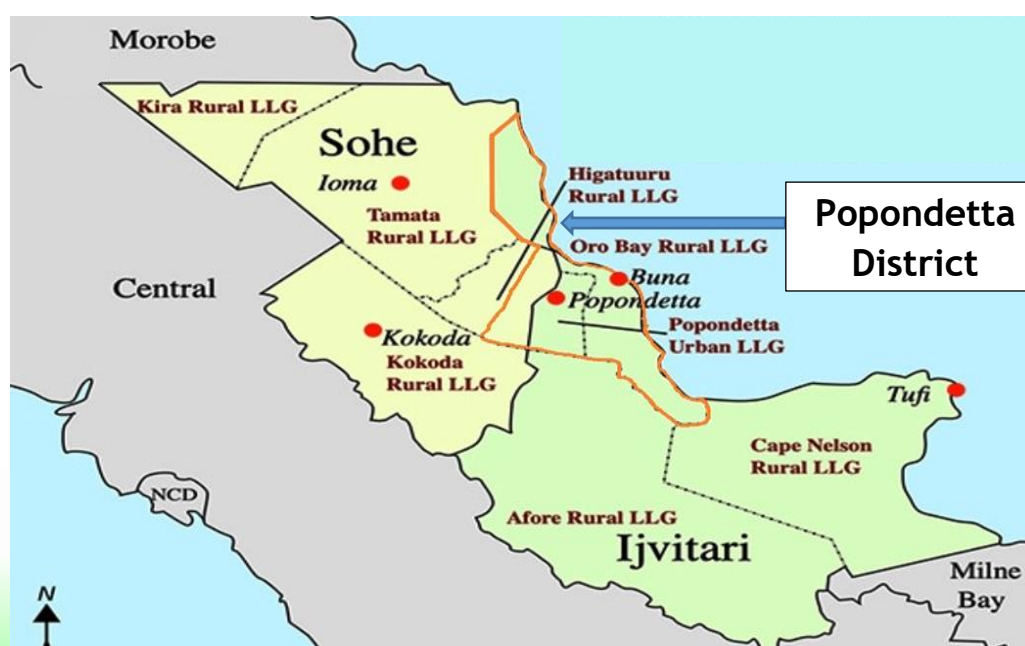
Popondetta District occupies 18,200 square Kilometers of the 43, 7000 square kilometers land mass of the Northern Province. Extensive coastal flood plains of Girua, Sangara, Kumusi, Eroro and Sambogo rivers cover the central part of the District from the borders of Ijivitari and Sohe Districts. The center of the District is dominated by mixtures of virgin Forest, woodlands and grasslands. The soil is very fertile due to its volcanic origin at the presence of Mt. lamington and Mt. Victoria. The District is located in the central part of the Northern Province. Northern indigenous people are commonly known as Orokaivan but in sub –ethnic groups they can be classified as Notu, Yega bafa, Sebandere, Gaina Baruga, Okena Soverupa, Ihane, Sauga, Ifane and Kombu Sangara. The people share similar common customary practices and traditional values. Average annual rainfall varies from 1900mm to 3800 mm where the upper Sangara areas experience higher rainfall. The District faces and experiences a wet season and dry season, and moderate.

2.6 MAP

Popondetta District is situated between the Ijivitari and Sohe Districts making it a more centrally sandwiched district. The boundary starts from Bareji and through the coast to Iwaie along the northern coast and up towards the Mt. Lamington slopes along Pupudu meeting Sangara and towards Sewa.

The location of the Ijivitari District in respect to neighboring districts and general features of the district are shown in the map below.

Figure 4: Map showing the newly established Popondetta District





SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

2.7 ECONOMY

Popondetta District is situated in the centre of Northern Province and it is home to the provincial headquarters in Popondetta Township which was established and built in 1950s after the eruption of Mt. Lamington whereby, previously it used to be at Higaturu Station (now Higaturu Skills Training Institute). The District is blessed with organic and very fertile soil due to the past volcanic activity of Mt. Lamington. There is a very high potential for agricultural development and advancement, so much arable pasture for farming ground crops, tree crops and plantation schemes. The District is primarily a farming founded district with Oil Palm, logging, cocoa and coffee as export commodities. Recently, vanilla and chilly have been cultivated in the upper Sewa area. Along the north coast of the District, fishing has been the focal benefit of the Oro Bay communities. The District opts to move into micro economic businesses particularly in the tourism sector. The sector will be tapped into promptly revitalizing the cultural programs enjoyed in the past. Tourist hubs will be established in the communities to attract visitors thus, bringing economic benefits to the rural populations of the Sangara/Hurundi and the Oro Bay LLGs.

In the early 1960s to 1970s, colonial administration ventured mainly into cocoa, coffee and rubber productions and a cattle range at Embi however; there was a drastic decline in these crops and activities in the 1990s due to the prominence of the oil palm industry. The introduction of oil palm plantation schemes and estates have replaced the smaller tree crops gardening where many people have abandoned their cocoa and coffee gardens and deserted rubber plantations to engage in the oil palm industry. Oil palm is the major income earning crop in Popondetta District due to the expansion of schemes to the local villages by the introduction of Village Oil Palms (VOPs). Marine resources have a high potential for development for numerous economic and consumer usage production. The coastal regions extend from the lower Musa and ends at Iwaie along the north coast which provides a hub for marine produce. Unfortunately, over time the has been nothing much done to develop this industry. Logging is another economic activity that is present in the District however, at a medium scale in Saiho/Kumusi and Ifane area which covers Girua, Sewa and inwards to the border of Managalasi. There are some large scale logging activities that have been carried out at Pongani and Ioma Block 4 (Begabari/Ambasi/Taotutu/Sia) however, the operator has since ceased operations.

Popondetta District is part of the unique culture and tradition that's observed in the other two districts aswell. The unique tapa cloth, animals, birds and the famous birdwing butterfly pose a high demand for tourism activities and cultural heritage.

Table 3: Production of major commodities by population and revenue generated

Commodity	% Population engaged in production	Revenue derived from the commodity
Oil Palm	3.6% (6,800)	K15,000,000.00
Timber	Nil data	Nil data
Fishing	1.6% (3,000)	K100,000.00
Copra	Nil data	Nil data
Coffee	0.8% (1,560)	K504,700.00
Cocoa	1.9% (3,500)	K3,780,000.00
TOTAL	8.2% (15,410)	K19,470,300.00



SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

2.8 DEMOGRAPHY

The population of the Northern province was 183, 000,00 from 2012 national census. Female represented 48% of the total population and male 52% Census data is summarized below. Included in the total population figure is a total of 113 non-citizens. The Annual Growth Rate has been calculated using 5 – year (2007 – 20012) census figures and is 3.8%, 85% of the population lives in rural areas. Population density overall is 3.05 persons/km2. Highest population densities is 36 persons/km2 are on the volcanic plains and fans, inland of Popondetta, particularly in the Oro Kaiva area. The national average population density is 11.1 per square kilometer (2012 census). Population densities of 1.20 persons/km2 are considered as low, 21-60 as moderate, 61 – 100 as high and 101 – 600 as very high). The rest of Oro has the following population densities: The northern coastal flood plains, the coastal areas of Oro bay to Pongani has approximately 25 person/km2; the coastal flood plains, east of Popondetta from Gona to Iwaie along the north coast has approximately 20 person/km2; and the floodplains of the inland Kaiva from Sewa to Sangara would be approximately 20 person/km2. Areas around Popondetta have experienced growth as a result of urban migration or resettlement from the people entering the province from the outside. Population in and around the Oil palm establishments are quite high considering the influx of employees from the other neighboring provinces.

Table 4: Population in Census Geographical Area by Households and Sex - 2012 National Census (4% Annual Growth Rate)

Table 4: Population in Census Geographical Area by Households and Sex - 2012 National Census (4% Annual Growth Rate)

No	POPONDETTA DISTRICT LLG	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES
1.	North Oro Bay LLG	2,663	15,030	7,966	5,547
2.	East Oro Bay LLG	2,663	15,030	7,966	5,547
3.	Popondetta Urban LLG	4,932	29,436	15,316	14,185
4	Sangara/Hurundi LLG	5,456	33,450	16,890	12,780
TOTAL		15,714	92,946	48,138	38,059





SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

2.9 HEALTH STATUS

Health issues remain a concern in Northern Province, where the province continues to face challenges in the delivery of health services in its districts. Health services are run by the government and church which the notable ones are the Anglican Health Services and the Adventist Health Services. The Northern Provincial Health Authority (NPHA) owns and operates most rural aid posts, sub health centres, health centres and the provincial referral hospital; Anglican Church runs Katereda Rural Hospital and several health centers and aid posts; and Adventist Church runs clinics at its pastoral focus areas. For the interest of this development-plan, the major health establishments within the District are Popondetta General Hospital, Sangara Health Centre, Siroga Company Clinic, Katereda Rural Hospital, Gona Sub-health Centre and Ambasi Sub-health Centre. Several areas at the fringes of the District need establishment of clinics/aid posts however, will follow proper mapping processes to identify these locations. Over the years, the province has been facing shortage of health professionals coupled with inadequate medical supplies and infrastructure. Many rural aid posts/clinics have closed due to absence of Community Health Workers – there are numerous reasons to this and NPHA is working to address some of these issues. Northern Provincial Health Authority is the body that oversees all health functions in the province and therefore, the District is obliged to partner with them to improve health services for the people. It is also important that the existing Saint Margaret's School of Nursing at Ururu has to be given attention to produce health professionals to meet demands of the rural population.

Table 5: Performance against key health indicators

Indicator	Northern Province	National
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 birth	59%	64%
Crude Birth Rate per 1000	3.8%	N/A
Crude death Rate per 1000	N/A	N/A
Total Fertility Rate	5.5%	4.6%
Life Expectancy Male	54.1%	53.7%
Life Expectancy Female	55%	54.8%

This data shows that mortality and life expectancy in Northern Province is better than the national average. Total fertility rate and crude birth rate (and therefore population growth rate) are higher than the national average. Family planning (and related sexual health issues) remains high priority in this province.





SECTION 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Popondetta District is a predominately agricultural and fisheries district with forestry (logging) and culture and tourism industries creating the potential to be an economically viable and dependent district with increased revenue generation. The district encourages communities to promote cultural activities in a small-medium scale in their respective wards and LLGs so that tourism opportunities can be attracted to coincide with major events. The district's historic war sites and relics are economical corridors to cruise ship visits and other tourism activities which the district aspires through this plan to promote and engage in. All these activities establish the direction towards major economic growth and prosperity for Popondetta District while health, education and community development lay the foundations for social services. While all these different sectors come into play infrastructural development remains a very crucial component that enables progress towards achieving outcomes and visions that the district envisions. The deteriorating infrastructure like in the other two districts remains a concern however, in recent years there has been some improvements and this plan aims to build on these existing efforts to deliver its development agenda for the next five years. The fiscal environment may be quite challenging as far as timely funding is concerned however, with the right workforce in place and the traditional administrative bottle-necks are systemically mitigated, this district will set the pace for a model district which the province can boast and feel proud about. Experiences across the public service why performance has been very poor and the corporate culture was not there is simply because of an aging workforce who are placed on very key positions who cannot adapt to the fast-paced changing environment and recent fashion of administration and management. In addition, under qualified personnel who lack the capacity and exposure to perform on the positions occupied remains are big barrier to service delivery.

The current Marape Government still maintains its emphasis on agriculture and tourism as priority areas in the development of this nation. The member for Popondetta, Honorable Richard Masere has also stressed in his political agenda that the people of Popondetta District must be self-reliant and be willing to venture into economic activities. The rural communities are rich with available resources however; there is lack of stringent measures to ensure that funding commitments made to support locals to venture into MSMEs are well administered to maximize benefits from the resources the people own traditionally. This plan aims to drive these political ambitions into reality.

The National and Provincial Governments have the obligation to distribute government resources equally to all citizens in PNG. It is understood that this plan is realistic and achievable and it will be implemented in-line with international best practice standards on Monitoring and Evaluation and Risk Management to ensure that untoward circumstances that have not been accounted for in the planning process are detected and mitigated appropriately. A robust Monitoring and Evaluation culture will also keep implementers abreast of performance trends and set the pace for well-informed policy and planning ability for the future.



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.1 ECONOMIC SECTOR

4.1.1 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

OBJECTIVE

Popondetta, to become an average earning district with adequate food supply, security, reduction of poverty within a diversified sustainable environment with improved quality of living, and gender equality with equitable wealth creation and distribution.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The District's economy stands on two (2) pillars; that is one dependent on the formal and informal sector and the Agricultural Sector, whereby Popondetta is the only District faced with, both Urban and Rural 'setting'. Given the volcanic and organic and fertile soil the chances of Agriculture activity in the District takes hold, meaning that the potential to develop the District in terms of Agriculture and Livestock is highly economical, the volcanic base soil provides opportunities for tree crops, ground crops and tree plantations that can be sold for domestic production or export. In the meantime, Cocoa and Coffee are still being looked after, processed, dried and sold to Agmark and other buyers from outside for exports. Rubber Plantation have been dissented and gone wild. The District's rural economy significantly stands on agriculture as its foundation in economic sustenance and continues to act as a catalyst in stimulating the rural subsistence farming for food security whilst, having employment and income generation as pillars to improving living standards. Cash crops such as cocoa, coffee (Arabica/Robusta), coconut (copra) and rubber greatly dominated the district in previous years however; the industry was not given much attention due to various reasons which resulted in its scale down of services. Markets for these commercial crops need to be subsidized by the government at district level and processing facilities to be established or rehabilitated so that we can revive this industry to reap its benefits. The rich loamy fertile soil in the district from volcanic activities of Mt. Lamington provides greater opportunity for this industry to reach its full potential.

The aggressive introduction of the oil palm industry discontinued the extension services of these cash crops to the local farmers and gradually resulted in the scaling down of these commodities overtime with the farmers taking a different cash cropping approach. Conversion of land from these commodities to accommodate for oil palm contributed to this diversion whilst other contributing factors of inaccessibility to good road conditions and networks, and high costs of road transport freights also had some negative impact on the local farmers losing interest and confidence in continuing to produce these commodities. Other contributing factors are due to changing weather patterns of dry and wet seasons were erosion, soil chemistry and dehydration kills the progression of crops. Most farmers are situated on sandy loam soils near rivers and streams and this places them to be more vulnerable to effects of climate change.

The reviving of the sector will definitely require strong commitments from legitimate landowners to put up their customary land tenure on market for developers and investors to be attracted and in return be supported by all partners and stakeholders to help them venture into small to medium and large scale agribusinesses. In this way, the developers usually have the capacity and will invest to better establish and manage our commercial crops while in the same time putting money into people's pockets and generating revenue for this district. This plan has identified the challenges and opportunities of this industry and aims to create initiatives through greater innovation to maximize yielding and production. The Division of Agriculture & Livestock has identified certain sustainable programs and projects to address economic prospects for the short to medium and long term needs of the district as captured in table five (5) below. The statistics and data on table one (1) shows the current state of the division based on the 2017-2022 assessments and reports from the Division's and State Entities (Coffee Industry Corporation – CIC, Cocoa Board – CB).



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Table 6: POPONDETTA DISTRICT CROPS & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STATISTICS (2022)

LLG	Farmers Trained	Cocoa Dry Bean (tons)	Coffee Dry Bean (Parchment tons)	Oil Palm FFB (tons)	Coconut Copra Dried (tons)	Rubber Cuprum Dried (tons)	Vanilla Dry Beans (kg)	Spice (kg)	Rice Milled (kg)	Cattle (head)	Pig (head)	Poultry (head)	Duck (head)	Food Crops (kg)
Pop Urban	300	56.048	-	83 200	-	-	5	50	1000	50	150	5 000	200	200 000
Oro Bay	300	9.672	-	60 936.2	-	-	10	50	5000	200	250	5 000	100	250 000
Ihane	400	38.675	-	96 846.3	-	-	7	26	1500	-	350	6 000	150	400 000
TOTAL	1 000	104.395	-	240 982.5	-	-	22	126	7 500	250	750	16 000	450	850 000

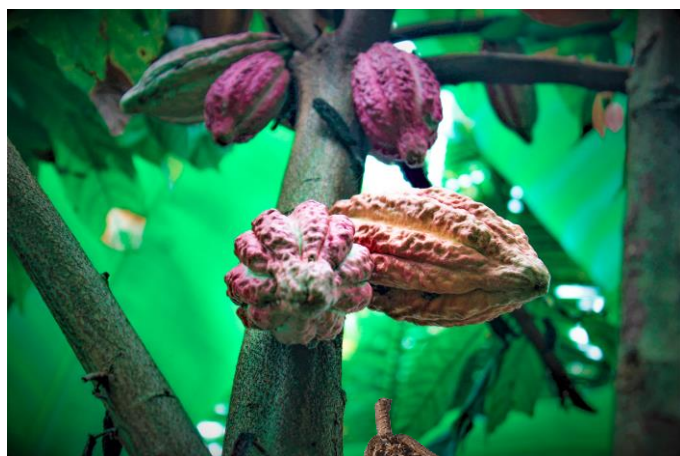
Tables 7 – 11: LOGFRAMES FOR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

GOAL: TO BECOME A MIDDLE-INCOME DISTRICT WITH ADEQUATE FOOD SECURITY, REDUCED POVERTY, IMPROVED INTERNAL REVENUE, SELF-SUSTAINED LIVELIHOODS, AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIVES WITH EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH									
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)		Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1.	No. of rural farmers producing local rice	DAL Sector Report	0	50	100	150	200	250
	2.	No. of 20ft containers exported with Cocoa beans	DAL Sector Report	50	60	70	80	90	100
	3.	No. of Cattle Herd trading by cattle farmers	DAL Sector Report	20	30	40	50	60	70
	4.	No. of Cocoa cultivated hectares of land	DAL Sector Report	2, 250	2, 300	2, 350	2, 400	2, 450	2, 500
	5.	No. of Cocoa processing facilities	DAL Sector Report	20	30	40	50	60	70
	6.	No. of Coffee cultivated hectares of land	DAL Sector Report	300	400	500	600	700	800
	7.	No. of Cash Crop freight subsidy	LLG Ward Records & DAL Sector Report	5	2	3	4	5	6
	8.	No. of Officers and Farmers attending Hydroponic System training	DAL Sector Report	10	15	20	25	30	10
	9.	No. of existing Coconut cultivated hectares of land	DAL Sector Report	300	400	500	600	700	300
	10.	No. of locations for access to Farming Information	DAL Sector Report	10	15	20	25	30	10
	11.	No. of Vanilla and other Spices cultivated hectares of land	DAL Sector Report	60	70	80	90	100	60
	12.	No. of deteriorating Coffee processing machines/mill	DAL Sector Report	2	3	4	5	6	2
	13.	No. of Cash Crop marketing facility	DAL Sector Report	3	4	5	6	7	3
	14.	No. of Subsistence farmers of quality Fresh produces	DAL Sector Report	4, 500	5, 000	5, 500	6, 000	6, 500	4, 500
Lead Government Agency:		District Agriculture & Livestock Division/Sector							
Executing Division/Sector:		District Aariculture & Livestock Division/Sector							



