



# IJIVITARI DISTRICT



## 2018 - 2022

### FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*Securing our future through Inclusive Economic Growth*

A Five (5) Year Development Plan for Ijivitari District  
in Alignment to Oro Provincial Plan and  
Medium Term Development Plan III



IJIVITARI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIATE  
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## ACRONYMS

|             |   |               |  |
|-------------|---|---------------|--|
| <b>ADA</b>  | <i>Assistant District Administrator</i>                   | <b>DPLGA</b>  | <i>Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs</i> |
| <b>ADB</b>  | <i>Asia Development Bank</i>                              | <b>DPMT</b>   | <i>District Project Management Team</i>                      |
| <b>CACC</b> | <i>Central Agency Coordination Committee</i>              | <b>DSIP</b>   | <i>District Services Improvement Program</i>                 |
| <b>CB</b>   | <i>Cocoa Board</i>  | <b>DVCO</b>   | <i>District Village Court Office</i>                         |
| <b>CHW</b>  | <i>Community Health Worker</i>                            | <b>FODE</b>   | <i>Flexible Open Distant Education</i>                       |
| <b>CIC</b>  | <i>Coffee Industry Corporation</i>                        | <b>HEO</b>    | <i>Health Extension Officer</i>                              |
| <b>CIP</b>  | <i>Capital Investment Program</i>                         | <b>HRM</b>    | <i>Human Resource Management</i>                             |
| <b>DA</b>   | <i>District Administrator</i>                             | <b>KRA</b>    | <i>Key Result Area</i>                                       |
| <b>DA</b>   | <i>Donor Agency</i>                                       | <b>LLG</b>    | <i>Local Level Government</i>                                |
| <b>DAL</b>  | <i>Division of Agriculture &amp; Livestock</i>            | <b>LLGSIP</b> | <i>Local Level Government Services Improvement Program</i>   |
| <b>DDA</b>  | <i>District Development Authority</i>                     | <b>MOA</b>    | <i>Memorandum of Agreement</i>                               |
| <b>DIRD</b> | <i>Department of Implementation and Rural Development</i> | <b>MOU</b>    | <i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>                           |
| <b>DMT</b>  | <i>District Management Team</i>                           | <b>MP</b>     | <i>Member of Parliament</i>                                  |
| <b>DNPM</b> | <i>Department of National Planning and Monitoring</i>     | <b>NAMA</b>   | <i>National Agriculture Management Agency</i>                |
| <b>DODL</b> | <i>Department of Open and Distant Learning</i>            | <b>NEFC</b>   | <i>National Economic &amp; Fiscal Commission</i>             |
| <b>DOW</b>  | <i>Department of Works</i>                                | <b>NFA</b>    | <i>National Fishing Authority</i>                            |
| <b>DPM</b>  | <i>Department of Personnel Management</i>                 | <b>NGO</b>    | <i>Non-Government Organisation</i>                           |
|             |   | <b>OBE</b>    | <i>Outcome Based Education</i>                               |



**OPG** *Oro Provincial Government*

**PA** *Provincial Administrator*

**PCMC** *Provincial Coordination and Monitoring Committee*

**PEC** *Provincial Executive Council*

**PLLG** *Provincial and Local Level Government*

**PLSSMA** *Provincial & Local Level Service Monitoring Authority*

**PMT** *Provincial Management Team*

**PPP** *Public Private Partnership*

**PSIP** *Provincial Services Improvement Program*

**PVCO** *Provincial Village Court Officer*

**SBE** *Standard Based Education*

**SDMT** *Sub District Management Team*

**SME** *Small Medium Enterprise*

**TPA** *Tourism Promotion Authority*

**TVET** *Technical Vocational Education Training*

**UNRE** *University of Natural Resources & Environment*

**WaSH** *Water and Sanitation Hygiene*

**WDC** *Ward Development Committee*



## APPROVAL BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING



**Independent State of Papua New Guinea**  
**Department of National Planning and Monitoring**

I, Mr. Koney Samuel by virtues of the powers vested on me as the Acting Secretary for the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, and in compliance with the Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016, hereby approve the Ijivitari District 5 Year Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 for implementation.



**Mr. Koney Samuel**  
Acting Secretary  
Department of National Planning and Monitoring

December 2018



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is indeed, not an easy task in collecting and putting together data or information to formulating a document of such significance. It requires professionals of common belief and added expertise to collate and collectively write up action plans that would otherwise help both our Politicians and Civil Servants drive forward our dreams and aspirations in determining our pathway into the future. As the Chairman of the Ijivitari Five (5) Year Development Planning Committee (IFYDPC), I am indebted to acknowledge and convey our special thanks to the following groups and individuals who have unselfishly contributed to accomplishing the task.

They are:

- Hon. Richard Masere, MP , Member for Ijivitari District
- Members of the Oro Provincial Government (OPG)
- Staff Personnel from the Department of National Planning & Monitoring
- Staff Personnel from Department Improvement & Rural Development
- Mr Naaman Beso , District Administrator & CEO – Ijivitari District
- Mr Trevor Magei, Acting Provincial Administrator & Staff
- The Administrative staff of Ijivitari District.
- Provincial Finance Manager & Staff
- a/District Finance Manageress & Staff – Ijivitari District Finance
- All Presidents of Ijivitari Five ( 5) LLG's (Tufi, Safia, Afore, Oro Bay & Urban )
- Members of the Ijivitari District Development Authority (IDDA)
- Higaturu Oil Palm Ltd
- DoW
- Telikom PNG
- Water PNG
- UNRE
- PNG Fire Services
- Suh Guest House
- Tapa & Tattoo Guest House
- Popondetta Stationary
- Price Rite Ltd
- Council of Woman – Ijivitari
- Ijivitari District Council of Churches

I am also grateful to thank all the individual members of the Ijivitari Five Year Development Plan, planning team.

- |                    |                   |                        |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alan Jogioba    | 5. John Mongol    | 9. Elijah Sarigari     | 12. James Yangano |
| 2. Duncan Korapeba | 6. Charles Rogogo | 10. Martha Sangetari   | 13. Elison Ebu    |
| 3. Rodney Aiwa     | 7. John Kopoe     | 11. Stanislaus Ivahupa | 14. SamPalawa     |
| 4. Bernard Gene    | 8. Alex Uranian   |                        |                   |

Noddy Wally

**CHAIRMAN**

Ijivitari Five (5) Year Development Planning Committee (IFYDPC)

## FOREWORD

In accordance with the **MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 3 (MTDP III)** which is the prerequisites of the National Government, under the leadership of the Prime Minister Honourable Peter O’Neill and Deputy Prime Minister Honourable Charles Abel – it spells to “*Secure our future through inclusive and sustained Economic Growth*”, the 8 key result areas under the Five Growth Goals (GG’s) as indicated below of the MTDP III, is required by policy of the National Government through the Department of National Planning and Monitoring for all District’s and Provincial Governments to capture development aspirations as part of their development plans for necessary funding. And to be self-reliant in generating much needed revenue for growth and sustainability at the District levels.



The Growth Goals sets a bench mark for the 89 Districts throughout the country to work towards achieving their objectives and development aspirations – in turn promotes and creates sustainable socio economic growth for the districts. Ijivitari District is adamant and encouraged to meet new challenges and therefore stands to uphold the growth goals to see improvement in the district, for the betterment of its growing population – that have being denied the basic rights to missed opportunities.

Contrast to these – I am honoured to present a very comprehensive plan which will set the road map for IJIVITARI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (IDDA) to move forward, in its endeavour to deliver services to the populace in the electorate. The plan presents to the National Government through the Department of National Planning, Department of Finance, Department of Treasury, Department of Implementation and Rural Development and all other relevant Government agencies, stake holders, NGO’s and Donor Agencies – the first ever drafted FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FYDP) for the Ijivitari District. For the very first time in many years, this plan becomes the chartered guide now, providing direction for the Ijivitari District to practice to the best of our ability, in achieving many of its development goals in the District.

It is indeed a milestone, and history in making for the District to finally have a development plan through collaborated support and commitment from a dedicated work group, that have spent indefatigable efforts to compile the FYDP cordially into respective sectors. The group had achieved a tremendous assignment under very limited financial budget and their efforts must be applauded. Their commitment to achieving this plan gives me satisfactions that we are equally concerned for our people’s wellbeing and development needs in the District and we are fervent to deliver to our people the best service and development.

