



TALASEA DISTRICT 5 YEAR INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2022-2027



WE TAKE BACK PAPUA NEW GUINEA AT DISTRICT LEVEL
WITH OUR EFFORTS AND INGENUITY.



TALASEA DISTRICT

Kimbe

January, 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

DDA	District Development Authority
DMT	District Management Team
DA	District Administrator
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DJPMT	District Joint Project Management Team
PIP	Public Investment Program
LLG	Local Level Government
LLGSIP	Local Level Government Support Improvement Program
DSIP	District Service Improvement Program
PSIP	Provincial Service Improvement Program
WNBPG	West New Britain Provincial Government
UNMDG	United Nations Medium Term Development Goals
MTDP IV	Medium Term Development Plan IV
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
PNGDSP 2030	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030

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FOREWORD



It is my pleasure to present to you our Five-Year Integrated District Development Plan from 2022-2027 for Talasea District. This new Plan presents us the opportunity to take stock of what we have already achieved when the District was not split, what we now as a new District need to do, and making use of the strengths and opportunities presented before us to drive our development agenda forward during the next five years.

The theme of this new Plan is to “Take back PNG and make it the first Rich Christian Nation’ locally in our own ways, efforts, and ingenuity. In fact, this is the driving vision of our Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Honourable James Marape.

This Plan’s objectives are in line with the spirit of the five (5) National Goals and Directive Principles found in the Preamble of our National Constitution that intends for equity in accessing services and sharing in the wealth of our nation as well as to use our resource endowments responsibly and sustainably. It is also in line with the Vision 2050’s statement of intent to ensure every citizens utilize our resources and equal opportunities provided by the Government to improve the quality of life for everyone. This Plan is also aligned to the PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and the Marape-Rosso’s new Medium Term Development Plan’s 2022-2027 (MTDP IV) main Key Result Areas (KRAs) and clear logical framework that links sectoral strategies to programs, deliverables and investment activities in the District to help contribute to achieving National Development agendas and targets, and ultimately take back PNG.

What do we want to take back for PNG, let me ask? Again we have to work hard to create wealth for ourselves on our land using what God has already endowed us with instead of waiting for outsiders to come dictate to us and take away from us. The simple but yet deeper message coined in this theme of the Government is to increase our revenue from our extractive and economic sectors and invest this to create productive capacity in our agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and minerals sector using appropriate modes of production, preferably downstream processing. This is where nationally owned and controlled small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are fully engaged to create wealth and use the wealth to improve the quality of life. The measure of our ‘richness’ is not measured by how much Gross Domestic Products (GDP) the country produces but by how much empowered our people are through the ownership of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises they fully owned and operated plus how much SME per capita we generated.

As a political head of the district I am obligated to initiate such plans so that we do not have to continue to do the same old things being done in District planning and budgeting but do it with the flow of the rest of PNG. The National Government of Papua New Guinea is already setting the development vision high and we at the District level have to align our plans to achieve the higher development objectives of the Government through what we do on the ground. This is not only crucial for securing funding for our programs and projects or activities as a newly created District but also to provide clear targets to show how we at the district level can help contribute to the overall development targets and goals in the PNG Development Strategies Plan 2010-2030 and its MTDP 2022- 2027 in line with the West New Britain Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027 (WNBIDP).





This Strategic Plan has the inputs and wishes of the people of the District through their representatives and it is the property of the District Development Authority. The District Administration will provide strong guidance and commitment to implement fully the programs under this plan every year.

It is my pleasure to present to you this 5-year Integrated District Development Plan. This is a comprehensive plan to be produced by this new District. I urge us all to put aside our differences and work together in mutual collaboration in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the District Development Plan in the next five (5) years.

God Bless Talasea

Hon. Freddie Reu Kumai, MP

Member for Talasea

Chairman Talasea District Development Authority Board



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am indebted to the following people and sincerely thank them for their contribution:

- The people of Talasea for electing me as their National Member of Parliament and in my capacity as their MP, do my utmost best to deliver the very basic government services that the people of this district have been missing for a long time.
- The District Administration officers for working tirelessly to getting this plan ready. The team had over the past few months worked hard to compile the background report as well as updating key achievements of the Districts so that we know where we are and planning to go forward to where we want to go.
- To the hard working staff of the district office; I am proud of you all for the commitment and dedication you have shown so far in my second term as your MP. We have a long road ahead of us and I urge every one of us to work together in unity and in true spirit of corporation in our efforts to deliver services to our people.
- Policemen and Police women upholding law and order in the District; I salute you for the distinctive efforts you have been putting into ensuring the Law and Order is maintained at the district. The positive development people of this district have come to embrace would not have been possible without you.
- To the churches for your support through prayer and church programmes at the district. The churches have been very effective partner in spiritual development of the people and the government of PNG has recognized this reality through the Church-State Partnership programmes.
- Last but not the least, my sincere thanks to those who have laboured to put this document together - "the 5-year integrated district development plan".

Without the efforts of all of the people mentioned above, it would not have been possible to get this Plan out on time and looking forward to what we can achieve through this systematic and comprehensive plan.



One of the many Small Oil Palm Holders readying his Fresh Fruit Bunch for pick up





A timely visit to the District from the representatives of Department of Provincial and Local Level Government. . We need closer partnerships and collaboration from Government agencies, development partners and private sector to build our new District



VISION, MISSION, GOAL



VISION



TO 'TAKE BACK PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND MAKE IT THE FIRST RICH CHRISTIAN BLACK NATION' LOCALLY IN OUR OWN WAYS, EFFORTS, AND INGENUITY.



MISSION



TO PROVIDE THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF SERVICES THAT ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO THE COMMUNITIES



GOAL



IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF TALASEA BY ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY





Islanders waiting for ferry in one of the run-down Jetties in the District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Talasea District Integrated Development Plans (TDIP) follows the queue from the MTDP IV 2022-2027. The TDIP is a roadmap for the people of Talasea that sets the path way for development initiatives to prevail in the District. This plan is different from other previous development plans because it is program based and limits itself from narrative aspects by focusing on specific programs and projects/activities. It follows a clear logical framework that shows the programmatic links to the MTDP IV deliverables and the Marape-Rosso Development agendas on taking PNG back.

The District Plan identifies 7 important areas to focus on in the first 5 years to **“take back PNG and make it the first rich Christian nation’ locally in our own ways, efforts, and ingenuity** for a real change on the ground. The important **focus areas are:**

1. Capacity Building,
2. Road, Bridges, & Jetties Maintenance and Upgrading
3. Upgrading Law and Justice facilities and capacity
4. Upgrading Education and Training facilities and capacity
5. Upgrading Health facilities and capacity
6. Upgrade Utilities: Electricity, Water Supply, and Sanitation, and
7. Promoting Land Development, Primary Industry, Commerce, Tourism, Fisheries, and Sustainable Forestry Development

There are 7 programs designed to achieve specific objectives under each focus areas. Each program has its own specific projects and activities with clear time bound targets to achieve the objectives. Importantly each project and activity clearly shows how much money or finance that will be required or needed to fully implement and getting the desired results on the ground.

The District may not have all the financial resources as indicated and therefore partnership with National Government Agencies, the West New Britain Provincial Government, the development partners, and others will be crucial to deliver the desired results. The last section of the plan outlines the process of administering the plan, including the reporting for monitoring and evaluation purposes at the provincial and national level. This impinge on the need for qualified personnel on the ground, preferably project managers and clerks for each Local Level Government officers in



Talasea new look District Development Authority at Swearing in Ceremony in 2022 at Kimbe



Part 1

Overview of Talasea District



1.1

INTRODUCTION

The Talasea Integrated Development Plan (TIDP 2027) 2022-2027 consists of 4 parts and is aligned to higher government plans and strategies including the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV) 2022-2027, the PNG Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030 (PNGDSP 2030), and Vision 2050. The national government have specified under the higher plans to invest in the key sectors of the economy which also include the priority sectors of the TIDP mentioned earlier. Most of the targets set for the national indicators could be achieved if districts and LLGs formulate medium term plans to guide investment. Funds should be used on vital projects and programs at districts and LLGs under the sectors that are aligned to the priorities of the national government to achieve the set targets for the indicators. Consequently, the administration under the leadership of the local Member Hon. Freddy Kumai has formulated the TIDP 2022-2027 to assist the government in achieving its agenda and most importantly to bring development to the District.

There are 7 key focus areas identified under the TIDP 2022-2027. The focus areas are capacity building, law & order, Transport infrastructure, education, health, and agriculture, commerce and Industry.

Vision 2050 is a statement of intent. It clearly states where PNG wants to be in 2050 whilst PNGDSP 2010-2030 and the Medium-Term Development Plans provide specific strategies on what to do with goals and targets to achieve the vision. The Provincial plans, District Plans, LLG Plans and Ward Plans actually implement the higher-level plans. This is where the government identify and instigate actual programs and projects.

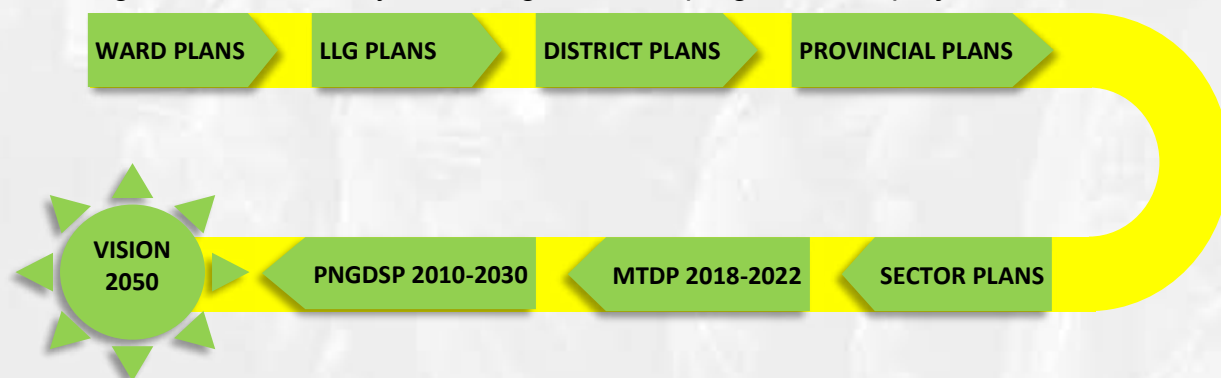


Figure 1: The Cascading Logic of Development Plans

THE PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE OF THE 5 - YEAR PLAN

1.2

The Talasea Integrated Development Plan is a road map for the District. Without plans, there would be no clear indication of where the government and its stakeholders should invest in the Districts. The District Plan is the second lowest version of the higher national plans including the provincial and LLG plans. However, the significant aspect of the plan is that it specifies the actual development needs at the LLG and ward levels. As such, the Integrated Development Plan is important.

There are other aspects of the Plan. Apart from identifying the development priorities, the plan also indicates the issues and challenges the District is experiencing in various sectors. Knowing the issues would assist the District administration and the stakeholders to formulate strategic approaches to alleviate the situation and achieve positive outcomes.



The Member for Talasea Hon. Freddy R. Kumai doing awareness on District development to some of his Constituents

**1.3****THE STRUCTURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The TIDP 2022-2027 comprises 4 parts. The first part (Part 1) provides the background of the plan, where it gives a brief introduction on how the plan links to the MTDP III and other higher government plans and strategies and provides brief information regarding its priorities. It also explains the purpose of the District plan and emphasizes the importance of the plan to the District and the stakeholders including the national government. Finally, the first part summarizes the full layout of the TIDP 2022-2027.

The second part (Part 2) contains the profile of the District as well as information regarding its current state. It details the political boundary, administration, population and demography, economic characteristics, education and literacy, health, transport, law & order, and non-government organization.

The third part (Part 3) encompasses the main agenda of the plan. The plan prioritizes 7 areas. Also, the priorities are consistent with the development agenda of the national government in the MTDP IV. Apart from other development needs, the administration elevates Capacity Building as the first area to focus on as a newly split District to invest in this plan. The government prioritizes agriculture and commits to making a huge investment in the sector as one of its strategy to raise the country's revenue and increase exports from non-mineral sectors. Consequently, the District can benefit from this. The administration will continue to invest in other priorities in the District which include Utilities Services and Primary Industries and Commerce as well as law & order, road infrastructure, education, health, and agriculture.

The fourth component (Part 4) talks about the funding, partnership and monitoring & evaluation (M&E) aspects of the plan. The section identifies the sources of revenue which the administration can access as well as provides the overall estimate of the total funds the administration would require to implement the plan for five years. Another important component the plan captures under this section is the partnership. The administration cannot work alone to bring development but requires the support from partners through a proper partnership framework. Furthermore, M&E is another important component mention in this section. It gives an overview of the two separate features of M&E, which are the M&E for projects and programs and the performance for the plan itself.



What remains of the Buluwara Bridge that now cuts of the vital link to service the District.





Part 2

Development State of Talasea District



2.1

INTRODUCTION



Above: One of the run-down Jetties in the District



Above: One of the broke down bridges to vital link in the District

The current state of Talasea district has been carefully assessed based on available information and visual observation. The plan details the condition of the existing services and highlights the need for National and Provincial Authorities for interventions in development and service delivery. Potential development needs in both income generating activities and infrastructure establishments for effective and efficient service delivery are also highlighted.

The immediate plan would be to focus on rehabilitating existing infrastructure and improving service delivery mechanism. An over view of the development status and what needs to be done to improve service delivery in the district by sectors is described below.

Talasea covers a land mass of 2,919 square kilo meters with an estimated population of 90,000 in 2021. The population density is 31 persons per km². It house the Kimbe Town, the Provincial Capital of West New Britain Province and has three Local Level Governments, namely Bali Vitu Rural, Kimbe Urban, and Talasea Rural.

2.2

POLITICAL BOUNDARY AND ADMINISTRATION

The District is made up of three (3) Local Level Governments (LLGs). Talasea LLG is the largest with 10 Council Wards and a population of 38,732, followed by Kimbe Urban LLG with 8 wards and 31,716 population, and Bali/Witu LLG with 7 Wards and 23,057 population according to estimates 2021 estimates based on 2011 National Census data.

The LLGs are the lower level of government administration that looks after the wards and is made up of the Council Presidents as the political head with the elected councillors for each ward as the members, the LLG Manager and the District Affairs Manager. The LLG council has the prerogative to appoint other members to the council to represent various groups in the community. The President chairs all the Council meetings to discuss the issues, challenges, budget, work plan and other general business. The LLGs are to have council chambers that host all the forums, and hold assembly meetings but the buildings have not yet being established so far.

The District Development Authority (DDA) of Talasea is newly established and will become more vibrant with the local Member Hon. Freddie Kumai, MP as the Chairman. All the 3 LLG council presidents are automatic members of the DDA, a Youth representative to have



the voice of youths of the district and likewise a women's representative to have women's voice in the local government. The DDA also has a church representative because church plays very critical and central roles in the life of the constituents apart from providing education and health services.

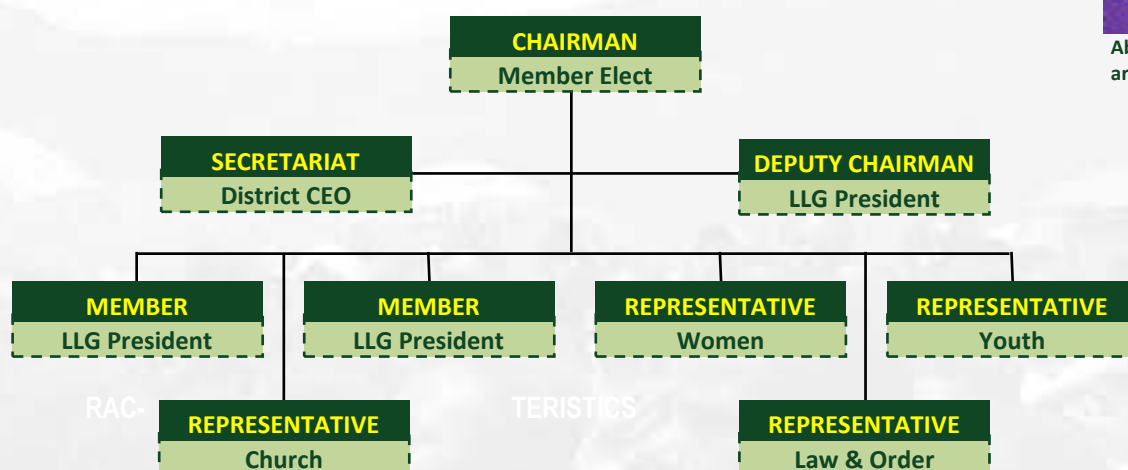


Figure 2.1 The District Development Authority Administration Structure

The District Administration facilities, including existing staff houses needs to be built as the immediate priority to cater for increased manpower requirement as the DDA takes on additional responsibilities under the National Government directives to take back PNG. The basic services like water supply and electricity has limited coverage in the District and State Institutions such as the Police to access. These are the necessities required to support the workforce in the District, however, due to lack of such services, the officers cannot live in the station to perform their duties. Despite, there are other infrastructure in the vicinity of the District Head quarter at Kimbe; for instance, the Treasury office and the BSP ATM to be set up and in operation during the tenure of the Plan.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.3

The District is dominated with male population according to 2011 national census. Male constitute 54 percent of the total District Population compared to female with 46 percent as shown by LLGs in Table 1.2. The highest composition of the population is made up of children between ages 0 to 9 years old while the lowest is made up of age group ranging from 80 to 90 years old as shown in the 2021 Population Pyramid Estimates.