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Increase rice farmer training & processing facilities.	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
2.	Improve exports for Cocoa Beans	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
3.	Empower landowners and farmers through appropriate training and extension services.	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
4.	Improve cattle herd training for cattle farmers	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
5.	Establish more cocoa processing facilities	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
6.	Improve coffee cultivated hectares of land	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
7.	Improve cash crop freight subsidies	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
8.	Deliver trainings for DAL Officers and farmers on Hydroponic System	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
9.	Improve Coconut cultivated hectares of land	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
10.	Establish accessibility to farmers on various farming information	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
11.	Improve vanilla and other spices cultivated hectares of land	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
12.	Rehabilitate existing coffee processing machines/mills	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
13.	Solicit and secure financing options	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
14.	Embrace saving culture and creativity	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
15.	Improve cash crop marketing facilities	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
16.	Increase subsistence farmers of quality fresh produces	District DAL Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	Volumes of rice produced by 200 farmers. (tons)	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	Rice farming program
2.	Volumes of processed cocoa beans exported by 2, 250 farmers. (tons)	50.625	101.25	151.875	202.5	253.125	Processed cocoa beans export program
3.	Production volumes from Cattle farming by farmers. (tons)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	Cattle farming program
4.	Volumes of wet Cocoa beans produced by 2, 250 farmers. (tons)	75.6	151.2	226.8	302.4	378	Cocoa beans production program
5.	Volumes of quality Cocoa beans produced by 2, 250 farmers. (tons)	36	72	108	144	180	Cocoa beans production program
6.	Volumes of Coffee (parchment) processed by 300 farmers. (tons)	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.55	Coffee production program
7.	Volumes of Cash Crops been subsidized for freight. (tons)	50.735	111.470	162.205	212.940	263.775	Cash crops freight subsidy program
8.	Qualified DAL Officers and Extension Agents for Hydroponic Systems	5	10	15	20	25	Hydroponic Systems program
9.	Production volumes from Coconut producing areas. (tons)	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.72	0.90	Coconut production program
10.	Resource Centres established and operational	5	10	15	20	25	Resource Centre establishment program
11.	Volumes of Vanilla and other Spices produced by 20 trained farmers	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	Vanilla and spices production program
12.	Coffee pulpers and a mill established, and fully operational	1	2	1	3	4	Coffee Mill establishment program
13.	Cash Crop marketing facility established and operational	1	2	3	4	5	Cash crop marketing facility establishment program
14.	Training for DAL Officers and farmers to increase production of fresh cash crops	2	2	2	2	2	Fresh cash crop farming program





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (PGK million)	2024 (PGK million)	2025 (PGK million)	2026 (PGK million)	2027 (PGK million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1-3,1	Rice farming program	0.250	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.250	2.0	DSIP/CIP/NAMA
2,2-4,2	Production and export of cocoa beans program	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	DSIP/CIP
3,5-6,3	Cattle farming program	0.250	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.250	2.0	DSIP/CIP
5,6-11,6	Coffee production program	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	1.25	DSIP/CIP
7,8-11,7	Cash crops freight subsidy program	0.250	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.250	2.0	DSIP/CIP
8,1-3,8	Hydroponic Systems program	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.250	DSIP/DONORS
9,5-16,9	Copra production program	0.250	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.250	2.0	DSIP/CIP
10,10-16,10	Resource Centre establishment program	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	2.5	DSIP/CIP
11,5-16,11	Vanilla and spices production program	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	1.25	DSIP/CIP
12,2-6,8-16,12	Coffee Mill establishment program	0.500	0.500	1.000	0.500	0.500	3.0	DSIP/CIP
13,1-16,13	Cash crop marketing facility establishment program	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	1.25	DSIP/CIP
7,1-16,14	Fresh cash crop farming program	0.250	0.250	0.500	0.250	0.250	1.5	DSIP/CIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK BUDGET							20.75	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.1.2 FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE

Popondetta District to become a middle-income earner amongst the three (3) districts in terms of fisheries and marine resource exports locally, domestically and internationally to enable a sustainable economy based on adequate food sufficiency, healthy diets, reduced poverty and increasing equal gender participation in wealth creation and distribution.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Over the past decades Fisheries served as an economic avenue for the province and coastal communities. The industry covers most of the coastline of the District which serves about fifty percent (50%) of the rural population beginning from the southern coast of Ward Two (2) of Pongani area and stretches to the north coast in Ward Twenty-Six (26) of Iwaie still in the Oro Bay LLG. The vast sea bed lies and stretches within the whole of Oro Bay LLG reflecting the potential of fisheries and marine products for both off-shore and in-shore fishing activities. These fisheries and marine potential has been overlooked in past years thus, placing emphasis on agriculture alone. The sector is building interest and growth overtime with coastal fisheries due to increase in population and demands from local markets as in business houses for commercial purpose and the inland population for dietary needs. Furthermore, being a priority sector alongside agriculture and livestock as per MTDP III and IV regarding adequate nutritious food supply, coastal fisheries meets the demands of about thirty percent (30%) of the general population of the district and inland fish farming covers forty percent (40%) with the common tilapia and carp especially the inland areas of the district. The introduction of inland fish farming came into place in the early 1990s to promote inland fisheries while controlling the increase in offshore tuna fishing. This has led to a dramatic fall in coastal fisheries with declining extension services, equipment and funding support.

A decade after the introduction of inland fisheries, the province was hit by Cyclone Guba in 2007 which resulted in almost all fish farms have been washed away including fingerlings and matured fish. There are also ongoing factors of climate change along the coasts of the district as in rising sea level and seasonal tides which are causing damages due to high salinity content being washed ashore and stored along the coasts that's causing roots of plants to rot and erosion of coastal banks. The king tides are destructive because continuous waves can destroy cage farming activities. Therefore, to ensure these risks are properly managed, careful assessments must be carried out before any fisheries activity is implemented. The Division of Fisheries & Marine Resources has identified certain viable programs and projects to address these fisheries and marine challenges for the short term (0-6/12 months), medium term (18-24 months) and long term (36-60 months) as highlighted and captured in table two (2) below. The list of Impact Priority Projects have been finalized upon screening and planned for possible external funding, and implementation whilst some of the projects that are not been captured under the priority listing will be critically considered and prioritized in the next revised plans after a review at the end of the five (5) year period. Below are some statistics and data on the current state of the Division based on 2017-2022 assessments and reports from the Division and State Entity (National Fisheries Authority – NFA).





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Tables 12 – 16: LOGFRAMES FOR FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT WITH INCREASED REVENUE GENERATION FROM FISHERIES AND MARINE INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS WITH HAPPY COMMUNITIES.

Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. No. of solid ice blocks sold to fish catchers and mud and prawn farmers.	Fisheries Sector Report	0	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
	2. No. of inland fish farming ponds	Fisheries Sector Report	50	60	70	80	90	100
	3. No. of coastline fish farming	Fisheries Sector Report	5	10	20	25	30	35
	4. No. of fish farming hatcheries	Fisheries Sector Report	1	3	6	9	12	15
	5. No. of District Fish Market	Fisheries Sector Report	0	-	1	1	1	-
	6. No. of Fresh water eel fish farming	Fisheries Sector Report	2	4	6	8	10	12
	7. No. of Aqua phonic facilities	Fisheries Sector Report	0	-	2	-	3	-
	8. No. of Beche-dermer farming	Fisheries Sector Report	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9. No. of cage fish farming	Fisheries Sector Report	5	10	15	20	25	30
	10. No. of Mud Crab farming by 5 farmers (tons)	Fisheries Sector Report	5	10	15	20	25	30
	11. No. of Prawn farming by 10 farmers	Fisheries Sector Report	10	15	20	25	30	35
	12. No. of Officers and Farmers attending Aqua phonic System training	Fisheries Sector Report	3	6	9	12	15	18
	13. No. of Ice Making Machines	Fisheries Sector Report	1	2	3	3	4	4
Lead Government Agency:		District Economic Division/Fisheries Sector						
Executing Division/Sector:		District Economic Division/Fisheries Sector						





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Establish solid ice block sales through local SMEs	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
2.	Train farmers and increase inland fish farming ponds	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
3.	Train farmers and increase coastline fish farming	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
4.	Train farmers and establish hatcheries in the 3 LLGs	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
5.	Establish well-constructed fish market facilities in the 3 LLGs	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
6.	Train farmers and increase fresh water eel fishing farming	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
7.	Training and establishment of Aqua phonics facilities	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
8.	Training of farmers and establishment of Beche-dermer farms	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
9.	Training of farmers and establishment of cage fishing	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
10.	Training of farmers and establishment of mud crab farming	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
11.	Training of farmers and establishment of prawn farming	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050
12.	Acquisition of ice making machines	District Fisheries Plan, MTDP IV, Vision 2050

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	Solid ice block sales through local SMEs to fish farmers	-	500	550	600	650	Solid ice block sales program
2.	Volumes of inland fish farming productions (tons)	0.1	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	Inland fish farming program
3.	Volumes of coastline fisheries farming productions (tons)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	Coastline fish farming program
4.	Hatcheries for fingerling distribution established and in operation	1	-	2	-	3	Hatcheries establishment program
5.	Establishment of district fish markets	1	-	1	-	1	Fish market establishment program
6.	Volumes of fresh water eel fish productions (tons)	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	Fresh water eel farming program
7.	Establishment of district aqua phonics farming facilities	1	-	1	-	1	Aqua phonics establishment program
8.	Establishment of Beche-dermer farming to control breeding, harvesting and sales	20	100	150	200	100	Beche-dermer farming program
9.	Training of farmers on various fisheries skilling topics	20	100	150	200	100	Farmer training program



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (PGK million)	2024 (PGK million)	2025 (PGK million)	2026 (PGK million)	2027 (PGK million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Solid ice block production and sale program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
2, 2-3,2	Fish farming pond program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
3,2-3,3	Coastline fish farming program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
4,2-4,4	Hatcheries program	-	-	1.5	-	1.5	3.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
5,5,5	District fish markets program	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
6,6,6	Fresh water eel fish farming program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
7,7,7	District aqua phonics program	0.5	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	1.1	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
8,8,8	Beche-dermer farming program	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
9,9,9	Cage fish farming program	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/DSG/LEDL/Donors
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT FISHERIES AND MARINE BUDGET							16.0	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.1.3: COMMERCE, CULTURE AND TOURISM

OBJECTIVE

Popondetta, becoming an adequate income earner in creating equitable wealth and distribution of opportunities through establishment of business groups, Small to Medium Enterprises (SME's) and, increased and improved tourism activities for a progressive sustainable socio-economic development.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Commerce, Culture and Tourism sector plays a very key role in generating income for the district and the province. Generally, like all other districts around the country with good infrastructure, most of the incomes are being generated from business houses through taxation whilst culture and tourism are gradually growing at an average rate due to illiteracy levels and the lack of information dissemination down to the communities. However, with rapid urbanization and the current improvement in technology, the industry is gaining recognition from the communities by coming up with initiatives and innovations in establishing SMEs under the industry. Culture and tourism industries respectively go hand in hand and have greater potential in stimulating economic growth of the district. The demarcation of boundaries resulting in the new Popondetta District with inclusion of Oro Bay Local Level Government will certainly enhance agriculture and fisheries industries as foundations with tourism nourishment that will sustain the communities over time. The preservation of the rich diverse culture comprising of both inland and coastal people from the district forms the source of attraction for tourism whilst the old World War II relics of the great blood shed of the "Bloody Buna" still remains a historical site for tourists to visit annually, particularly the Australians, Japanese and the Americans to compliment the famous Kokoda Trail (Trek) of the Sohe District. The natural scenery of the district's coastlines and the rough and rugged terrains of the hinterlands come with frowns that will practically reflect the beauty of Papua New Guinea.

Having this plan in place with culture and tourism as its core economic sectors will in the long run sustain the district in terms of socio-economic development.





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Tables 17 – 21: LOGFRAMES FOR CULTURE AND TOURISM

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT WITH INCREASED REVENUE GENERATION FROM CULTURE AND TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS WITH HAPPY COMMUNITIES.

Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (year)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. No. of national and international trackers participating in organized tracking events managed by local tracking companies from the district.	Trackers Interviews	0 (2022)	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
	2. No. of international cruise ship visits to the district	Sub-District Report	0 (2022)	-	2	2	2	2
	3. No. of local crafts and artifacts sellers in the markets and streets	Sub-District Report	2000 (2017)	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500
	4. No. of communities engaged in tourism and environmental conservation activities	Commerce Sector Report	0 (2022)	20	40	60	80	90
	5. No. of organized tourism activities at community level	Commerce Sector Report	200 (2017)	210	220	240	250	260
	6. No. of protected historical sites in well maintained and upkeep order	Division/Sector Report	1 (2017)	1	1	1	1	1
	7. No. of WW2 Relics displayed at public facilities for tourism attraction.	Division/Sector Report	1 (2017)	2	3	-	4	-
	8. No. of local guest houses operating at community level.	Division/Sector Report	30 (2017)	-	40	50	-	60
	9. No. of successful locals venturing into culture and tourism SMEs.	Division/Sector Report	50 (2017)	55	60	65	70	75
Lead Government Agency:		District Commerce, Culture & Tourism Division						
Executing Division/Sector:		District Commerce, Culture & Tourism Division						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Establish local tracking companies and open market to trackers through creation of websites and promotion and marketing.	Provincial Tourism Policy
2.	Register with Tourism Promotion Authority and initiate 6 monthly cruise ship visits to the district	Provincial Tourism Policy
3.	Establish craft and artifacts markets in the three (3) LLGs and promote craft production	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan.
4.	Conduct awareness and promotional activities in the LLGs and initiate merging of tourism and conservation activities.	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan.
5.	Encourage and support tourism activities at community level	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan.
6.	Keep registers for all historical sites and assign recognized community groups to maintain their upkeep	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan
7.	Preserve and promote World War II relics by displaying them at public facilities	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan
8.	Support individuals or groups to establish guest houses with tour activities at community level	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan
9.	Support new and existing local businesses to successfully develop into SMEs	Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	No. of local tracking companies registered with IPA and operating	5	5	5	5	5	Local tracking companies program
2.	No. of annual cruise ship visits to the district	1	1	1	1	1	Cruise ship visit program
3.	No. of well-constructed crafts and artifacts markets established	-	1	-	1	1	Crafts and artifacts market establishment program
4.	No. of communities engaged in the integration of tourism and conservation	1	1	1	1	1	Tourism and conservation program
5.	No. of tourism activities supported at community level	2	2	2	2	2	Community tourism program
6.	No. of registered historical sites well maintained	-	1	1	1	-	Historical sites upkeep program
7.	No. of public facilities displaying World War II relics	10	10	10	10	10	World War II relics display program
8.	No. of guest houses with tour activities at community level	100	200	300	400	500	Community level guest houses program
9.	No. of new and existing local businesses achieve SME requirements						Culture and Tourism SME program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	International Tracking program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	DSIP/PIP
2,2-4,2	International Cruise ship Visit program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	DSIP/DONORS
3,3-5,3	Artifacts and Crafts Selling program	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	DSIP
5,6,5	Tourism and Conservation Integration program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	DSIP/PIP
6,6-7,6	Community Level Tourism Activities program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	DSIP/PIP
7,8-10,5	Historical Sites establishment and upkeep program	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.9	DSIP/PIP
9,11,10	WW2 relics protection and promotion program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	DSIP/PIP/DONORS
10,12-15,7	Local guest houses improvement and promotion program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	DSIP/PIP/DONORS
11,1-15,8	Culture and Tourism SME program	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	DSIP/PIP/DONORS
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT COMMERCE, CULTURE AND TOURISM BUDGET							17.7	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.1.4: FORESTRY AND MINING

OBJECTIVE

To see sustainable forest and mining projects in the district capturing the development pillars in improving lifestyle and eradicating poverty in the communities they operate in.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Forestry and mining contribute significantly to the economy and the development of Papua New Guinea as they provide the means to an end just like other revenue making sectors. Mining resources at this stage are yet to be fully recognized in the district however, there are explorations of prospective oil and gas sites within the coastline and this will be one of the greatest revenue makers in the future. Harvesting of our forest is of such that needs to be managed as it should be, sustainable in order to benefit our people. And so, by realizing this, Popondetta district can benefit immensely from the Forestry Sector. The vast forest areas in the district are untouched, though there is Super Green logging company conducting logging operations in the Ihane area with an employment of 280 employees. The project has given back to the community by building classrooms at Urio Primary School and Inonda High School. The Embi community likewise got their community built a permanent Aid Post. It is a difficult balance to achieve a forestry sector that is both sustainable and profitable in the district or province at large though some projects are in operations particularly at Foru and Wanigela in the Ijivitari District. However, this can be realized through proper forest resource inventory, prevent felling of virgin forest unless the land is developed to provide sustainable jobs and income, whether through agriculture, plantation of other profitable land uses and, encouragement of forest management through reforestation and afforestation programs.





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Tables 22 – 26: LOGFRAMES FOR FORESTRY AND MINING

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT WITH INCREASED REVENUE GENERATION FROM FORESTRY AND MINING INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS WITH HAPPY COMMUNITIES.								
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. Value of exports from forest products (K million)	Sector Reports	0	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
	2. No. of formal employments created by forestry and mining sector	Sector Reports	0	50	60	70	80	90
	3. Volume of round logs exports (million cubic meter)	Sector Reports	0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2
	4. No. of mining and petroleum exploration and operations licenses granted.	Sector Reports	0	-	1	-	1	1
	5. Value of revenue generated from this sector (K million)	Sector Reports	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5
	6. No. of local people participating in spin-off businesses	Sector Reports	0	10	15	20	25	30
Lead Government Agency:		Forestry and Mining Division/Fisheries Sector						
Executing Division/Sector:		Forestry and Mining Division/Fisheries Sector						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Increase value of exports from forest products	Environment and Conservation Policy, Mining and Petroleum Policy.
2.	Reserve employment opportunities for locals from skilled to general laborers.	Environment and Conservation Policy, Mining and Petroleum Policy.
3.	Decrease round log export and pursue downstream processing of forest products by 2030.	Vision 2050, MTDP4, Environment and Conservation Policy
4.	Encourage investment in Mining & Petroleum prospects and exploration.	Vision 2050, MTDP4, Mining and Petroleum Policy
5.	District revenue to be collected from operation and export taxes and levies.	Environment and Conservation Policy, Mining and Petroleum Policy
6.	Promote the development of SME' s in the sector through spin-off businesses.	Vision 2050, MTDP4, SME Policy



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	20% annual increase in export of forest products	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program
2.	Establish MOU with resource developers for reserved employment opportunities for locals	1	1	1	1	1	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program
3.	Round log exports decreased annually by 20% on all forest activities	80%	60%	40%	20%	0%	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program
4.	Review and approval of new mining and petroleum prospects in the district	1	1	1	1	1	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program
5.	Establish and implement district revenue collection mechanisms	1	-	-	-	-	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program
6.	Support locals through subsidized capital to venture into SMEs	10	15	20	25	30	Forestry, Mining & Petroleum Program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Forest products development and export program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
2,2,2	Employment program for locals in resource sectors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
3,3,3	Round log exports monitoring program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
4,4,4	Development of new mining and petroleum projects	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
5,5,5	District revenue collection program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	DSIP
6,6,6	Local SME development program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	DSIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT FORESTRY AND MINING AND PETROLEUM BUDGET							18.00	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.1.5: MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)

OBJECTIVE

To create a wealthy district by supporting local SMEs and interested and aspiring people to engage in income generating activities and small businesses to contribute in resource mobilization and economic development for the district.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

There is a huge disparity in the co-existence of a large informal and small formal economic sector. The informal sector itself is also characterized by a large number of micro to small enterprises and very minimal medium enterprises, meaning that there are only a few entities with a high volume and value of sales, capital assets and number of employees while most are merely sole proprietors with less sales, fewer assets and few or no employees and are self-help, self-employed single phased operations. Despite this, the district presents huge potential for large scale Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development drawing on the existence of numerous markets for micro and small business, large labor workforce, greatest stakeholders support and growing local interest. The MSME sector represents the bulk of the indigenous population and their economic (business) aspirations but the present scenario appears to be that large businesses have become the main drivers of the district's economy. This plan (Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023 – 2027) seeks to encourage the development of locally owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development in agriculture, livestock and poultry production, fisheries, forestry products, textile & cottage industries, retail and construction business, tourism, art and culture; passenger and cargo transportation; and professional and skilled services as well as other forms of local business entities that people venture into. The main development agenda for the district in this sector is to complement the MTDP sector goal on building MSME sector to be the growth driver in increasing national revenue, creating employment and empowering local businesses. To achieve the sector goal, the province will draw on the national SME policy implementation towards increasing women participation in SME, facilitation of SME credit finance and creating the enabling infrastructure and policy framework among other priorities that will be pursued in the medium term to grow the district's economy.





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Tables 27 – 30: LOGFRAMES FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT WITH IMPROVED WEALTH CREATION, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND REDUCED POVERTY THROUGH EQUITABLE AND EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.

Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. Comprehensive District MSME Policy	Ijivitari D/Report	0	1	-	-	-	-
	2. No. of registered MSMEs and Cooperative Societies (CS)	Ijivitari D/Report	0	20	40	60	80	100
	3. District MSME and Cooperative Societies Database	Ijivitari D/Report	0	1	-	-	-	-
	4. No. of enabling infrastructure build for MSME development	Ijivitari D/Report	0	5	10	15	20	25
	5. No. of lending facilities for credit access by MSMEs	Ijivitari D/Report	0	3	-	5	-	-
	6. No. of people trained in Financial Literacy and MSME Management	Ijivitari D/Report	0	20	40	60	80	100
	7. No. of people receiving financial capital from the district to start MSMEs	Ijivitari D/Report	0	20	40	60	80	100
Lead Government Agency:		District Development Authority/District Administration/Commerce & Industry						
Executing Division/Sector:		District Project Management Unit/District Business Development Section						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Improve policy initiative for growth and development of MSME	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
2.	MSMEs and Cooperative Societies registration	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
3.	Establishment of MSME and Cooperative Societies Database	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
4.	Establish enabling infrastructure for the growth and development of local MSMEs	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
5.	Create a conducive and flexible lending environment for MSME credit accessibility	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
6.	Skilling and capacity development in Financial Literacy and MSME Management	National SME Policy, MTDP 3
7.	Establish district MSME funding basket managed by the District Business Development Officer	National SME Policy, MTDP 3





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	Establish technical policy development team to write up District MSME Policy	1	-	-	-	-	MSME Policy development program
2.	Design MSME and Cooperative Societies registration forms	20	40	60	80	100	MSME and CS registration program
3.	Design and create database for MSMEs and Cooperative Societies	1	-	-	-	-	MSME database creation program
4.	Construction of infrastructure for MSME development	5	10	15	20	25	MSME infrastructure program
5.	Dialogue and establish understanding with financiers to create MSME credit facility	3	-	5	-	-	MSME credit facility program
6.	Deliver trainings in Financial Literacy and MSME Management to business operators	2	4	6	8	10	MSME training program
7.	Establish proposals screening committee for district MSME funding support	1	-	-	-	1-	District MSME funding program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	MSME Policy development program	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05	DSIP
2,2,2	MSME and CS registration program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	DSIP
3,3,3	MSME database creation program	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	DSIP
4,4,4	MSME infrastructure program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	DSIP
5,5,5	MSME credit facility program	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	DSIP
6,6,6	MSME training program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	DSIP
7,7,7	District MSME funding program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	DSIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT MSME BUDGET							8.52	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To establish environmental compatible infrastructure that will enable economic stimulation and to ensure that delivery of goods and services reach the people in the most rural communities of Popondetta District.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Rural communities, account for more than 80% of the Districts' total population. Transport infrastructure, is a key factor in providing services; health, education, and communication; to these rural communities. However, there is a lack of quality transport accessibility, in the majority of the District at present. There is a direct correlation between well maintained, quality infrastructure, and poverty. One of the major causes of the poor record of the Government in providing vital services, such as education, health and other public goods, is poor infrastructure; roads, wharves/jetties, airstrips. Neglect and the lack of regular maintenance, has been the major reason behind the current state of transport infrastructure. Under the former electoral boundaries, there has been little to no emphasis placed on, improving the state of transport infrastructure. Apart from neglect, and lack of regular maintenance, funding; especially the lack of it; has played a major role in the issues and challenges faced by the former District. Those challenges have been carried forth into the new Popondetta District.

Adequate data; on road transport infrastructure; is the major issue plaguing the District, and the Oro Province. At present, there is no detailed inventory on the number of roads, road lengths, or road conditions in place. The establishment of a road inventory database will enable realistic planning, and budgetary estimation, to enhance rehabilitation of the road infrastructure network. The exercise will involve a survey of the roads in the District; constructed either by the Government, or, private organizations; with the collection of necessary data.

4.2.1 ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Popondetta District has a total of approximately, 236.6 Kilometers of roads. One of the major challenges, that will affect the development of road this infrastructure, and ultimately the delivery of Government services, is the implementation of a thorough Road Inventory Survey. This survey has not been carried since the early 90's. Over successive years, there have been countless road infrastructure developments; initiated by both, the Government, and the private sector, namely the logging and oil palm industries. There are no detailed records of the status of the roads, in order for the relevant sectorial agency to carry out detailed scoping, and document submissions, for funding support for rehabilitation or (re) construction. A significant number of the districts' population, reside along oil palm and logging feeder roads. These roads provide access to basic services and markets, for this portion of the population. Therefore, due to the lack of updated records, these roads are not captured in the Government's annual maintenance plans.

However, since 2021, with direct funding from the National Government to the Province; under the Public Investment Program (PIP); identified feeder roads within the former Ijivitari District, and now Popondetta Open District, have undergone major maintenance. The major objective of the National Government; as per the Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 – 2022; is the improvement of road transport infrastructure, to facilitate effective service delivery, and open up economic corridors. The MTDP 2018 – 2022 objective for Infrastructure Development, stipulates the need for a well-maintained transport infrastructure. This is ultimately essential for effective service delivery, social development and economic growth. Keeping and maintaining transport infrastructure enables investment, employment, accessibility to vital services and markets, and increases in household incomes. This is of vital importance in fulfilling the Development Objectives of the District, and the Province as a whole. The Oro Province is part of the "Central Economic Corridor", hence, there is a vital need to improve the transport infrastructure, thus increasing trade, and alleviating poverty. Papua New Guinea Vision 2050, further adds to this; stressing the need, for the construction and maintenance of a high-quality transportation network, in creating economic corridors and increasing the movement of public goods and services and developing trade in general.



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

The majority of Popondetta District is accessible by road, except for the Northern coastline from Kausada to Iwaia. A majority of the feeder roads in the District have been rehabilitated under the 2021 Public Investment Program. There have been identified roads that have not been included within the scope of PIP; Soputa – Kilerton Road.

Figure 5: Map showing Road Networks in Northern Province

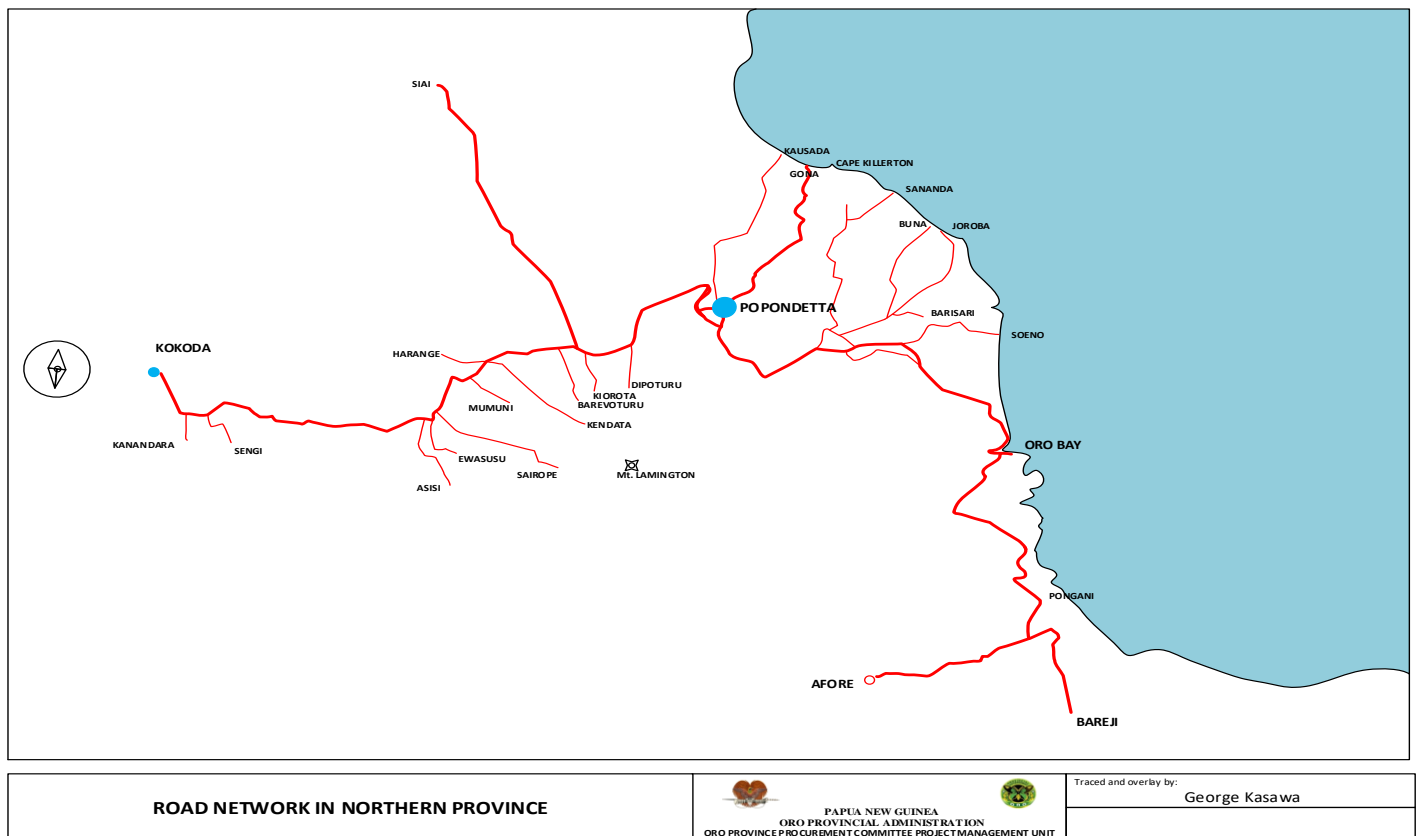


Table 27: Statistics on Road Transport Infrastructure 2022

ROAD	KILOMETRE OF ROAD			Km in Total	SURFACE TYPE (Km)		Provider Ownership
	Popondetta Urban LLG	Oro Bay LLG	Proposed Ihane LLG		Sealed	Unsealed	
National	7.4	79.9	-	87.3	32.2	72.3	National Government
Provincial	16.2	70.5	5.2	91.9	3.7	102.0	Provincial Government
District	-	45.0	-	45.0	35.9	245.7	District Government
Total	16.2	195.4	5.2	211.6	71.8	420	





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Tables 28 – 32: LOGFRAMES FOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL: ESTABLISH A RESILIENT AND AN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBLE ROAD NETWORK THAT LINKS REMOTE COMMUNITIES OF THE DISTRICT TO THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL TO ACCESS GOODS AND SERVICES.

Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS2.1	1. Kilometres of sealed national highways	TSD, DOW	0	5	10	15	20	20
	2. No. of missing link roads and economic corridor roads constructed	TSD, DOW	0	2	4	6	8	10
	3. No. of bridges constructed or rehabilitated	TSD, DOW	0	2	4	6	8	10
	4. Kilometres of district roads rehabilitated	TSD, DOW	0	20	25	30	35	40
Lead Government Agency:		Department of Works, Oro Provincial Administration and Popondetta District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector:		Department of Works, Oro Provincial Administration and Popondetta District Administration						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Upgrading & Sealing of National Highways	PNG National Roads Network Policy
2.	Construction of missing link roads and economic corridor roads	Provincial FYIDP, District Development Plan
3.	Construction of Bridges	Provincial FYIDP, District Development Plan
4.	Construction & Upgrading of District Feeder Roads	Provincial FYIDP, District Development Plan

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	No. of National Highways upgraded and sealed in the District	1	-	1	-	1	PNG National Roads Program
2.	No. of missing link roads and economic corridor roads constructed	3	3	3	3	3	Provincial/District Roads Construction Program
3.	No. of bridges constructed	2	2	2	2	2	Provincial/District Roads Construction Program
4.	No. of feeder roads constructed and/or upgraded	5	5	5	5	5	Provincial/District Roads Construction Program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	National Highways upgrade and sealing program	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2,2,2	Missing link roads and economic corridor roads construction program	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
3,3,3	Bridge construction program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
4,4,4	Feeder roads construction and upgrade program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET							150.0	



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4.2.2 AIRSTRIPS/AIRPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

Airstrips play a major role in linking the rural communities, with goods and services in urban areas. Of the eight (8) airstrips located in the Ijivitari District, there are none in the new Popondetta Open Electorate; after the redistribution of electoral boundaries, by the Electoral Boundaries Commission. Since the 70% of the District, is linked via road transport infrastructure, government services are accessible by rural communities. Furthermore, coastal communities rely heavily on water transport to access government services. There are plans to open up an airstrip towards the Northern half of the district, to service rural communities, who do not have access to road and maritime infrastructure; due largely in part to their geographic location. However, due to the close proximity of Dodoima and Ioma Airstrips, and the proposed Nindewari Airstrip; all in Ioma Rural LLG, Ijivitari District; proper feasibility studies need to be carried out, to ascertain its viability.

Table 33: Statistics on Airports and Airstrips 2022

AIR	NUMBER OF AIRPORTS & AIRSTRIPS				TOTAL	CLASS "X" and "Y"		Provider Ownership
	Pop Urban LLG	North Oro Bay LLG	East Oro Bay LLG	Sangara/Ihane LLG		Sealed	Unsealed	
Airports	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	National Government
Airstrips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	National Government
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	

Note: Logframes for the airports infrastructure is intentionally left out because it is the function of the National Airports Corporation. The District does not operate airstrips at this stage.

4.2.3. WATER TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (WHARVES/JETTIES)

There are significant barriers to providing economic and social infrastructure critical to the future development of the Districts' coastal population. The physical stock of maritime infrastructure in the District is insufficient to cater for, the delivery of economic and social services required enabling economic growth, and improving human development in coastal communities. A significant proportion of the population in the District; approximately 40%; reside on coastline and waterways, many without access to roads. Water transportation, is predominantly used in these areas.

Water transportation consists of canoes, outboard motor and passenger boats. Communities along the coastline, rivers and tributaries do not have ready access, to either road or air transportation infrastructure or services; therefore they rely heavily on water transportation. The effective delivery of goods, services and the conduct of socio – economic activities throughout these coastal communities, is determined by decent infrastructure and an effective service network. Located in the District, Oro Bay, Kikiri and Kausada are the major maritime access points. Oro Bay, being the foremost point of entry; for the Oro Province; has a fully operational port facility which caters for the bulk of goods being imported, either from Lae or Port Moresby. Located 23 Km South – East of Popondetta; the Oro Bay Wharf is a national port, operated by the state – owned PNG Ports Corporation (PNGPCL). Thus, funding under for the Wharfs' development and maintenance is from National Government, through the National Ports Authority.

Unfortunately; apart from Oro Bay Wharf; there are no other jetties, or small wharves in operation. Coastal routes; used by outboard motor service providers, transporting passengers and goods from Oro Bay to Tufi or from Kikiri to Lae, use beach landings. Along the Northern Coast, numerous outboard motors ply the waters between Kikiri and Lae. This route has evolved into a major causeway, for passengers and betel nut traders travelling to, and from Lae. The Southern Coast acts as the major maritime route for the transportation of passengers and goods from Oro Bay to Tufi, and even further south to Alotau. In keeping in line with maritime sector goals; as underlined in the PNGDSP – *reliable water and sea transport system*; there is a



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need for the reconstruction of the existing jetties, to cater for increased traffic and cargo. The table below illustrates the current stock of wharves, jetties, as well as, landing locations within the District, and its status.

Table 34: Status of Wharves, Jetties and Beach Landing Locations

No.	Jetty/Landing	Status
1.	Oro Bay Wharf	Permanent
2.	Kilerton Jetty	Abandoned
3.	Buna	Beach Landing
4.	Emo/Pongani	Beach Landing
5.	Kikiri	Beach Landing

The maritime sector has a crucial role in social and economic development. It is foremost, important for the efficient movement of goods and persons between the remote and sparsely populated coastal areas, and the urban center of Popondetta. Due to inadequacies of the road network, and expensive air services, water transportation remains part and parcel of the coastal areas. Apart from coastal areas, water transportation extends to inland waterways and tributaries. One of the National Government's development objectives; as per the *Medium-Term Transport Plan 2019 – 2022*; for maritime services, is for the 'maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of maritime facilities, the improvement of Nav aids (Navigational Aids), and boat services.

The major constraint plaguing coastal communities is the absence of sufficient jetties. Apart from Oro Bay Wharf, there are no other jetties or small port facilities, to cater for the growing number of outboard motor operators moving through District waters. Existing jetties are in a dilapidated state, beyond repair and are no longer in use. The Maritime Sector has earmarked a total of four (5) locations, for the construction of new jetties, to cater for major population catchments

Table 35: Statistics on Sea Transport Infrastructure 2022

SEA	NUMBER OF WHARVES & JETTIES				TOTAL	STRUCTURE	CONDITION	Provider Ownership
	Pop Urban LLG	North Oro Bay LLG	East Oro Bay LLG	Sangara/Hurundi LLG				
Wharves	-	-	1	-	1	Permanent	New	National Government
Jetties	-	1	1	-	2	Concrete/Wood	Old	National Government
Beach Landing	-	3	1	-	4	Backfilled Ramp	Old	Provincial Government
TOTAL	-	4	2	-	6			





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Tables 36 – 40: LOGFRAMES FOR WHARVES AND JETTIES

GOAL: ESTABLISH A RESILIENT AND AN EFFECTIVE WATER TRANSPORT NETWORK THAT LINKS REMOTE MARITIME COMMUNITIES OF THE DISTRICT TO THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL TO ACCESS GOODS AND SERVICES.								
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS2.1	1. No. of registered small crafts with required safety equipment	TSD	0	80	90	100	110	120
	2. No. of jetties in operation	TSD	1	2	4	6	8	10
	3. No. of wharves in operation	TSD	1	-	2	-	-	-
	4. No. of barge ramps in operation	TSD	2	1	2	2	2	-
	5. No. of work boats in operation	TSD	0	1	-	2	-	-
	6. No. of navigational aids restored and/or maintained	TSD	0	5	5	5	5	5
Lead Government Agency:		Department of Transport, Provincial Administration and District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector:		Technical Services Division - Oro Provincial Administration						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Small crafts registration and safety inspections	Small Crafts Safety Policy
2.	Construction of Jetties	National Transport Policy, District Development Plan
3.	Construction of Wharves	National Transport Policy, District Development Plan
4.	Construction of Barge Ramps	National Transport Policy, District Development Plan
5.	Establishment of fully operational workboats	Provincial FYIDP, District Development Plan
6.	Restoration and maintenance of navigational aids	National Transport Policy, District Development Plan

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	No. of registered small crafts with required safety equipment	80	90	100	110	120	Provincial/District Water Transport Program
2.	No. of jetties in Operation	2	4	6	8	10	Provincial/District Water Transport Program
3.	No. of wharves in operation	-	2	-	-	-	Provincial/District Water Transport Program
4.	No. of barge ramps in operation	1	2	2	2	-	Provincial/District Water Transport Program
5.	No. of work boats in operation	1	-	2	-	-	Provincial/District Water Transport Program
6.	No. of navigational aids restored and/or maintained	5	5	5	5	5	Provincial/District Water Transport Program



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Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Small crafts registration program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
2,2,2	Jetty construction program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
3,3,3	Wharf construction program	-	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
4,4,4	Barge ramps construction program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.8	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
5,5,5	Work boat improvement program	0.05	-	0.1	-	-	0.15	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
6,6,6	Navigational aids restoration and maintenance program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT WATER TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET							12.95	





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4.3 HEALTH SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To improve primary health care services in the district to ensure that the communities are healthy and are equally participating in nation building as well as for their own economic gain.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Considerable health gains were made in the first two decades after PNG's independence in 1975. However progress in a number of health indicators have worsened or slowed in the mid 90s. (as this is reported in the Development Strategic Plan 2010 - 2030). This coincided with the transfer of responsibility for Rural Health Services to the local level government under the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government (1995) and the newly health establishment the Northern Provincial Health Authority (NPHA) which is aimed at giving more autonomy to the health sector to instil better health services for the rural communities. Together with other health agencies; the Anglicare, Kokoda Initiative, Child Welfare Fund, IOM, World Vision, New Britain Palm Oil a cluster arrangement would be enhanced to foster better health care attention to the rural population of the new Popondetta District. However, the status quo remains as in the other two districts with deterioration of health services due to a number of factors.