Ijivitari District will soon have a new District Office (state of the art) built in the heart of Popondetta town funded under the LEDL by PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) and Popondetta town rehabilitation to have the funding approval from the National Planning and Monitoring Department. And a plan is also in place also to build a mega mall and hotel in Popondetta town



– which will be a business arm for the Ijivitari DDA. This is in partnership with an Investor whom we anticipate to go into a Joint Venture (JV) to have this business proposition come to fruition.

This projects aim to improve and portray a positive image of Oro Province and lure visitors, investors, businesses and tourist to look at it as a haven of opportunity.

The approach and vision is for paradigm change must be leveraged by all involved to achieve our objectives. It is cumbersome to expect miracles to happen overnight unless concerted efforts from all sectors are put to walk the plan. I am ambitious and look forward with anticipation to see Ijivitari change and make a huge impact in socio-economic sector.

Better living environment, promote healthy living and health facilities, improve learning environment for schools increase the standard of academic excellence, upgrade and build better infrastructure and encourage SME entrepreneurships for our people so they can be partners in nation building.

At this juncture I would like to thank the O’Neil/Abel Government for their leadership in maintaining strong prudent management of our economy – slowly gaining recovery. With better yield ahead we are destined to make our dreams in this plan come to fruition for the good of our District, Province and Country.

Further thanks to the Department of National Planning for your guidance and directions in helping us facilitate this plan.

Thank you all.

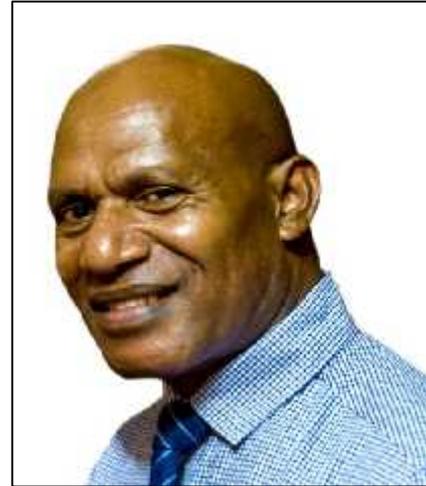


.....  
**HON. RICHARD GRAHAM MASERE MP**  
Member for Ijivitari Open Electorate



## CEO's STATEMENT

The Theme " SECURING FUTURE THROUGH INCUSIVE AND SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH" is the benchmark whereby the Ijivitari Development Plan is designed to align with the MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN III. The Officers of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring guided the participants to design the plan in line with the national Government's 8 key result areas (KRA) under 5 Goals of the MDTP 3. The 2018 – 2022 Ijivitari Development Plan have been made to align with plans to pursue Growth and Quality Service Delivery.



The plan is categorise in four main areas: The Economic sector, Social sector, Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership as the main recipient of the plan. The National and Provincial Governments and Funding Agencies are capture in the plan to indicate the source of funding for all projects.

The plan established directions to ensure that major focus areas are captured; Increase Agriculture Production, Increase in Internal Revenue generation, Creating Wealth in our SMEs and promoting increase activities, Managing population and creating employment and Striving to Improve Quality Service Delivery.

The impact projects are established with minimum core basic service requirement for all levels of government based on the population distribution and the geography that aligns with planning process with government manpower policy. The plan identifies where and what the infrastructure needs are and who is responsible for establishing and funding infrastructure development.

The outcome and output in the plan are indicators from all sectors priorities listing that are expected to attract the investors. It also gives clear and precise management policy guidelines and structures as the way forward for implementation.

The Ijivitari District Development Plan provides global initiatives that aligns with MTDP 3 – Growth and Alignment and the Implementation approach.

The Member for Ijivitari, the Planning Team and the office of the District Development Authority together with the support of the Ijivitari District Administration have participated well, hence this Five year development.

Thank you all.

.....  
**Mr. Naaman Beso**  
Chief Executive Officer, Ijivitari District



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Sustainable industries are our key fundamental priority objectives for a balanced economic growth for the District. It is therefore our belief that we must focus our efforts on Industrial Agriculture, Sustainable Commercial Fishing, and Eco-Tourism to grow and strengthen a sustainable economy rather than underscore on the extractive industry which in all cases have a limited lifespan and is a threat to our environment. A large percentage on our population is rural based therefore many of our underlining issues can be resolve by engaging with the rural communities. In this regard Ijivitari District is focused on building its capacity that will accommodate the paradigm change needed to create wealth and improve the economy of the District, Province and the Country.

**Agriculture:** Ijivitari District has the vast potential in tourism and agriculture. The soil is volcanic fertile and naturally viable for organic produce in vegetable and cash crops such as cocoa, coffee and rice. Year marked projects compose of coffee and vanilla in Afore District with a coffee mill planned to be built up at Afore, small holder cocoa projects to be rolled out throughout the District and multimillion kina rice project expected to occupy land mass of about 20,000 hectares. Research work and feasibility study are completed to ensure cocoa, coffee and rice projects are implemented in a timely manner.

When this is all completed in this term of parliament we anticipate the District's economy to grow and flourish and revenue to pick up once the projects start to generate income. Meanwhile, Innovative Agriculture Industry (IAI) an Israel owned vegetable farming industry will establish a hydroponic and dairy farm at the Guguma grassland. Potentially viable investment of K20million and creating employment for over 1,500 people and spin off businesses for the local community is expected once the set-up is completed before the end of 2019.

**Tourism:** Fjords cannot be seen anywhere around the world except in Norway, Europe and Tufi in Papua New Guinea. These fjords provide the best diving spots in tranquil waters and pristine coral reefs, white sandy beaches, ideally categorised as one of the best tourist destinations in the country. World War II relics and battle grounds at Buna, Sananada, Killerton, Gona, Kopure and many others have their unforgettable stories of the devastating battles ever fought in the Pacific.

Our hope is to encourage locals to tap into ecotourism and make these places as hot spots for tourists. These activities are potentially viable and bound to generate long term benefits for the District.

**Fisheries:** National Fisheries Authority (NFA) funded fishing projects at the cost of over K2million will roll out to communities along the coast line from north to the east of Oro. This project expects to empower locals to tap into fishing industry for income and sustenance. Meanwhile over K20, 000.00 worth of fishing gear had been purchased and donated to community fishing groups along the coastline of the electorate.

**Infrastructure:** Upgrading and building of new and existing infrastructure is currently under way. These are value added projects to have accessibility to existing facilities thus open



corridors to agriculture and tourism hot spots and encourage SME entrepreneurs to venture into spin off activities.

**Feeder Roads:** Work on upgrading feeder roads is underway (Awowota/Sewa and Hamburata/Bagou roads) – one completed (Buna/Sananada). Other roads waiting funding to be upgraded are Banderi/Bareji and Afore, Gona/Kikiri, Huvivi/Hingoturu, Kausada, Hanau/Garuro and Kopure roads. Rural electrification and street lighting in progress and schools and health institutions receive funding and donated material supplies. Embogo High School will be relocated and built at the cost of K15million through the tax credit scheme by New Britain Palm Oil (NBPOL). Scope of work is expected to begin soon.

**Major Infrastructure:** Mega infrastructure in highway (Missing Link) connecting Oro and Central – construction to begin soon and the plan to open Wowo Nickel Mine in Musa valley is in discussion process between landowners, Government and Investor. Jetty for Tufi to be funded by National Fisheries Authority (NFA) and the airport to be upgraded sealed and perimeter fence erected around – all cost to be met under the CADIP Project Number 2. Other airstrips year marked for upgrading to allow third level airlines to operate and provide accessible transport mode include Wanigela, Safia, Afore and Itokama.



# VISION

To create and promote a sustainable economy through healthy, wealthy, intelligent, prosperous and safe community.