There are internal migration going on that shifts population structure in the District. For instance Bali/Vitu has only 12,500 eligible voting population per the 2022 National Election Roll. The balance of that has migrated to Kimbe town and live in settlements.



Above: The district Administrative Team are ready to implement the Plan



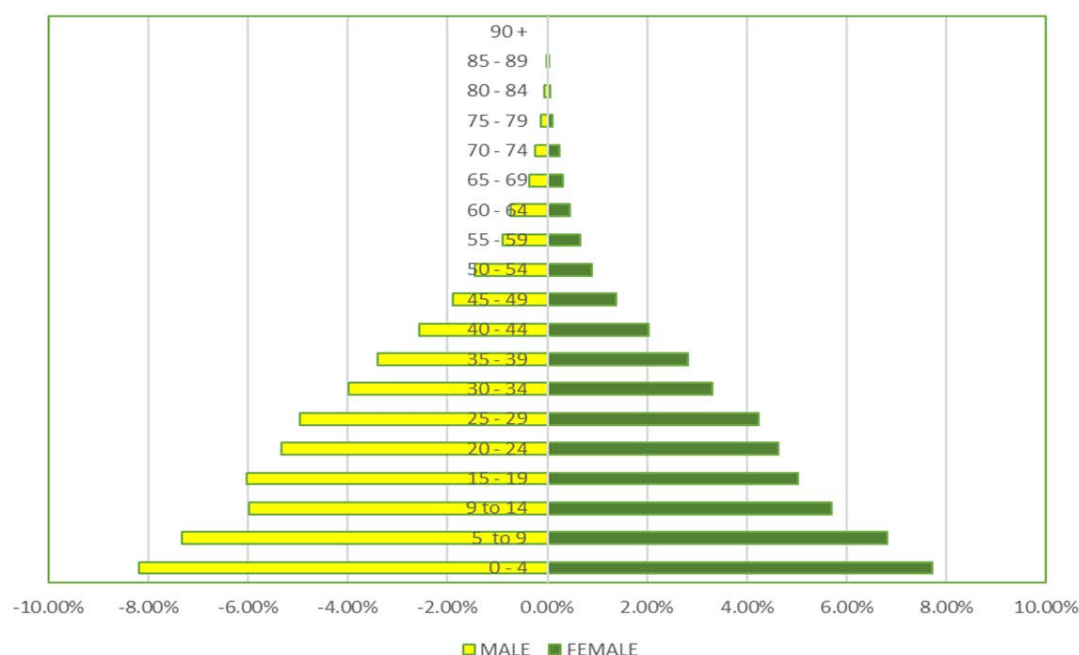
Swearing in of members of the Talasea District Development Authority, 2022

Table 1. 2 : Talasea District Population by LLGs and sex

group ranging from 80 to 90 years old as shown in the 2021 Population Pyramid Estimates.

	2000 Census			2011 CENSUS		
	Households	Persons	Male	Female	House holds	Male
West New Britain Total	33,574	184,508	99,015	85,493	50,744	264,264
Kimbe Urban	2,482	14,184	7,738	6,446	5,078	22,923
Bali Witu Rural	2,360	13,734	7,183	6,551	2,815	16,665
Talasea	4,169	24,837	11,343	9,179	5,653	27,993
						15,116

TALASEA DISTRICT POPULATION PYRAMID



Small Holder Oil Palm setting Fresh Fruit bunch for pick up truck



Cocoa is the second most important cash crop for Talasea District

The District consist of more children and teenagers followed by adults and old people. The challenge for the LLG is to address the alarming rate of growth in children's population. The administration must roll out the awareness program on population and birth control in the LLG to help people to understand the consequences and to improve the situation.



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.4

Majority of the people are engaged in non-monetary activities while only 27 per cent are involved in monetary activities, according to estimates based on the 2011 census statistics. This figure is expected to change when this Plan is implemented fully. Transport networks are required to link various parts of the District that have arable land and commercial potential that will stimulate economic activities significantly. The interventions in this plan will create opportunity for the local people to utilise the land and produce crops to sell in station and even transport them to sell in Kimbe town. Those who are involved in poultry, second-hand business, trade store and PMV business will also benefit.



As a rural based district, agriculture remains a fundamental part of rural based development. In that regard, animal husbandry and cash cropping is a way of life in most rural areas in PNG and if Talasea district can harness this potential by providing incentives to local farmers it can really improve the output and increase income and general cash flow into the local economy.

Table 2.2: Citizen Population aged 10 years and over in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity, Age and Sex, 2021 Estimates

TALASEA DISTRICT										
Age group (years)		10 to 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
TOTAL	64,591	10,846	10,269	9,197	8,464	12,423	7,230	3,559	1,726	878
Economic Activities										
Money sector	17,504	320	1,372	2,773	3,034	5,156	3,224	1,278	290	58
Gardening/fishing										
for money	3,657	160	400	482	546	1,028	612	291	105	33
Business with										
paid help	674	17	57	109	100	183	133	65	10	2
Business without										
paid help	1,229	41	116	225	183	316	210	83	48	6
Wage job	11,945	102	800	1,956	2,205	3,630	2,269	838	127	17
Non-monetary	47,468	10,565	8,946	6,490	5,481	7,325	4,060	2,318	1,456	828
Gardening/fishing										
for own use only	16,477	969	1,757	2,457	2,621	4,074	2,383	1,325	652	239
Helping in family										
business without pay	3,003	399	561	467	444	595	324	137	55	21
Housework	8,785	1,387	1,809	1,580	1,357	1,593	684	238	105	34
Student	7,507	4,201	2,780	405	52	49	17	4	-	-
Waiting to start job	467	5	106	144	86	69	40	9	6	2
Looking for work	1,343	25	336	424	247	207	85	16	4	-
Too young	2,515	2,074	413	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Too old/retired	1,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	461	461
Sick	1,052	130	164	154	104	158	133	116	70	22
Permanently disabled	553	72	76	87	69	86	67	45	34	17
Others	3,186	684	651	509	359	382	273	242	60	27
Not stated	1,521	619	294	236	142	112	53	50	10	5

Table 3.2: Citizen Population aged 10 years and over in Private Dwellings and Employed by Industry, Age and Sex, 2021 Estimates

TALASEA DISTRICT									
	Age group (years)	10 to 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
TOTAL	36,984	1,687	3,690	5,697	6,098	9,826	5,931	2,740	1,315
Industry									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	20,737	1,099	2,277	3,225	3,375	5,273	2,639	1,556	916
Fishing	717	86	120	96	100	145	89	45	22
Mining and quarrying	-	-	4	-	-	2	4	-	-
Manufacturing		3	27	73	76	130	71	19	12
Construction and Manufacturing	1,820	4	56	191	231	449	282	163	25
Wholesale and retail trade	7,901	357	910	1,411	1,372	2,003	968	512	266
Hotels and restaurants	146	-	2	36	10	51	31	11	4
Transport, storage and communication	1,259	-	42	122	159	336	229	95	15
Financial intermediation	113	-	2	11	24	53	22	-	-
Real estate, renting and business service activities	1,175	2	35	181	247	413	220	57	19
Public administration and defence, Public Admin and defence, security	940	2	30	67	118	278	351	87	2
Education and Health services	865	2	2	59	99	171	103	48	5
Health	366	-	2	35	51	123	115	38	-
Other community, social and personal									
Other community, social and personal	1,500	48	66	101	131	195	152	52	13
Private households with employed persons	212	12	41	24	22	48	44	13	6
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	23	1	2	3	8	22	8	7	8
Not stated	468	70	70	63	69	101	51	32	9

Table 4.2: Citizen Population aged 10 years and over in Private Dwellings and Employed by Occupation, Age and Sex, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

Age group (years)	Total	10 TO 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
TALASEA DISTRICT									
TOTAL	36,984	1,687	3,690	5,697	6,098	9,826	5,931	2,740	1,315
Occupation									
Legislators, Seniro Officials and managers	682	-	7	48	50	217	286	67	6
Professionals	740	-	-	62	113	279	208	73	5
Teaching & associate professionals	1,178	-	40	146	194	374	340	78	6
Clerks	953	-	55	218	216	299	148	15	2
Service workers, shop & market sales Workers	1,847	32	199	417	344	507	251	74	24
Agricultural, animal & fishery workers	22,433	1,407	2,547	3,332	3,536	5,542	3,254	1,720	1,095
Craft & building trade workers	2,148	4	102	317	432	677	399	186	29
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	1,146	-	41	126	178	380	268	127	27
Elementary occupations	5,722	199	677	1,016	1,012	1,536	772	390	120
Not stated	135	45	21	14	24	15	6	9	-

Despite the improvement, the administration will continue with its efforts to support and increase economic activities in the District. Continuous investments in roads and law & order are critical to ensuring the rate of change or the proportion of people's involvement in business activities to continue increasing. The administration will start to provide logistics in transportation for farmers and producers to bring produce to markets and will continue to do so, including providing market facilities in ideal locations for people to use and do their marketing. The administration has plans to invest in the economic sectors to prepare the people for future opportunities that will arise.

From *table 2.2* we can see that over 64,159 people in the District are actively involved in productive economic activities. Of which 17,504 people are involved in various activities to sell their labour or services to make money while 17,468 or 73% of the productively active population are involved in activities for self-consumption or non-monetary activities. It can be deduced that only 27 % of the total population of Talasea people are purely involved in money activities and in other words support their clans and families.

Of the people not involved in monetary activities, over 5,000 are young children, old and sick people, 7,500 are students, 9,000 are involved in housework, and around 2,000 are still waiting or looking for work.

Interestingly in *Table 3.2* it is evident that most of our people involved in the money sector are concentrated in retail and traded goods by industrial activities. Also by industrial involvement the majority of our people (20,737) are still engaged in agriculture, hunting, and forestry activities as the main source of economic engagement. *Table 4.2* also confirmed that 22,433 of our people choose agriculture and primary industry engagement as their main choice of occupation while a significant number of the constituents choose teaching and elementary jobs as their choice of occupation.

Talasea has a substantial number of professionals, legislators, senior officials and managers but the Census 2011 had not captured the numbers because these people were not present in the District during Census event and must have been captured elsewhere in PNG.

Table 5.2 tells us interesting underlying stories. Despite our District hosting a vibrant oil palm industry, the majority of the 17,781 households of the District are involved in Betelnut, coconut, food crops production, and fishing activities for money and for self-consumption. Only 11.4% of the District's household are involved in oil-palm plantation.



Talasea District has a vibrant local informal markets for garden produce



Commercial food crops production oriented activities will require targeted markets



Copra production is to be integrated as one of the important cash crops for the District

Table 5.2: Citizen Households(*) in Private Dwellings by Type and Purpose of Agricultural Activities, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

TALASEA DISTRICT					
		Purpose of activity			
	household	Engaged	Cash	Own use	Not engaged
TOTAL ACTIVITIES(**)	Total	42,122	19,577	22,545	
Type of Activity					
Cocoa	17,782	4,050	3,775	499	13,431
Coffee	17,781	261	226	125	17,478
Rubber	17,781	85	21	110	17,682
Oil palm	17,781	2,027	2,189	95	15,530
Coconut	17,781	8,038	7,167	1,377	9,149
Betelnut	17,781	7,007	3,603	4,128	10,178
Livestock	17,781	3,785	940	3,185	13,710
Poultry	17,781	3,149	898	2,699	14,332
Food Crops/vegetables and root crops	17,781	8,801	1,970	8,671	8,065
Fishing	17,781	8,801	1,970	8,671	8,065
Other	17,781	4,897	746	4,692	12,501

(*) Citizen households are those where the head is a PNG citizen

(**) Households can have multiple activities



Vitu Islanders doing the best to maintain the what used to be the Makiri thriving Jetty



TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

2.5

The Talasea District is advantageous of having the New Britain Highway passing the middle of the district from Nakanai district. The Kimbe Urban area is well connected with trunk and feeder roads and benefiting from services due to Kimbe Township. Currently the Talasea Rural area is also connected with sufficient road and bridges infrastructure but will require a considerable maintenance for sealing and upgraded to all weather roads. Likewise The Bali/Vitu Rural areas require roads and Jetties upgrade and reconstruction to cater for the growing demand and usage of those essential transport links and infrastructure facilities.

Prioritised Roads

Road infrastructure development and maintenance is critical for effective service delivery. Although Talasea District has extensive and well covered road networks, lack of upgrade and maintenance over the past years have made it extremely difficult for motor vehicles to access readily and therefore service delivery efforts have been hampered. The sad state of many of the District's roads over the years of neglects has been alarmingly shameful and is unfit for public use. Since many of these roads were first constructed, not a single effort was made by the successive governments to upgrade them. The roads therefore have been in dire need for maintenance and upgrade for the past 30 years up until recently.

The District Development Authority apparently is serious in committing to this vital infrastructure need during the tenure of this Plan with the leadership of the Member for Talasea District. In this Plan most feeder and ring roads in the District will be maintained and upgraded to good condition and or even fully sealed to allow any form of vehicles easy access to transport goods and services.

The following District Road links will be the focus of this Plan's Road Upgrade Program:

1. Talasea Ring Road – 44 Kilometers
2. Kimbe town to Lolokoru Estate – 120 Km
3. Lolokoru-Buludawa/Bulumuri – 30 Km
4. Garu village to Numundo Plantation – 30 Km
5. Ganiboku to Nave/Garu - 15 km
6. Dagi LSS–Aling Junction – 10Km
7. Morokia VOP—Kumbango Junction —20 Km
8. Inter Island - Bali Island Ring Road - 20 Km
9. Vitu Island Ring Road - 20 Km



Many of the access roads in the District needs maintenance and upgrading



Few of the bridges need urgent maintenance and or reconstruction to restore vital road links in the district



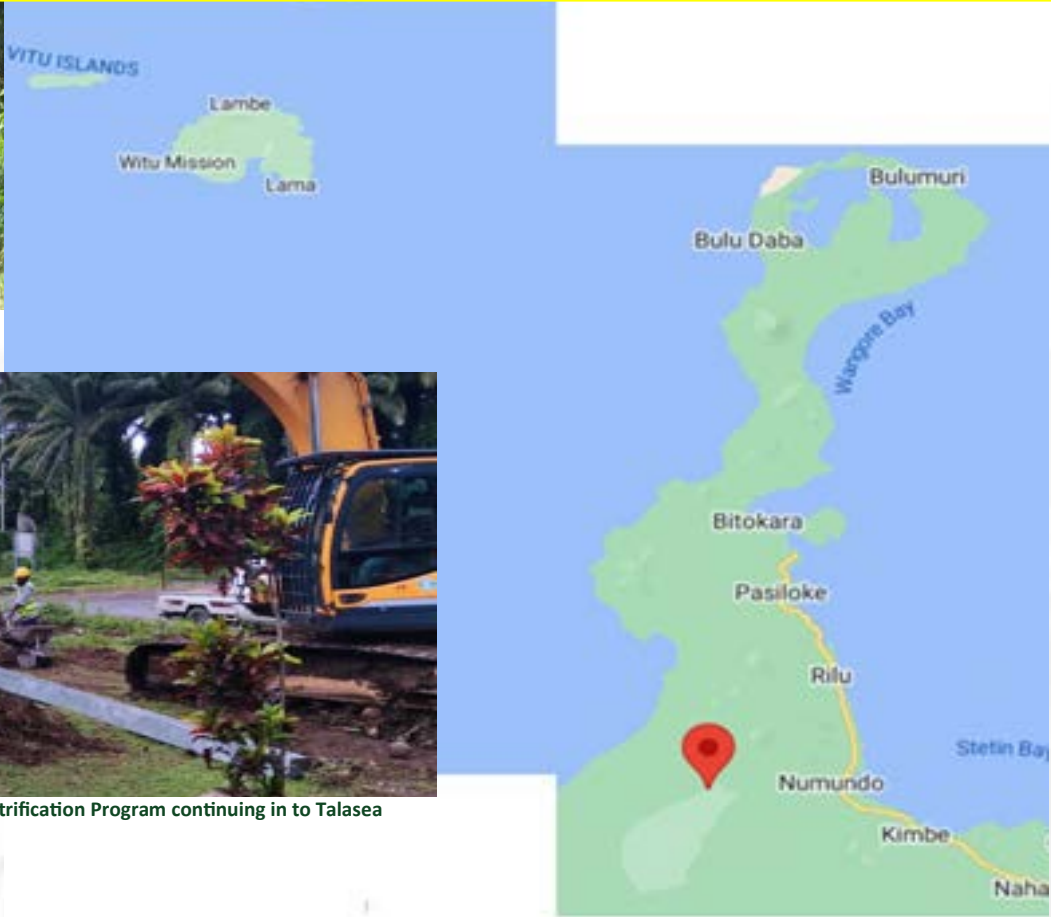
One of the four Jetties in the District that requires urgent reconstruction to modern standards



Above: Part of the important Talasea Ring Road to be the focus under this Plan



Above: Part of the 5.5 km Rural Electrification Program continuing in to Talasea Station in 2023



Map showing where current
Road network stops



Above: The Talasea Ring Road running through Palm Oil Blocks





Bridges

There are 4 main service links bridges and a number of small concrete pipe bridges (not defined as a bridge) will be constructed in the district. The present state of these bridges needs to be carefully assessed and reported with recommendations for appropriate actions. The following are main Bridges that will be upgraded and or built:

Bulu Wara Bridge – New 1 lane bridge

Kulia Bridge – Double Bridge – Along Talasea Highway

Kilu Bridge—Double lane bridge

Kadorinave VOB Bridge—single lane

Jetties

The Bali/Vitu Rural population of 23,000 plus are serviceable by boats and passengers ferries to and from the Islands to the main land. The immediate needs now under this plan is to build at most Five (5) new jetties at existing run-down locations. A properly constructed Jetty can cost up to K1.5 million, including backfilling all the way to the shore. These include:

- Makiri—Bali
- Penatabotong Government Station—Bali
- St. Michael—Vitu
- Meto - Vitu
- Valupai -
- Talasea Station

Subsidised Sea Transport

The District has planned to acquire two passenger ships to partner with private sector to run it as a business with community obligations under the District's Business Arm. Increased economic activities in the Islands of Bali Vitu will sustain the operation of the ships.