These factors include; the inadequate state of transport infrastructure and other utilities, denying many people to adequately access health services, law and order issues, for example, health facilities burnt down or health workers have been attacked, resulting in closure of service centres, closure or limited operation of facilities due to shortage of staffs (District Doctors, nurses, CHWs and District HEOs), insufficient medicines, malfunctioning equipment and poor maintenance of buildings, approximately 50% of rural facilities are not functional, lack of emphasis on primary and preventive health practices, healthy lifestyles and dietary practices, insufficient funding; NPHA is not able to implement all its priority activities, and poor administration and management. To ensure that health services are accessible to the whole rural population of the new Popondetta District a number of strategies are to be proposed and/or implemented in the Provincial and District Health Plan. Firstly, existing rural health facilities must be recapitalised and upgraded. Secondly, strong partnerships with churches and non-government organisations' (NGO) health service providers must be strengthened and engaged in a well coordinated manner as stated in the "Church – State Partnership Framework - 2008". Attracting CHWs and physicians to live and work in the rural areas has been an ongoing agenda for discussion however, to this date only minimal efforts have been made towards achieving the outcomes of this discussion. The NPHA position structure needs to be revised to attract more qualified and specialized health professionals to live and work in rural communities as well as improvement of staff housing to take care of them.

The main health priorities that will be addressed through this plan are; maternal and child health, family planning, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, immunization of infants, upskilling of the health workforce and infrastructure. Our efforts in improving the health service in Popondetta District will be reflective of the National Health Standards and incorporate best practices to upscale the health sector.

The health priorities of the district are inline with the National Health Indicators and provide the basis for our efforts to contribute towards achieving some of the targets as illustrated in the table below.





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Figure 6: National Health Baseline and Performance Targets

Key indicators	Baseline information	Issues	2030 target/objective
Infant (up to 12 months) mortality rate	57 per 1000 live births in 2006	The 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target tailored for PNG is 44 per 1000 live births. This rate is still high by international standards. Malaysia's rate in 2007 was 10, and Fiji's 16.	Reduce to below 17 per 1000
Under 5 mortality rate	75 per 1000 live births in 2006	The 2015 MDG target tailored for PNG is 72 per 1000. Key reasons for this high rate are poor health and a lack of nutrition. Malaysia's rate in 2007 was 12, and Fiji's 18.	Reduce to below 20 per 1000
Maternal mortality rate	733 per 100,000	Maternal mortality rate has worsened, is very high by international standards – 4 times higher on average than Pacific island countries. The 2015 MDG target for PNG is 274 per 100,000 live births.	Reduce to below 100 per 100,000
Life expectancy	57 years	PNG's life expectancy is very low by international standards. The average for developing countries is 67 and for East Asia and Pacific 72. Future progress depends on controlling HIV/AIDS.	70 years

Key indicators	Baseline information	Issues	2030 target/objective
Incidence of tuberculosis (TB)	475 per 100,000 people in 2008	The current rate is three times higher on average than middle income countries. The MDG target for PNG is to have TB under control by 2015, and to reverse the incidence of TB by 2020.	Reduce to 150 per 100,000 people
Incidence of malaria	246 per 100,000 people in 2008	Although the incidence of malaria has fallen recently, the number of deaths has risen. The 2015 MDG target for PNG is to have malaria under control by 2015, and to reverse the incidence of malaria by 2020.	Reduce to below 100 per 100,000 people
Incidence of life style and coronary diseases	n/a	With diet and lifestyle changes, lifestyle and coronary diseases are becoming more prevalent.	Keep incidence low
Under 5s with moderate to high malnutrition	Over 50% in 2008	Most children under 5 years visiting public health facilities, have been diagnosed with severe or moderate malnourishment.	Reduce malnutrition to less than 5%
Number of hospitals in full operation	19	PNG's hospitals have deteriorated due to the lack of capacity and specialised skills required to meet the increasing demand for quality health services.	4 specialised regional hospitals; 50% of district health centres upgraded to hospital status
Number of functioning aid posts in PNG	1870 in 2008	Of the 2672 aid posts in the country, about 30% are closed and many are not operating at full capacity due to lack of equipment, health workers and medical supplies.	7500



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Facilities with adequate medical supplies	51% in 2008	Distribution of medical supplies to health facilities declined markedly in 2008.	100%
Facilities receiving at least one visit from headquarters a year	53% in 2008	Average supervisory visits to health facilities have remained low with little improvement in most provinces.	100%
Ratio of physicians per 100,000 people	5 per 100,000 people (300 physicians)	The number of physicians is inadequate, particularly in rural areas. By comparison, the ratio in Malaysia is 70 per 100,000. Only 35 physicians a year are trained in PNG.	Increase to 50 per 100,000 people (4,900 physicians)
Number of nurses	50 per 100,000 people in 2009 (2844 nurses)	With 80% of nurses nearing retirement, expanding nursing training is a priority.	Increase to 200 per 100,000 people (19,500 nurses)

Key indicators	Baseline information	Issues	2030 target/objective
Community health workers	3883 in 2009	Health services delivery in rural areas has been a major challenge with insufficient community health workers in health posts and health centres.	20,000
Supervised deliveries	37% in 2008	Unsupervised deliveries are a key reason infant and maternal mortality rates are very high.	Increase supervised deliveries to 95%
Ante-natal care	63% of pregnancies in 2008	Insufficient attention is paid to ante-natal care services for detecting early risk in pregnancies, maternal health and infant health.	Increase ante-natal coverage to 100%
Immunisation coverage	52% of children aged 12 to 23 months fully immunised in 2006	Immunisation coverage has improved from 38% in 1996, but is still inadequate. Full coverage is needed for reducing infant mortality, preventing diseases and reducing the demand on health treatment services.	100%
Food outlets implementing the safe food code of practice	40% in 2008	Food safety regulation is inadequately enforced, putting the community at risk. Prevention of food borne diseases reduces the burden on health services.	90%



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AGENCY	Rural Hospital	Health Centre Open	Health Centres Closed	Urban Clinics	Aid Post Open	Aid Post Closed	Total Health Facilities by Agencies
Government	-	1	-	-	14	15	30
Anglican Church	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Salvation Army	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
HOPL	-	-	-	1	6	-	7
Kokoda Initiative	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	1	2	-	1	23	15	42

Tables 42 -46: LOGFRAMES FOR HEALTH SECTOR

GOAL: TO IMPROVE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE STANDARDS AND TO ENSURE THAT HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT IS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES								
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2017)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. Maternal Mortality Rate	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	2	1	1	-	-	-
	2. Infant Mortality Rate	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	4	4	3	2	1	-
	3. Percentage of births in health facilities	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	85%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%
	4. Percentage of children <1 year received 3 rd Dose immunization of all vaccines	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	90%	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%
	5. Mortality and Morbidity for Tuberculosis	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	33	30	25	20	15	10
	6. Mortality and Morbidity for Malaria	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	0	5	4	3	2	1
	7. No. of health facilities staff housing	District Health Sector Report/NHIS	50	60	70	80	90	100
Lead Government Agency:		Provincial Administration and District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector:		Northern Provincial Health Authority, TSD - Oro Provincial Administration						



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No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Improve maternal health and child survival program	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
2.	Training and capacity building of health workers	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
3.	Improve health facilities to full operation standards in all health facility establishments	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
4.	Percentage of Children <1 year received 3 rd Dose immunization of all vaccines	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
5.	Improve rural and urban health facilities staff housing (including Pop Gen)	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
6.	Reduce burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
7.	Improve Family Planning	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
8.	Improve Health Education and Disease Control activities	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan
9.	Improve Nutritional Health Program	Provincial and District Development Plan, NPHA Plan

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	No. of MCH clinics conducted	200	200	200	200	200	Maternal and Child Health Program
2.	No. of trainings and workshops conducted	10	10	10	10	10	Staff Training and Capacity Building Program
3.	No. of health facilities complying with National Health Standards	10	20	30	35	40	Health Facility Standards Improvement Program
4.	Percentage of fully immunized children	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	Expanded Immunization Program
5.	No. of staff houses constructed or improved	10	10	10	10	10	Staff Housing Infrastructure Program
6.	Percentage of supervised deliveries conducted at a health facility	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	Supervised Deliveries Program
7.	No. of Family Planning clinics conducted	200	200	200	200	200	Family Planning Clinic Program
8.	No. of Health Education and Disease Control activities	200	200	200	200	200	Health Education and Disease Control Program
9.	No. of Nutritional Health outreach programs conducted	100	100	100	100	100	Nutritional Health Program



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Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Maternal and Child Health Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
2,2,2	Staff Training and Capacity Building Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
3,3,3	Health Facility Standards Improvement Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
4,4,4	Expanded Immunization Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
5,5,5	Staff Housing Infrastructure Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
6,6,6	Supervised Deliveries Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
7,7,7	Family Planning Clinic Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
8,8,8	Health Education and Disease Control Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
9,9,9	Nutritional Health Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
10,10,10	Malaria Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP /Donors
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT HEALTH BUDGET							35.5	





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4.4 EDUCATION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To build and improve school infrastructures, increase capacity building and equip our schools with adequate curriculum materials and equipment to booster quality teaching and learning for quality student output.

OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Despite enduring tangible progress in the education sector in the district over past years, a lot is yet to be realized. The District over the years has been recovering slowly from the devastating disaster Cyclone Guba that stroke the Province in 2007, which has put many of its schools to their knees. School Infrastructures were destroyed in time, thereby slowing the progress of the district in adapting the newly approved education structure 166 and other educational interventions and advances.

In the last 10 years, the district's progress in terms of education has been quite lethargic. Secondary Schools did not have adequate infrastructures to contain the enrolment of grade 9 into the formal system. Embogo and Bareji High schools in the District did not have classroom available to absorb the number of student who qualified for Grade 9 placement. Popondetta Secondary School, the only secondary school in the District couldn't even implement the **"ONE ENTRY & ONE EXIT POLICY"** as it had no good support from the District in terms of funding as the school needed to create more spaces for Grade 11 intake. Likewise, teacher training has been lowly rated as a result of inadequate funding and political support. The quality of student's learning has dramatically decline over the years as shown by the Grade 10 and 12's 2015 – 2021 Examination performances by their Mean Rating Index (MRI) ratings presented. As such, there is much to be done in improving **ACCESS, RETENTION, TEACHER STUDENT ratio, STUDENT TEXTBOOK ratio, TEACHER QUALIFICATION, QUALITY STUDENT LEARNING and GOOD SCHOOL MANAGEMENT**, as prerequisite to improving the standard of education system in the district and province as a whole. Many schools in the Districts particularly High schools had their infrastructures run down, shortage of teacher's houses, student dormitories and poor learning materials. The two high schools in the District, Embogo and Bareji High Schools to date, do not have good established water systems for students to use. Students in the respective schools literally fetch from the creeks and rivers for cooking. The students and teachers also wash and laundry from the same creek or rivers. The issues highlighted are the impediments of the District's advancement in providing the best education for its population. For now, the District at once requires the Political will and support in addressing these issues swiftly.

After forty seven (47) years of moving forward, the nation stands proud to have 2.2 million students enrolled in schools with 58,000 teachers teaching 12,800 registered schools in the National Education system. This includes elementary to secondary schools, vocational and FODE centers. Likewise, in the Northern Province, the Education Sector has embarked on the establishment of Junior day High Schools in the Districts specifically to boost enrolment at the High and Secondary levels. Only recently, the Oro Education sector has piloted several shifts in the two Districts, Sohe and Ijivitari. These included the swift adaptation of the proposed structure 166, restructuring of the system, using the Grade eight (8) and Grade ten (10) Examinations for assessment purpose only and not for selection, and in overall, the implementation of the policy, LEAVING NO CHILD BEHIND. The elevation of the Sangara from Vocational to Technical High School in the Popondetta District is one success.

However, despite all these, not all interventions were well adapted and implemented at the District Levels. Sixty (68%) percent of students who sat for the National Examinations were able to secure spacing in the Secondary Schools whilst thirty two percent dropped out. This is due to un-availability of infrastructures, funding and political support. In the District, the devolution to implementing these policy reforms was very dawdling. This is based on the experiences and lessons learnt from the impact Projects and Programs envisaged in the 2017 -2022 Ijivitari District Plan. In the Plan, we have also considered three new Focus Areas. They are Early Childhood Education (ECE), Equity and Citizenship and Christian values. This has come about as a result of recognized present-day challenges. The additional Focus Areas add value to the standard and quality of education, and to further promote equity, moral and ethics, as a way forward for this nation.



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This is well reinforced in the National Education Plan 2020 – 2029. In this newly established Popondetta District, many schools do not have the infrastructures to support these education reforms. An important aspect of quality is adequate school infrastructure. Many schools in the District needed significant commitment from all parties, including different levels of Government, schools themselves and local communities to improve this situation.

With all these challenges, the development of this plan is vital thus giving us a road map of how it is going to be done in the next five years. We contemplate to also capture all education priorities with accurate statistics as indicators by stating in advance how work is to be done and that all goals and objectives are clearly defined so that, they act as a guide for deciding what action the District should take and in which direction we would move to.

The plan's utmost focus is to deliver a quality education services to people in Popondetta District. Its prime aim is to focus on building and improving school infrastructures, increase capacity building and equipping our schools with adequate curriculum materials and equipment to booster quality teaching and learning for quality student output.

In addressing these issues, the Popondetta District Education Sector Development Plan 2023 – 2027 captures these in the 9 focus areas;

FOCUS AREA 1: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

That all Popondetta District children are provided with an opportunity to enroll in an Early Childhood Education program to ensure their full school readiness for entry into the formal Education system.

FOCUS AREA 2: ACCESS

That all Popondetta District children have access to 13 years of education and training in a safe and hygiene environment that is conducive to learning.

FOCUS AREA 3: EQUITY

That all Popondetta District children have equal opportunity regardless of geographic location, economic circumstances, gender and disability.

FOCUS AREA 4: TEACHERS AND TEACHING

That there will be sufficient well – trained and qualified teachers to meet student demand with resources and support at schools to allow for quality teaching and learning taking place.

FOCUS AREA 5: QUALITY LEARNING

That an appropriate curriculum and assessment system is in place, supported by relevant and sufficient learning materials, to allow learners to acquire globally comparable skills and knowledge, certificated when appropriate, required for each to lead a productive and healthy life and contribute meaningfully to nation development.

FOCUS AREA 6: EDUCATION PATHWAYS

That there are easy – to – access pathways available outside of the traditional post primary education sector that will allow learners to choose an equivalent, alternative way in which to attain the knowledge and skills that they need for life.



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FOCUS AREA 7: LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP

That strong local education leadership at Popondetta District, community and school level has ensured well managed schools, monitored on a regular basis, that are supported by and are fully accountable to the communities that they serve.

FOCUS AREA 8: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

That Popondetta District will operate efficiently, utilizing appropriate information technology that will allow schools and teachers to focus on improved student learning outcomes.

FOCUS AREA 9: CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES

That when children exit from the education system, they will have a sense of who they are and where they come from in respect of Christian principles, their customs, cultures and beliefs, and show tolerance to an acceptance of Papua New Guinea ways.

SCHOOL DATAS

Table 47: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT BY LLGs

SCHOOL LEVEL	URBAN LLG	ORO BAY LLG	IHANE LLG	TOTAL
Elementary School	26	53	54	133
Primary School	8	24	28	60
High School	-	2	1	3
Secondary School	1	-	-	1
TVET	1	-	1	2
FODE Centre	1	-	-	1
DODL Centre	1	-	-	1
University Centre	1	-	-	1
Special Need School	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	79	84	202

Table 48: NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT BY LLGs

SCHOOL LEVEL	URBAN LLG	ORO BAY LLG	IHANE LLG	TOTAL
Elementary School	74	107	84	265
Primary School	100	101	98	299
High School	8	26	48	82
Secondary School	32	-	-	32
TVET	17	-	-	17
TOTAL	231	234	230	695



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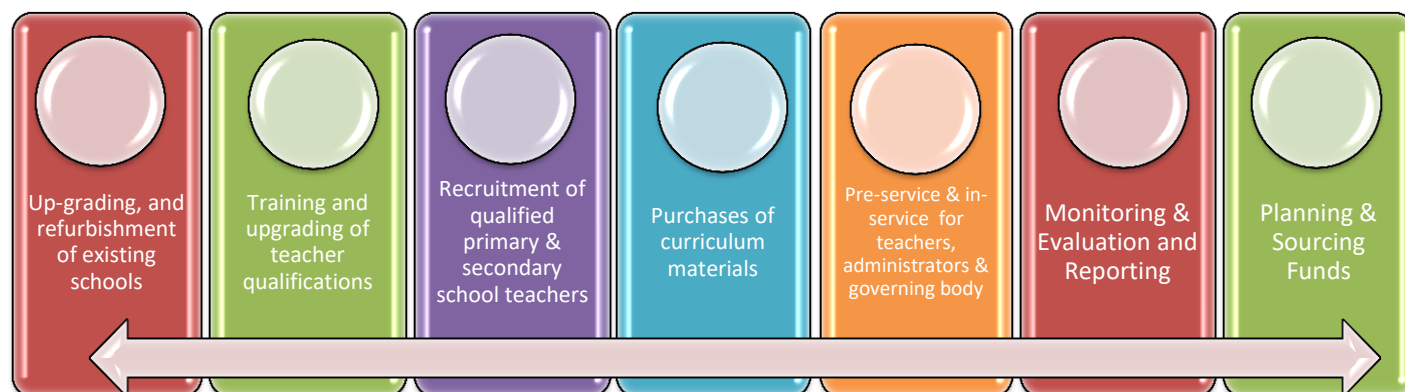
Table 49: TEACHERS QUALIFICATIONS BY SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL LEVEL	CERTIFICATE	DIPLOMA	DEGREE	MASTERS	TOTAL
Elementary	338 (100%)	-	-	-	338 (100%)
Primary	80 (22%)	272 (75%)	11 (3%)	-	363 (100%)
High/Secondary	-	15 (20%)	59 (80%)	-	74 (100%)

Table 50: EXAMINATION RESULTS (Selection Summary for the Past Six Years)

Year	No. of Schools	Gr. 8 Populations	Selected on Merit	(%)	Selected Others Criteria	(%)	Total Selected	(%)	Reserved Spaces	Available Spaces	Not Selected	(%)
2016	66	1514	776	51	84	5	860	56	10	870	654	44
2017	64	1682	851	51	74	4	925	55	-	880	757	45
2018	66	1756	808	46	56	3	864	49	16	880	892	51
2019	70	1822	879	48	-	-	879	48	-	880	943	52
2020	74	2095	749	36	381	18	1130	54	-	1120	965	46
2021	77	2200	837	38	304	14	1141	52	-	1120	1059	48

Figure 7: Education Strategies





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Tables 51 – 55: LOGFRAMES FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