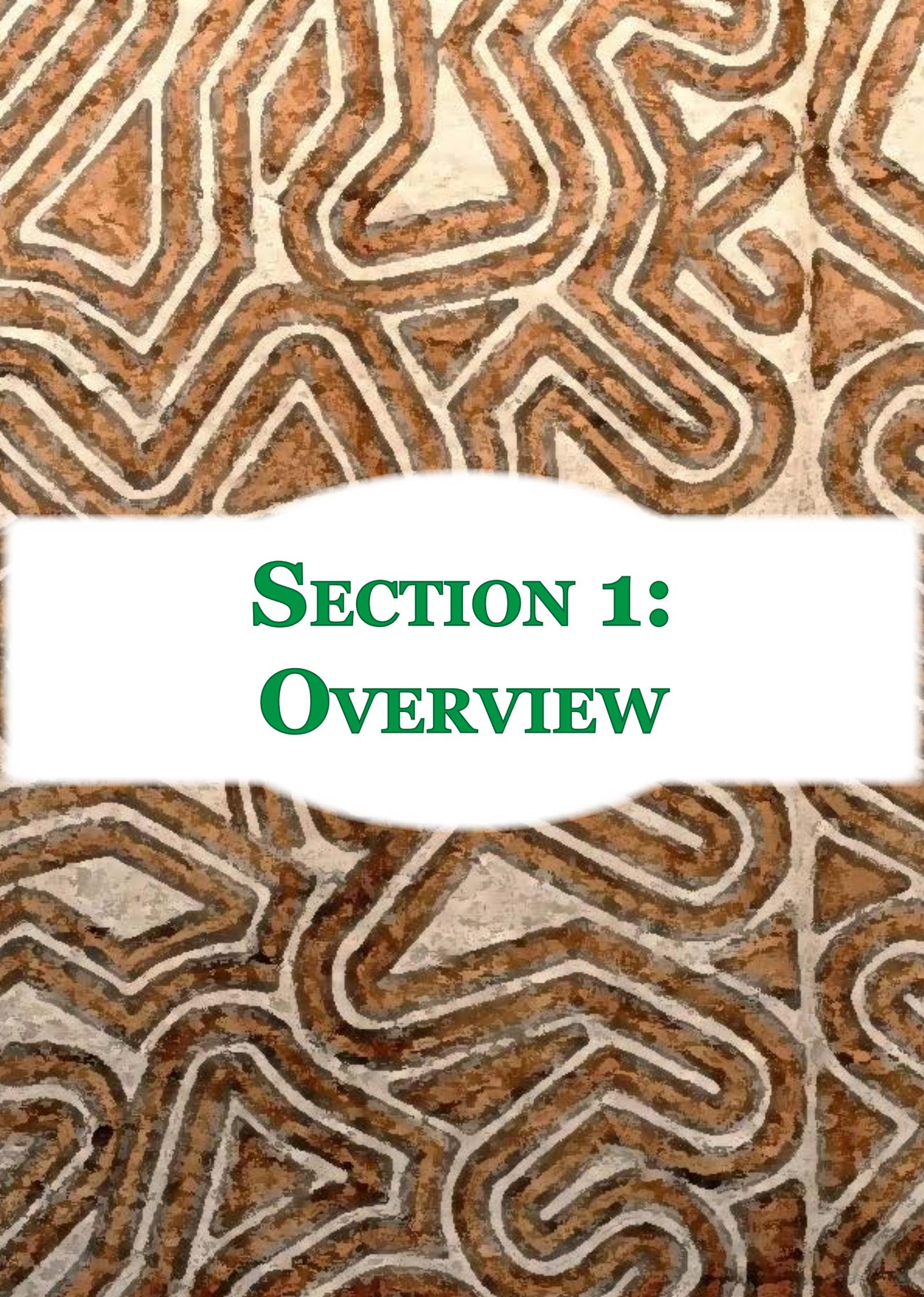
# MISSION

We are committed to creating opportunities for all our people's advancement through creating sustainable socio - economic growth, quality service delivery to ensuring fair and equitable distribution of our wealth and benefits in a healthy, safe and secure environment through alignment and implementation to realise our economic and social sector plan.

# GOAL

To encourage and strengthen all our socio - economic and physical infrastructural activities to achieving the core indicators in MTDP III, which are: - increasing agriculture production, increasing internal revenue generation, creating wealth in our SME's and promoting income activities, managing population and creating employment and striving to improve quality service delivery.



The background of the slide features a complex, repeating geometric pattern. It consists of thick, dark brown lines that form a series of interconnected, irregular shapes, including triangles, squares, and rounded rectangles. These shapes are set against a light beige or off-white background. The overall effect is a dense, textured, and somewhat organic-looking geometric design.

# **SECTION 1:**

# **OVERVIEW**

## **SECTION 1: OVERVIEW**

In recognizing the important role in the government system, the policies and planning are the fundamental mechanism to implementation both National and Provincial Government Mission and Vision statement under the National Government and the Organic Law on Provincial Government and Local Level Government system. The National Government had established Medium Term Development Strategies Vision 2050 and Mission Statement whereby the Medium term Development plans (MTDP) are designed to provide services to the people.

The five (5) year Ljivitari District plan aligns its aims and objectives to the National Government's Vision 2050 through the Socio and Economic Sectors areas as its implementation working parameters. The plan aims to utilize limited resources to produce tangible results filtered to the rural areas consistent with the district's priorities. The plan is aspiring and it illustrates noticeably how the appropriate services approaches can lead to achieving the ultimate goal of advancing through all sectors in the plan.

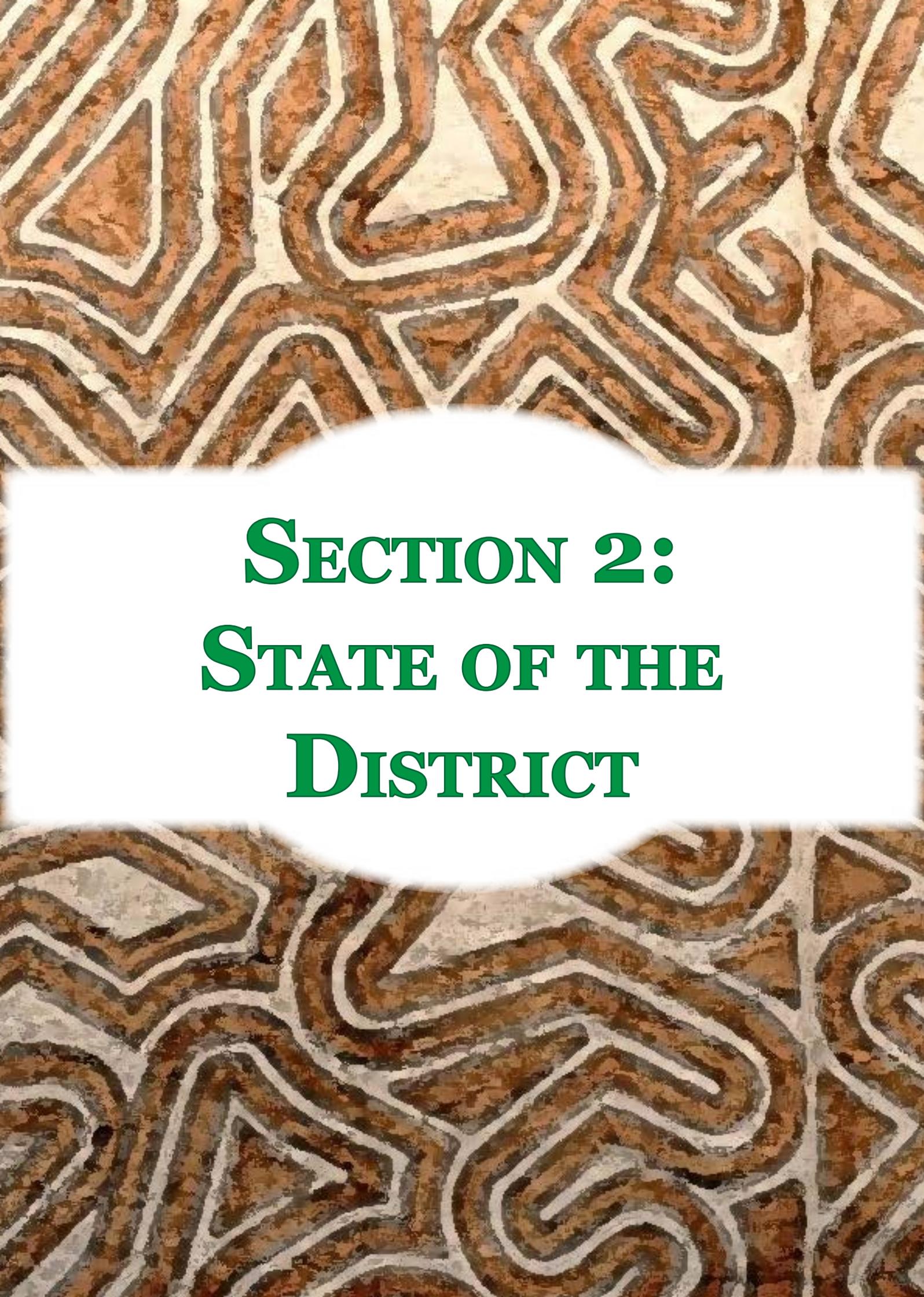
The Ljivitari plan is the road map articulates our effort in elevating the status of the district for the next 5 years. It offers guidelines to the district institutions and stakeholders for effective and efficient mobilisation in terms of delivering quality service to the people. Additionally, the plan emphasizes the need for tangible results. Well trained personnel are deployed to the districts and sub districts for management. It is the blue print to deliver desired changes in the Ljivitari District.