CONSTRAINTS

- District feeder roads are connected and accessible, however, some are in bad conditions.
- District trunk and access roads are accessible, however, some in very bad conditions. Access and trunk roads are connected but rough and can lead to major road accidents.
- Deteriorated state of district roads may lead to road accidents and cause immobility of people's movement as well as basic goods and services.
- Some bridges are in bad conditions and needs repair while one or two needs new building and expansion.
- All existing jetties in Bali Vitu Islands have deteriorated and in dire need of rebuilding and expansion to cater for the growing demand and usage by passenger boats and ferries.

2.6

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Citizen Population Aged 5-29 Years Attending School

The previous Government had embarked on some policy changes to introduce fee-free education to provide best education services for all school aged children in the country. The district administration will put in place programs in line with the government's development strategies (MTDP, PNGDSP, and Vision 2050), including free education, to channel these services to the young population at the district. While the government is making efforts to educate our young population, it is now up to the parents and their children to want to attend school and receive this gift of free education.

Table 6:2 : Citizen Population aged 5-29 years in Private Dwellings by School Attendance, Age and Sex, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

TALASEA DISTRICT

	Attending Age	Attended	Never	Not	Not
	Total	now	in the past	attended	stated
TOTAL	82,274	25,832	32,406	23,491	544
Age (Years)					
05 to 9	19,140	4,393	303	14,316	128
10 to 14	15,769	11,492	1,328	2,774	175
15 - 19	14,735	6,586	6,456	1,614	79
20 - 24	13,244	730	10,815	1,633	65
25 - 29	12,204	126	10,451	1,558	70



Above: Some of the Education Infrastructure in the District that needs urgent rehabilitation



Above: Three in 1 classroom under construction in January 2023 at Kimbe Junior High School. Funded under DSIP. The previous building was burnt down during the 2022 National General Election.

It becomes a problem if the children chose not to attend school when the government has invested so much into the education sector. The table above reflects such a scenario for this district. It shows the number of school aged children from 5-29 years old attending schools as well as those not attending at all.

Table 7.2 also profiles some interesting statistics. Of the over 25,000 students who are currently attending schools in Grades 1 to 12, over 20,000 are in elementary and Primary schools while only 4,800 make in into year 9 to 12. The trend is that the retention rate is very low as most students who started primary school could not continue to Grades 10 and 12. This is another area the District administration will have to address aggressively.

Based on the profile it is evident that 39% of the total number of school age children have not attended school. It appears that it may not be because their parents could not afford the school fees or they may lack the motivation but due to other reasons that the District will need to explore and address. For instance, of the 15,400 children aged- 6 to 12 who are supposed to be in primary school according to 2011 Population Census only 6,600 attended school while the rest have not shown to attend school at all.



There is a real challenge now to launch a holistic and comprehensive awareness campaign in all the District's LLGs. An effective awareness mechanism has to be devised to make young children and youth become aware of the importance of going to school and gaining formal education.

Table 7.2 Citizen Population aged 5-29 years in Private Dwellings and Attending School by Highest Grade Completed, Age, and sex, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

TALASEA DISTRICT															
Highest grade completed															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	TOTAL At	None													Not Stated
Age	School														
(years)	25,131	1,715	3,823	3,450	3,106	2,555	2,251	2,138	1,461	1,300	1,036	578	174	134	1,408
5 to 9	4,822	1,295	1,915	640	291	44	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619
10 to 14	12,322	385	1,809	2,572	2,491	1,940	1,343	762	251	104	29	10	-	-	625
15 - 19	7,078	29	81	233	306	529	857	1,253	1,160	1,067	879	361	117	58	148
20 - 24	777	6	15	1	11	34	31	74	50	117	121	182	57	70	11
25 - 29	133	2	2	6	7	8	3	49	-	12	6	26	-	6	5



Above: Awarding of prize to a performing

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Elementary, Primary and Community Schools

The distribution of schools by the LLGs in the District is shown in *Table 8.2*. There are a total of 87 elementary and 46 Primary Schools in the district.. Of this over 41% of the schools are in remote areas or inaccessible by road and sea transport.

High School in the District

Talasea has 7 Junior High Schools, 2 High Schools and 1 Secondary School. The district administration will be committed to upgrading the existing school infrastructure for all the schools in the district. It will also use certain clustering models to develop the school systems in a manner that is cost effective and manageable for results. It will allocate resources through the DDA to the three high schools in the district for infrastructure maintenance and upgrading of the schools. To address the lower retention problem in the District the Administration will upgrade two of the three High schools to Secondary High Schools to cater for Grades 9 to 12 and upgrade two (2) primary schools to high school status during the tenure of the Plan.

The three Secondary High schools will be :

1. Unea Secondary School, 2. Valupai Catholic Secondary School, and 3. Talasea Secondary School

Through careful assessment the District Administration will decide on which 2 primary schools to be upgraded to High School status during the tenure of this Plan.

2.6

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Teachers' College and Vocational Schools

There is one teachers college to be run by the Catholic church and the other currently operating is affiliated to AOG Jubilee University in the District. There are 3 proposed vocational schools and they are Nave/Garu, Kavugara, and Vitu Technical Vocational Center.

University Sub-Centre

A university sub-centre can be negotiated and established to run its courses by making use of the Information Technology the District will strive to establish. Talasea apparently is one of the many districts that is disadvantaged and the government needs to seriously bring university education right to the doorstep so they are given the dreams and aspirations in life. At present we have the University of PNG and University of Technology branches in Kimbe town serving only the urban population.



Above: Graduating quality students in the District will be the focus of this Plan

Table 8.2 : Number and Types of Schools by LLGs

LLGs	Kimbe Urban	Talasea Rural	Bali - Bali Vitu LLG	Vitu- Bali Vitu LLG	Total Number of Pupils
Number of Elementary Schools	8	45	20	14	10,864
Number of Primary Schools	4	24	9	9	14,414
Number of Junior High School	1	4	1	1	4,276
Number of Secondary Schools	1				
Number of High Schools		1	1		
Total Number of Schools in Talasea District	14	74	31	24	
		TOTAL:		143	



**Table 9.2: 2014-2020 School Census Data**

Sum of student count							
	School Census Year						
Grade	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prep	2,376	2,775	2,594	2,604	2,626	2,711	2,902
E1/G1	1,367	1,421	1,584	1,882	2,105	2,626	2,711
E2/G2	1,776	1,705	1,973	2,052	2,193	2,205	2,326
G3	1,280	1,498	1,587	1,634	1,894	1,993	2,105
G4	1,600	1,912	1,928	1,938	2,004	2,094	2,103
G5	1,643	1,726	1,825	1,856	1,885	1,904	1,934
G6	1,149	1,520	1,558	1,634	1,721	1,885	1,904
G7	1,076	1,709	1,805	1,978	2,019	2,121	2,485
G8	1,580	1,646	1,862	1,939	2,060	2,119	2,221
G9	1,031	1,219	1,530	1,714	1,903	2,060	2,119
G10	1,035	1,221	1,532	1,716	1,908	2,063	2,121
G11	213	217	231	251	256	300	315
G12	215	217	238	254	257	305	317
Voc.	0	0	0	0		0	0
FODE	102	114	117	119	127	121	133
Total	16,443	18,900	20,364	21,571	22,958	24,507	25,696

Constraints

The education sector in the District has been compounded with various constraints and over the years. Absolutely, there is clear evidence of;

- Lack of increased enrolments every year.
- Limited and deteriorated infrastructure, cannot absorb the ever-increasing number of students
- Increase in teacher student ratio
- Education standards depleted, quality of education dropped
- Lack of proper in-service trainings and other capacity building programs for teachers
- Lack of maintenance on existing infrastructures such as teacher's houses, classrooms and libraries.
- Mismatch ratio between children and educational infrastructure.
- Poor conditions of school facilities and infrastructure.
- In-consistent monitoring and assessment of results in teaching and learning.
- Insufficient desks and chairs in the classrooms and office equipment.
- Mismatched staff- student ratio, resulting in large class sizes especially in the primary and top/up levels.
- ♦ Rundown conditions of all educational facilities largely due to lack of funding.
- Lack of cooperation and team work among educational office

2.7

HEALTH

Development Status

The health services that are currently operational are struggling with limited supplies and under staffing situation. Most of the health centers need major renovation work whilst the aid posts requires proper maintenance and upgrading with 8 closed Community Health Posts in the Talasea LLG needs re-opening. In the face of the increasing population, the need for health services is extremely demanding and requires immediate government interventions.

The current operating Sub-Health Centers are : Bali Island – Makiri sub-Health Center- Catholic run, Witu – Paruru sub-Health center, Bitokara sub-health center in Talasea, Bola sub-health center in Talasea LLG.

Proposed ones are : Valupai Sub-Health Center and Kimbe Town Day-clinic Health Center.

The Talasea district has 41 community health posts that spread across the district of which 17 have closed as shown in *Table 10* . The 17 aid posts have been closed down to this day at different times for various reasons.

The 17 community health posts that have been closed require proper rehabilitation and commissioning to resume services. To do that, a detailed assessment is required for each of the aid post and report with recommendations for appropriate actions. Adequate funding with logistic support such as support vehicle would be necessary to improve the overall health service delivery in the district.

Constraints

The status of health services including health infrastructure has deteriorated over the years due to lack of consistent maintenance and up-keep. High infant and neo-natal mortality rate and high maternal mortality are further compounded with poor infrastructure and other issues. Furthermore, the causes of deteriorating health services are many including:

Poor access to quality health service and facilities such as aid posts, health centres and equipment – a situation made worse by a growing population.

- Shortage of staff and specialist health workers – this situation resulted due to lack of proper health infrastructure
- The inadequate state of infrastructure including other utilities and shortage and irregular flow of reliable medical supplies have further compounded the status of health service delivery in the



Above: Some of the many run down Health Facilities that will be the priority focus of this Plan



Above: Rural Electrification program reached Bitokara Catholic Health Center in February 2023





LLGs.

- Shortage of common drugs, anti-biotic and consumables, unavailability of medical improvement to equipment and facilities.

Table 10.2: Status of District Health Facilities in the 3 LLGs

	Name of Health Facility	Health Facility Types	Agency	LLG/Ward	Number of Health Personnel	Status
1	Bitokara HC	Health Center	Catholic Health	Talasea rural - Ward 5 WAROU	3	Construction
2	Kimbe HP	Provincial hospital	Government	Kimbe urban - Ward 8 NARUAKA		OPEN
3	Kimbe UC	Urban clinic	Government	Kimbe urban - Ward 2 LUPOI	26	OPEN
4	Unea HC	Health center	Catholic Health	Bali Witu rural - Ward 4 LOVANUA	7	OPEN
5	Vitu (Paruru) SC	Sub-Health center	Catholic Health	Bali Witu rural - Ward 6 WEST GAROVE	7	OPEN
6	Bola SC	Sub-Health center	Government	Talasea rural - Ward 4 BOLA	5	OPEN
7	Haella UC	Urban clinic	NBPOL	Talasea rural - Ward 2 BOGE	8	OPEN
8	Vatukele CHP	Community health post	Government	GAROMATONG	3	OPEN
9	Bagum	Community health post	Government	Ward 9 BALIODO		CLOSED
10	Valupai	Community health post	Government	Ward 8 VALUPAI		OPEN
11	Buludawa	Community health post	Government	Ward 7 BULU		OPEN
12	Pandalu	Community health post	Government	Ward 6 TABEKEMELI		OPEN
13	Bulumuri	Community health post	Government	Ward 7 BULU		OPEN
14	Mingai	Community health post	Government	Ward 6 BEBERE		OPEN
15	Sarakolok	Community health post	Government	Ward 6 BEBERE		OPEN
16	Tamba	Community health post	Government	Ward 7 TAMBA		OPEN
17	Gaongo	Community health post	Government	Ward 4 GAOPORE		OPEN
18	Mosa village	Community health post	Government	Ward 5 LAHERI		OPEN
19	Lakimata	Community health post	Government			OPEN
20	Morokea VOP	Community health post	Government	Ward 1 NAKABU		CLOSED
21	Ismin	Community health post	Government	Ward 2 BOGE		CLOSED
22	Penopo	Community health post	Government	Ward 1 PENATA		CLOSED
23	Nigilani	Community health post	Government	Ward 1 PENATA		CLOSED
24	Jorape	Community health post	Government			CLOSED
25	Kumburi	Community health post	Government	Ward 3 KUMBURI		CLOSED
26	Malangae	Community health post	Government	Ward 2 GAROMATONG		CLOSED
27	Vatukele	Community health post	Government	Ward 2 GAROMATONG		CLOSED
28	St. Michael	Community health post	Government			CLOSED
29	Lambe	Community health post	Government	Ward 7 EAST GAROVE		CLOSED
30	Lama	Community health post	Government	Ward 7 EAST GAROVE		CLOSED
31	Rangu	Community health post	Government	Ward 5 MUNDUA		CLOSED
32	Garu	Community health post	Government	Ward 2 BOGE		CLOSED
33	Namova	Community health post	Government	Ward 10 BUNGA		CLOSED
34	Kavugara	Community health post	Government			CLOSED
35	Patanga	Community health post	Government	Ward 3 GABUNA		CLOSED
36	Pagalu	Community health post	Government	Ward 6 TABEKEMELI		OPEN
37	Sapuri	Community health post	Government			OPEN
38	Garu Plantation	Community health post	Government			OPEN
39	Kuludagi	Community health post	Government			OPEN
40	Navurai	Community health post	Government			OPEN
41	Tili	Community health post	Government			OPEN
42	Lolokoru	Community health post	Government			OPEN
43	Numondo 1	Community health post	Government			OPEN
44	Numondo 2	Community health post	Government			OPEN
45	Valupai Plantation	Community health post	Government			OPEN
46	Lotomgan	Community health post	Government			OPEN
47	Warastone Oil Mill	Community health post	Government			OPEN
48	REFER UNEA	Community health post	Government			OPEN

2.8

Law and Justice Sector

The Law and Justices sector in the district has been consistently facing a major challenge in its service delivery. The geographical barriers and unpredictable weather patterns (rainy periods) and lack of police patrol boats render the implementation of law and justice extremely difficult and expensive. Coupled with that the appalling state of the physical infrastructure establishments such as roads, bridges, ferries, and police boats make it almost unreachable in some parts of the district. Such compounding issues, for the past three (3) decades, presents an uphill challenge for the implementing agencies (police, CIS and courts) and have hindered them from carrying out their duties effectively.

Perhaps the immediate strategy, in consistent with the **MTDP IV**, would be to improve the existing infrastructure and upgrade policing and court facilities in the district. Special attention is required to improve village police housing and court systems and to provide incentives to the hard-working village court officials to continue carry out the law and order at the district.

The District Administration acknowledge that Law and Order is a big problem in Talasea. The priority focus is to increase police presence in the district by increasing the accommodation for police, police mobile equipment, and capacity building in the POLICE barracks. Immediate need now is to build 20 houses in Talasea LLG for the MS 20. For the Outer Islands in the Bali Witu LLG the need for Water policing to curb the growing Pirate issue is an urgent agent for this Administration.



Partnership with Law and Justice sector and Government systems to deliver services in the District.



DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Constraints

As part of the program to address law & order issues, the administration will try to secure funds either from the government or other development partners to construct a rural lock up in the District to punish those who have committed a crime. This is one of the vital projects that must be constructed during the term of this plan. Funds are also required to boost the capacity and manpower of the police personal working in the District. More police houses and better working condition including police stations must be upgraded for police officers to use in performing their duties. Furthermore, the village court officials and the peace and good order committee member require adequate funds to perform their roles.

Technical assistance and advice to conduct feasibility studies on certain projects that would have an impact on the society

- Reducing the rate of crime to create a sense of security for businesses/investors to invest and operate in the District.



Table 11.2 Details showing the status of the Village Court System in the District.

LLGs	No. of Village Courts per LLGs	No. of Land Mediators	No. of Chairmen	Village Magistrates	Peace Officers	Clerks	Total Number of Personnel
Bali-Vitu Rural	x	4					
Kimbe Urban	x	4					
Talasea Rural	x	4					
Total	14	12	14	53	52	49	276

Source: NRI Publication, PNG District & Provincial Profile

Table 12.2 Details showing the status of Law and Order Institutions in the District.