GOAL: TO PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENROL IN AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM TO ENSURE THEIR FULL SCHOOL READINESS FOR ENTRY INTO THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN EACH LLG IN THE DISTRICT.								
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2021)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. FOCUS AREA 1 – EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION							
	1.1 Kinder 1 enrolment for Pre-school Sector, 2023 -2027 in the 3 LLGs.	Schools’ Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	0	700	900	1200	1500	2000
	1.2 Kinder 2 enrolment for Pre-School Sector, 2023 -2027 in the 3 LLGs.	Schools’ Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	0	800	1040	1350	1750	2000
	1.3 No. of prep enrolments in the pre sector, 2023 – 2027 in the 3 LLGs.	Schools’ Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	Pop LLG (0)	1200	1560	2020	2600	3400
	1.4 No. of Pre – School Infrastructures in the three (3) LLGs.	Schools’ Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	Pop Urban LLG (0)	14	18	23	30	40
			Oro Bay LLG (0)	10	13	16	20	26
			Ihane LLG (0)	12	15	20	26	33
	2. FOCUS AREA 2 & 3 – ACCESS AND EQUITY							
	2.1 Increase enrolment at all levels of the schools in each LLGs in the District	School Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	Preschool (0)	1200	1560	2030	2600	3400
			Primary (0)	6800	7480	8200	9020	1000
			Secondary (0)	4200	4600	5060	5600	6000
			Vocational (0)	1200	1320	1430	1580	1700
			FODE (0)	800	880	970	1070	1180
			Special Education (0)	48	52	60	66	72
	2.2 Rehabilitation of 10 existing school infrastructures	School Monthly/Quarterly Returns (2021)	0	2	2	2	2	2
	3. FOCUS AREA 4 – TEACHERS AND TEACHING							
	3.1 High Teacher Student Ratio (Primary & Secondary)	School Monthly/Quarterly Reports (2021)	1:50	1:50	1:45	1:40	1:35	1:30
	3.2 Unqualified Teachers (All Levels). Training of Teachers.	School Monthly/Quarterly Reports (2021)	Elementary (0)	-	40	80	120	160
			Primary (0)	-	14	28	42	56
			Secondary (0)	-	7	-	-	-
	3.3 No. of Teachers	Appointment Reports (2021)	Primary (0)	500	100	100	100	100
			Secondary (0)	200	50	50	50	50
			TVET (0)	120	30	30	30	30
	3.4 Tertiary Students Sponsorship (500 Students/Year)	DDA Sponsorship Program	0	100	200	300	400	500



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	4. FOCUS AREA 5 – QUALITY LEARNING							
	4.1 Change of OBE/OBC to SBE/SBC Assessment System	NDOE/PDOE	Elementary (0)	175	-	-	-	-
			Primary (0)	62	-	-	-	-
			HS/Secondary (0)	4	-	-	-	-
5. FOCUS AREA 6 – EDUCATION PATHWAYS								
5.1 High push out rate in grades 8, 10 & 12 to TVET	Exam Reports Monthly& Quarterly Return	2	2	3	4	5	6	
5.2 No. of Special Needs schools for disable students	PEP 2016 -2020	1	-	1	-	1	-	
5.3 No. of FODE, DODL & University Centres	Education Report	5	1	2	3	4	5	
6. FOCUS AREA 7 – LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP								
6.1 No. of leadership and management training at all school levels	PEB Reports School Monthly Returns	0	4	4	4	4	4	
6.2 No. of visits to schools by all sector Standard Officers	PEB Reports Inspection Reports	0	4	4	4	4	4	
6.3 No. of schools operating with SLIPs	School Monthly Returns	0	202	202	202	202	202	
6.4 No. of annual community participation	School Monthly Returns	0	12	12	12	12	12	
6.5 Behavior Management Policy in place in all levels of schools	School Monthly Returns	0	25	50	100	150	200	
7. FOCUS AREA 8 – MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION								
7.1 Rate of mismanagement by 247 schools BOG/BOM members	School Monthly Returns	50%	45	40	35	30	25	
7.2 Rate of poor school management by head teachers	School Monthly Returns	20%	18	16	14	12	10	
8. FOCUS AREA 9 – CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES								
8.1 No. of Religion Education lessons taught at all level of schools in the three LLGs	School Monthly Returns	0	202	202	202	202	202	
8.2 No. of extra-curricular activities emphasized in schools	School Monthly Returns	0	202	202	202	202	202	
8.3 No. of SRC established in schools	School Monthly Returns	0	202	202	202	202	202	
Lead Government Agency:		Provincial Administration and District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector:		Division of Education						



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No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1. FOCUS AREA 1 – EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION		
1.	Establish ECE institutions in all wards in the three LLGs	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
2.	Maintain, refurbish & Improve dilapidated existing building and its facilities in the Elementary Sector for transfer to ECE sector	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
3.	Involvement of Public Private Church Community Partnership in the ECE establishment	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
4.	Ensuring the ECE institutions are managed and monitored in an effective manner	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
5.	Approval & Funding of school projects	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
6.	Increase student enrolment in Pre – School Sector	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
2. FOCUS AREA 2 & 3 – ACCESS AND EQUITY		
7.	Build new schools in the sub-districts/LLGs	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
8.	Maintain, refurbish & improve dilapidated existing building and its facilities in secondary, high schools & TVET centre	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
9.	Build 12 x double classrooms in selected schools	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
10.	Upgrading of higher learning institutions	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
11.	Approval & funding of school projects	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
12.	Increase student enrolment in secondary & TVET levels 600 per year	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
3. FOCUS AREA 4 – TEACHERS AND TEACHING		
13.	Train & upgrade teacher qualifications	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
14.	Sponsor 500 tertiary students per year in 5 years	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
15.	Recruit 820 teachers in all levels on high GPA Grade (2.5 – 3)	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
4. FOCUS AREA 5 – QUALITY LEARNING		
16.	Conduct pre-service & in-service training to teachers on SBC & assessment system	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
17.	Purchases of SBC materials/text books	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
18.	Introduce & install EQUIPTV & E – Learning & skilling people to use equipment	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
5. FOCUS AREA 6 – EDUCATION PATHWAYS		
19.	Increase & improve centres	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
20.	Support the funding program for students & staff	NEP/Oro Provincial Education Sector Plan
6. FOCUS AREA 7 – LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP		
21.	School leadership management training	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
22.	Improve Monitoring & Evaluation system	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
7. FOCUS AREA 8 – MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION		
23.	School leadership management training	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
24.	Improve Monitoring & Evaluation system	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN



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8. FOCUS AREA 9 – CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES		
25.	Make arrangement with churches within the community for pastoral services to be conducted at all school levels	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
26.	Program CRE in the daily lessons taught at all school level	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
27.	Program extra-curricular activities at all school levels. This includes scouting activities	NEP/ORO PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1. FOCUS AREA 1 – EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION							
1.	No. of ECE Institutions established in all wards (44 ECE Institutions)	10	10	10	7	7	ECE establishment program
2.	No. of new double classrooms built (12 new classrooms)	3	3	3	2	1	Classroom construction program
3.	No. of new education staff houses built (5 new staff houses)	1	1	1	1	1	Staff houses construction program
4.	No. of school projects approved & funded (5 school projects)	1	1	1	1	1	School projects program
5.	No. of children enrolled in the first establishment of ECE Institutions in the 44 wards of Popondetta District (1200 children enrolled)	1200	1560	2030	2600	3400	ECE enrollment program
2. FOCUS AREA 2 & 3 – ACCESS AND EQUITY							
6.	No. of new infrastructures built for all level of schools in the 3 LLGs	52	55	59	65	70	School infrastructure program
7.	No. of existing 3 high schools upgraded to secondary status & 1 TVET to technical status	1	1	1	1	-	High schools and TVET upgrade program
8.	No. of new double classrooms built (12)	3	3	3	2	1	Classroom construction program
9.	No. of new staff houses built (5)	1	1	1	1	1	Staff houses construction program
10.	No. of School Projects approved and funded (5)	1	1	1	1	1	School projects program
11.	No. of students enrolled in secondary schools (1000) & in TVET (500)	1500	375	750	1125	1500	SS and TVET enrollment program
3. FOCUS AREA 4 – TEACHERS AND TEACHING							
12.	No. of teachers trained and upgraded (200 teachers at 40 per year)	40	40	40	40	40	Teacher training and upgrade program
13.	No. of tertiary students sponsored (500 at 100 per year)	100	100	100	100	100	Tertiary students scholarship program
14.	No. of teachers recruited (1000 with high GPA 2.5 +)	200	200	200	200	200	Teacher recruitment program
4. FOCUS AREA 5 – QUALITY LEARNING							
15.	No. of EQUITV and E-Learning equipment Installed (90 x in primary schools & 3 x in secondary schools)	21	31	21	10	10	School EQUITV and E-Learning program



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16.	No. of primary and secondary school teachers trainings conducted (10 trainings)	2	2	2	2	2	Teacher training program
17.	No. of SBC curriculum materials & text books purchased and distributed (2500)	500	500	500	500	500	School commodities program
5. FOCUS AREA 6 – EDUCATION PATHWAYS							
18.	No. of high/secondary schools incorporated FODE into their system (3)	1	1	1	-	-	FODE establishment program
19.	No. of teachers (3) from respective high/secondary schools trained to coordinate FODE	1	1	1	-	-	Teacher training and upgrade program
6. FOCUS AREA 7 – LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP							
20.	No. of H/Teachers & BOM Members trained in school leadership and partnership	4	4	4	4	4	School leadership training program
21.	No. of school visits by school inspectors	4	4	4	4	4	School inspection program
7. FOCUS AREA 8 – MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION							
22.	No. of H/Teachers & BOM trained in school management and administration	4	4	4	4	4	Head teachers and BOM training program
23.	No. of schools with improved school management and administration	40	40	40	40	41	School management and administration improvement program
8. FOCUS AREA 9 – CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES							
24.	No. of local pastors recruited from the communities	20	20	20	20	20	School pastor recruitment program
25.	No of teachers trained to plan and teach CRE at all school levels	25	25	50	50	51	School CRE program
26.	No. of teachers trained to venture into scouting activities	50	50	50	50	50	School scouting activities program





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Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1. FOCUS AREA 1 – EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION								
1.1,1-4,1	ECE establishment program	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	21.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
1.2,2,2	Classroom construction program	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	12.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
1.3,3,3	Staff houses construction program	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
1.4,4-5,4	School projects program	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
1.4, 5-6,5	ECE enrollment program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
FOCUS AREA 2 & 3 – ACCESS AND EQUITY								
2.1,7,6	School infrastructure program	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.5	21.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2.2,8-12,7-11	High schools and TVET upgrade program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2.2,8-9,8	Classroom construction program	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	12.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2.2,8-10,8-9	Staff houses construction program	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2.1-2.2,11,10	School projects program	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
2.1-2.2,12,11	SS and TVET enrollment program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
FOCUS AREA 4 – TEACHERS AND TEACHING								
3.1,13,12	Teacher training and upgrade program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
3.2,14,13	Tertiary students scholarship program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
3.3-3.4,15,14	Teacher recruitment program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
FOCUS AREA 5 – QUALITY LEARNING								
4.1,18,15	School EQUITV and E-Learning program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
4.1,16,16	Teacher training program	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
4.1,17,17	School commodities program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/TFF
FOCUS AREA 6 – EDUCATION PATHWAYS								
5.1,19,18	FODE establishment program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
5.2-5.3,20,19	Teacher training and upgrade program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
FOCUS AREA 7 – LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP								
6.1-6.3,21,20	School leadership training program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
6.4-6.4,22,21	School inspection program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
FOCUS AREA 8 – MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION								
7.1,23,22	Head teachers and BOM training program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP



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7.2,24,23	School management and administration improvement program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
FOCUS AREA 9 – CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES								
8.1,25,24	School pastor recruitment program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
8.2,26,25	School CRE program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
8.3,27,26	School scouting activities program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT EDUCATION BUDGET							143.55	





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4.5 LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To minimize and control increasing Law and Order issues in the three (3) LLGs so that our communities are safe and secure and that our people are happy and participating meaningfully in the development of the district.

4.5.1 OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Law and Justice Sector is comprised of responsible institutions such as police, correctional services, courts, probation services, juvenile justice and village court system. Law and Justice is a prime responsibility to the National Government, especially the Judiciary System and the Local, District and National Court. The District is responsible for administration of the Village Courts and Land Mediations. These two systems of court have been in existence but also have their challenges in terms of funding, logistics and political and administrative intervention.

Law and Order situation in the district has escalated due to lack of opportunities for youths and other social factors that influence their behaviors. In recent years, consumption of homebrew and irresponsible drinking has put our communities at threat due to ongoing violence, serious crimes like murders, armed robberies and theft leading to retaliations and loss of property. The trend of crime nowadays is coupled with the lack of respect and regard for innocent human lives therefore, showing that there is an indicative proportion of moral breakdown and social disorder in the communities and homes respectively. The number of Out of School Youths has increased as a result of parents not taking education seriously for their children and also on the flip side, children within their peers engage in out of school activities that result in unguided behaviors. Children who are not guided by parents end up losing interest in school and involve in consumption of homebrew and criminal activities. There have been less sophisticated crimes committed by organized criminal elements recently in the district however, the possession of illegal firearms and production of home-made guns is on the rise and this poses a serious threat to the economy and the livelihoods of the people. This plan aims to increase police personnel in its three LLGs by exploring options to recruit Community Based Constables (CBC), Reserve Police (RP) and Regular Constables (RC) graduating from Bomana Police College. The plan also recognizes the infrastructure needs of the sector and other priority aspects of revamping Law and Order.

The Law and Order situation in the district needs collective efforts from all government and non-government stakeholders to design and drive effective interventions for lasting solutions. The police manpower is not reflective of UN Recommendations of having an operating ratio of 1:450 (1 policeman is to 450 people) instead, our current ratio is 1 policeman to 10,000 or more people. This is why there is lack of police presence in almost all our communities and LLGs which gives prominence to law breakers to take heed of the situation. There is also lack of required infrastructure in the LLGs for police to function effectively and the setbacks of operational resources and funding are ongoing issues which need to be addressed appropriately.

The Village Courts in the LLGs are struggling due to lack of infrastructure, resources and funding to effectively implement their mandated functions. Allowances for Village Court Officials have also not been forthcoming and this is killing the motivation to perform effectively. These issues are manageable however, due to lack of effective governance and administration at the district and LLG levels in past years, the status quo remains to this date thus, affecting Village Court Services and Land Mediations.

Our solutions to address these issues going forward are to; fully fund and resource police operations including further trainings, recruit more police personnel who are willing to work and live in the district and LLGs, improve police and Village Court infrastructures, subsidize funding for allowances of Village Court Officials and identify suitable training opportunities for their upskilling. The district will adapt and implement the "Neighbourhood Watch Concept" through the community policing structure to engage communities in crime prevention. To ensure all these are implemented effectively, this plan also aims to improve bottlenecks within the administrative and governance structures of the sector to ensure that there is a proactive coordination mechanism in place to oversee the running of the sector.



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Table 56: Number of police stations, police posts and police personnel in the district

LLG	Police Station	Police Post	No. of Police Personnel
Urban	1	-	40
North Oro Bay	-	1	2
East Oro Bay	-	1	2
Sangara/Hurundi	1		2
Total	1	2	46

Table 57: Number of Village Court establishments in the district

POPONDETTA URBAN LLG	ORO BAY LLG	IHANE LLG
Kakandetta	Ambasi	Girua
Huvivi	Gona	East Sangara
Sorovi	Buna	Popondetta Rural
-	Pongani	-

There are ten (10) village court zones established in the district per LLG as shown in the table above. The Provincial Administration under its current structure employs three permanent village court officers and they are; Provincial Village Court Officer, and two District Village Court Officers. With the inclusion of the new Popondetta District, one more District Village Court Officer position will be created. The distribution of workforce by court zones is seven per court zone and comprises of; Chairman, Vice Chairman, Magistrate, Court Clerk, Peace Officers (2) and a Land Mediator.

Tables 58 – 32: LOGFRAMES FOR LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR

GOAL: TO ACHIEVE SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITIES FOR THE DISTRICT THROUGH IMPROVED LAW AND JUSTICE FUNCTIONS								
Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS6	1. No. of police personnel postings or transfers in	Sector Reports	0	10	10	5	5	5
	2. No. of Reserve Police personnel	Sector Reports	0	10	10	5	5	5
	3. No. of Community Based Constables	Sector Reports	0	10	10	10	5	5
	4. No. of new village court houses constructed	Sector Reports	0	3	3	3	1	-
	5. No. of police houses constructed	Sector Reports	0	5	5	5	5	5
	6. No. of holding cells constructed or rehabilitated	Sector Reports	2	1	1	1	-	-
	7. No. of vehicles purchased for police operations in the LLGs	Sector Reports	2	3	3	-	-	-
	8. No. of dinghies purchased for police operations in the LLGs	Sector Reports	0	3	3	-	-	-
	9. No. of village court vehicles purchased	Sector Reports	0	2	2	2	2	2



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10. No. of dinghies purchased for village court functions	Sector Reports	0	3	3	-	-	-
11. No. of trainings conducted for police personnel	Sector Reports	0	2	2	2	2	2
12. No. of trainings conducted for village court officials	Sector Reports	0	2	2	2	2	2
13. No. of uniforms purchased for police personnel	Sector Reports	0	120	-	120	-	120
14. No. of uniforms purchased for village court officials	Sector Reports	0	70	-	70	-	70
15. No. of communities engaged in "Neighbourhood Watch Program"	Sector Reports	0	20	20	20	20	20
16. No. of trainings conducted for governance and administration staff	Sector Reports	0	2	2	2	2	2
Lead Government Agency:		Provincial Administration and District Administration					
Executing Division/Sector:		Law and Justice, Police, District Court, LLGC – Oro Provincial Administration					

No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Increase number of regular police personnel in the LLGS	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
2.	Increase number of reserve police in the LLGs	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
3.	Reactivate and increase number of Community Based Constables in the LLGs	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
4.	Improve village court infrastructure in the ten village court zones	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
5.	Increase number of houses for police personnel in the LLGs	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
6.	Rehabilitate and establish holding cells in the LLGs	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
7.	Improve police operations by enabling their mobility with land transport	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
8.	Improve police operations by enabling their mobility with water transport	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
9.	Improve village court operations by enabling their mobility with land transport	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
10.	Improve village court operations by enabling their mobility with water transport	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
11.	Improve up skilling for police personnel	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
12.	Improve up skilling for village court officials	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
13.	Improve police professional standards	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
14.	Improve village court professional standards	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
15.	Improve community engagements in Law and Order initiatives	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan
16.	Improve up skilling for governance and administration staff	Provincial and District Development Plan, Sector Plan



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No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	Police personnel postings or transfers in	10	10	5	5	5	Police manpower program
2.	Reserve Police personnel recruitment	10	10	5	5	5	Reserve police enhancement program
3.	Community Based Constables recruitment and training	10	10	10	5	5	CBC enhancement program
4.	New village court houses constructed	3	3	3	1	-	Village court infrastructure program
5.	Police houses constructed	5	5	5	5	5	Police houses infrastructure program
6.	Holding cells constructed and/or rehabilitated	1	1	1	-	-	Holding cells infrastructure program
7.	Vehicles purchased for police operations in the LLGs	3	3	-	-	-	Police land transport program
8.	Dinghies purchased for police operations in the LLGs	3	3	-	-	-	Police water transport program
9.	Village court vehicles purchased	2	2	2	2	2	Village court land transport program
10.	Dinghies purchased for village court functions	3	3	-	-	-	Village court water transport program
11.	Trainings conducted for police personnel	2	2	2	2	2	Police capacity development program
12.	Trainings conducted for village court officials	2	2	2	2	2	Village court capacity development program
13.	Uniforms purchased for police personnel	120	-	120	-	120	Police standards improvement program
14.	Uniforms purchased for village court officials	70	-	70	-	70	Village court standards improvement program
15.	Communities engaged in "Neighbourhood Watch Program"	20	20	20	20	20	Neighbourhood watch program
16.	Trainings conducted for governance and administration staff	2	2	2	2	2	Governance and administration staff capacity development program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Police manpower improvement program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
2,2,2	Reserve police enhancement program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
3,3,3	CBC enhancement program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
4,4,4	Village court infrastructure program	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
5,5,5	Police houses infrastructure program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
6,6,6	Holding cells infrastructure program	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
7,7,7	Police land transport program	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	1.2	PSIP/DSIP/PIP



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8,8,8	Police water transport program	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	0.45	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
9,9,9	Village court land transport program	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
10,10,10	Village court water transport program	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	0.45	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
11,11,11	Police capacity development program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
12,12,12	Village court capacity development program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
13,13,13	Police standards improvement program	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
14,14,14	Village court standards improvement program	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.15	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
15,15,15	Neighbourhood watch program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
16,16,16	Governance and administration staff capacity development program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT LAW AND JUSTICE BUDGET							21.55	





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4.6 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To establish vibrant and effective social structures with youths, churches, sporting groups, marginalized populations, women and civil registry to drive community development obligations at the community level.