It is the belief of the Leaders in the Ljivitari District the five year development plan meets the requirement of the National Goals and Principles and MTDP to help to produce high skilled, qualified, disciplined and committed working citizens.

The policies, guidelines and practices that governed the management in the public service at the district level had deteriorated and out of date; that this plan is designed to resurrect guidelines at all levels in the government and private sectors. By the system designed, Both Government and Church/Private Partnership is captured in the plan to participate in all sectors of the plan.

The beneficial of the plan will enable and empower all stake holders with clear/precise and change in the attitude with positive mindset to monitor and evaluation (M&E).





**SECTION 2:  
STATE OF THE  
DISTRICT**

## SECTION 2: STATE OF THE DISTRICT

### 2.1. PROFILE

The people of Ijivitari live in small, scattered villages and are subsistence farmers. The subsistence farmers have a population 99,558 that live in a rural areas as bananas, yam, sweet potatoes and tapioca now grown as staple food. Much of the population in Ijivitari are heavily depended on sago, tapioca, banana and taro. The Ijivitari District is a maritime district, so the domestic fishing and consumption of fish is the main source of protein in the households.

The District is known for its tapa cloth that is made of bark of a special tree with designs that have special meaning to it unique culture and traditions to Oro people. The people of Ijivitari district are proud to showcase their culture at traditional singing and dancing at special occasions and to entertain tourists.



Figure 1 Tufi girls gearing up for a traditional Singing

Ijivitari district experienced the Japanese troop invaded the Northern Province between Oro bay through to Buna and Gona on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 1942. The Plan was to cross the Kokoda track to invade the Allied Forces based in Port Moresby. The intense fighting continued against Australians and Americans troops for many months. The native Oro Kaivians fled from the fighting zone, but many Papua New Guineans including people from Ijivitari district who served as soldiers or carriers and suffered injuries or died of wounds, diseases and fatigue.

The Northern Province also experienced another disaster that devastated the province and some parts of Ijivitari district on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1951; a violent eruption of Mt Lamington that killed more than 3,000 people. The Colonial Administration than requested the Australian Army, the Engineering for assistance. Without delays the township at Popondetta was established and currently in use. Some parts of Ijivitari was affected.

The 1972 Tufi cyclone had completely destroyed the Tufi station and over 30 years and Tufi district headquarters is growing at very slow pace. Much of the infrastructure seen today is the result of Tufi Divers Resort which encouraged tourism industry in the district. Currently Tufi is seen as Tourist Hub.

Another disaster also devastated the province was cyclone Guba in 2007. The flood swept through the entire province with major damages done to Pongani village and some part of Eroro in the Oro Bay area and Bakumbari in the North coast area. The key infrastructure such as roads, bridges were washed away that affected the economic and lively hood of the people in the district. Many school building, aid post, churches, gardens and villages were destroyed and over 200 lives been lost.



Oro people in particular, the Ijivitari people are known for their hospitality and friendliness and are proud of their own culture. This is exhibited in the detailed costumes, dancing and singing that occurs at special events and national celebrations.

## 2.2. LANGUAGE

There are 17 language groups identified in the Ijivitari district. They are:

| NO | LANGUAGE            | NO | LANGUAGE           |
|----|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1  | Tainya Dawari       | 10 | Korafe             |
| 2  | Meniafe – Awanro’ot | 11 | Maisin             |
| 3  | Bareji/Baruga       | 12 | Kosiragah (Maisin) |
| 4  | Ubiri               | 13 | Ese (Managalas)    |
| 5  | Yareba              | 14 | Ane’ahaja          |
| 6  | Yegha               | 15 | Baruga             |
| 7  | Karoto/Karajembo    | 16 | Mokoruwa           |
| 8  | Gaina               | 17 | Arifama            |
| 9  | Iewage/Notu         |    |                    |

Table 1: Different Languages identified in Ijivitari District

Commonly used language is Pidgin, English and to a lesser extent Motu

## 2.3. GOVERNMENT

The Ijivitari District is one of the electorate in the Northern Province whose Chairman of the District Development Authority (DDA) is the elected member for Ijivitari electorate in the National parliament. The Members of DDA is made out of five (5) Local Level Government Presidents, one (1) women representative and one (1) church and youth representative. This core group of members of the DDA are supported by four (4) sector managers in the district namely education, health, law and order and economic whose role is to provide technical advice.

| DISTRICT  | LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT                  |
|-----------|---|
| IJIVITARI | Afore Rural Local Level Government      |
|           | Tufi Rural Local Level Government       |
|           | Oro Bay Rural Local Level Government    |
|           | Safia Rural Local Level Government      |
|           | Popondetta Urban Local Level Government |

Table 2 Local level Governments in Ijivitari



## 2.4. GEOGRAPHY

Ijivitari district is one of the two districts in Northern Province which shares a boarder with Rabaraba district in Milne Bay Province in the eastern part of PNG and Safia in the inland part of Ijivitari that shares boarder in the Owen Stanley Range with Moregaina in the Abau district in the Central Province. The high and rugged Owen Stanley Range forms the southern boundary with central Province.



Figure 2 Fjords at Berebona, Tufi

The southeast part of Ijivitari district covers the coastal floodplain of the Yupuru, Musa, Waikoka and Rakua Rivers and the Nelson Range, including Mt Victoria which is thought to have last erupted violently in the 1800's. Inland are the mountains of the Sibium, Didana and Goropu ranges and the inland valleys of the Moni River and its tributaries around Safia. Altitude varies from sea level to over 4000 m on Mt Victoria in the Stanley Range. Average annual rainfall varies from 1900 mm near Safia, to 3,800 mm near Kokoda. There is a long dry season in the southeast of the province. Afore and Safia areas is located in the Southwest in the Ijivitari district

It is designed that both Oro Bay main wharf and Girua airport are located in the Ijivitari district and it is 15 km from airport to Popondetta Township, the capital town in Northern Province and approximately 43 km from the port of Oro Bay. The township of Popondetta is located in the Ijivitari district and it's not linked to other provinces by road and depends heavily on sea and air transport for freight and travel. The road infrastructure is limited to Kokoda, Popondetta, Oro Bay corridor with an extension south of Afore. There are few roads elsewhere in the province yet boat and canoe travel are common in coastal areas. No air charter services either fixed wing or rotary wing are based in the province.



## 2.5. MAPS

The location of the Ijvitari District in respect to neighbouring provinces and general features of the district are shown in this map.



Figure 3: Ijvitari District political boundaries

## 2.6. DEMOGRAPHY

The population of the Northern Province was 183, 000, 00 from 2012 national census. Female represented 48% of the total population and male 52% Census data is summarized below. Included in the total population figure is a total of 113 non-citizens. The Annual Growth Rate has been calculated using 5 – year (2007 – 20012) census figures and is 3.8%, 85% of the population lives in rural areas. Population density overall is 3.05 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Highest population densities is 36 persons/km<sup>2</sup> are on the volcanic plains and fans, inland of Popondetta, and in the upper Mambare valley around Kokoda.

The national average population density is 11.1 per square kilometre (2012 census). Population densities of 1.20 persons/km<sup>2</sup> are considered as low, 21-60 as moderate, 61 – 100 as high and 101 – 600 as very high). The rest of Oro has the following population densities: The northern coastal flood plains, the Managalas Plateau and the coastal areas of Collingwood Bay has approximately 25 person/km<sup>2</sup>; the coastal flood plains, east of Popondetta, and the Waria Valley has approximately 20 person/km<sup>2</sup>; and the floodplains of the Musa River and the inland valley around Safia have 10 person/km<sup>2</sup>.