LLGs	Number of Police Personnel	Number of CIS Personnel	Number of Police Posts	Number of Rural Lock-Ups	Number of Institutional Houses/ Accommodation
Bali-Vitu	0	0	1	0	2
Kimbe Urban	35	10	1	1	35
Talasea Rural	4	0	1	0	5



Above: Many run down Police Posts, accommodation, etc will be the focus of this Plan



Above: Mobility of Police and Law and Order Officials in the District is crucial to maintain law and order in the District



2.9

LAND DEVELOPMENT



Above: View of Kimbe Township



Above: Many of the run down public servants accommodation and facilities that will require attention under this Plan



Land use in the District is defined and needs proper planning to get the most benefits out of it for the landowners

Land is one of the vital factors required for development in the District. For most places in PNG, the land is not easily accessible because of the customary ownership. The administration has planned to allocate sections of the State land for certain activities and will inform the Department of Lands & Physical Planning to conduct a proper survey to ensure the right portions are allocated for appropriate activities.

The District will utilise its State Land for the following activities:

- Make available certain hectares of land throughout the district for public servants housing, expansion of health and education facilities, police posts and houses, and other public infrastructure
- Make available 12,000 hectares for business to utilise for Oil Palm
- Allocate 400 hectares for cattle Project based on the Numondo Beef concept

The District will continue to support the Land Development Program using the Incorporated Land Group concept to make available more customary owned land in the formal land market. Currently under the Village Holder (VOP) mini-estate are developed from the land leased from the villagers to company and developer for 20-years. The companies pay 10% of profit monthly to the Village Oil Palm Holders with a total of K6.0 million monthly flowing into the district. Given that the 3-largest Oil Palm Mills are in Talasea district more customary land can be freed-up under the VOP concept for the District to benefit and to increase national production levels of oil palm.

The land made available under the ILG will be for diversified economic activities to diversify incomes in Cocoa production. The District will assist in a District Wide Cocoa Nursery Project and even obtain export license under the District's Business arm to buy and export dried cocoa beans to niche markets and pass on higher prices to growers.

This small district has inadequate staff houses. It serves the population of more than 68,000 as per 2011 National Census which is expected to be around 93,500 in 2021.

Most of the public servants live in their own villages and come to work and some live in the settlements. Accessing customary land is a major problem. As a result, most public servants, are forced to live in settlements, many with inadequate access to electricity, water and sanitation, and secure land tenure.

The District will aggressively pursue its Land Development Program to make land available in the formal market for economic activities, expansion of public services infrastructure and for urbanisation purposes. The District will adopt the National Urbanization Policy for PNG, 2010 -2030, and will set the framework for the proper planning and development of the District, including those in rural areas, over the next 10 years.

The National Urbanization Policy is based around coordinating the implementation of projects and programs addressing the following five components:

1. The provision of primary and trunk infrastructure and services such as water supply, power, roads, and sanitation.
2. The development of sites and services on freehold and customary land, includ-





ing upgrading of unplanned settlements.

3. The development, rejuvenation and strengthening of provincial and district service centres, especially investments enhancing the economic base of the towns.
4. Building local and community capacity to better manage urbanization, urban management and urban development at national, district, provincial and local levels.
5. The development of local urbanization, urban management and urban development policies, plans and programs.

Constraints

The administration does not have the capacity to utilize it for development activities. The management would require support from the stakeholders in terms of:

Funding to implement projects.

1. Technical assistance and advice to conduct feasibility studies on certain projects that would have an impact on the society
2. Reducing the rate of crime to create a sense of security for businesses/investors to invest and operate in the District

PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

2 . 10

The Talasea economic sector outlook is that only 18.5 % of the population of the district are involved in formal wage job, while over 27.0 % are involved in the formal sectors through activities that generate money. The majority of the population is involved in activities that are considered as informal, that is largely for own consumption/use but allowing a fraction to enter the formal market. Table 2.2 above shows the economic activities scenario by age group for the district.

It is interesting to see in *Table 13.2* that the District households are not typically specialising in one particular Agricultural activities but partaking in more than two activities concurrently. For instance, the same number of households involve in Food, vegetables, and root crops may also involve in cocoa and betelnut production.

Only 11.4 % of the total active household of 17,782 in the District known for hosting the largest Oil Palm in the region are involved in oil palm. The majority of the household are involved in producing coconut, food gardening, and fishing.

The District administration will work with the people to promote agricultural activities that bring in more returns with less efforts, while productive efforts and time saved with man-effort can be diverted for other higher value and diversified economic activities.

Table 14.2 tells us that the informal activities can be potentially improved and converted to income earning activities instead, knowing that 18.5% of the household in the District are not actively engaged in any economic activities. Selling betelnuts/mustard and food crops/cooked food are two main activities that over 80% of the household are actively involved.

2.10

PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Table 13.2: Citizen Households(*) in Private Dwellings by Type and Purpose of Agricultural Activities, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

TALASEA DISTRICT					
	households	Purpose of activity			
		Engaged	Cash	Own use	Not engaged
TOTAL ACTIVITIES(**)	Total	42,122	19,577	22,545	
Type of Activity					
Cocoa	17,782	4,050	3,775	499	13,431
Coffee	17,781	261	226	125	17,478
Rubber	17,781	85	21	110	17,682
Oil palm	17,781	2,027	2,189	95	15,530
Coconut	17,781	8,038	7,167	1,377	9,149
Betelnut	17,781	7,007	3,603	4,128	10,178
Livestock	17,781	3,785	940	3,185	13,710
Poultry	17,781	3,149	898	2,699	14,332
Food Crops/vegetables and root crops	17,781	8,801	1,970	8,671	8,065
Fishing	17,781	8,801	1,970	8,671	8,065
Other	17,781	4,897	746	4,692	12,501

(*) Citizen households are those where the head is a PNG citizen

(**) Households can have multiple activities



Above: Fruits and Vegetables abundantly grow in the local villages and is one of the easiest means of making an income for villagers and other remote areas.



Above: Harvest of fresh fruit bunch from one of the 3000 Village Oil Palm Holders in the District. Since the introduction of Oil Palm as a cash crop in the late 1960s the



Above: Copra production from coconut is also an important cash crop in the District.



Above: Disease resistant variants of the Cocoa will be introduced in the district to assist farmers to increase their income.



Active households in the District will be empowered to increase their engagement in productive economic activities to increase output and disposable income



Table 14.2 Citizen Households(*) in Private Dwellings by Income Generating Activities, 2021 Estimates based on 2011 Census

TALASEA DISTRICT TOTAL

	Total households	Engaged	Not engaged
TOTAL ACTIVITIES(**)	17,782	14,498	
Income Generating Activities			
Selling food crops/cooked food	17,781	3,855	13,927
Selling fish	17,781	1,617	16,164
Selling meat at market/roadside	17,781	607	17,174
Selling things they made	17,781	900	16,881
Selling betelnut/mustard	17,781	5,710	12,071
Running a PMV	17,781	350	17,431
Hiring boats	17,781	304	17,477
Running a trade store	17,781	1,019	16,762
Other	17,781	136	17,645

(*) Citizen households are those where the head is a PNG citizen

(**) Households can have multiple activities



SME can be any form of money making opportunity, so long as people have the innovation, passion and commitment to what they are doing. With proper financial literacy training and incentive from the government local villagers can ventures into SME within the comfort of their village and prosper.

2.10

PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE



Above: Empowering Women to be engaged in productive activities in the areas that they are good at through proper training, skilling, and provision of

Potential Areas of Economic Development

Due to the geographical features of the district, large scale commercial farming is possible. Small scale commercial farming can be feasibly achieved with proper monitoring and support from the authorities, especially in arranging land and capital and training in agri-business.

The District has the potential in the following commercial activities of scale:

Oil Palm

The District housed the 3 large Oil Palm Processing facilities and mill with a number of large estate and several village Oil Palm Holder mini-estates. It has the potential to triple the production and incomes at current levels and will require expansion through land development Program the District will pursue in this Plan.

Cocoa

Cocoa has the huge potential as the District has a fertile land . The District can triple the production of cocoa within the next 3-years through a comprehensive seedling, extension services, and marketing arrangements. The District will undertake seedling program to introduce high yielding cocoa and disease resistant varieties throughout the district with an extension program in collaboration with the Cocoa Board of PNG and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisations. The District will also obtain exporting license to buy and export dried organic cocoa beans directly to international niche markets to bring in higher foreign currencies.

Copra

Coconut is grown everywhere in the District, from the mainland to the outer islands. It can be grown together with cocoa on the same land space and has many important commercial value. Besides being used for domestic consumption largescale commercial venture is possible with small-holder growers supporting on a nucleus model in the district. The District plan to increase current copra production level of 3000 metric tones to over 9000 tones by 2027 and Develop Copra and White Copra production and processing mill

.Rice

Rice is grown widely in the District for self consumption with current level of local production estimated to be 200 metric tones. The Marape-Rosso Government's development agenda is to increase agriculture production, increase exports, and replace imports and Rice and cereals should be the focus because PNG spends over K1.5 billion annually to import. The District will support rice production during the 5-years to increase production to viable commercial level at 1,200 tones.



Above: Farmers selling produce at mini-market.



Above: Talasea District already has been growing and producing around 400 metric tones of rice and will increase production to over 1,200 tone by 2027 under this Plan



Food Crops

A mixture of food crops have been cultivated by people for own consumption as well as sell at local markets. The District will promote foodcrops cultivation for food security and commercial uses. As can be seen in Table 8 of the 8,801 households involved in food crops production 98% of them produce crops for self-consumption while only 3% are sold for cash. This shows there is massive inert skills in that areas to explore to increase production and productivity in food crops production. The District plans to increase food production in the District from current estimated production level of 200 metric tones to 1,200 tones by 2027.

Livestock—Cattle, Pig, Poultry

Domestication of animals, in particular pig, is something that people do for centuries not only in this district but all over the province. With proper coordination and linkages to market outlet, piggery should be an ideal activity for the district as far as livestock is concerned. Goat and cattle raising were also introduced as alternative to piggery. Although sheep and goat raising can be feasibly done for commercial purposes, cattle farming has a huge potential as the District experienced the Numundo Project. Land will be mobilised and the similar Numundo model shall be replicated in scale.

Based on the *Table 13.2*, it is evident that 21.3 % and 17.7% of the household population of the district are actively engaged in some kind of livestock and poultry activities. The remaining household population either prefer other activities or involve in formal employment. Of the total household population that are involved only 24.4 % raise livestock for money. The rest (75.2 %) of the household population are engaged in livestock activity for own use.

The District through its land development program will make more land available for expansion of commercial cattle projects in the district following Numundo Beef Business model.

Fisheries

The District has potential fisheries in the seas of Vitu Islands, Wangore, and Stetin Bays. The people have been involved in fishing as one of the most active economic activities for many years. As shown in *Table 8.2*, of the 8,801 households engaged in fishing as their main activities 22.4% sell their fish produce for cash while 77.6% fish for self-consumption.

Utilising the skills and entrepreneurial ambitions inherent among those household the District will promote more commercial fishing ventures to promote this activity as one of the key economic activities for the District and its people.

Tourism

The District has the potential to revive the glory days of Tourists visiting its beautiful scenes, diving, war relics, etc. Key enablers such as law and order, infrastructure, etc. are prerequisites to unlock tourism potential in the District.



Above: Food and Vegetables abundantly grow in the local villages and is one of the easiest means of making an income for villagers and other remote areas.



Above: The District is well known for its cattle industry potential after the Numundi Beef success story



Above: Fruits and Vegetables abundantly grow in the local villages and is one of the easiest means of making an income for villagers and other remote areas.

2.10

PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The economic growth based on the extraction of natural resources is unsustainable in longer term. And with the fact that the District is relatively small with very limited scarce natural resources, there needs to be a strong focus especially in developing the economic sector which is the backbone of the District and the leading sector that promotes and supports the private sector and small and medium enterprises (SME) in particular. SMEs are very vital if the District is to realize development that is broad based and sustainable. SMEs provide enormous benefits at many levels, such as jobs and wealth creation. They also help to promote self-reliance and reduce poverty by supporting sustainable livelihoods.

The development of SMEs either at District or Provincial levels due to policy, institutional, environmental and structural impediments is knowledgeable. In promoting SMEs the government has to create an enabling environment and support Government services.

Currently the number of SMEs in the Province mostly comprises tucker shops/ or rather retail businesses as well as small scale farming activities. Unfortunately, majority lacks access to finance for either expansion or investment and the management skills as well.

The District will pursue the SME development strategies identified in the PNGDSP 2010-2030. Apart from our existing business development programmes, the programmes identified will continue to improve support services to the SMEs, which will also include marketing and promotion of SME's in the District. Youths and women groups will be trained to engaged in business activities based on their respective workplans and programs

So far the District has registered over 120 SMEs over a two year period, 25 Cooperative societies, and undertook 2 training under the Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion (CEFI). As part of our Programmes under this Plan we are looking at establishing Incubation center and develop the SME using a Life Cycle Model. It is looking to promote commodity markets and savings and loans societies.

Our specific intervention in the SME space will enable creation of jobs, wealth and sustainable livelihoods, in reducing poverty, and promoting self-reliance thus ultimately achieving the vision of Taking back PNG in line with the overarching goal of PNGDSP 2010-2015 which is "a quality of life for all Papua New Guineans".



Above: SME development in the District will be promoted to generate wealth and employment for our people



Above: Our people are hard working and will increase their income earning opportunities once given the opportunities



Above: Fisheries activities will be promoted for our people to have more income earning opportunities



UTILITIES – WATER & SANITATION, ELECTRICITY AND ICT

2.11

Electricity

The District will work with the Energy Authority and PNG Power through its District Rural Electrification Program to roll-out electricity to more villages and service centres. Where the road networks are upgraded and expanded electricity line will also follow. Increasing electricity generation capacity in the province to meet the growing demand will be another big challenge for the District and the District Authority will work in partnership with developers to increase the generation of power from various feasible sources.

One of the areas the district will explore apart from Solar Power for household and Key institutions of the Government will be the Generation of Geothermal Power which the District has a huge potential from its numerous hot spring sources.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water supply and sanitation are two key indicators to assess the development and welfare of the people. These two services concern with the health and wellbeing of the people. It promotes healthy homes and therefore healthy lifestyle begins from there. At the moment there are no water supply and sanitation services in the district. With careful planning, rehabilitation and resettlement exercise, such services could be easily provided. Promoting healthy living is in line with the government's overarching goals to develop and achieve a wealthy, healthy, and wise Papua New Guineans as captured in its Vision 2050 Document. Strategies to achieve this skeleton and rather ambitious target were captured in the MTDP and PNGDSP.

Information and Communication Technology

For Businesses and social services provision to be vibrant the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is crucial for the District. The District Administration will work in partnership with the Provincial Government and respective national government agencies to deliver the ICT services in the District. Because of Over 40% of our schools are located in remote areas and not easily accessible we will make use of the ICT by pursuing E-Learning Programs. The District will invest in mobile communication in funding mobile towers, establishing a local Radio Station, and pursuing web-based communication system for IFMS access to LLGs and District Database Development.



Above: Final pole of the completed 5.5 Kilometer power lines funded under the District Rural Electrification Program reaching into newly built Bitokara Catholic Health Center in January 2023



NBC West New Britain historic occasion . The launching of the 5 kilowatts Radio medium transmission by the Minister for Communication and ICT Hon. Timothy Masiu in Kimbe in the late 2022



2.12

The Presence of Non-Government Organisations



Bringing in international investors to partner in the development of our natural resources is a key areas to pursue under this Plan



Collaboration with Key stakeholders in Development of the District is one of our Key strategies under this Plan

Non-Government Organisations (NGO) have been the driving force in providing most of the basic services in the District. Despite lack of government's support, they continue to operate with whatever resource they have to ensure people acquire basic services.

Churches play predominant role in providing basic services in the District. They provide more than 30 percent of the services compared to what the government has done. Many of the schools and health centres are operated by the church with minimal or no support from the government. The churches that are operating in the District includes the Catholic and United Churches. It is time now for the government to show some support to these churches in terms of funding to allow their good work to continue. The government has responded and come with the Church-State Partnership Program in show of recognition and support for what they are doing.

The District Administration will foster a stronger working relationship with Churches and Non-Government organisations in the District. Through its ***Social Participation Program with Churches*** the District will help assist to build all run-down church buildings and associated facilities church as church run schools and health posts.



Fostering a closer working relationship with the Provincial Government, District Authorities, Donor Partners and NGOs is encouraged in this Plan.





Part 3

Key Focus Areas



3.1

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

GOAL

To have an effective administration that can readily manage the affairs of the Talasea people.



Above: Shortage of medical workers and proper health facilities has forced worker to do the best to serve the people using what they



Above: Swearing in of the West New Britain Provincial Executive Council



Above: Swearing in of the Chairman of DDA

First and foremost is the need for physical infrastructure of the Talasea District Administration and secondly the need for the Administrative human resource capacity and readiness to deliver Government services in the District. When the District is split into two a lot of work needs to be done to get the administrative capacity in place.