4.6.1. OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Social welfare of the people is a vital concern of the Government of Papua New Guinea. The newly established Popondetta District has seen the needs of its marginalized population including youth, gender and disadvantaged groups. These include adult population, the women, children (0 – 18 years), youth (12-35 years), gender, the Persons Living with Special Needs (PLWSN) and the marginalized groups of people. Within Oro Administration, Community Development Sector plays a primary role in the following; Child Welfare, Civil Registry, Churches, Sports, Youth, Disability, Community Learning, and Gender and Development. These functions make Community Development an important Government service deliverer equaling that of Health, Education, Infrastructure, and others. Under the Integrated Community Development Policy (2007), Community Development Sector has embarked on a concept called Community Learning and Development Centre (CLDC) through the establishment of District Focal Points. This Policy is aimed at empowerment of local communities for greater participation in vital development and Government initiatives encouraging active communities. The initiative is an important milestone aimed at achieving greater participation in community development. It is meant as a central hub for communities to come together to discuss important agendas affecting them as well as provide an avenue for community enterprising and information sharing. It is also meant to empower people to be self-reliant in all walks of community living which could drastically reduce dependency and alleviate poverty, thus providing ongoing emphasis on skills training for young people.

The overarching priority of the Division of Community Development is to align the District Development Plans with national plans and policies of the National Department of Community Development. The Popondetta District Five Year Development Plan 2023 – 2027 is well-aligned with this direction and has captured key policy elements and development themes that need to be implemented at the District, LLG and Ward levels.

4.6.2. YOUTH

The district's youth activities are driven and guided by the National Youth Policy. At the provincial and district levels there is no Youth Development Strategy or Plan that can be used as a driving force to implement the National Youth Policy. There are organized Youth Groups in the district who have been engaged in town upkeep and Youth Rehabilitation activities but the impact of these activities as in integral human development is not measured and known at this stage. Other activities that engage the youths are sports and religious activities. These activities need to be further explored to create a pathway for sustainable youth development. Funding for youth activities has not been forthcoming and therefore, there is need for consistency in funding so that programs are implemented uninterruptedly. Youths dominate a large proportion of the population in the district and places demand on a well-designed and coordinated youth program which will respond to their developmental needs and aspirations. The district will have serious problems if employment constraints in the private and public sectors fail to successfully absorb the majority of youth coming through the secondary education system. Recent figures show that of all youths in urban areas, 43 percent of young men and 25 percent of young women are unemployed. Almost all of them are educated and are in the 15-19 year age group. Continuation of this trend will have significant implication on the ability of the government to encourage sustainable urban and rural development. The National Youth Policy seeks to address some of these problems in a proactive way.



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4.6.2. SPORTS

PNG has been making significant gains in sports over the last ten years. The Oro Provincial Sports Policy was developed in consultation with stakeholders and technical support from the National Sports Institute and PNG Sports Federation. Popondetta as a new district requires a Sports Policy to guide and drive sporting activities at district level. Sporting activities in the district have been organized by established youth groups to run sports associations on an annual basis as per sports calendars or in preparation for selections to participate in national sports events. The established sports groups usually thrive on their own using available sports facilities. The support from stakeholders like Asian business houses has been forthcoming however, only through limited assistance for sports equipment and uniforms. There is need for strong government commitment to fund the district sports sector through a well-articulated District Sports Plan that captures Oro Bay LLG, Urban LLG and Ihane LLG. The contribution of sports in human development and social wellbeing is tremendous and if given the attention it requires it will pave way for progressive development at ward and LLG levels. The sector will focus on the development of sporting facilities for community, national and international sporting events, integrating sport in schools and supporting the coordination and development of domestic sporting competitions from grassroots to elite levels.

4.6.3. RELIGION

Popondetta District is dominated by Anglican and Pentecostal churches stretching from its coastal borders to the hinterlands. Some proportions of the population are Seventh-Day Adventists, United, Catholic, Lutheran, Faith Baptist and other smaller sprouting church groups. Puwogave Ministry is also an active religious group that has strong dominions in the communities. The churches play a tremendous role in service delivery and in most situations where government services are lacking the church establishments maintain services to acceptable levels in remote communities. The churches in the district have established schools, health facilities, Adult Literacy Programs and other specific activities according to their mandates. The churches have been operating under very limited resources from donations and tithes. The government subsidies for education and health are not paid in full and sometimes delayed or not paid thus making essential services very challenging for the churches to deliver. The Church-Partnership Program is the synergy that links all churches to engage in a well-coordinated manner to deliver government priorities. This existing mechanism has to be reviewed and revitalized so that funding arrangements are constantly made available for churches to implement their evangelistic programs and government priorities. The main emphasis of the MTDP4 is to strengthen linkages with the private sectors including churches to participate meaningfully in development and encouraging the Government at all levels to support wherever there is a need. This plan will ensure that the churches are fully supported with resources from the Government to implement their programs.





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4.6.4. GENDER (WOMEN AND GIRLS)

Gender refers to the socially determined roles and learned behavior of both men and women in any given society. Papua New Guinea is at the cross road where the fabric of its society is being touched by the intervention of addressing gender related issues which has caught the attention of the international community. The National Strategy to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence is classified as policies in Family Protection Act 2014, Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act 2015 and Child Protection Policy. The adverse gender disparity is evident in many aspects of our society from education, employment and political representation to morality and cultural norms. Women in Popondetta District represent almost 50 percent of the present population. The participation of women in development requires special attention and is provided for in the national constitution. Women, who have traditionally tended gardens, and continue to do so, account for only 5 percent of wage employment compared to 15 percent for men (UNDP 2004). Equal opportunity for education is a priority for females under the Education Plan 2020-2029 but still female literacy and school enrolment rates lag significantly behind those for males. For most women, the positive features of development, such as potential for cash cropping and access to education for their children, have added to their traditional work roles. Women are very active in the informal sector, particularly in selling produce, merchandised goods; their access to credit facilities is more restricted than that for men. Fundamental problems of status are reflected in high levels of domestic violence and sexual assault (UNDP 2004). Sustainable development is associated with sustainable resource use. Women attachment to subsistence lifestyle and cash crop production is significant for food security and for the local economy. The participation of women in the informal sector with appropriate facilities and conditions/policy is more beneficial to sustainable development in terms of recognizing the potential of women as partners in development. Over 80 percent of women in this newly established Popondetta District deal directly with the environment and natural resources therefore it is imperative for women to directly participate in all stages of sustainable development. For example, the Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee (FSVAC) are currently embarking on a provincial multi-sectorial strategy to promote women empowerment. Hence, involving women in the sustainable development process is not an option but is imperative.

4.6.5 DISABILITY

Disability is a physical, mental, cognitive or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participates in typical daily activities and interactions. These groups of people are easily excluded because of lack of access to information, skills, threatened by hunger, natural disasters, inadequate income and vulnerability to shocks and discrimination. PNG is currently faced with many of these challenges and the implementation of legislation, policies and support provided for provincial and district representation remains a challenge. Papua New Guinea's Melanesian values provide support through extended family units in caring for People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs). In light of this and building on the foundation for community development as provided in the preamble of the National Constitution and proclaimed in the Five National Goals and Directive Principles, community oriented approaches are required to empower and improve community livelihoods. In addition, initiatives such as sign language interpreters, buildings with wheelchair access ramps and restrooms for people living with disability indicate continued support for this sector. Social protection strategies are also required to boost PLWD participation within the economy and are emphasized in PNG's National Policy on Social Protection 2015-2020.





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4.6.6 CIVIL REGISTRY

Civil Registry plays an important function in maintaining up to date records of the people. Popondetta District will ensure to maintain up to date records of people in the district. As a new district, accurate data for marriages, deaths, births, individual information and migration will need to be kept well. The benefit of maintaining accurate data helps in informed decision making and policy and planning. The role of Civil Registry at the district levels has not been well resourced and staffed to fully function as an important arm of the Community Development Sector. Manier times, this function rests with the Provincial Civil Registry Office and the districts tend to hibernate in terms of prioritizing this very important service.

The National Government's emphasis on all citizens to be registered and offered National Identity Cards, the District Civil Registry Office now has an enormous obligation to fulfill this directive through its mandate. However, because of flaws and inaccurate data in registries the whole function has been challenging as a lot of people do not have records of proof in the districts that they live in. Popondetta District has identified these challenges and has captured efforts that will be made to strengthen this service.

4.6.7 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WaSH)

Water, sanitation and hygiene are very essential elements for basic human survival. The government has realized this need and as a result launched the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) Policy 2015 – 2030. The policy now places emphasis on all government agencies and development partners to prioritize WaSH as a key development requirement.

Provision of an accessible clean water supply is a basic necessity for all communities in the district. The minimum requirement for any water supply system apart from clean and safe water is a reliable service that's readily available for use 24 hours a day. Papua New Guinea's peri-urban and rural areas representing over 87% of the population, remain poorly served with estimates of 33% access to safe water (up from 24% in 1990) and only 13% access to improved sanitation (unchanged from 1990). The district is vulnerable to drought making water and sanitation a very important concern, thus partnership with donor agencies and NGOs is now seen as crucial in addressing these issues. The coastal communities are always hit with clean and safe water issues during dry seasons and the incidences of water-borne illnesses increase during this time placing demand on health facilities to cater for upsurges in illness trends. Besides this, settlers and local communities living within the grassland plains of the district also suffer safe and clean water supply. In the urban settlements, there is a need for clean water supply, sanitation and hygiene. This also includes maintenance of existing water reticulation and treatment, sewerage and sanitation in the district and LLG headquarters. Water PNG has a mandate to promote access to water and sanitation in rural areas but has been largely inactive due to its urban priorities. Consultation with Water PNG will be carried out in the design and supervision of water supply and other innovative and vigorous approaches. This approach is in line with the DSP's goal of providing reliable and affordable water supply for all its citizens and visitors to PNG.





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4.6.8. LOGFRAMES

Tables 33 – 37: LOGFRAMES FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT WITH INCREASED WEALTH CREATION, EQUAL PARTICIPATION AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES TO THE VAST POPULATION.								
Growth Strategy (GS)	Indicator (unit)	Source	Baseline (2017)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. No. of family unit counseling facilities	Sector Report	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. No. of advocacy activities on life skills	Sector Report	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. No. of youths and women networking and mobilization	Sector Report	Y-95	100	120	140	160	180
			W-85	100	120	140	160	180
	4. No. of youths and women participating in spiritual activities	Sector Report	Y-95	100	120	140	160	180
			W-85	100	120	140	160	180
	5. No. of disability mobilization activities supported	Sector Report	0	5	10	15	20	25
	6. No. of communities with well-constructed WaSH facilities	Sector Report	0	10	20	30	40	40
	7. No. of sporting codes developed	Sector Report	90	95	100	105	110	115
	8. No. of sporting facilities maintained or developed	Sector Report	90	95	100	105	110	115
	9. No. of sports officials attending sports management training	Sector Report	90	95	100	105	110	115
	10. No. of established NGO groups	Sector Report	36	40	45	50	55	60
	11. No. of Adult Literacy centres in each LLG	Sector Report	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12. No. of established churches participating in community development activities	Sector Report	10	15	20	25	30	35
	13. No. of Civil Registry functions supported	Sector Report	5	8	10	12	14	16
Lead Government Agency		District Community Development Division/Sector						
Executing Division/Sector		District Community Development Division/Sector						



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No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Fully functional counseling office unit in the district	Community Development AAP
2.	Resource Centers for life skills at LLGs	Community Development AAP
3.	Adequate funding for youths & women's networking and mobilization	Community Development AAP
4.	Adequate funding to support disability mobilization and activities	Community Development AAP
5.	WaSH facilities in communities	Community Development AAP
4.	Resources for youth and women spiritual activities	Community Development AAP
5.	Capture sports activities and Identify sports talents in all LLG	Community Development AAP
6.	Sports management skills training	Community Development AAP
7.	Relationships with NGO groups	Community Development AAP
8.	Identify Literacy groups	Community Development AAP
9.	Provide resources to support adult literacy	Community Development AAP
10.	Provide resources to support churches	Community Development AAP
11.	Provide resources to support Civil Registry Function	Community Development AAP

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1	Establish Counseling Office in the district	1	-	-	-	-	Counseling Office Establishment Program
2	Resource Centers each LLGs	1	2	3	4	5	LLG Resource Centers Program
3	Aid granted to empower youths & women in economic activities	W-17	34	51	68	85	Youth and Women Funding Program
		Y-19	38	57	76	95	
4	Support disability groups mobilization activities	5	10	15	20	25	Disability program
5	Construct WaSH facilities in vulnerable communities	10	20	30	40	50	WaSH program
6	Spiritual activities for youths & women	W-17	34	51	68	85	Youth and Women Spiritual Activities Program
		Y-19	38	57	76	95	
7	Participation of marginalized populations in economic activities	50	60	70	80	90	Marginalized Populations Program
8	Sports Training and Management Skills	18	36	54	72	90	Sports Training and Management Program
9	Sports facilities established in LLGs and In Popondetta township	18	36	54	72	90	Sports Facilities Establishment Program
10	Counter funding for NGO functions	8	16	24	32	40	NGO Funding Program
11	Support funding to Adult Literacy training program in 5 LLG	10	20	30	40	50	Adult Literacy Program
12	Support funding to churches in the District	2	4	6	8	10	Church Funding Program
13	Support funding to Civil Registry function in the District	1	2	3	4	5	Civil Registry Program



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Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (PGK million)	2024 (PGK million)	2025 (PGK million)	2026 (PGK million)	2027 (PGK million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Counselling Office Establishment Program	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2,2,2	LLG Resource Centres Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
3,3,3	Youth and Women Economic Funding Program	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
4,4,4	Disability program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
5,5,5	WaSH program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
6,6,6	Youth and Women Spiritual Activities Program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
7,7,7	Marginalized Populations Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
8,8,8	Sports Training and Management Program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
9,9,9	Sports Facilities Establishment Program	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
10,10,10	NGO Funding Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
11,11,11	Adult Literacy Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
12,12,12	Church Funding Program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
13,13,13	Civil Registry Program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BUDGET							23.05	





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.7 CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Safe, sustainable and resilient Popondetta District communities from climate change, environment and disaster vulnerability and impact.

4.7.1 OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Climate change caused by global warming is attributing to thermal expansion of seawater and subsequent sea level rise in the district. The increase in sea level has contributed to erosion of coastal areas as well as pollution of fresh water sources and increasing water-borne diseases to the coastal communities. Sea level rise threatens many coastal villages in the district and much of the highly populated communities living on the low land plains suffer destructions from flooding rivers which are already causing displacement of these communities. About two thirds (2/3) of the district's population reside along coastal fringes and in between rivers and low land swamps that are easily threatened by the impact of climate change.

The communities of the district depend heavily on local environment for sustenance however; climate change and increasing population are factors that threaten the very survival of the people. There is need for a resilient and coherent strategy to conserve the natural environment for food security and long-term sustainability of the district. The district has huge marine and land resources that need to be sustainably managed to support the needs of present and future generations. Adopting a targeted natural resources management approach and addressing climate change will be the responsibility of the Provincial Environment Office and Provincial Disaster Office. A key outcome to this function is to ensure policies are implemented, awareness activities reach the most vulnerable communities, and strong partnerships are brokered and established between various responsible agencies for funding and technical support.

The district's terrestrial and marine environments are unique and biologically diverse and contain many of the marine and terrestrial endemic species. The extensive coastline is rich with high coral species, reef and shore fish. The terrestrial environment in the district also contains many endemic herbs, birds and other wildlife. There are already known buffer zones declared in the district and administered by the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA). The district's terrestrial and marine ecosystem also plays a vital role in sustaining the way of life in both rural and urban areas. The diverse forest area offers important ecological benefits to the communities in terms of replenishment of water supply, traditional medicines, food and fuel (wood). Similarly, the rich marine environment are essentially the life web to the coastal communities supplying fish, other food and ornaments, reefs and coastal protection. Land based developments, felling of forests, population increase and the increasing climate change impact are identified as main threats to this natural benefits which could affect the lives of the people. The impacts of deforestation from commercial logging and oil palm development have contributed to sedimentation and pollution of many river systems as well as impacting marine life. Because of climate change impacts and unsustainable environmental degradation from land based development, Popondetta District has realized its efforts for adaptation, mitigation and conservation. The district is fortunate that it does not have large-scale extractive industries that will impose extreme damage to the environment however, vulnerability to natural and human caused hazards are still ranked high due to effects of global warming and climate variability including human-caused disasters.

To better manage climate change, environment and disaster risk reduction in the district, the district will closely collaborate with the Provincial Climate Change and Environment Office and Provincial Disaster Office to establish an Emergency Centre Point with full time staff engaged to implement its functions and to ensure that funding and resources are solicited and leveraged to support this very important function.



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.7.2. LOGFRAMES

Tables 38 – 42: LOGFRAMES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

GOAL: TO BECOME A DISTRICT THAT'S PREPARED FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER VULNERABILITY AND IMPACT.

Growth Strategy (GS)	Indicator (unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. No. of District DRM plans, policies and legislations in place		0	1	-	-	-	-
	2. No. of reforestation activities in logging sites and grasslands		0	5	10	15	20	25
	3. No. of declared conservation areas (buffer zones)		3	5	10	15	20	25
	4. No. of communities aware and prepared		0	20	40	60	80	100
Lead Government Agency		Oro Provincial Administration/Popondetta District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector		Office of Climate Change, Environment and Provincial Disaster						

No.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	District Disaster Risk Management Plan, Government Policies and Legislations	DFYDP/Climate Change, Environment, DRM Plan
2.	Reforestation of logging affected areas and grasslands	DFYDP/Climate Change, Environment, DRM Plan
3.	New buffer zones and protect existing ones	DFYDP/Climate Change, Environment, DRM Plan
4.	Awareness and disaster preparedness activities	DFYDP/Climate Change, Environment, DRM Plan

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	Develop District Disaster Risk Management Plan to enforce government policies and legislations	1	-	-	-	-	DRM planning program
1.	Conduct reforestation of logging affected areas and grasslands	5	10	15	20	25	Reforestation program
2.	Establish new buffer zones and protect existing ones	5	10	15	20	25	Buffer zones establishment program
3.	Conduct awareness and disaster preparedness activities to vulnerable communities	20	40	60	80	100	Awareness and disaster preparedness program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (PGK million)	2024 (PGK million)	2025 (PGK million)	2026 (PGK million)	2027 (PGK million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	DRM planning program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
2,2,2	Reforestation program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
3,3,3	Buffer zones establishment program	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
4,4,4	Awareness and disaster preparedness program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT BUDGET							1.75	



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.8 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE

To establish a conducive working and living environment for the public service workforce from all sectors to be stationed at the district, sub-districts and LLGs in order to meet minimum staffing requirements at these levels of governance and administration and to ensure that their duties are executed in a highly acceptable manner.

4.8.1 OVERVIEW AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The District Administrative structure is established in accordance with the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government. The District Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the head of the district administration and supported by the Executive Officer who is the Assistant District Administrator (ADA) responsible for the administration of sub-districts and LLGs. This structure is the pathway that enables service delivery to the people. The utmost purpose of this administrative arrangement is to improve the functions of the local government system so that they are able to administer services effectively in the wards and community clusters.