The flood plains and swamps to the northeast and southeast, and the Owen Stanley Range, are largely unoccupied. Areas around Popondetta have significant in migration.



| No           | IJIVITARI DISTRICT LLG | WARDS     | HOUSEHOLDS    | PERSONS       | MALES         | FEMALES       |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 01           | Oro Bay Rural LLG      | 88        | 5,326         | 30,060        | 15,932        | 11,094        |
| 02           | Cape Nelson Rural LLG  |           | 3,096         | 18,281        | 9,506         | 10,475        |
| 03           | Afore Rural LLG        |           | 5,275         | 18,515        | 6,638         | 10,797        |
| 04           | Popondetta Urban LLG   |           | 4,932         | 29,436        | 15,316        | 14,185        |
| 05           | Safia LLG              |           | 1,075         | 3,432         | 4,819         | 3,613         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                        | <b>88</b> | <b>19,704</b> | <b>99,762</b> | <b>52,211</b> | <b>47,551</b> |

Table 3: Population in Census Geographical Area by Households and Sex, 2012 Census

Source: PNG National Population & Housing Census

## 2.7. HEALTH STATUS

There are several sources of health data for the province and this include indicators from Ijivitari areas. These include: national census and demographic and health survey data – collected every five years (alternatively) through house to house interviewing – thereby a population based estimate; routine health data collected through health facilities (at all levels, church and government) and entered into the national health information system; and occasionally special studies that may be undertaken.

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

Table 4: Selected Health Indicators

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

## 2.8. ECONOMY

Ijivitari district is predominantly an agricultural based district with Oil Palm as leading export commodity followed by round logs, coffee, cocoa and recently the introduction of vanilla. Fishing though small has contributed significantly to the district. Ijivitari district is very much a Maritime area with beautiful sandy beaches and fjords with rich cultures for attraction therefore Tourism industry is promoted in this five year district development plan for our people to enjoy these resource for economy and social benefits.

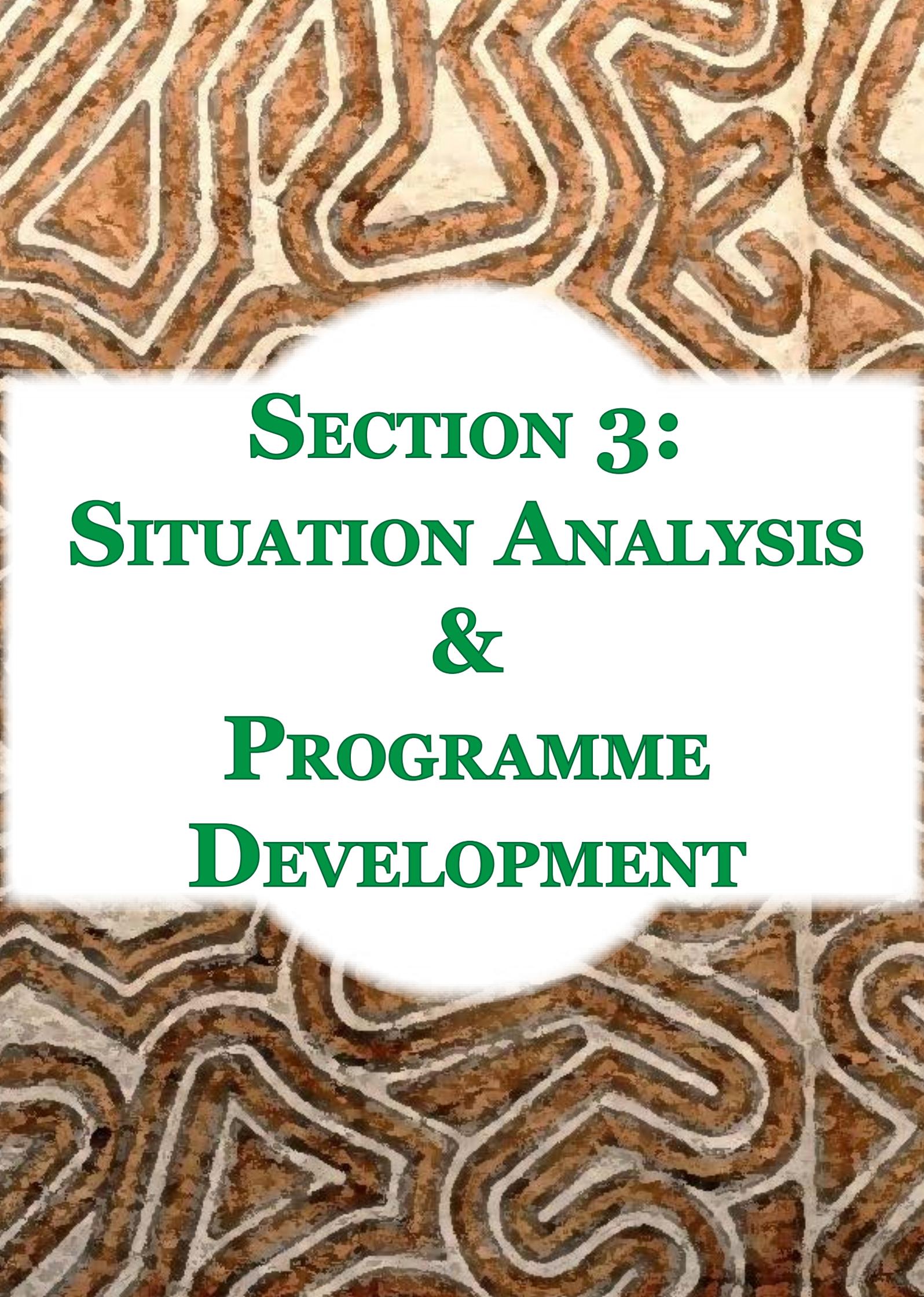


Figure 4: Vessels at Orobay loading in Palm oil and round Logs for Exportations

| Commodity    | % Population engaged in population | Revenue derived from the commodity |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Oil Palm     | 3.6% (6,800)                       | K15,000,000.00                     |
| Timber       | Nil data                           | Nil data                           |
| Fishing      | 1.6% (3,000)                       | K100,000.00                        |
| Copra        | Nil data                           | Nil data                           |
| Coffee       | 0.8% (1,560)                       | K504,700,00                        |
| Cocoa        | 1.9% (3,500)                       | K3,780,000.00                      |
| Rubber       | 0.3% (550)                         | K85,600.00                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>8.2% (15,410)</b>               | <b>K19,470,300.00</b>              |

Table 5: Ijivitari District Commodities





**SECTION 3:**  
**SITUATION ANALYSIS**  
**&**  
**PROGRAMME**  
**DEVELOPMENT**

## SECTION 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

The Northern Province is predominate agriculture province with Oil Palm, Cocoa, coffee, coconut, fishing with Tourism industry being recently encouraged to venture into. Ijivitari District have realized the economic potential with the cultural life style of the people; the Oro Provincial Government have encouraged the communities to promote culture activities in smaller scale at local level. All these activities are the way forward to major economic growth in the Ijivitari District, while health, education, churches/NGO goals and objectives are captured as important social service providers. The difficulties/constrains are focused on the availability of funding to implement many of its development plans.

The current O'Neil/Able Government emphasis on the agriculture and Tourism as a priority areas in the development in the rural settings. The member for Ijivitari Hon Richard Masere has outlined in his platform that for the people of Ijivitari must be seen to venture into economic sector projects; supported by this plan and implemented by the established structure, bureaucrats (public service). The Department of National Planning and Monitoring is mandated by the National Government to oversee all activities in the provinces to ensure that designed plans must meet the government vision 2050 and the Medium Development strategies and all development policies and guidelines.

The District Sector Goals (DSG) are aligned to the 8 Key Result Areas of the MTDP 3 to promote inclusive sustainable economic growth.

### **KRA 1 – Increase Revenue and Wealth Creation**

- Ijivitari to become a middle-income district with adequate food security, reduce poverty, sustainable environment, and improved quality of live with gender equality and equitable distribution of wealth.
- Becoming an average earner within the province and eventually in the country in terms of fishery and marine resource exports domestically and internationally for a sustainable economy, reduced poverty, adequately food sufficient, healthier dietary lifestyles, environmentally friendly, increased employment with equal gender participation and all round wealth distribution.