Capacity building is essential. Other important factors that contribute to socio-economic development were highlighted in the plan, however, one factor that also plays a part is having a competent workforce that consists of people who are capable, knowledgeable, experienced and skilful with a conducive working environment. In addition, to create positive changes that returns social dividend Women and Youth in the District are encouraged to participate meaningfully through various capacity building and personal endowment activities.

The management has talked about the need to up skill its employees and recruit additional staff to meet the growing service delivery requirements so that they can perform their duties to a standard that is required. The capacity building is important because the training provided will enable the employees to work diligently and properly address any challenges that may arise during the duties.

The administration will ensure funds are allocated for this programme. Relevant training would be provided to the employees based on their needs to improve their performance. There are two approaches to take in providing the training. The first approach is to outsource relevant training institutions to conduct the training for the LLG and ward workers, including Law and Order Officials, LLG managers, women and youth representatives. There are some good training organizations both private and government that can be contracted to conduct the program. The second approach is for the administration to seek capacity building and advisory services from development partners like AusAID, NZAID, USAID and others. The development partners are ready to assist therefore the administration would seek their support.

**PROGRAMME Table 15.3: Capacity Building Programme****The Log Frames**

Project/ Activities	Objectives	Targets					Re- quired Financ- ing over 5- years
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	K'mil- lion
<i>Relocation and Building of District Head-Quarter at Talasea Ru-</i>	A modern administrative facility is fully established at Talasea Station	Survey, design and mobilisation of resources	Commencement of building	Commissioning and use			9.0
<i>Building 8 District Staff Houses</i>	Key District Personnel are housed at the HQ	Survey, design and mobilisation of resources	Commencement of building	Commissioning and use			3
<i>Training program</i>	To enhance skills and knowledge for officers		Short term and long-term training for public servants	· Conduct councilors training · Conduct training for ward	Ongoing training for women and youth leaders provided	Ongoing training provided	0.65
<i>Office equipment</i>	To upgrade office facilities for officers to use		· Purchase office stationery · purchase and installation of computers · set up internet access				0.32
<i>Purchase of District Vehicles and Boats</i>							
<i>Construct 3 new Council Chambers</i>	To be use by council members for forums	Source Funding	Construct 1 Council Chamber	Construct 1 Council Chamber	Construct 1 Council Chamber		2.5
Total							K15.47

3.2

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE, BRIDGES, AND JETTIES PROGRAMME

GOAL

To ensure all the Transport network in Talasea are properly up-graded to all and expanded to improve mobility and for effective service delivery in the district.



Above: One of the run down road network in the District

The transport connectivity is a priority in the District. Like law & order, roads, bridges, and Jetties play the vital part in stimulating socio-economic growth and development in communities. The administration want to see that many of the places in the District are linked up with a good road network system, modern bridges, and Jetties infrastructure. The focus now is to ensure all the roads in Talasea District are in good condition and Jetties facilities are built for people and businesses to access and to prepare them for future business opportunities.



Above: People of Bali/Vitu are being served using one of those four run-down Jetties

Specific Targets for Next 5 Years

Under this Plan specific projects will be carried out as follows:

1. Identify and upgrade all feeder roads linking villages to the main road system
2. Have all damage bridge and creeks drainage systems improved
3. Secure external funds for road projects
4. Link certain villages to existing roads
5. Redevelop old roads and highways that link other LLGs and District as optional routes
6. Upgrade and expand run down Jetties to modern standards

Project Financial Commitments

Transport infrastructure is an important development for the People of Talasea because it provides access for the people to move around and transport goods and services to improve their livelihood and contribute to the district economic development. A total of 15 projects will be funded with a budget of K34.5 million over the next 5 years under the Transport Infrastructure Improvement Programme, as displayed in Table Programme 2.



Above: A scene from the West New Britain Highway





PROGRAMME Table 16.3: Infrastructure Improvement Programme

Infrastructure Log Frames

Goal: To have all existing transport infrastructure in all weather conditions and to improve mobility and ensure effective service delivery in the district								
SDG and GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2014)	Annual Targets				
				2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
EGG 2.1	1. Upgrading existing roads in 3 LLG to a reasonable standard in Kilometers (KM)	Road Asset Management systems	4	5	7	8	9	10
EGG 2.1	2. Maintenances & rehabilitation constructing of risky & Non durable roads	Section 119 Report	5	6	6	6	8	10
EGG 2.1	3. Number of Dis-Maintenances	Road Asset Management systems	2	2	0.3	4	5	5
EGG 2.1	4. Number of Economic link roads constructed	Section 119 Report	0	1	2	2	2	2
EGG 2.1	5. Number of Small Wharves and Jetties in Good Condition	CFDA Reports	0	1	3	4	5	5
Lead Department/Agency			Provincial transport and Works Division, National Department of Works, Talasea District Administration					
Executing Department/Agency			Department of Works (DoW), National Roads Authority (NRA), Road Traffic Authority (RTA), DDA					

3.2

Transport Infrastructure, Bridges, and Jetties DPROGRAMME

No.	Sector Strategy	District Sector Plan or Policy Reference				
1	Improve and Rehabilitate and maintain all District roads including bridges	MTDP III, PNGDSP, National Transport Plan (NTS)				
2	Improve and Establish fund sources for maintenance. E.g. Capacity building for District and establish works unit for works construction	MTDP III, PNGDSP, National Transport Plan (NTS)				
3	Improve and Construct economically vital missing link roads and district trunk roads	MTDP III, PNGDSP, National Transport Plan (NTS)				
4	Develop standards for building roads and infrastructure	MTDP III, PNGDSP, National Transport Plan (NTS)				
5	Construct and Upgrade of strategic Jetties and wharves	NTS, MTTP				
Deliverables	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Link Code
1. Major feeder roads rehabilitated & maintained	✓	✓	✓			1.1.1,2.1.1
2. Establish effective road maintenances through District works unit		✓				1.1.2
3. Construct economically vital missing link roads		✓	✓	✓		1.1.3
4. Rehabilitate and Upgrade District Economic Access Roads	✓	✓				1.1.4
5. Three new bridges for Buluwara, Kulia, and Kuli and Culverts	✓	✓	✓			3.1.5
6. Five modern Jetties fully built and operational	✓	✓	✓	✓		5.5.6



Talasea Transport Infrastructure, Bridges, and Jetties Investment Plan

Link Code	Project/ Activities	Objectives	Targets					Financial Re-sources Budgeted for 5-years
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total Funds (Million . K)
1.1.1, 2.1.1	2.1 Rehabilitation of existing feeder roads	Improve feeder roads to good condition	Studies and scoping	Rehabilitate 2 feeder road	Rehabilitate 2 feeder road	Rehabilitate 2 feeder road	Rehabilitate 2 feeder road	10
2.1.2	2.2 Extension of new feeder roads	Allow more communities to access better service		Extension of new feeder road	Extension of new feeder road	Construction of new feeder road	Construction of new feeder road	5
2.1.3	2.3 Rehabilitation of existing major roads	Improve major roads to good condition		Rehabilitate 1 major road	Rehabilitate 1 major road	Rehabilitate 1 major road	Rehabilitate 1 major road	6
3.1.5	2.4 Rehabilitation and Construction of Bridges and Culverts	Improve bridges to good condition		Construct 1 double bridge at Buluwara	Rehabilitate 1 and construct 1 bridge	Construct 1 bridge and 3 culverts	Rehabilitate 1 bridge and 3 culverts	7
5.5.6	Upgrading and Construction of JETTIES	Improve and build jetties and keep it in good condition	Feasibilities study and design	Build 2 jetties	Build 3 jetties	Acquire two Sea Patrol boats for Police		6.5
	TOTAL							34.5

3.3

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

GOAL

To have all infrastructures in reasonable standards that is sufficient to cater for the educational needs of all school aged children



Photos of events of a Graduation ceremony in one of the High Schools in the District



The Education Sector is one of the important sectors the government has made huge investment on. The government's tuition fee free policy had enabled many unfortunate children to be in school and that brought relieve to the parents. School age children in the District are also enjoying this benefit; however, there are still some issues that has to be addressed. Most schools are still over-crowded with students and the ratio of student per teacher is very high. There are not enough teachers to teach in the schools.

The District administration will over the next 5-years invest significantly in secondary, community, primary, and Elementary schools infrastructure development in this Plan to expanding infrastructure capacity and improving quality education.

Specific Targets for Next 5 Years

For the next five (5) years the District has outlined the following targets under this Plan:

1. Maintenance and construction of all education Institutions.
2. Upgrading and expansion of two High Schools in the District to Secondary Schools status.
3. Improving Quality of living conditions of all its Teachers;
Increase the quality of education in the District and reduce number of drop outs.
4. Support FODE/University centre within the District
5. Promoting E-Learning through leveraging ICT in the District
6. Roll out of effective policies and programs that improves the quality of Education
7. Engage Women and Youth in education development programs and activities.

Financing

The District has budgeted for K25.5 million to implement and improve Education programs and infrastructures over the 5-year period.

To improve the conditions and performance of the educational sector in the District there are basically 19 activities designed under Programme 3 for implementation in the next 5-years. The following table shows the projects/activities and the funding required to successfully implementing and achieving the desired targets. Successful implementation of the Programme would help the District to contribute locally to achieving the national targets set out in the MTDPs.





PROGRAMME Table 17.3: Education Sector Improvement Programme

Education Log Frames

Goal: To have infrastructure in reasonable standard that is sufficient to cater for the Education of all school ages								
SDG and GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Base-line	Annual Targets				
				2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
GG5	1. Total enrolments in Preparatory	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	2,902	3, 200	3, 250	3, 500	3, 750	3, 000
GG5	2. Total enrolments in Elementary (Grades 1 & 2)	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	2,711	3, 150	3, 250	3, 500	3, 750	4, 000
GG5	3. Total number of Elementary Schools	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	92	93	94	95	96	97
GG5	4. Proportion of elementary schools having access to safe drinking water and sanitation (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA				
GG5	5. Proportion of elementary school teachers accessing proper trainings (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA				
GG5	6. Total enrolments in Lower Primary (Grades 3, 4, & 5)	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	6,142	6, 600	6, 800	7, 100	7, 550	7, 750
GG5	7. Total enrolments in Upper Primary (Grades 6, 7 & 8)	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	6,610	6, 700	6, 850	7, 000	7, 500	7, 700
GG5	8. Total number of Primary Schools	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	40	41	43	45	45	46
GG5	9. Proportion of primary schools having access to safe drinking water and sanitation (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA				
GG5	10. Proportion of primary school teachers accessing proper trainings (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA				
GG5	11. Total enrolments in Lower Secondary (Grades 9 & 10)	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	4,240	4, 400	4, 500	4, 800	5, 000	5, 000
GG5	12. Total enrolments in Upper Secondary (Grades 11 & 12)	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	632	670	1,000	1, 500	2, 000	2, 500
GG5	13. Total number of secondary schools	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	1	2	3	3	4	4
GG5	14. Proportion of secondary schools having access to safe drinking water and sanitation (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA	50	70		100
GG5	15. Proportion of secondary school teachers accessing proper trainings (%)	Talasea District Division of Education	NA	NA	20	50	70	100
GG5	16. Total enrolments in FODE & TVET	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	133	150	200	600	1000	1500
GG5	17. Total number of TVET institutions	2015 Statistical Bulleting, NDOE	2	3	4	5	5	6
GG5	18. Total amount of money spent as subsidy to Tertiary Students (K'000)	District Treasury	NA					
Lead Department/Agency			National Department of Education (NDOE)					
Executing Department/Agency			Provincial and District Education Board					
No	Sector Strategy			District Sector Plan or Policy Reference				
1	Improve education service delivery			National Education Plan 2015-2019				
2	Improve the quality of education			National Education Plan 2015-2019				
3	Improve and increase accesses of school materials and resources to enhance quality learning			National Education Plan 2015-2019				
4	Increase the children's enrolment in lower and upper Secondary			District and Provincial Education Plan				
5	Increase the young population drop out at Lower and Secondary in TVET School			District Plan & Provincial Education Plan				



Deliverables	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Link Code
1. Five new elementary schools established	1	1	1	1	1	3.1.1
2. Number of existing Elementary Schools rehabilitated and upgraded		5	10	10	10	3.1.2
3. Number of elementary school teachers attending in-service trainings		20%	20%	20%	20%	5.2.3
4. Six new primary schools established		1	2	2	1	8.1.4
5. Number of primary schools rehabilitated and upgraded		2	5	5	5	8.1.5
6. Number of primary school teachers attending in-service trainings		20%	20%	20%	20%	10.2.6
7. Two high schools upgraded to secondary schools			1	1		13.1.7
8. Four Primary schools expanded to High Schools		1	1	1	1	13.1.8
9. Number of secondary school teachers attending in-service trainings		20%	20%	20%	20%	15.1.9
10. More Number of TVET institutions Established and operated			1		1	17.5.10
11. Provision of school fee assistance to tertiary students						18.1.11

	Project/ Objectives	Targets						Financing as Budgeted for 5-years
Link Code	Activities		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total (Million Kina) for 5-years
3.1.1, 3.1.2	3.1 Establishment of new and maintenance of Elementary and Primary School	Improve all Elementary School facilities to good standard	Maintenance of 2 Elementary schools and 2 Primary schools	Establish 2 new elementary schools and 2 Primary schools	Establish 1 new elementary school and 1 new Primary school	Support 2 Elementary schools and 2 Primary schools	Support Elementary schools and establish 1 Primary school	3.5
9.1.5	3.2 Upgrade and Maintenance of Primary and community Schools	Improve all Primary and community School facilities to good standard		Upgrade of 3 Primary schools	Upgrade of 4 Community Schools	Upgrade of 4 Primary schools	Upgrade of 4 Community Schools	4.5
10.1.8	3.3 Expanding and Upgrading Facilities of Secondary and High Schools	Expand capacity and quality of infrastructure	Scoping and designs	Expand 1 High school and upgrade to Secondary School	Expand 1 High school and upgrade to Secondary School	Expand 1 High school and upgrade to Secondary School		6.0
10.1.8	3.4 Establishment of Secondary and High Schools	Establish 1 Secondary school	Establish 1 new High school	Establish 1 new Secondary school	Establish 1 new High schools	Establish 2 new High school	Establish 1 new High school	4.5
11.1.10	3.5 Support E-Learning in High and Secondary Schools	Promote E-Learning in 1 Secondary School	Promote E-Learning in 1 High School	Promote E-Learning in 1 Secondary 2 High Schools	Promote E-Learning in 1 High School	Promote E-Learning in 1 High School	Promote E-Learning in 1 Secondary School	3.5
11.1.10	3.5 Support TVET and CODE Education	Develop and establish a fully fledged Technical Vocational Institute	Documentation, Research, and Mobilization	Upgrading of 1 TVET	Upgrading of 1 TVET	Support to CODE and University Center		3.5
	TOTAL							K25.50

HEALTH

3.4

Achieve an efficient health system which can deliver an acceptable standard of health services

GOAL

Accessing better health care is a need for Talasea. The District administration has emphasized in this plan to roll out a major improvement program that would assist to lift the level of health care services that are offered in the District. Many of the existing health facilities like the aid post, health centres and health workers' houses need refurbishment, therefore, the priority is to make funds available to assist in these activities.

During the term of this Plan, the focus will be to upgrade all the aid post facilities and to reopen the 17 closed Community Health Centers, staff houses and to seriously address the issue of shortage of drugs and other medical supplies. Apart, funds would also be allocated to upgrade the 5 Health and sub-health centres, as well as building new staff houses and purchasing necessary health equipment for the sub-health Centers..



Above: Constituents listening attentively to one of the awareness on Health Issues

Specific Target for Next Four Years 2019-2023

For the next five years it is the District Administration's vision is to :

- Upgrade 2 health centres to District Hospital Status, reopen 17 health posts,
- Do maintenance for all existing Health Posts and the two Sub-Health Centres
- Engage women and Youths to Educate the district population about the health issues and diseases,
- Increase proper family planning and medical programs to villages,
- Formulate and disseminate appropriate medical programs, and
- Do continuous refurbishment and maintenance



Above: One of the operating Community Health Centers serving the people

Financing

Healthy Population is definitely a need for every LLG, district, and province. Seeing the importance of health, the administration has budgeted K17.0 million to implement 4 main activities during the Plan's tenure.

The following tables show the projects/activities and the funding required to successfully implementing and achieving the desired targets. Successful implementation of the Programmes would help the District to contribute locally to achieving the national targets set out in the MTDP IV.



Above: One of the run down Health Center in the District.