The newly established Popondetta District comprises of four LLGs and they are; Urban LLG, North Oro Bay LLG, East Oro Bay LLG, and Sangara/Hurundi LLG. The Urban LLG at this stage is housed within the provincial headquarters in Popondetta Town and will cover wards within its boundaries. The North Oro Bay LLG headquarters will be decided at a later date as to where its headquarters will be established however; at this stage it is assumed that Ambasi would be the ideal location. East Oro Bay LLG will remain at Oro Bay as in the time of Ijivitari District but will serve wards within the new arrangement. The newly established Sangara/Hurundi LLG is partly made up of wards from Urban LLG and Higaturu LLG in the Sohe District. The Sangara/Hurundi LLG Headquarters will be established at Sangara because of its existing infrastructure facilities. In order for this structure to be seen fit and vibrant, a fair representation of public servants as in the provincial headquarter have to be deployed to the districts and sub-districts or LLGs. This has to be carried out with emphasis on staffs welfares and benefits so that they are attracted to the postings they are offered. In recent practice, staff occupying positions for sub-districts and patrol posts are not seen in their respective work locations but are operating from the district headquarters which in most cases from Popondetta Town. There are various reasons to this but there are always less privileges for development and benefits out there than to work in the headquarters. The distribution of workforce should be arranged in a way that fifty percent (50%) of the staff should be stationed at the provincial and district headquarters while the other fifty percent (50%) is deployed to the sub-districts and LLGs comprising of all sectors. In this manner, we will realize the active presence of the public service at all levels of the service delivery machinery and administrative structure. This will also add value to the plans and budgets that are developed at LLG levels because there is a skilled workforce that's readily available to implement them.

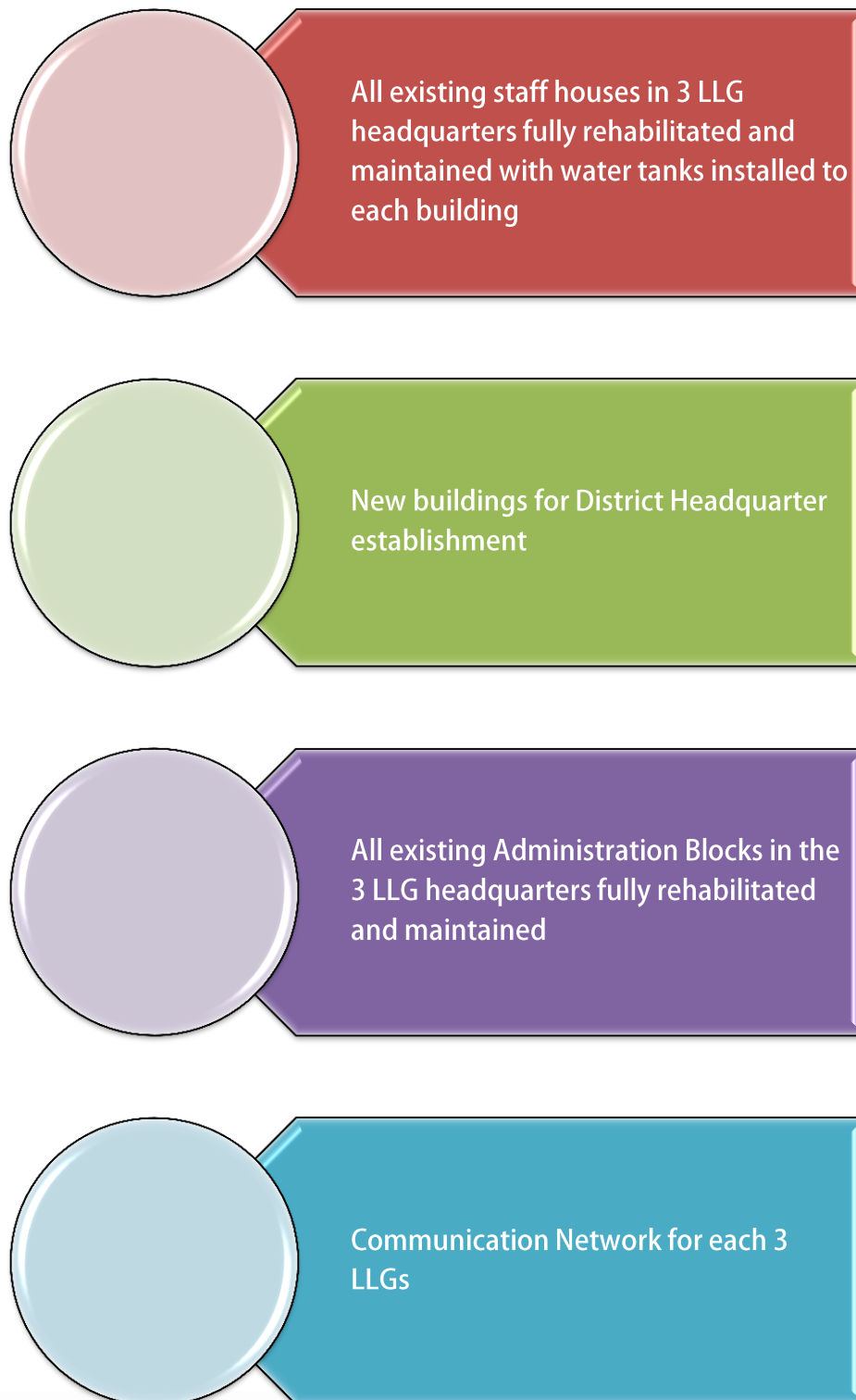
Though this structure is in place, it is not working effectively and serious considerations have to be made to establish strategies that can make improvements to the structure. The Popondetta District Administration aims to concentrate all resources earmarked for sub-districts and LLGs to be channeled down to them through their Development Plans. It is also captured in this plan that capacity building of staff and Ward Development Committees is a priority and therefore, attention will be given to ensure that performance is monitored and managed to improve service delivery.



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

4.8.2 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

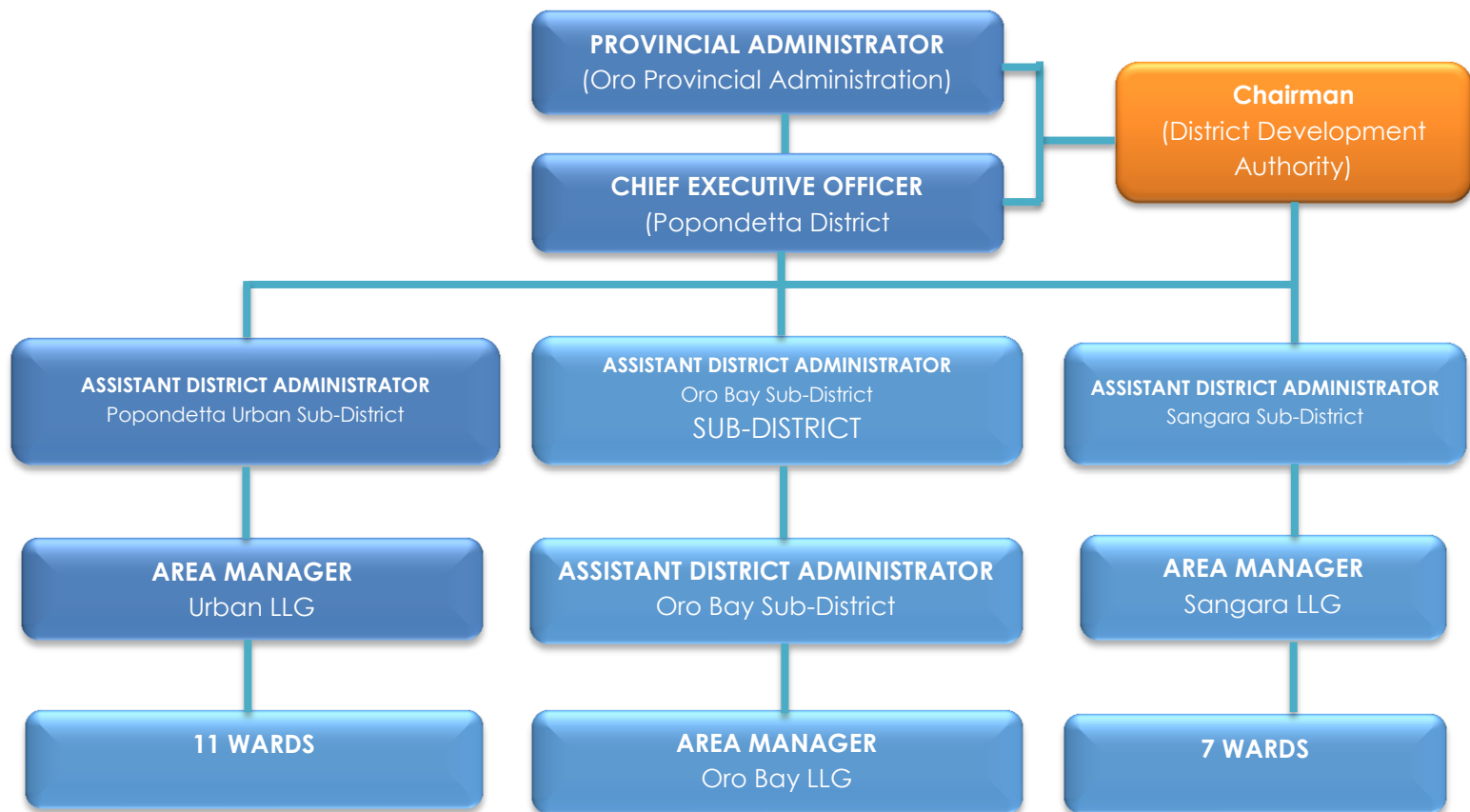
Figure 8: Strategies for Governance and Administration Sector





SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Figure 9: District Administration Organigram



PUBLIC UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 38: Statistics on Public Utilities and Locations

RESOURCES	Pop Urban LLG	Oro Bay LLG	Proposed Ihane LLG	CONDITION	OWNERSHIP
Administration	1	2	2	Minimal Operation	National Government
Housing	-	20	-	Run Down	National Government
Electricity	1	-	1	Rehabilitation	National Government
Communication	1	1	1	Require Maintenance	National Government
Water Supply	1	-	2	Rehabilitation	National Government
Sanitation	1	-	1	Rehabilitation	National Government
TOTAL	5	23	7		



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

Tables 39 – 43: LOGFRAMES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

GOAL: ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE PUBLIC UTILITIES THAT BENEFIT THE DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIONS AND COMMUNITIES THAT ARE ABLE TO ACCESS THESE SERVICES.

Growth Strategy (GS)	INDICATOR (Unit)	Source	Baseline (2022)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GS5	1. No. of administration centres in operation	TSD	5	7	9	11	13	15
	2. Popondetta District Headquarters/office complex	TSD	0	1	-	-	-	-
	3. No. of staff housing facilities in good condition	TSD	20	30	40	50	60	70
	4. No. of administration centres with electricity supply running 24 hours	TSD	2	4	6	8	10	15
	5. No. of public facilities with VHF radio for communication	TSD	3	6	9	12	15	18
	6. No. of administration centres accessing mobile communication and internet coverage	TSD	3	6	9	12	15	18
	7. No. of administration centres and communities with safe and accessible water supply	TSD	3	10	15	20	25	30
	8. No. of administration centres and communities with hygiene and sanitation facilities	TSD	2	10	15	20	25	30
	9. No. of Statistics Management Functions	NSO	0	2	4	6	8	10
Lead Government Agency:		Provincial Administration and District Administration						
Executing Division/Sector:		Technical Services Division – Oro Provincial Administration/NSO/DPLGA						

NO.	SECTOR STRATEGY	DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE
1.	Establishment and improvement of existing administration centres	Provincial and District Development Plan
2.	Establishment of Popondetta District Headquarters/office complex	Provincial and District Development Plan
3.	Establishment and renovation of housing facilities	Provincial and District Development Plan
4.	Rollout of rural electrification	Provincial and District Development Plan
5.	Installation of VHF radios in strategic locations	Provincial and District Development Plan
6.	Improve mobile and internet communication coverage	Provincial and District Development Plan
7.	Improve drinking water supply sources	Provincial and District Development Plan
8.	Design and rollout WaSH concept	Provincial and District Development Plan
9.	Establish District Statistics Management Function	Provincial and District Development Plan



SECTION 4: ALIGNING DISTRICT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO MTDP IV

No.	DELIVERABLES	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	PROGRAMME
1.	No. of administration centers established and/or improved	1	1	1	1	1	Administration centers improvement program
2.	Establishment of Popondetta District Headquarters/office complex	1	-	-	-	-	Popondetta District Headquarters Program
3.	No. of housing facilities established and/or renovated	30	30	30	30	30	Housing facilities improvement program
4.	No. of rural communities receiving electricity supply	4	4	4	4	4	Rural electricity rollout program
5.	No. of strategic locations with VHF radios	3	3	3	3	3	VHF radio installation program
6.	Percentage of mobile and internet coverage	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Mobile and internet coverage program
7.	No. of communities with safe and adequate drinking water supply	10	10	10	10	10	Safe water supply program
8.	No. of WaSH facilities established	10	10	10	10	10	WaSH program
9.	Create District and Sub-District Statistics Management Unit	2	2	-	-	-	District Statistics Management program

Link Code	INVESTMENT	2023 (K million)	2024 (K million)	2025 (K million)	2026 (K million)	2027 (K million)	Total Estimated Costs	Funding Options
1,1,1	Administration centers improvement program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
2,2,2	District headquarters establishment program	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	17.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
3,3,3	Housing facilities improvement program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
4,4,4	Rural electricity rollout program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
5,5,5	VHF radio installation program	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
6,6,6	Mobile and internet coverage program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP
7,7,7	Safe water supply program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
8,8,8	WaSH program	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	PSIP/DSIP/PIP/Donors
9,9,9	District Statistics Management program	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	DSIP
TOTAL ESTIMATED DISTRICT PUBLIC UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET							45.7	



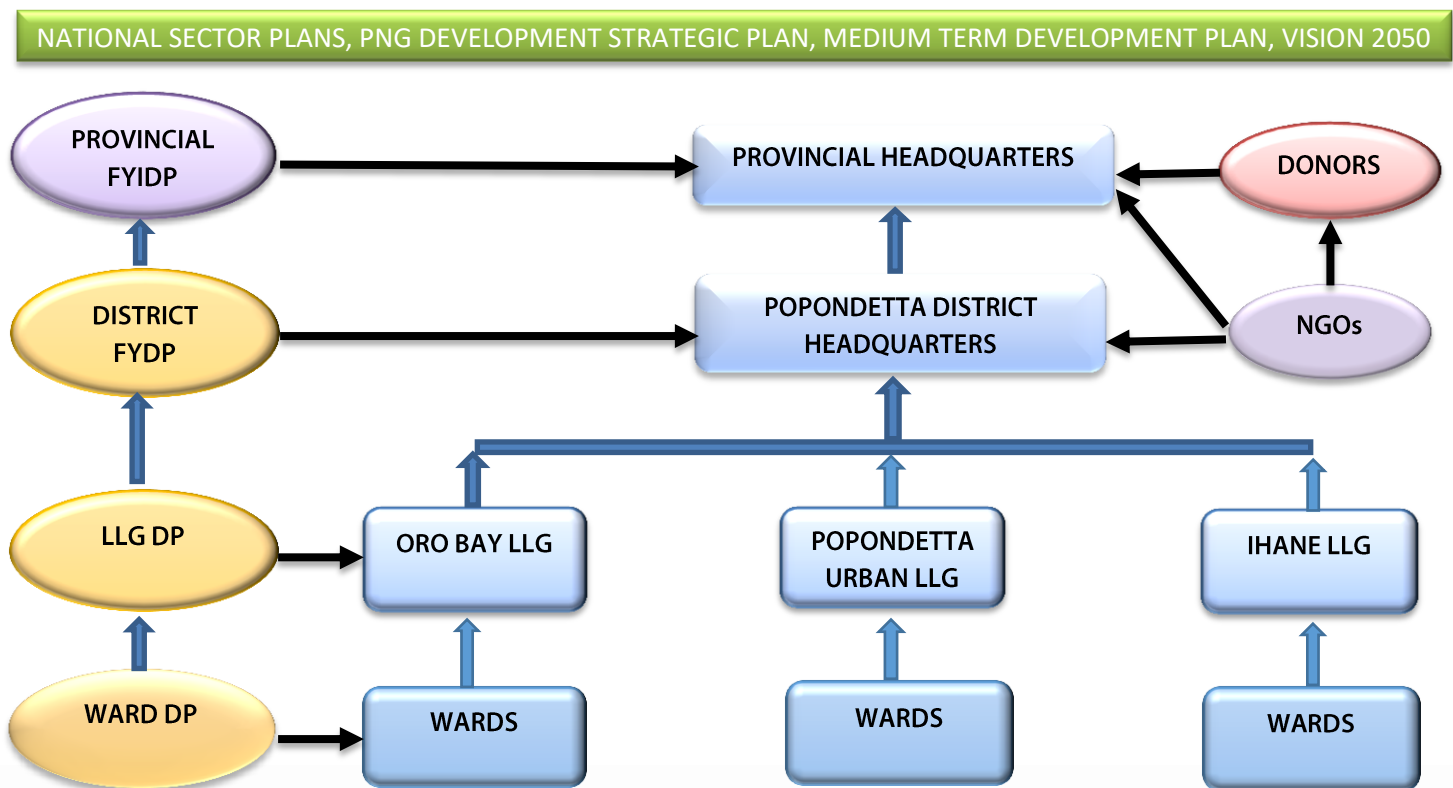
SECTION 5: MANAGING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

This plan will be managed through existing structures of the district. The District Development Authority (DDA) is the higher authority in the district that deliberates and approves projects for funding. After approvals are given, the District Procurement Committee (DPC) undertakes all district procurement functions to identify reputable service providers. The District Project Management Unit (DPMU) is the secretariat that oversees and manages implementation of all projects that have been planned. The DPMU is comprised of the District Planner, Statistics Officer, Budget Officer and other selected key technical officers. Their function will be to quality assure projects, monitor and evaluate, and to oversee all other project management functions from start to completion.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a key role in the success of this plan by ensuring that inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact are monitored and evaluated appropriately. To ensure that progress is made and all parties and beneficiaries involved in the implementation of this plan are well-informed throughout the implementation phase, a robust and well-functioning M&E approach is paramount in guiding decision makers, implementers and future planners. This plan will be monitored by all players at the different levels of service delivery and coordinated by an assigned officer at the district headquarters. This plan like in any other plans will be evaluated at mid-term in 2025 and end-line in 2027. The purpose of these evaluations is to ensure that performances against indicators are understood and to inform next planning exercise for the district. A well-defined M&E Framework for this plan is attached in Annex 2.

Figure 10: DISTRICT REPORTING STRUCTURE





SECTION 7: RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

There are always risks in every policy implementation. To ensure that this plan is implemented successfully and that the confidence of our partners and service delivery agents is maintained, the district will take a strong approach towards monitoring and mitigating risks and other untoward circumstances that may pose threat to the implementation of this plan. The predetermined risks and mitigation strategies put in place are appropriate and the DDA and DPMU will be the secretariats responsible for the implementation of the Risk Management Plan.