### **KRA 2 - Quality Infrastructure and Utilities**

- To improve, maintain and sustain infrastructure capacity in the district and to create linkages to implement government policy directions under the MTDP III five growth areas by 2022.
- Promote and create enabling infrastructure to improve connectivity, access to services for our people so that they can meaningfully contribute towards growing the economy to achieve the medium term development strategy III.



### **KRA 3 – Sustainable Social Development**

- Ijivitari District to be an educated district for its rural population and urban disadvantage to have access to quality Education services.
- Ijivitari to be health standard district for its rural population and urban disadvantage to have access to quality health care services.

### **KRA 4 - Improved Law, Justice and National Security**

- To minimize problems of lawlessness in local communities to contribute and achieve the national government's medium term development strategy (MTDS III).

### **KRA 5 - Improved Service Delivery**

- To create relationship with churches and NGOs, Working together to establish District councils, Resource center, mobilization, networking and organizational structure for Civil Registry, Women, Youths and to maintain sporting activities in the district.

### **KRA 6 - Improved Governance**

- To make working and living environment conducive for staff from respective sectors to be stationed at sub-districts/LLG headquarters in order to effectively execute their sectorial programs and activities in line with Medium Term Development III (MTDP III).

### **KRA 7- Responsible Sustainable Development**

- To see a sustainable logging projects in the district capturing the development pillars in improving lifestyle of villages and eradicating poverty.
- Ijivitari to become an improved middle-income district with wealth creation and employment opportunities through:
  - Small medium enterprises (SME) to alleviate poverty and sustain livelihood.
  - Increased tourism and set a benchmark for the country.
  - Established cooperatives that kick starts exports.

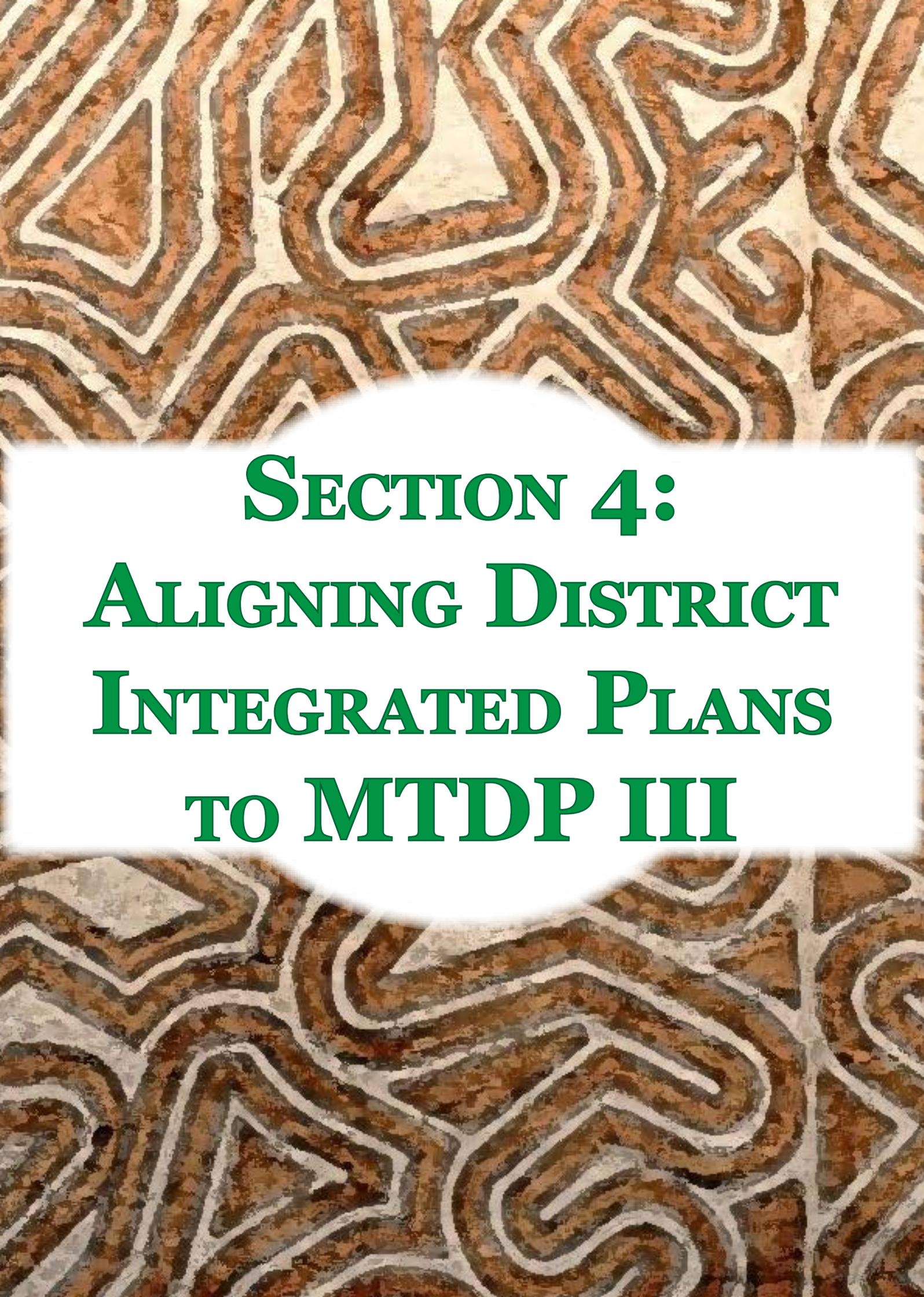
### **KRA 8 - Sustainable Population**

- To create relationship with churches and NGOs, Working together to establish District councils, Resource center, mobilization, networking and organizational structure for Civil Registry, Women, Youths and to maintain sporting activities in the district.

Although the rural communities have available resources to be tapped on they still have difficulties with knowledge and skills to cultivate to gain maximum benefits; so this is where the plan is determine to provide opportunity.

The National and Provincial Governments have the obligation to distribute government resources equally to all citizens in PNG. The people of Ijivitari must not miss out from government services. Therefore, it is anticipated that the plan is workable, achievable and sustainable. It is catered for in the plan that regular monitoring and evaluation with reports on evidence is reported on a regular basis with remedial work and solutions to resolve constrains and difficulties that are encountered in the implementation process.





**SECTION 4:  
ALIGNING DISTRICT  
INTEGRATED PLANS  
TO MTDP III**

# SECTION 4.1

# ECONOMIC SECTOR



## 4.1. ECONOMIC SECTOR

### GOAL

A vibrant and dynamic district with a smart economy based around our strategic assets enabling our people to be economically independent bridging towards better and improved lifestyle thus eradicating poverty especially in the rural areas.

### OVERVIEW

Ijivitari District is blessed with natural beauty and abundant blessings and untapped for economic wealth creation for the people since independence. The investment opportunities for the district in strategic assets include Fresh water resources, Clean and sustainable energy, Agriculture and Livestock, Fisheries and Marine Resources, Forestry and Biodiversity and Mineral and Petroleum Energy.

The obstacle faced in the past many years was formulating a district plan that never was used as a guide to drive the district towards prosperity in wealth creation which will be the main target area focused on in the 2018-2022 IFYDP to make it work thus producing results.

This Ijivitari Five Year Development Plan will be a workable plan to make enable the district to be wealthy and become economically independent which is long overdue.

The district will work focused on the Values of MTDP2, where it will work more towards a more sustainable economy enabling the environment to grow the economy while using proper management and use of strategic assets to create wealth. This then brings us into MTDP3 so as to bring money into the rural communities, all focused on wealth creation. The district in doing so will uphold the Alotau Accord which is fully in line with the National Strategic for Responsible Sustainable Development



## 4.1.1. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

### GOAL

To become a district with adequate food security, reduce poverty, sustainable environment, and improved quality of lives through distribution of wealth.

### OVERVIEW

Agriculture is the back bone and foundation of our district's rural economy and will continue to play a catalyst role in sustaining the subsistence agriculture structure for food security; pillar for employment and income generation for the bulk of the population of this district. Realizing the significant role the agriculture sector plays in sustaining the basic livelihood of the people of the Ijivitari District, the sector has being prioritized to be supported as one of the main 'engine rooms' to stimulate economic growth for the district.