PROGRAMME TABLE 18.3: Health Sector Improvement Programme

Health Log Frames

Goal: Achieve an efficient health system which can deliver an acceptable standard of health services								
SDG & GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GG5	1. Number of Infants deaths	DHC	17	17	13	10	5	4
GG5	2. Number of maternal deaths	DHS	8	8	6	4	3	2
GG5	3. Proportion of births attended by trained health workers (%)	DHS	74	74	79	80	100	150
GG5	4. Reported Polio cases	DHS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	20	20
GG5	5. Incidence of reported malaria patients per 1000 population per year	2016 Sector Performance	51	51	48	45	40	25
GG5	6. Percentage of children under 1-year old children immunized against measles (%)	2016 Sector Performance Annual Review	58%	58%	80%	90%	95%	96%
GG5	7. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized with doses of DTP- Hep B-Hib per year	2016 Sector Performance Annual Review	52%	52%	80%	90%	95%	96%
Lead Department/Agency		Department of Health						
Executing Department/Agency		Provincial Health Authority /District Health Authority						

No	Sector Strategy	District Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1.	Improve district and community health facilities	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan
2.	Increase training of nurses and health workers in the district	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan
3.	Improve health service delivery model and mechanisms in the District	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan
4.	Improve preparedness for disease outbreaks and emerging population issues	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan
5.	Promote healthy lifestyle	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan
6.	Strengthen partnership and coordination with stakeholders	District Health Plan, Provincial Health Plan

Deliverables	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Link Code
1. Community Health Centers Renovated, re-equipped and re-opened	-	2	2	2	3	1	2.1.1
2. 2 Sub-Health Centre renovated and expanded	-	1	3	2	1		2.1.2
3. Aid Posts/Health Centers Rehabilitated and Upgraded	-						3.1.3
4. District Health Centre converted into District Hospital	-			1	1		3.1.4
5. Nurses and CHW are trained in midwives and other community health services	-	1	1	3	4	6	4.1.1





Health Sector Investment Plan

	Project/ Objectives	Targets						Financing as budget- ed for 5- years
Link Code	Activities		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total (Million Ki- na) for 5- years
3.1.3	4.1 Maintenance and Upgrading of Health Posts	Improve all Health Posts to good condition	Maintenance of 2 Health Posts	Maintenance of 2 Health Posts	Maintenance of 2 Health Posts	Maintenance of 3 Health Posts	Establishment of 1 Health Post	4.5
2.1.1, 2.1.2	4.2 Expansion and upgrading of 3 Sub-Health Centers	Provide adequate medical supplies and equipment to the district	Upgrade 1	Upgrade of 2 and build 1	Upgrade 2 and build 1	Upgrade 2	Build 1	5.5
4.1.1	4.3 Preventative Health care	Improve quality preventative health care		Ambulances to 2 Sub-Health Centers	All health facilities	All health facilities	All health facilities	1.5
3.1.4	4.4 District Hospital	To upgrade a Health Center to a level 4 District Hospital	Design and Mobilization of resources,	Construction of District Hospital	Construction of District Hospital	Completion and commissioning of District Hospital		5.5
TOTAL								17.0



Medical equipment and Health workers are important inputs in Health services and will be pursued under this Plan

3.5

LAW AND JUSTICE

GOAL

Strengthen the systems and processes of Government and enforcement of rule of law to achieve a safe and secure environment for all .

Development Priorities and Initiatives

The Law and Order issue in Papua New Guinea is a National Issue. For the District law and order is a concern, and the current government has identified rural and sub-urban area security as a high priority requiring urgent attention. The MTDP III places considerable emphasis on the need to address the issue of Law and Order, particularly in the urban areas but more significantly in rural areas with specific focus on;

- Strong community law and justice sector
- Strong and improve District/LLG Law and Justice Sector
- Community Halls/village court facilities to address law and order issues on village levels
- Construct and refurbish Police Posts and accommodation facilities
- Construct CIS facilities such as Rural Lockups
- Engage Women, Youths, and communities in Developing programs and activities aimed at rehabilitation of criminals and addressing Law and order
- Policing of District with proper police station, accommodations and improved logistics services

Financing

Law and Justice plays an important role in the development of the LLG through safety measures ranging from village level, community level, family level and business level. It provides the conducive environment in the District that encourages social economic. Therefore, the administration has budgeted K10.55 million to focus on implementing 5 key activities over the Plan period. The details are listed in Programme 5 tables.

PROGRAMME Table 19.3: Law and Order Improvement Program

Law and Order Log Frames

Goal: Strengthen the systems and processes of Government and enforcement of rule of law to achieve a safe and secure environment for all

SDG & GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2018)	Annual Targets				
				2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
LJSG 4.1	1. Ratio of policeman to people	Police Annual Report	1:1,600	1:1,500	1:1,400	1:900	1:800	1:600
LJSG 4.1	2. Estimated number of criminal cases reported in a month	Talasea District Police records	NA	50	45	40	30	25
LJSG 4.1	3. Number of village courts Officials and Land Mediators	Law and Justice Sector Data Information	166	167	169	172	175	176
LJSG 4.1	4. Rural Lock ups in the district	CS Rural Command	NA		1 -	1	-	2

Lead Department/Agency Royal PNG Constabulary

Executing Department/Agency District Law & Justice Sector

No	Sector Strategy	District Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1	Coordinate law, order and justice agencies in order to be cost effective	
2	Increase effective training programs and recruitment of qualified policemen and policewomen	
3	To ensure law and justice facilities of adequate standards are achieved	
4	Infrastructure development in construction and renovation of deteriorating facilities in the District	
5	Effective law and justice services by enhancing skills and improving incentives of key personnel	
6	To ensure police stations in the district is adequately resourced & staffed to curtail lawlessness in the district	
7	Increase the number of magistrates and judges to improve the backlog of court cases	NJS Annual Report

No.	Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Link Code
2.	Clear and effective strategy for delivering law and justice developed						2.1.1
3.	50% of police, village court officials are well trained			10%	20%	20%	2.2.2
4.	Village Court system is strengthened with Court Houses						2.2.3
5.	New District Court House constructed (including magistrate accommodation and other infrastructure)						3.4.4
6.	Strengthen Village Court System and Build Court Houses						3.4.4
7.	Police posts, detention blocks and barracks built						1.4.5



Law & Order Investment Plan

Link Code	Project/Activities	Objectives	Targets					Financing as Budgeted
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total (Million Kina) for 5-years
1.4.5	5.1 Police Infrastructure	Provide adequate police infrastructure		Expand police facilities and construct 10 police houses at Talasea Township				3.7
2.2.2	5.2 Police personnel and Capacity	Increase police personnel and equip them well		Increase number of personnel in the District	Equip Police with Equipment and Vehicles			1.35
3.4.4	5.3 Village court system	To have an effective village court system		3 village court houses are built & adequately staffed & resourced	3 village court houses are built & adequately staffed & resourced	3 village court houses are built & adequately staffed & resourced		4.5
2.1.1	5.4 Peace & Good Order Committee	To increase the member of the committee		11 committee members	Increase committee members And purchase a vehicle			0.5
2.1.2	5.5 Land Mediators	To increase land mediators and capacity	12	15	15	15	15	0.5
TOTAL								K10.55

Utilities, Land, and Housing Development

3.6

Establish and improve all basic utilities, Land, and Housing Development within the District Service Centres and marginal areas

GOAL

3.6.1 Electricity and Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Development of the utilities sector is very critical in advancing the district to the next stage of development. Electricity, information communication technology (ICT) including telephone, mobile phone network, internet and reliable supply of water are crucial components of development in this day and age as they enhance productivity and facilitate conducive environment for business to thrive.

The district is adamant in establishing and upgrading the network of these utilities within the five years. Government facilities including district administration, education & health facilities, law & order facilities must at least have reliable and consistent supply of electricity, water, phone and internet connectivity. Establishing a reliable network of these utilities will be a great challenge but one that the current administration under the leadership of Honourable Freddie Kumai is relishing to encounter.



3.6.2 Electricity and Telecommunication

Specific Target Project

It is the District's vision to have all its people to have access to electricity and communication so the DDA has outline specific Project Targets to implement within the timeframe of this DDP;

- District township and service facilities have reliable electricity
- Most villages much have access to electricity
- ICT services in the district is properly managed so the right information reaches the rural community and Telecommunication services are utilised for businesses, Education, and Health purposes

3.6.3 Water and Sanitation System

Although we have rich water sources in the district, very few have access to quality drinking water. As a result, people suffer from water borne diseases that are curable. The administration will also ensure that before the end of this term for the government, at most up to 50% of the household have excess to quality drinking water at the district. Sanitation can run parallel with the water supply.

Health and Personal Hygiene of the people in the District is another Key Sector that is inter connected with the other sectors. Water sustains life everywhere in the world and the quality of water for human consumption is very important. Sanitation system also plays a very important role in human health because if not properly managed it can lead to water borne diseases which cripple's family and affects the family as a whole. Therefore, the DDA aims to improve the quality of water and sanitation.

Specific Target

In the next five (5) years the DDA aims to achieve the following;

- Establish a WASH Unit within the DDA
- Conduct feasibility study and construct water supply to selected villages
- Establish water supply and sanitation system in the District Head Quarter at Talasea Station
- Construct semiurban sanitation toilet in District House Holds
- Conduct educational programs regarding clean Water Supply and Sanitation and establish WASH infrastructure in High and Secondary schools and Health Centers
- Develop programs and activities to educate local population on the importance of water, sanitation, and associated diseases
- Improve Waste Management in Kimbe Town and other Service centres in the District

3.6.4 Land and Housing Development

Land is an important part of our society since generations. Vision 2050 and PNGDSP recognizes the importance land places in the development of Papua New Guinea. It is



Above: Work under Rural Electrification Program by the District has already commenced in December 2022



Above: Water supply being delivered by Overseas NGOs in the District and the District will partner more with such NGOs to deliver more vital services



Above: A typical aerial view of Kimbe Town. Urban services will be increased to make the town a better place





Above: Minister for Information and Communication Technology, Hon. Timothy Masiu and Governor for West New Britain Province, Hon. Sasindran Muthuvel getting ready for ribbon cutting for a Radio Transmission project in Kimbe



Above: Clearance work for 5.5 Kilometers power lines from Bolo Junction to Talasea Station commencing in December 2022

through our land that gives us our identity and all the other sectors depend on land. Land and Housing supply in the district will one day fall short to cater for the increasing population growth posed from the rapid urbanization and accommodation of government officers and public servants.

The district administration through its local Member of Parliament has seen the need to address the housing and land supply demand by formalizing certain innovative programs and projects such as upgrading of informal customary settlements, formalization for housing initiative schemes, planning and zoning of unplanned areas for proper town planning.

Specific Target

The following housing and land development initiatives have been given priority over the next 5 years and beyond;

- All land to be formally registered
- Land ownership issues will be addressed swiftly through Land Mediation and pertaining legislations
- Proper planning and development for the District Head Quarter
- Proper planning and land management for all developments
- All villagers to improve their housing standards from village huts to semi or permanent house
- Implementation of education programs about land and homes significance in the Development of the District

Financing

The total required budget for the three component of this focus area is K 37.5 million over the next 5-years as displayed in the following Tables:.



Above: ICT will be utilised in the District more increasingly for delivery of quality Education.





PROGRAMME Table 20.3: District Utilities Development Programme

Energy, Water and Sanitation Log Frame

Goal: Establish and improve all basic utilities within the Talasea Township and marginal areas								
SDG & GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets				
				2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
EGG 2.1	1. Water supply and Sanitation to households in the district township (Pipe by KM)	District Database	2	4	30	50	70	80
EGG2.1, RSSG 7.4	2. Water supply stalls for Education Institution in the District.	District Database	1	2	6	8	10	12
EGG 2.1, RSSG 7.4	3. Proportion (%) of health institutions with access to safe water and sanitation services	District Database	23%	50%	55%	65%	70%	75%
EGG 2.1,	4. The people to having access to mobile communication technology	District Database	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
EGG 1.4	5. Increase Bankable Land for productive utilisation	District Database	10%	20%	40%	50%	60%	70%
EGG 2.1, RSSG	6. Improved Postal and Banking facilities	District Database	1	2	3	4	4	5
EGG 2.1	7. Electricity services to rural Aid Post and Health sub-centers	District Database	3%	15%	30%	50%	60%	80%
EGG 2.1	8. Electricity supply to Talasea Township	District Database	0	20%	40%	70%	100%	100%
EGG 2.1	9. Electricity to top-up, high, and secondary schools	District Database	3%	15%	30%	50%	60%	80%
EGG 2.1	10. Electricity services to household	District Database	5%	10%	20%	30%	50%	70%
Lead Department/Agency			Talasea DDA, Lands Department, Wash Project Management Development Partners, Water PNG Unit, PNG Power,					
Executing Department/Agency			DPE, NEA, PPL, Private sector					

No.	Sector Strategy	District Sector Plan or Policy Reference
1.	Establish District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority to coordinate the water & sanitation services	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy
2.	Provide safe water and improved sanitation services to all rural households, business, and Education & Health Institutions	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, Wash Policy
3.	Pursue Land Development and Planning Program	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Land Development Program
4.	Encourage and Support Housing for Public Servants and Modernize village houses	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Urbanisation Policy 2010-2030
5.	Provide easy access of affordable electricity to School	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy
6.	Improve Access to Easy Electricity by Health Centers and Aid Post	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy
7.	Improve access of power supply to the communities	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy
8.	Improve access of power supply to Business houses (SME)	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy
9.	Improves excess of Household to Electricity	MTDP III, PNG DSP, Vision 2050, National Energy Policy



Deliverables	202	202	202	2025	2026	Link
1. Establish District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene committees to co-ordinate the water and sanitation services						5.1.1
2. Provide safe water and improved sanitation services to all household population						1.2.2
3. Mobilise District Customary Land for commercial use						1.4.3
4. Encourage and Support Housing for Public Servants and Modernize village houses						1.4.4
5. Provide safe water and sanitation services to all public (government) institutions and facilities						1.2.4
6. Provide Constructing power lines to most accessible areas under the Rural Electrification Program						2.3.5

	Project/		Targets					Financing as Budgeted
Link Code	Activities	Objectives	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total (Million Kina) for 5--years
2.3.4-7	6.1 Rural Electrification Project	Connect electricity for homes and businesses to access	Planning, Design, and Mobilization of Electrification Projects	1. Provide Constructing power lines from Bola Junction to Talasea Government Station 2. Provide Constructing power lines location 2	1. Provide Construct Power lines location 3 2. Provide constructing power lines location 4	1. Provide Construct Power lines area 5 2. Provide constructing power lines area 6	Continuing electricity connectivity	15.5
5.1.1, 1.2.2	6.2 Water Supply Construction	Most people in the District to have access to piped water supply	1. WASH Office Established 2. Designs, scoping and Resource Mobilization	2 Water Supply constructed	2 Water Supply constructed	2 Water Supply constructed	2 Water Supply constructed	10.5
1.2.3	6.3 Schools WASH Rollout	Government institutions and Schools have access to proper Water & Sanitation services	Designs, scoping and Resource Mobilization	Construction of sanitation facilities in schools and health centers	Construction of sanitation facilities to District town and Administration building	Construction of sanitation facilities in schools and health centers	Construction of sanitation facilities in schools and health centers	5.5
	6.4 Land Development	Sufficient State and Customary land is developed and made available for development	State land sub-divided and developed for various uses	Support to customary land mobilization and development	Support to customary land mobilization and development	Support to customary land mobilization and development		2.5
	6.5 Public Servants Housing Development	All contract public servants in the LLG are properly housed	Scoping, design, and mobilization for District	Construction and commissioning of 4 houses	Construction and commissioning of 4 houses	Construction and commissioning of 4 houses		3.5
	TOTAL (K)							37.5



PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

3.7

The objective of this program is to get the locals engage in productive Economic activities through Agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

GOAL

As highlighted in Part 2 situational analysis, small scale can be feasibly done using improved agricultural methods on the cash crops and animal husbandry identified of the district such as cocoa, oil palm, copra, Poultry, and Livestock. Vegetables and Rice farming can be encourage as the climate is suitable to grow them. This sector has just been realized and with proper awareness and properly coordinated programs should be on top of the priority list as large population of the district get involved in these two income generation activities. Fisheries are another activity that is performing strongly in the District. With proper support and training or awareness, should attract locals to be engaged in commercial fishing activity. Forestry resources can be utilised sustainably for livelihood and commercial purposes.

The table below contains programs sequenced out step wise in logical order and can be followed to achieve the goals set out for the next five years. It shows how the District can contribute locally to successfully achieve the program output locally to achieve the National target set out in the MTDP IV Key Development Priorities and Initiatives

Specific Target For Five Years

Having outlined our priority areas the administration has set out the following targets for the next 5 years which it intends to achieve in partnership with concern key stakeholders, including DAL, Commodity Boards, NFA, FPDA and NARI. The administration intends to develop the mentioned priority areas through the provision of technical advice and financial assistance to encourage growth and productivity with the following objectives;

- Increase the production level of Oil Palm
- Increase the production of cocoa and copra output
- Increase the land use of Livestock
- Provide incentives for local farmers
- Develop the commercial Fishing Industry
- Support Sustainable uses of forestry resources through value adding activities such as local milling and Carbon Trading options
- Develop Food Security Mechanisms
- Support Tourism Activities to attract Tourists to visit Talasea
- Provide markets for the Agricultural Products, Fisheries products, and forestry products
- Encourage Commercialization and Downstream of all Agriculture Products
- Agriculture Education programmes to cover LLG area on the different Product that is farmed and can be Farmed in the LLG areas.
- Increase number of households involved in food crops production for cash from 8,801 to 26,403 by 2027.

Financing

The administration earmarked a total of K19.35 million for the various activities under the Primary Industry Programme over the 5-year period.

For development of agriculture marketing and commercialization program, certain funds will be made available to support Agriculture Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as seed capital to leverage National Development Bank (NDB) funding for Commercialisation of Agriculture and Livestock Industries in the District.