Figure 11: Risk Management Cycle





ANNEX 1: PRIORITY PROJECT LISTING

POPONDETTA DISTRICT PRIORITY PROJECTS 2023 – 2027

PROJECTS BUDGET SUMMARY		K479,750,002.00
1.0	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	
1.1	Establishment and rehabilitation of rice farming	2,000,000
1.2	Production and export of processed cocoa beans	3,000,000
1.3	Establishment and rehabilitation of cattle farming	2,000,000
1.4	Coffee production and export	1,250,00
1.5	Cash crops freight subsidy	2,000,000
1.6	Establishment of hydroponic systems	250,000
1.7	Copra production and export	2,000,000
1.8	Resource Centre establishment	2,500,000
1.9	Vanilla and spices production and export	1,250,000
1.10	Coffee Mill establishment	3,000,000
1.11	Cash crop marketing facility establishment	1,250,000
1.12	Fresh cash crop farming and markets	1,500,000
	SUB-TOTAL	20,750,000
2.0	FISHERIES AND MARINE	
2.1	Production and sale of solid ice block to fish farmers	2,500,000
2.2	Establishment and rehabilitation of inland fish farming	2,500,000
2.3	Establishment and rehabilitation of coastline fish farming	500,000
2.4	Establishment of hatcheries	3,000,000
2.5	Establishment of district fish markets	4,000,000
2.6	Establishment of fresh water eel fish farming	1,100,000
2.7	Establishment and rehabilitation of district aqua phonics	1,100,000
2.8	Establishment and rehabilitation of Beche-dermer farming	1,300,000
2.9	Establishment and rehabilitation of cage fish farming	1,300,00
	SUB-TOTAL	16,000,000
3.0	CULTURE AND TOURISM	
3.1	Establishment and promotion of tracking companies	2,500,000
3.2	Initiation of international cruise ship berthing	2,500,000
3.3	Establishment of artefacts and crafts markets in LLGs	800,000
3.4	Integration of tourism and conservation	1,000,000
3.5	Promotion and establishment of tourism activities at community level	1,000,000
3.6	Establishment and upkeep of historical sites	1,900,000
3.7	Protection and promotion of WW2 relics	1,000,000
3.8	Promotion and establishment of local guest houses	5,000,000
3.9	Promotion and initiation of Culture and Tourism SMEs	2,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	17,700,000
4.0	FORESTRY AND MINING	
4.1	Forest products development and export	2,500,000
4.2	Employment of locals in resource sectors	500,000
4.3	Monitoring of round log exports	2,500,000
4.4	Development of new mining and petroleum projects	5,000,000
4.5	District revenue collection	2,500,000
4.6	Development of local SME	5,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	18,000,000



ANNEX 1: PRIORITY PROJECT LISTING

5.0	INFRASTRUCTURE	
5.1	ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	
5.1.1	National Highways upgrade and sealing program	50,000,000
5.1.2	Missing link roads and economic corridor roads construction program	50,000,000
5.1.3	Bridge construction program	25,000,000
5.1.4	Feeder roads construction and upgrade program	25,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	150,000,000
5.2	WATER TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	
5.2.1	Registration of small crafts	1,000,000
5.2.2	Construction of jetties	5,000,000
5.2.3	Rehabilitation and maintenance of Oro Bay wharf	5,000,000
5.2.4	Construction of barge ramps	800,000
5.2.5	Purchase of work boats	150,000
5.2.6	Restoration and maintenance of navigational aids	1,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	12,950,000
6.0	HEALTH	
6.1	Maternal and Child Health	2,500,000
6.2	Staff Training and Capacity Building	2,500,000
6.3	Improvement of Health Facility Standards	10,000,000
6.4	Expanded Immunization Program	2,500,000
6.5	Staff Housing Infrastructure	10,000,000
6.6	Supervised Deliveries	2,500,000
6.7	Family Planning Clinic	1,000,000
6.8	Health Education and Disease Control	2,500,000
6.9	Nutritional Health Outreach	1,000,000
6.10	Malaria Program	1,000,000
6.11	WaSH Program	5,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	40,500,000
7.0	EDUCATION	
7.1	FOCUS AREA 1 – EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	
7.1.1	Establishment of Early Childhood Education	21,000,000
7.1.2	Construction of classrooms	12,000,000
7.1.3	Construction of staff houses	2,400,000
7.1.4	School projects	14,000,000
7.1.5	Early Childhood Education enrolment	250,000
7.2	FOCUS AREA 2 & 3 – ACCESS AND EQUITY	
7.2.1	Special school infrastructure	21,000,000
7.2.2	Upgrade of high schools and TVET	10,000,000
7.2.3	Construction of classrooms	12,000,000
7.2.4	Construction of staff houses	2,400,000
7.2.5	School projects	14,000,000
7.2.6	Secondary School and TVET enrolments	2,500,000
7.3	FOCUS AREA 4 – TEACHERS AND TEACHING	
7.3.1	Teacher training and upgrade	5,000,000
7.3.2	Tertiary students scholarships	10,000,000
7.3.3	Teacher recruitment	2,500,000
7.4	FOCUS AREA 5 – QUALITY LEARNING	
7.4.1	School EQUITV and E-Learning	1,000,000
7.4.2	Teacher training and upgrade	1,500,000
7.4.3	School commodities purchase and distribution	2,500,000

ANNEX 1: PRIORIT



ANNEX 1: PRIORITY PROJECT LISTING

7.5	FOCUS AREA 6 – EDUCATION PATHWAYS	
7.5.1	FODE establishment	5,000,000
7.5.2	Teacher training and upgrade	1,000,000
7.6	FOCUS AREA 7 – LEADERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP	
7.6.1	School leadership training	500,000
7.6.2	School inspection	1,000,000
7.7	FOCUS AREA 8 – MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	
7.7.1	Head teachers and BOM training	250,000
7.7.2	School management and administration improvement	250,000
7.8	FOCUS AREA 9 – CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES	
7.8.1	School pastor recruitment	500,000
7.8.2	School Christian Religious Education	500,000
7.8.3	School scouting activities	500,000
	SUB-TOTAL	143,550,000
8.0	LAW AND JUSTICE	
8.1	Police manpower improvement	2,500,000
8.2	Reserve police enhancement	2,500,000
8.3	CBC enhancement	2,500,000
8.4	Village court infrastructure	1,000,000
8.5	Police houses infrastructure	5,000,000
8.6	Holding cells infrastructure	1,500,000
8.7	Police land transport	1,200,000
8.8	Police water transport	450,000
8.9	Village court land transport	2,000,000
8.10	Village court water transport	450,000
8.11	Police capacity development	500,000
8.12	Village court capacity development	500,000
8.13	Police standards improvement	300,000
8.14	Village court standards improvement	150,000
8.15	Neighbourhood Watch	500,000
8.16	Governance and administration staff capacity development	500,000
	SUB-TOTAL	21,550,000
9.0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
9.1	Establishment of Counselling Office	750,000
9.2	Establishment of LLG Resource Centres	1,000,000
9.3	Funding for Youth and Women economic activities	2,800,000
9.4	Support to Disability mobilization activities	250,000
9.5	Establishment of WaSH facilities	2,500,000
9.6	Funding for Youth and Women spiritual activities	500,000
9.7	Marginalized Populations activities	1,000,000
9.8	Sports Training and Management	250,000
9.9	Sports Facilities Establishment	3,000,000
9.10	Funding for NGOs in the Community Development sector	2,500,000
9.11	Adult Literacy strengthening	2,500,000
9.12	Church Partnership	5,000,000
9.13	Strengthening of Civil Registry	1,000,000
	SUB-TOTAL	23,050,000
10.0	CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
10.1	DRM planning program	500,000
10.2	Reforestation program	500,000
10.3	Buffer zones establishment program	250,000
10.4	Awareness and disaster preparedness program	500,000
	SUB-TOTAL	1,750,000



ANNEX 1: PRIORITY PROJECT LISTING

11.0 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION		
11.1	Administration centres improvement program	5,000,000
11.2	District headquarters establishment program	17,000,000
11.3	Housing facilities improvement program	2,500,000
11.4	Rural electricity rollout program	5,000,000
11.5	VHF radio installation program	1,000,000
11.6	Mobile and internet coverage program	5,000,000
11.7	Safe water supply program	5,000,000
11.8	District Statistics Management program	200,000
SUB-TOTAL		40,700,000
GRAND TOTAL PROJECTS		PGK479,750,002.00

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

No.	INDICATORS BY SECTORS	ACHIEVEMENT TARGETS					TYPE OF REPORT	REPORTING FREQUENCY	LEVEL OF REPORTING	OFFICER RESPONSIBLE
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
1.0	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK									
1.1	No. of rural farmers producing local rice	50	100	150	200	250	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.2	No. of 20ft containers exported with Cocoa beans	60	70	80	90	100	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.3	No. of cattle herd trading by cattle farmers	30	40	50	60	70	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.4	No. of cocoa cultivated hectares of land	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.5	No. of cocoa processing facilities	30	40	50	60	70	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.6	No. of coffee cultivated hectares of land	400	500	600	700	800	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.7	No. of cash Crop freight subsidy	2	3	4	5	6	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.8	No. of DAL officers and farmers attending Hydroponic System training	15	20	25	30	10	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.9	No. of existing coconut cultivated hectares of land	400	500	600	700	300	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.10	No. of locations for access to farming Information	15	20	25	30	10	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.11	No. of vanilla and other spices cultivated hectares of land	70	80	90	100	60	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
1.12	No. of coffee processing machines/mill rehabilitated and/or established	3	4	5	6	2	DAL Sector Reports			
1.13	No. of cash crop marketing facility	4	5	6	7	3	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

1.14	No. of subsistence farmers of quality fresh produces	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	4,500	DAL Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	Ward, LLG & District	LLG & District DAL Officer
2.0	FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES									
2.1	No. of solid ice blocks sold to fish catchers and mud and prawn farmers.	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.2	No. of inland fish farming ponds	60	70	80	90	100	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.3	No. of coastline fish farming	10	20	25	30	35	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.4	No. of fish farming hatcheries	3	6	9	12	15	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.5	No. of District Fish Market	-	1	1	1	-	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.6	No. of Fresh water eel fish farming	4	6	8	10	12	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.7	No. of Aqua phonic facilities	-	2	-	3	-	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.8	No. of Beche-dermer farming	3	4	5	6	7	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.9	No. of cage fish farming	10	15	20	25	30	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.10	No. of Mud Crab farming by 5 farmers (tons)	10	15	20	25	30	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.11	No. of Prawn farming by 10 farmers	15	20	25	30	35	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.12	No. of Officers and Farmers attending Aqua phonic System training	6	9	12	15	18	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
2.13	No. of Ice Making Machines	2	3	3	4	4	Fisheries Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Fisheries Officer
3.0	CULTURE AND TOURISM									
3.1	No. of national and international trackers participating in organized tracking events managed by local tracking companies from the district.	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.2	No. of international cruise ship visits to the district	-	2	2	2	2	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.3	No. of local crafts and artefacts sellers in the markets and streets	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

3.4	No. of communities engaged in tourism and environmental conservation activities	20	40	60	80	90	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.5	No. of organized tourism activities at community level	210	220	240	250	260	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.6	No. of protected historical sites in well maintained and upkeep order	1	1	1	1	1	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.7	No. of WW2 Relics displayed at public facilities for tourism attraction.	2	3	-	4	-	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.8	No. of local guest houses operating at community level.	-	40	50	-	60	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
3.9	No. of successful locals venturing into culture and tourism SMEs.	55	60	65	70	75	Tourism Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Tourism Officer
4.0 FORESTRY AND MINING										
4.1	Value of exports from forest products (K million)	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	Forestry Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Forestry Officer
4.2	No. of formal employments created by forestry and mining sector	50	60	70	80	90	Forestry & Mining Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Forestry & Mining Officers
4.3	Volume of round logs exports (million cubic metre)	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	Forestry Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Forestry Officer
4.4	No. of mining and petroleum exploration and operations licenses granted.	-	1	-	1	1	Mining Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District	District Mining Officer
4.5	Value of revenue generated from this sector (K million)	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	Forestry & Mining Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	District	LLG & District Forestry Officer
4.6	No. of local people participating in spin-off businesses	10	15	20	25	30	Forestry & Mining Sector Reports	Quarterly & Annually	LLG & District	LLG & District Forestry Officer
5.0 ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE										
5.1	Kilometres of sealed national highways	5	10	15	20	20	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
5.2	No. of missing link roads and economic corridor roads constructed	2	4	6	8	10	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
5.3	No. of bridges constructed or rehabilitated	2	4	6	8	10	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
5.4	Kilometres of district roads rehabilitated	20	25	30	35	40	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.0 WATER TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE										



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1	No. of registered small crafts with required safety equipment	80	90	100	110	120	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.2	No. of jetties in operation	2	4	6	8	10	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.3	No. of wharves in operation	-	2	-	-	-	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.4	No. of barge ramps in operation	1	2	2	2	-	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.5	No. of work boats in operation	1	-	2	-	-	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
6.6	No. of navigational aids restored and/or maintained	5	5	5	5	5	TSD Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	TSD Officer
7.0 HEALTH										
7.1	No. of MCH clinics conducted	200	200	200	200	200	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.2	No. of trainings and workshops conducted	10	10	10	10	10	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.3	No. of health facilities complying with National Health Standards	10	20	30	35	40	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.4	Percentage of fully immunized children	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.5	No. of staff houses constructed or improved	10	10	10	10	10	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.6	Percentage of supervised deliveries conducted at a health facility	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.7	No. of Family Planning clinics conducted	200	200	200	200	200	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.8	No. of Health Education and Disease Control activities	200	200	200	200	200	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
7.9	No. of Nutritional Health outreach programs conducted	100	100	100	100	100	NPHA & DH Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	PHSO & DHM
8.0 EDUCATION										
8.1	No. of ECE Institutions established in all wards (44 ECE Institutions)	10	10	10	7	7	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.2	No. of new double classrooms built (12 new classrooms)	3	3	3	2	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.3	No. of new education staff houses built (5 new staff houses)	1	1	1	1	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.4	No. of school projects approved & funded (5 school projects)	1	1	1	1	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.5	No. of children enrolled in the first establishment of ECE Institutions in the 44 wards of Popondetta District (1200 children enrolled)	1200	1560	2030	2600	3400	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.6	No. of new infrastructures built for all level of schools in the 3 LLGs	52	55	59	65	70	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.7	No. of existing 3 high schools upgraded to secondary status & 1 TVET to technical status	1	1	1	1	-	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.8	No. of new double classrooms built (12)	3	3	3	2	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.9	No. of new staff houses built (5)	1	1	1	1	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.10	No. of School Projects approved and funded (5)	1	1	1	1	1	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.11	No. of students enrolled in secondary schools (1000) & in TVET (500)	1500	375	750	1125	1500	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.12	No. of teachers trained and upgraded (200 teachers at 40 per year)	40	40	40	40	40	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.13	No. of tertiary students sponsored (500 at 100 per year)	100	100	100	100	100	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.14	No. of teachers recruited (1000 with high GPA 2.5 +)	200	200	200	200	200	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.15	No. of teachers trained and upgraded (200 teachers at 40 per year)	40	40	40	40	40	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.16	No. of EQUITV and E-Learning equipment Installed (90 x in primary schools & 3 x in secondary schools)	21	31	21	10	10	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.17	No. of primary and secondary school teachers trainings conducted (10 trainings)	2	2	2	2	2	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.18	No. of SBC curriculum materials & text books purchased and distributed (2500)	500	500	500	500	500	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.19	No. of high/secondary schools incorporated FODE into their system (3)	1	1	1	-	-	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.20	No. of teachers (3) from respective high/secondary schools trained to coordinate FODE	1	1	1	-	-	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.21	No. of H/Teachers & BOM Members trained in school leadership and partnership	4	4	4	4	4	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.22	No. of school visits by school inspectors	4	4	4	4	4	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.23	No. of H/Teachers & BOM trained in school management and administration	4	4	4	4	4	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.24	No. of schools with improved school management and administration	40	40	40	40	41	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.25	No. of local pastors recruited from the communities	20	20	20	20	20	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.26	No of teachers trained to plan and teach CRE at all school levels	25	25	50	50	51	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
8.27	No. of teachers trained to venture into scouting activities	50	50	50	50	50	Education Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	EMIS Officer & DEO
9.0 LAW AND JUSTICE										
9.1	No. of police personnel postings or transfers in	10	10	5	5	5	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.2	No. of Reserve Police personnel	10	10	5	5	5	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.3	No. of Community Based Constables	10	10	10	5	5	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.4	No. of new village court houses constructed	3	3	3	1	-	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.5	No. of police houses constructed	5	5	5	5	5	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.6	No. of holding cells constructed or rehabilitated	1	1	1	-	-	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.7	No. of vehicles purchased for police operations in the LLGs	3	3	-	-	-	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.8	No. of dinghies purchased for police operations in the LLGs	3	3	-	-	-	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.9	No. of village court vehicles purchased	2	2	2	2	2	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.10	No. of dinghies purchased for village court functions	3	3	-	-	-	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

9.11	No. of trainings conducted for police personnel	2	2	2	2	2	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.12	No. of trainings conducted for village court officials	2	2	2	2	2	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.13	No. of uniforms purchased for police personnel	120	-	120	-	120	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.14	No. of uniforms purchased for village court officials	70	-	70	-	70	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.15	No. of communities engaged in "Neighbourhood Watch Program"	20	20	20	20	20	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
9.16	No. of trainings conducted for governance and administration staff	2	2	2	2	2	Law & Justice Sector Report	Quarterly & Annually	District & Provincial	Law & Justice Officer
10.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
10.1	No. of family unit counselling facilities	6	7	8	9	10	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.2	No. of advocacy activities on life skills	6	7	8	9	10	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.3	No. of youths and women networking and mobilization	200	240	280	320	360	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.4	No. of youths and women participating in spiritual activities	200	240	280	320	360	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.5	No. of sporting codes developed	95	100	105	110	115	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.6	No. of sporting facilities maintained or developed	95	100	105	110	115	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.7	No. of sports officials attending sports management training	95	100	105	110	115	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.8	No. of established NGO groups	40	45	50	55	60	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.9	No. of Adult Literacy centres in each LLG	6	7	8	9	10	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
10.10	No. of established churches participating in community development activities	15	20	25	30	35	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer



ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

10.1.1	No. of Civil Registry functions supported	8	10	12	14	16	CD Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	CD Officer
11.0 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION										
11.1	No. of administration centres in operation	7	9	11	13	15	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.2	Popondetta District Headquarters/office complex	1	-	-	-	-	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.3	No. of staff housing facilities in good condition	30	40	50	60	70	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.4	No. of administration centres with electricity supply running 24 hours	4	6	8	10	15	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.5	No. of public facilities with VHF radio for communication	6	9	12	15	18	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.6	No. of administration centres accessing mobile communication and internet coverage	6	9	12	15	18	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.7	No. of administration centres and communities with safe and accessible water supply	10	15	20	25	30	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer
11.8	No. of administration centres and communities with hygiene and sanitation facilities	10	15	20	25	30	Administration Report	Quarterly & Annually	LLG, District & Provincial	Admin Officer



ANNEX 3: RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

RISK CLUSTERS	TYPE OF RISKS	LIKELINESS			RISK CLASSIFICATION			RISK ENVIRONMENT		RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES
		Likely	Less Likely	Unlikely	High	Med	Low	Internal	External	
Political	Change in government policy and priorities		✓			✓			✓	Adapt a resilient, adoptive and flexible leadership that accommodates government policy changes.
	Change in fiscal and monetary policies or environment		✓		✓				✓	Instill financial discipline, resource leveraging and partnership arrangements with other government agencies, donors and NGOs.
Institutional	Inactive service delivery structures	✓			✓			✓		Establish service delivery mechanisms and assess workforce strength.
	Unmatching workforce capacity	✓				✓		✓		Conduct Capacity Needs Assessment and apply appropriate measures to match staff to responsibilities.
Operational	Inadequate ICT accessibility	✓				✓		✓		Improve ICT infrastructure and execute in-house trainings on real-time user needs.
	Abuse of logistics resulting in high costs	✓			✓			✓		Enforce strict compliance of Public Service General Orders and Asset Management Guidelines.
	Finance and Administration challenges	✓				✓		✓		Comply with Finance Management Act and Guidelines.
Fiduciary	Theft of funds (fraud)		✓		✓			✓		Investigate and report to Fraud Squad
Social	Change in population, literacy, unemployment and health indicators		✓				✓	✓		Adapt a flexible and strategic leadership that is proactive to mitigate emerging social issues.
Legal	Amendments to Legislations		✓				✓		✓	Consultations with State Solicitor on all legislation and streamline legislative processes.
	Election related legal proceedings		✓			✓		✓		Establish a contingency plan to sustain normalcy in service delivery.



REFERENCES

Division of Community Development, Youth and Religion

Ijivitari District Five Year Development Plan 2018 – 2022

Medium Term Development Plan III

National Education Plan 2019 – 2029

National Health Plan 2020 – 2030

National Population Policy 2015 - 2024

National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (StaRS)

National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) Policy 2015 - 2030

Northern Provincial Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022

Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government

Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010 – 2030

Papua New Guinea District and Provincial Profiles, NARI 2010

Political Governance and Service Delivery in Papua New Guinea, Discussion Paper No. 143, NARI 2015

Provincial Education Plan 2017 – 2021

Provincial Sector Reports (S119 Reports)

School Census Reports, 2021

Sub-District Reports, 2021

Vision 2050