The district's economy at one point in-time was dominated by cocoa with 16, coffee (Arabica and Robusta) coconut (copra) and rubber industries. These agricultural commodities as well as garden produce had the potential to depict the district to be the next food hub for the Southern Region. The rich quality of soil within the Ijivitari District due to the volcanic activities contributed towards the richness of these produces. However, with the introduction of the Oil Palm industry at a large scale, extension services to the local farmers discontinued and slowly resulted in the natural death of the cocoa, coffee, copra and rubber industries. Furthermore, diversion of land from these commodities to accommodate oil palm also contributed towards this outcome. Over time, other factors such as inaccessibility to good road conditions and the high cost of air freights have caused local farmers to lose confidence and interest in continuing to produce these commodities. And finally the worst which is Cyclone Guba that devastated the whole Northern Province in 2007 had permanently destroyed most of the tree crops and food crops along the river banks that left a scar in the farm families so it took a while for them to shape up their livelihood.

Reviving the sector will require strong commitment from landowners to free up their customary land tenure and be supported by all partners to seriously get involved in small, medium and large-scale agribusinesses that will guarantee them food security and significant improvement in their living standards. Apparently, current political will to grow the economy in the medium term will focus mainly on the agriculture & livestock and the tourism sectors.

The farmers in the district will play a key role in transforming the agriculture sector into a major economic base to drive the district's development. This Plan is therefore a roadmap that will stimulate the Ijivitari District to become the food bowl of the Southern Region, parts of PNG including other parts of the world in the medium term. This Plan will also promote innovative and smart techniques to improve and maximize production.

Having said these, the Agriculture & Livestock division has identified and listed these programs and projects to address the short term (0-6/12 months), medium term (18-24 months) and the long term (3-5 years) needs of the District as indicated in table 1 below. However, from the list the Impact Priority Projects are finally selected and planned for possible funding and implementation. Some of the projects which are not captured in the priority list can be considered in the next revised plans over the five (5) year period.

Before proceeding with the Priority Projects for the District, here are some statistics/data on current state of the division based on 2017 reports and the division's programs.

*NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority I*

## AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO BECOME A MIDDLE-INCOME DISTRICT WITH ADEQUATE FOOD SECURITY, REDUCE POVERTY, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT, IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIVE WITH GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH |  |                                      |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)   | Source                               | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 1.3   | 1.No. of Rural farm families spending money on imported rice.  | District DAL Sector Report           | 4300 (2017)     | 3860 | 3460 | 2860 | 2060 | 1060 |
| KRA 1.2   | 2.No. of Parchment Coffee (Arabica) 20FT containers sold and shipped to Lae to be processed into green bean. | DAL Sector Report                    | 32 (2017)       | 76   | 152  | 228  | 304  | 380  |
| KRA 1.2   | 3.No. of Cocoa beans shipped overseas in 20ft containers   | DAL Sector Report                    | 45              | 90   | 135  | 180  | 225  | 270  |
| KRA 1.4   | 4.No. of Rubber plantations  | DAL Sector Report                    | 2(2017)         | 1    |      |      | 1    |      |
| KRA 1.4   | 5.No. of Cattle Farms  | DAL Sector Report                    | 35 (2017)       | 39   | 43   | 47   | 51   | 55   |
| KRA 1.4   | 6.No. of hectares of Cocoa   | DAL Sector Report                    | 4500 (2017)     | 900  | 1800 | 2700 | 3600 | 4500 |
| KRA 1.4   | 7. No. of officers and farmers having chances to learn highly technical skills in Hydroponic Farming System. | LLG Ward Records & DAL Sector Report | 200 (2018)      | 40   | 80   | 120  | 160  | 200  |
| KRA 1.4   | 8. No. of locations that have access Farming Information on regular basis unlike past years.                 | DAL Sector                           | 150 (2017)      | 200  | 400  | 600  | 800  | 1000 |

|                                  |  |  |         |         |         |         |          |         |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| KRA 1.2                          | 9.Volumes of Vanilla and Other Spices produced | DAL Sector                                       | 800kg   | 1000kg  | 1200kg  | 1400kg  | 1600kg   | 2000kg  |
| KRA 1.5                          | 10.Volumes of Fruits & Vegetables produced     | DAL Sector                                       | 400tons | 500tons | 600tons | 700tons | 800 tons | 900tons |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>    |  | District Agriculture & Livestock Division/Sector |         |         |         |         |          |         |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b> |  | District Agriculture & Livestock Division/Sector |         |         |         |         |          |         |

| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY   | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.  | Increase farmer training & Processing facilities.                                   | DAL Plan                                 |
| 2.  | Empower and encourage landowners' and farmers' participation in a holistic manner   | DAL Plan                                 |
| 3.  | Empower landowners and farmers through appropriate training and extension services. | DAL Plan                                 |
| 4.  | Promote Downstream Processing   | DAL Plan                                 |
| 5.  | Promote commercial perennial crops  | DAL Plan                                 |
| 6.  | Provide conducive Supply Value Chain  | DAL Plan                                 |
| 7.  | Revive and rehabilitate plantations   | DAL Plan                                 |
| 8.  | Promote smart innovative techniques   | DAL Plan/                                |
| 9.  | Solicit and secure financing options  | DAL Plan/                                |
| 10. | Increase accessibility to information.  | DAL Plan                                 |



|     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| 11. | Facilitate and promote market access             | DAL Plan |
| 12. | Promote Value Added Crops.                       | DAL Plan |
| 13. | Introduce and encourage participation.           | DAL Plan |
| 14. | Embrace saving culture and creativity            | DAL Plan |
| 15. | Collaborative approach with Partners             | DAL Plan |
| 16. | Encourage LLG Wards participation and ownership. | DAL Plan |

| NO. | DELIVERABLES   | 2018      | 2019 | 2020  | 2021       | 2022   | LINK CODES |
|-----|--|-----------|------|-------|------------|--------|------------|
| 1.  | Volumes of rice Produced by 1033 farmers (tons)        | 20.0 tons | 80.0 | 160.0 | 320.0 tons | 640.0  | 1.1.1      |
| 2.  | District Coffee Mill constructed and operational       |           | 1    |       | 1          |        | 2.2.2      |
| 3.  | Coffee Blocks rehabilitated and into production.       | 2000      | 2300 | 2500  | 3100       | 4020   | 2.7.3      |
| 4.  | Volumes of Cocoa Produced by 11,000 growers (tons).    | 3720      | 5230 | 5570  | 5250       | 5802.8 | 6.7.4      |
| 5.  | Rubber Plantations rehabilitated and fully operational |           | 1    |       | 1          |        | 4.7.5      |
| 6.  | Production volumes from Cattle Farming (Safia) (tons)  | -         | -    | -     | 10.0       | 15.0   | 5.1.6      |

|     |   |         |         |         |         |          |         |
|-----|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 7.  | Dirudan and Boikiki rehabilitated (ha)                                  | 600     | 1200    | 1800    | 2400    | 300      | 3.12.7  |
| 8.  | Guguma Hydroponic Farm established                                      |         | 1       |         |         |          | 7.5.8   |
| 9.  | Number of Israel Scholarship Program recipients and beneficiaries (TBA) | 18      | 18      | 18      | 18      | 18       | 7.1.9   |
| 10. | Number of Resource Centres established and fully operational            | 5       | 5       | 4       | -       | -        | 8.10.10 |
| 11. | Fresh Produce Depot established and fully operational                   |         | 1       |         |         |          | 2.6.11  |
| 12. | Volumes of Vanilla and Other Spices produced by 50 trained farmers (kg) | 800     | 200     | 400     | 600     | 800      | 8.2.12  |
| 13. | Volumes of Fruits & Vegetables produced by 250 trained farmers.         | 400tons | 100tons | 200tons | 300tons | 400 tons | 7.1.13  |