The following table shows the projects/activities and the funding required to successfully implementing and achieving the desired targets. Successful implementation of the Programmes should help the LLG to contribute locally to achieving the national targets set out in the MTDP IV.

PROGRAMME Table 21.3 Primary Industry and Commerce

Goal: The objective of this program is get the locals engage in productive Economic activities through Agriculture, livestock and fisheries.								
SDG & GG Ref	Indicator	Source	Baseline	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
EGG 1.1,1.3	1. Number of Households involved in Oil Palm	DPI, Cencus 2011	2,027 (2021)	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	5,000
EGG 1.1,1.3	2. Cattle and pig production in Number of Heads	District Agriculture/RDOs/SRDOs	1,000 (2022)	1,500	2,500	3,500	4,500	5,500
EGG 1.1,1.3	3. Poultry Production in number of birds	District Agriculture/RDOs/SRDOs	10,000 (2022)	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	70,000
EGG 1.6,1.3,1.5	4. Number of Rural people involved in Cocoa farming ('000 households)	Census 2012	4.05(2021)	6.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	12.0
EGG 1.6,1.3,1.5	5. Cocoa Production in Tones	Cocoa Board Data Base	300 (2022)	400	500	600	800	1000
EGG 1.6,1.3,1.5	6. Copra Production in Tones	KIK Base	3000 (2022)	4000	5000	6000	8000	10000
EGG 1.1, 1.3,1.5	7. Rice Production in tonnes	NFA,SPG,DAL	400(2022)	500	600	700	800	1000
EGG 1.1, 1.3,1.5	8. Food Crops Production in tonnes	DPI	200 (2022)	400	600	800	1000	1200
EGG 1.1, 1.3,1.5	9. Number of households involved in Fisheries ('000 households)	Census 2012	8.8(2021)	8.8	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.0
EGG 1.1,1.3,1.5	11. Number of markets (Local Market)	District (Data Base)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
Lead Department/Agency			WNB Provincial Division of Agriculture					
No.	Sector Strategy		District Sector Plan or Policy Reference					
1	Establish breeding and distribution centers		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
2	Provide support in Development and Training Programs		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
3	Provide Support for increased Production of Cash crops		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
4	Encourage Smallholder Pig and Poultry local production		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
5	Promote local Cooperative Marketing		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
6	Improve and Effectively Implemented aquaculture program		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
7	Provided distribution centers		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
8	Supported development trainings		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
9	Provided and Improve the quality of fish meat production		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
10	Provide individual extension/training/and establish corporative Society		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
11	Establish and registered farmers to directly export cocoa beans to over seas		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
12	Assist to extend oil palm, cocoa, and copra projects to further hectares		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
13	Provide support for youth and women in the agriculture projects		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
14	Promote local consumption of food crops		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
15	Support literacy and education in the commodities industry		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
16	Defense against pests and diseases of livestock, Poultry, and Commodity crops		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					
17	Support productive use of land for Livestock and commodity crops		Agriculture Plan 2018-2025/MTDP III 2018-2022					



Deliverables	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Link Code
1. Cattle breed in 2 LLGs						1.1.1
2. TOT facilitated effective trainings		1				8.2.2
3. Oil Palm Plantation Management and Training						8.3.3
4. Quality local meat produced for consumption						1.4.4,
5. Market established						5.6.5,1.6.5, 7.5.5
6. Effective aquaculture program implemented		1				6.6.6
7. Provided distribution centers		1				10.7.7
8. Supported development trainings		1				8.8.8
9. Provided quality fish meat production and markets		1				9.9.9
10. Enhance training for future betterment		1				5.15.10,5.10.10,
11. Arrangement of Freight						5.11.11,5.14.11
12. Cocoa, copra and Oil Palm Industry Infrastructure Development		1				5.16.12,5.12.12
13. Cocoa, copra and Oil Palm Rehabilitation and Development		1				5.15.13,5.12.13

Link Code	Project/ Activities	Objectives	Targets					Financing as budgeted
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total (Million Kina) for 4-years
8.2.2, 8.3.3	7.1 Training and Development	To promote training in agriculture			Agriculture and Livestock Training provided	Agriculture and Livestock Training provided	Agriculture and Livestock Training provided	2.0
5.15.10,5.10.10	7.2 Extension Services	To revive extension service		Formalizing Extension services with partners	Carry out Extension services for cash and food crops and livestock	Carry out Extension services for cash and food crops and livestock	Carry out Extension services for cash and food crops and livestock	1.4
1.4.4	7.3 Cocoa, copra and Oil Palm Industry Development	To Increase agriculture production		Support Oil Palm Plantations upkeep and Training	Cocoa Redevelopment	Develop Copra and White Copra production and processing mill		10.0
1.4.4	7.4 Livestock Commodity Production	To encourage livestock production		Promote production of livestock commodities	Promote production of livestock commodities	Promote production of livestock commodities		To be sourced
1.4.4	7.5 Poultry Production	To encourage poultry production		Promote poultry production	Promote poultry production	Promote poultry production		To be sourced
9.9.9	7.6 Commercial Fishing and Production	Encourage sustainable fisheries		Promote fisheries production	Promote fisheries production	Promote fisheries production		To be sourced
5.6.5, 1.6.5, 7.5.5	7.7 Marketing and Commercialization of Agriculture & Livestock Produce	Establish networks and markets for farmers in the District		Pursue Partnership with private sector	Market access for farmers firmly establish through DDAs run businesses	Market access for farmers firmly establish through DDAs run businesses	Market access for farmers firmly establish through DDAs run businesses	3.5
8.8.8	7.8 Support to MSME through Seed Capital	Farmers in the value chain have access to capital		Establish Micro-Finance scheme with NDB –Micro Bank	Operationalizing Micro-Credit Scheme in the District	Operationalizing Micro-Credit Scheme in the District		2.45
TOTAL								K19.35



Newly Built Bitokara Health Center run by the Kimbe Catholic Diocese. Co-funded by DFAT (Australian Government) , DNPM, and Catholic Health Agency



Part 4

Financing Aspect and Managing the Process



4.1

RESOURCING THE PLAN

The District requires a total cumulative funding of **K159.90** million to fund the following programme and their funding requirement to fully implement the projects and activities of this Plan:

1. Capacity building Programme K15.47 million
2. Transport Infrastructure K34.5 million
3. Education Services K 25.5 million
4. Health Services K17.0 million
5. Law and Order Services K10.55 million
6. District Utilities Services K37.5 million
7. Primary Industry and Commerce K19.35 million

As shown in table 4.1, the District Fixed and expected available funds will only be K70.0 million over the 5-years period and we need to work hard to secure an additional K58.3 million from other sources such as donors, Government Public Investment Budget (PIP), and Tax Credit Schemes. Table 4.1 shows that we must be proactively engaged with funding sources to secure the resource gap of the Plan if we are to successfully implement all our important projects and activities.

Years	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Total 2022-2027
Funding Requirement For all Programs	24.0	32.0	33.6	36.8	33.6	159.9
Funding Sources						
I. Fixed Funds						
Internal Revenue	0	0	2	3	5	10
DSG	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
LLG Support Grant	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	3.75
DSIP	10	10	10	10	10	50
PSIP	1	1	1	1	1	5
Previous Saving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Fixed Funds	12	12	14	15	17	70
Funding Gap	- 11.98	- 19.97	- 19.57	- 21.77	- 16.57	- 89.87
II. Other Government Funds (PIP Funding)	7.19	5	8	6	4	30.19
Tax Credit Scheme	2.40	3.99	3.91	4.35	3.31	17.97
III. Donor Grants / Loans						
AusAid	0.46	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.45
NZAid	0.18	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.34
JICA	0.36	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.73
USAID	0.29	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.21
European Union	0.54	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	4.02
World Bank	0.27	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.01
ADB	0.22	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.61
Other donors	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.61
Total from Donors	2.40	3.99	3.91	4.35	3.31	18.0
	11.98	20.0	19.6	21.8	16.6	89.9

PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

4.2

A partnership is a key element that supports and drive growth and development in societies. According to Wikipedia, a partnership is an arrangement were parties, known as partners, agree to cooperate to advance their mutual interest. As such for this case, there are partners who would be involved in assisting the District administration for a common interest and that is to deliver basic services to the people. The partners can provide their support in terms of funding, constructing projects or providing technical assistance in their area of interest so long as they comply with the interest of the administration and the people.

The partners who would be involved in making sure the activities and projects in this plan are implemented are the National Government Departments, Provincial Government officials, Development Partners and Donors, NGOs and Churches, Private sector organisations, and individuals. The partnership framework is relying on complementarity of everyone else's unique assistance and efforts to achieve the common development outcome.

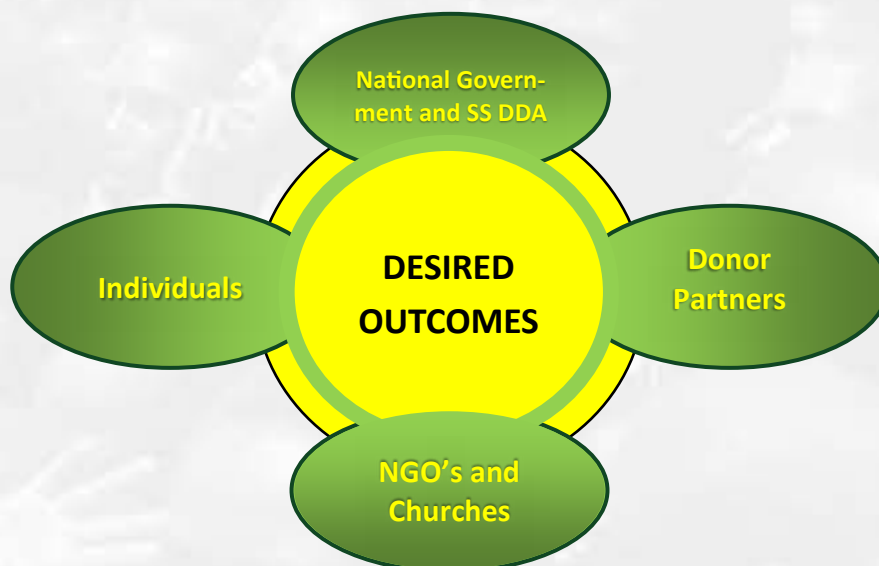


Figure 4.1 : Partnership Framework

National Government

The government is a major partner in this partnership framework. Its main role is to provide support to the LLG, district and the provincial government administrations through funding and establish a partnership arrangement with donor partners especially for high impact projects in the District.

Donor Partners

Donor partners are important contributors to development programs. Hence the DDA administration would require their contribution in terms of funding, projects and technical assistance. The donors provide loans and grants to assist projects and programs that are tied to their area of interest. The major donor partners operating in PNG are DFAT, JICA, USAID, ADB, World Bank, European Union, and China Aid.

Corporate Partners

These refer to partners like the Exxon Mobile, Oil Search Ltd and Oil Palm



Above: Local Member mobilising development planning experts for technical advice



Above: Australian Political Delegation visits to Talasea Bitokara Health Center, Mahonia Na Dari Nature Conservation, and Talase High School in early 2023.



Above: Receiving Ambassador Watanabe from the Japanese Embassy for his Official visit into Talasea



companies. Apart from paying tax, dividend and royalty to the landowners and the government, they also have a responsibility to fund certain activities in the area they operate in as part of the community obligation. The administration would utilise the service of the corporate partners in the areas of health, education, agriculture and road infrastructure.

Non-Government Organization (NGO) and Churches

NGOs including churches have contributed in providing basic services in the District. They operate in isolated areas where government facilities are not present and provide services like education and health. The administration will continue to support the work they are doing and through the existing policies like the Private Public Partnership (PPP) and the Church-Sate Partnership complemented by our own Social Participation Program, it would assist them to secure funds to support their activities and operation.

Individuals

Development initiatives are intended for people to use and get benefit from it. They must take ownership and look after the projects to ensure the service is sustained for a longer period for future generation to use. The administration would be conducting awareness to the local communities to educate people on the importance of projects that are established.

Partnership Model

The partnership framework has a model that guides various stages of implementation. Basically, the partnership model has 5 stages. The first stage is the preparation. This is where situational analysis is conducted to find out about the current state of things. For this case is to find about the state of the District or the state of all the sectors in the local economy. The second stage is knowledge sharing. At this stage, the information obtained from the situational analysis are shared with the partners to get their support to invest in their area of interest. Also, the administration would inform the partners about what they want to do and where they want to be. The third stage is planning. This is a critical stage as it would require preparation in terms of funding, manpower, materials and timeframe to execute. The outcome of a project would depend much on the planning stage. The fourth stage is the execution. This is the stage where the question of who must do what comes in. And the fifth stage is achieving results. Projects and programs are set to address certain issues and achieve results. At this stage, the assessments are conducted to see how a program is performing.



Above: Discussing to participate in the Pacific-Australia Labour Mobility Program with Unit Manageress Ms. Avalon Stuart, Governor for Enga Sir Peter Ipatas, Member for Talasea Hon. Freddie Kumai with Joyce Kumai in early February 2023. The District has a Plan to send under-utilised young people at the age of 20-35 to Australia Labour market. The District will fund the mobilisation including training and preparatory activities to groom a readied labour supply for export. The numerous benefits they bring will assist in the District development and prosperity.



FIGURE 4.2 PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNICATION PROCESS



4.3

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

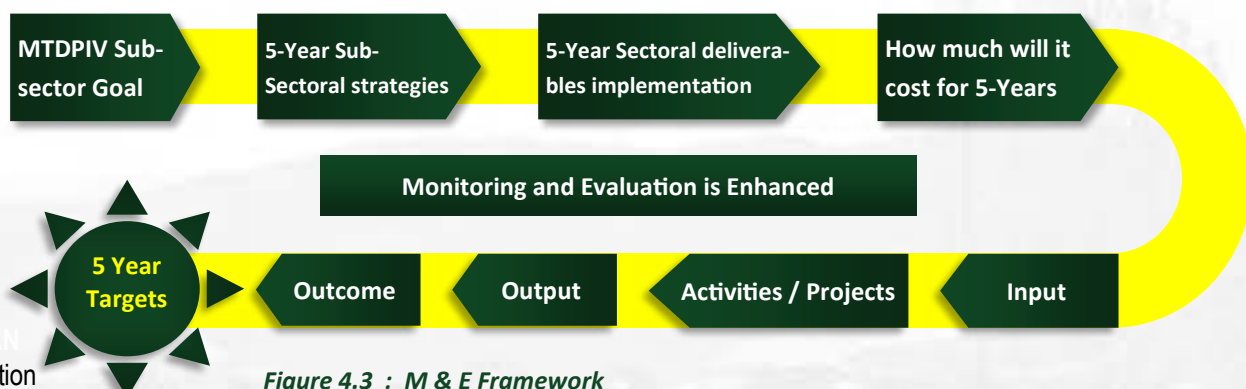


Figure 4.3 : M & E Framework

Monitoring & Evaluation

(M&E) is vital to ensure all projects and programs; whether government or donor funded, are effectively implemented. The M & E process actually has 5 stages that would require assessment; the input stage, the implementation stages where projects and activities take place, the output stage, the outcome stage and finally the impact stage. The District administration will apply this M & E framework to make sure all funds are spent accordingly to achieve the desired level of development.

Input

The input refers to all the resources that are available to assist the LLG in developing whatever programs and projects it aspires to bring to the people. These includes; funds, machineries, human resource and the land. Records of all funds made available to any projects will be monitored from this stage onwards.

Implementation of Activities and Projects

Once projects under the 7 Main Programmatic areas are funded and both technical and monetary resources are mobilized the District Administration will ensure they are fully implemented with closer supervision and oversight, including enforcing contracts, compliance on standards and procurements.

Output

Output is the end product of any development initiative. For instance, if the Bali Witu LLG spends K2 million to construct two Health Centres, the output would be the completed Health Centres. The Administration will ensure the output of any programs and projects will be acquitted so that funds are effectively used.

Outcome

Outcome is the end result of the output or in other words the result of having new health centres. This would mean a decline in some of the health indicators like the infant mortality rate and the maternal death rate. The new health centres would improve these indicators; hence the outcome would be the improvement in the indicators. The District will also assess this stage to make sure people's lives are improving.

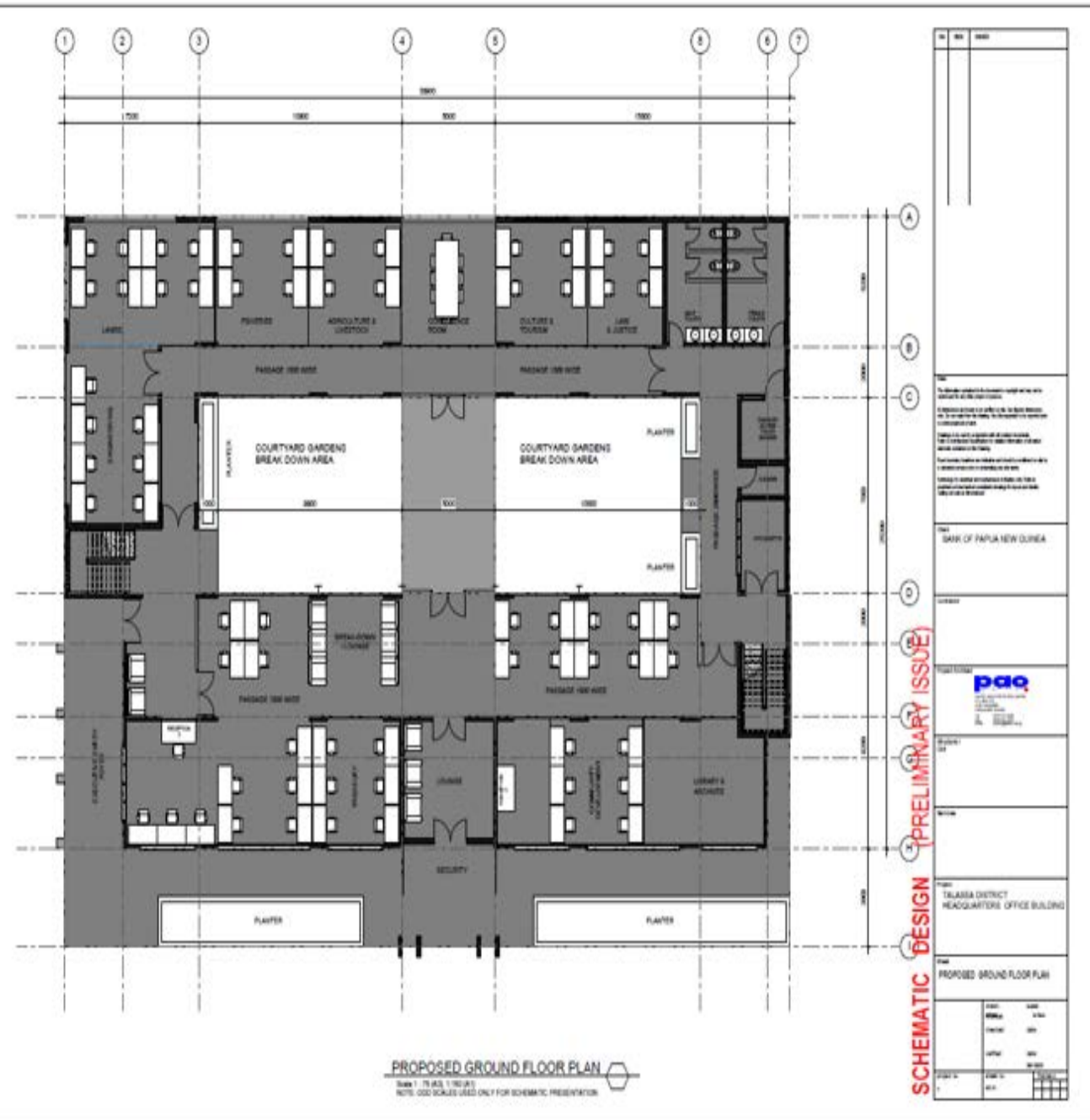
Impact

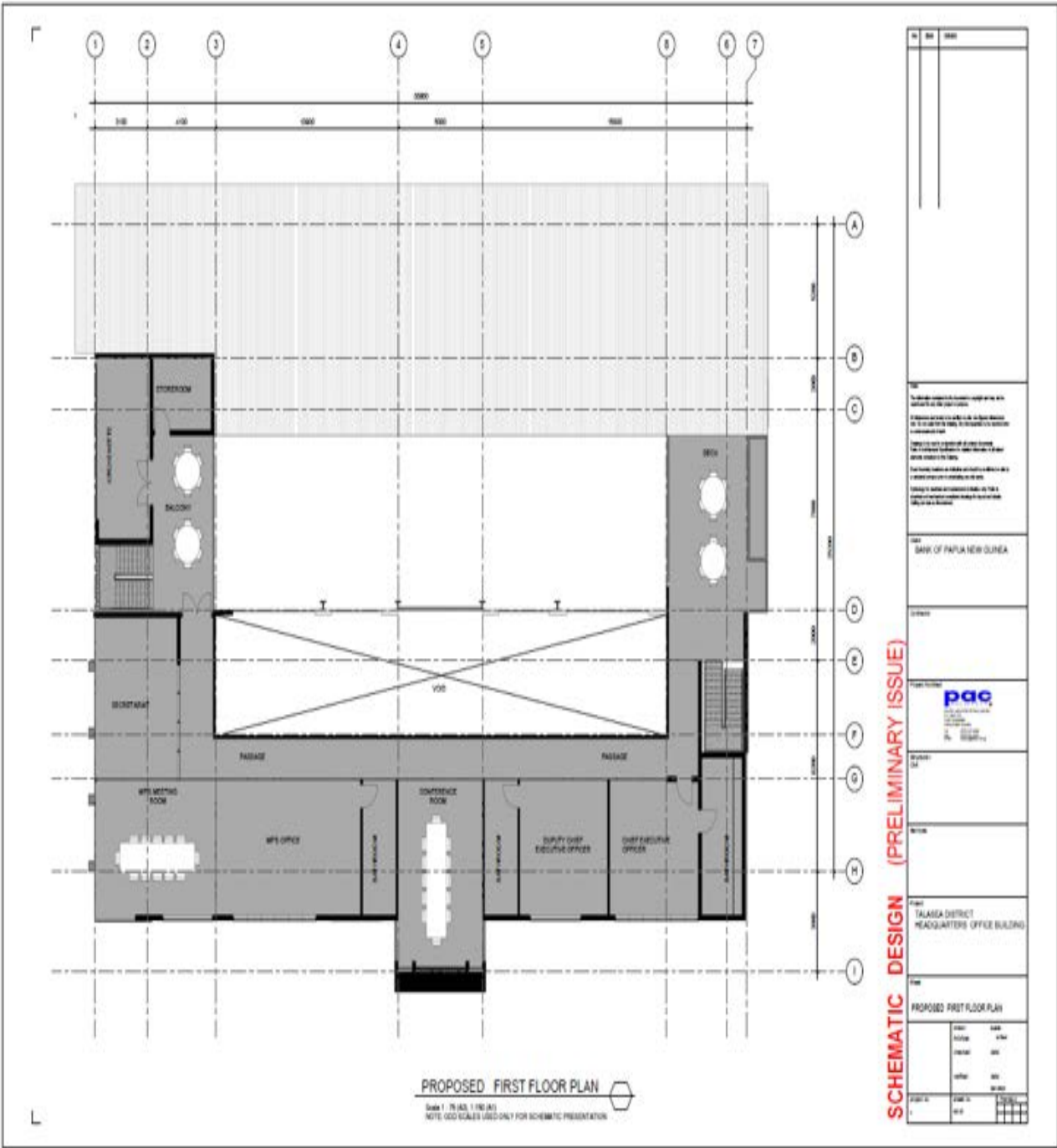
This stage refers to the effect the outcome would have on the other sectors. If the new health centre is improving the health indicators, for instance reducing death from curable diseases, more population would be alive and healthy and will participate meaningfully in developing other sectors like increasing agriculture production and so forth. The Administration will ensure this stage is also assessed to attain the desired level of development.

The contribution at LLG and District level will then lead to achieving the higher order target as indicated by the deliverables and Key Results Areas (KRAs) of MTDP links.

APPENDIXES

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AERIAL VIEW Showing the overall aerial view

3D ARTIST IMPRESSION 02

SCHEMATIC DESIGN (PRELIMINARY ISSUE)

NO.	REV.	REVISION

DATE
The schematic design is for the Talasea District Headquarters Office Building. It is a preliminary design and is subject to change without notice. The design is based on the information provided by the client and is not intended to be a final design. The design is for the Talasea District Headquarters Office Building and is not intended to be a final design. The design is for the Talasea District Headquarters Office Building and is not intended to be a final design.

CLIENT
BANK OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

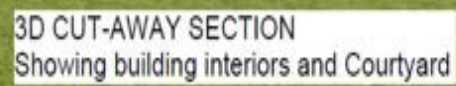
PROJECT NO.
BANK OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PROJECT NAME
TALASEA DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS OFFICE BUILDING

3D ARTIST IMPRESSION 02

NO.	REV.	REVISION

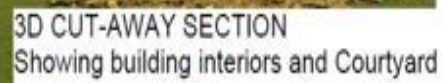




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NO.	DATE	REMARKS
		<p>1. Page</p> <p>2. Introduction</p> <p>3. Background</p> <p>4. Objectives</p> <p>5. Scope</p> <p>6. Methodology</p> <p>7. Results</p> <p>8. Conclusion</p> <p>9. References</p> <p>10. Appendix</p> <p>11. Glossary</p> <p>12. Index</p> <p>13. Table of Contents</p> <p>14. Figure</p> <p>15. Equation</p> <p>16. Diagram</p> <p>17. Flowchart</p> <p>18. Table</p> <p>19. Figure</p> <p>20. Equation</p> <p>21. Diagram</p> <p>22. Flowchart</p> <p>23. Table</p> <p>24. Figure</p> <p>25. Equation</p> <p>26. Diagram</p> <p>27. Flowchart</p> <p>28. Table</p> <p>29. Figure</p> <p>30. Equation</p> <p>31. Diagram</p> <p>32. Flowchart</p> <p>33. Table</p> <p>34. Figure</p> <p>35. Equation</p> <p>36. Diagram</p> <p>37. Flowchart</p> <p>38. Table</p> <p>39. Figure</p> <p>40. Equation</p> <p>41. Diagram</p> <p>42. Flowchart</p> <p>43. Table</p> <p>44. Figure</p> <p>45. Equation</p> <p>46. Diagram</p> <p>47. Flowchart</p> <p>48. Table</p> <p>49. Figure</p> <p>50. Equation</p> <p>51. Diagram</p> <p>52. Flowchart</p> <p>53. Table</p> <p>54. Figure</p> <p>55. Equation</p> <p>56. Diagram</p> <p>57. Flowchart</p> <p>58. Table</p> <p>59. Figure</p> <p>60. Equation</p> <p>61. Diagram</p> <p>62. Flowchart</p> <p>63. Table</p> <p>64. Figure</p> <p>65. Equation</p> <p>66. Diagram</p> <p>67. Flowchart</p> <p>68. Table</p> <p>69. Figure</p> <p>70. Equation</p> <p>71. Diagram</p> <p>72. Flowchart</p> <p>73. Table</p> <p>74. Figure</p> <p>75. Equation</p> <p>76. Diagram</p> <p>77. Flowchart</p> <p>78. Table</p> <p>79. Figure</p> <p>80. Equation</p> <p>81. Diagram</p> <p>82. Flowchart</p> <p>83. Table</p> <p>84. Figure</p> <p>85. Equation</p> <p>86. Diagram</p> <p>87. Flowchart</p> <p>88. Table</p> <p>89. Figure</p> <p>90. Equation</p> <p>91. Diagram</p> <p>92. Flowchart</p> <p>93. Table</p> <p>94. Figure</p> <p>95. Equation</p> <p>96. Diagram</p> <p>97. Flowchart</p> <p>98. Table</p> <p>99. Figure</p> <p>100. Equation</p> <p>101. Diagram</p> <p>102. Flowchart</p> <p>103. Table</p> <p>104. Figure</p> <p>105. Equation</p> <p>106. Diagram</p> <p>107. Flowchart</p> <p>108. Table</p> <p>109. Figure</p> <p>110. Equation</p> <p>111. Diagram</p> <p>112. Flowchart</p> <p>113. Table</p> <p>114. Figure</p> <p>115. Equation</p> <p>116. Diagram</p> <p>117. Flowchart</p> <p>118. Table</p> <p>119. Figure</p> <p>120. Equation</p> <p>121. Diagram</p> <p>122. Flowchart</p> <p>123. Table</p> <p>124. Figure</p> <p>125. Equation</p> <p>126. Diagram</p> <p>127. Flowchart</p> <p>128. Table</p> <p>129. Figure</p> <p>130. Equation</p> <p>131. Diagram</p> <p>132. Flowchart</p> <p>133. Table</p> <p>134. Figure</p> <p>135. Equation</p> <p>136. Diagram</p> <p>137. Flowchart</p> <p>138. Table</p> <p>139. Figure</p> <p>140. Equation</p> <p>141. Diagram</p> <p>142. Flowchart</p> <p>143. Table</p> <p>144. Figure</p> <p>145. Equation</p> <p>146. Diagram</p> <p>147. Flowchart</p> <p>148. Table</p> <p>149. Figure</p> <p>150. Equation</p> <p>151. Diagram</p> <p>152. Flowchart</p> <p>153. Table</p> <p>154. Figure</p> <p>155. Equation</p> <p>156. Diagram</p> <p>157. Flowchart</p> <p>158. Table</p> <p>159. Figure</p> <p>160. Equation</p> <p>161. Diagram</p> <p>162. Flowchart</p> <p>163. Table</p> <p>164. Figure</p> <p>165. Equation</p> <p>166. Diagram</p> <p>167. Flowchart</p> <p>168. Table</p> <p>169. Figure</p> <p>170. Equation</p> <p>171. Diagram</p> <p>172. Flowchart</p> <p>173. Table</p> <p>174. Figure</p> <p>175. Equation</p> <p>176. Diagram</p> <p>177. Flowchart</p> <p>178. Table</p> <p>179. Figure</p> <p>180. Equation</p> <p>181. Diagram</p> <p>182. Flowchart</p> <p>183. Table</p> <p>184. Figure</p> <p>185. Equation</p> <p>186. Diagram</p> <p>187. Flowchart</p> <p>188. Table</p> <p>189. Figure</p> <p>190. Equation</p> <p>191. Diagram</p> <p>192. Flowchart</p> <p>193. Table</p> <p>194. Figure</p> <p>195. Equation</p> <p>196. Diagram</p> <p>197. Flowchart</p> <p>198. Table</p> <p>199. Figure</p> <p>200. Equation</p> <p>201. Diagram</p> <p>202. Flowchart</p> <p>203. Table</p> <p>204. Figure</p> <p>205. Equation</p> <p>206. Diagram</p> <p>207. Flowchart</p> <p>208. Table</p> <p>209. Figure</p> <p>210. Equation</p> <p>211. Diagram</p> <p>212. Flowchart</p> <p>213. Table</p> <p>214. Figure</p> <p>215. Equation</p> <p>216. Diagram</p> <p>217. Flowchart</p> <p>218. Table</p> <p>219. Figure</p> <p>220. Equation</p> <p>221. Diagram</p> <p>222. Flowchart</p> <p>223. Table</p> <p>224. Figure</p> <p>225. Equation</p> <p>226. Diagram</p> <p>227. Flowchart</p> <p>228. Table</p> <p>229. Figure</p> <p>230. Equation</p> <p>231. Diagram</p> <p>232. Flowchart</p> <p>233. Table</p> <p>234. Figure</p> <p>235. Equation</p> <p>236. Diagram</p> <p>237. Flowchart</p> <p>238. Table</p> <p>239. Figure</p> <p>240. Equation</p> <p>241. Diagram</p> <p>242. Flowchart</p> <p>243. Table</p> <p>244. Figure</p> <p>245. Equation</p> <p>246. Diagram</p> <p>247. Flowchart</p> <p>248. Table</p> <p>249. Figure</p> <p>250. Equation</p> <p>251. Diagram</p> <p>252. Flowchart</p> <p>253. Table</p> <p></p>

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SCHEMATIC DESIGN (PRELIMINARY ISSUE)

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SECTION 1

NOTE



SCHEMATIC DESIGN (PRELIMINARY ISSUE)

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The following questions are for you to think about and answer as you read the text.

1. What is the main purpose of the text? (To inform, to persuade, to entertain, to explain)
2. What is the author's attitude towards the topic? (Positive, negative, neutral, objective)
3. What is the author's main argument? (What is the author's main point or conclusion?)
4. What evidence does the author provide to support their argument? (Facts, statistics, examples, quotes)
5. What are the author's conclusions? (What does the author think about the topic?)
6. What are the author's recommendations? (What does the author suggest we should do?)
7. What are the author's limitations? (What are the weaknesses of the author's argument?)
8. What are the author's strengths? (What are the strengths of the author's argument?)
9. What are the author's assumptions? (What does the author assume about the reader?)
10. What are the author's biases? (What does the author assume about the topic?)

BANK OF INDIA NEW GUINEA

1000000

pac
PACIFIC AREA
COUNCIL ON
ARTS AND
CULTURE

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TALADEA DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS OFFICE BUILDING

2D ARTIST IMPRESSION 27

[illegible]

II. TALASEA PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

TALASEA DDA PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Melkio Babo - DDA Chief Executive Officer
2. Mr. Jamison Pidik - District Finance Manager
3. Mr. John Rova - Justice, Law and Order Representative.
4. Mr. Robin Esiko - Community Representative
5. Mrs. Maria LOI - Women's Representative.

Note:
A District Procurement Officer is yet to be appointed upon the recommendation of the Member.



Chairman of the Talasea DPC and CEO being handed the Common Seal as a sign of power transfer by Simon Bole, CEO of NPC.



III. SOME PHOTOS OF THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP FOR THE TALASEA DISTRICT INTEGRATED PLAN AT HOTEL GENEIS, KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE

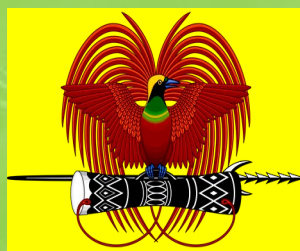




NOTES







Independent State of Papua New Guinea
Talasea District,
West New Britain Province