| Link Code    | Investment  | 2018<br>(K Million) | 2019<br>(K Million) | 2020<br>(K Million) | 2021<br>(K Million) | 2022<br>(K Million) | Total Estimated<br>Costs<br>(K Million) | Funding<br>Options  |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1.1.1        | Train farmers and construct processing facilities | 0.5                 | 1.0                 | 1.0                 | 1.0                 | 0.5                 | 4.0                                     | DSIP/CIP/NA<br>MA   |
| 2.2.2        | Construct and Operationalize District Coffee Mill |                     | 5.0                 |                     | 5.00                |                     | 10.0                                    | DSIP/CIP            |
| 2.7.3        | Rehabilitate Coffee Blocks                        | 0.50                | .50                 | 1.00                | 1.00                | 1.5                 | 4.50                                    | DSIP/CIP            |
| 6.7.4        | Cocoa Production                                  | 0.25                | 1.00                | 1.00                | 1.00                | 2.75                | 6.0                                     | DSIP/CIP            |
| 4.7.5        | Rehabilitate Rubber Plantations                   |                     | 5.00                | 5.00                | 5.00                | 5.00                | 20.00                                   | DSIP/CIP            |
| 5.1.6        | Cattle Farming (Safia)                            | 0.200               | .200                | .200                | .200                | .200                | 1.00                                    | DSIP/CIP            |
| 3.12.7       | Dirudan and Boikiki rehabilitated                 | 0.300               | .300                | .500                | .500                | -                   | 1.60                                    | DSIP/CIP            |
| 7.5.8        | Establish Guguma hydroponic Farm                  | 0.200               | .300                | .300                | .200                | .200                | 1.20                                    | DSIP/CIP/IAL        |
| 7.1.9        | Israel Scholarship Program                        | 0.45                | 0.45                | 0.45                | 0.45                | 0.45                | 2.25                                    | DSIP/CIP/IG         |
| 8.10.10      | Establishment of Resource Centres                 | 0.20                | 0.20                | 0.20                | -                   | -                   | 0.60                                    | DSIP/CIP            |
| 2.6.11       | Establish Fresh Produce Depot                     |                     | 1.50                | 0.5                 | 0.50                | 0.50                | 3.0                                     | DSIP/CIP            |
| 8.2.12       | Establish Farmers Cooperatives and Marketing      | 0.20                | 0.40                | 0.2                 | 0.7                 | .40                 | 1.9                                     | DSIP/CIP            |
| 7.1.13       | DAL Officers Training Programmes.                 | 0.05                | 1.05                | 0.55                | 0.30                | 0.30                | 2.25                                    | DSIP/DONO<br>RS/CIP |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   | <b>5.55</b>         | <b>16.70</b>        | <b>10.50</b>        | <b>15.85</b>        | <b>11.6</b>         | <b>54.3</b>                             | <b>DSIP/CIP</b>     |

## 4.1.2. FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCE

### GOAL

To become an average District earner in fishery and marine resource exports both domestically and internationally and contribute sustainable economic growth

### OVERVIEW

Fisheries, being an avenue as a foundation which serves almost fifty percent (50%) of the bulk of the district’s rural population stretching from the south at Kewansasap in the Tufi LLG and spreading northerly all the way to Iwaie in the Oro Bay LLG, covering most of the coastlines of the district has potentiality in enhancing the agricultural sector to stimulate economic growth within the district.

With the vast sea bed and the marine resources depicting the district as the food bowl of the Southern Region with its enhancement to accompany agriculture and livestock to sustain the population and market demands, the sector is gradually building interest and growth overtime due to local markets and the dietary demands of the inland population.

However, being partially prioritized with agriculture and livestock for provisions of adequate nutritious food supply, coastal fishing covers about forty-eight percent (48%) of the eighty-seven thousand (87,000) general population of the district which leaves the inland fish farming of the common breeds of super tilapia and the carp with just twenty percent (20%) in the Afore, Safia, inner lands of the Oro Bay and the Urban LLG, respectively.

Therefore, with the introduction of inland fish farming before the Cyclone Guba flood disaster in 2007, quite a number of fish farms have been flooded and destroyed but farmers have continued on with reconstructions of their farms after realizing the importance of the sector in restoring their lives. Otherwise, fisheries is and has been inaccessible to markets due to access constraints and fishing facilities over time.

Hence, with the vast rivers, streams and creeks within the district stretching down to the coastlines, marine fishing and fish farming plays vital roles within the livelihood of the people and the economy of the district in which people are fishing and farming in a small scale manner because of a lack of fishing and marketing facilities.



Figure 5 : Percentage of Population Settlement

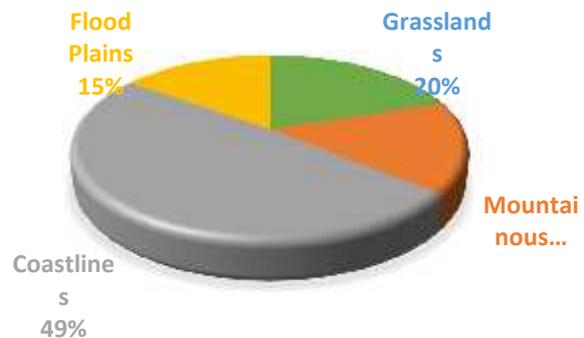


Figure 6: Percentage of farming practices



## FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCE LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO BECOME AN AVERAGE DISTRICT EARNER IN FISHERY AND MARINE RESOURCE EXPORTS BOTH DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY AND CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH |  |   |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|--|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)   | Source                                      | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 1.2   | 1. Sale of solid ice blocks to fish catchers, farmers and prawn farmers. | District Fisheries Sector Report            | 500 (2017)      | 500  | 550  | 600  | 650  | 700  |
| KRA 1.4   | 2. No. of fish farming ponds   |   | 20 (2017)       | 20   | 20   | 20   | 20   | 20   |
| KRA 1.5   | 3. No. of coast line fish farming  |   | 20 (2017)       | 20   | 20   | 20   | 20   | 20   |
| KRA 1.4   | 4. No. of hatcheries   |   | 12 (2017)       | 3    | 6    | 6    | 9    | 12   |
| KRA 1.4   | 5. No. of District Fish Market   |   | 2               |      |      | 1    |      | 1    |
| KRA 1.5   | 6. No. of fish cannery   |   | 1               |      |      |      | 1    |      |
| KRA 1.3   | 7. No. of Fresh water eel fish farming                                   |   | 250             | 50   | 100  | 150  | 200  | 250  |
| KRA 1.3   | 8. No. of Aqua phonics   |   | 50              | 20   | 20   | 20   | 100  | 50   |
| KRA 1.4   | 9. No. of Bechdermer farming   |   | 300             | 60   | 120  | 180  | 240  | 300  |
| KRA 1.1.3   | 10. No. of Cage fish farming   |   | 100             | 20   | 40   | 60   | 80   | 100  |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>   |  | District Economic Division/Fisheries Sector |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>  |  | District Economic Division/Fisheries Sector |                 |      |      |      |      |      |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE               |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Increase farmer training and access market venues  | District fisheries, NFA, MTDPII, MTDPIII,ALOTAU ACCORD |
| 2.  | Train and increase Fish farmer numbers to create wealth in rural communities                               |  |
| 3.  | Localize establishment of hatcheries in each LLG and train farmers to farm for cash generation and protein |  |
| 4.  | Establish central market venue that farmers can sell excess catch after family consumption for cash        |  |
| 5.  | Establishment of fish processing cannery stimulating revenue creation and employment including training    |  |
| 6.  | Establish fresh water eel fish training for local and international export                                 |  |
| 7.  | Establishment of Aqua phonics for domestic and international consumption                                   |  |
| 8.  | Establishing Bechdermer farms to generate income   |  |
| 9.  | Establishment of cage fishing so to reduce cost and increase production in output and quality.             |  |



| No. | DELIVERABLES  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | LINK CODE |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1   | Ice block sold thus increasing sales and in operation   |      | 500  | 550  | 600  | 650  | 1.5.1     |
| 2   | Workable fish ponds to farmers inland done and operational  | 20   | 40   | 60   | 80   | 100  | 2.7.2     |
| 3   | Coastline fish ponds at selected sites are in use   | 20   | 40   | 60   | 80   | 100  | 3.9.3     |
| 4   | Hatcheries for fingerling distribution established  | 3    | 6    | 9    | 12   | 15   | 4.2.4     |
| 5   | District fish market in use   |      |      | 1    |      | 2    | 5.4.5     |
| 6   | Processing plant for downstream processing and wealth creation in operation                       |      |      |      | 1    |      | 6.5.6     |
| 7   | Trained local farmers involve in generating wealth by fresh water eel and prawn farming completed | 50   | 100  | 150  | 200  | 250  | 7.6.7     |
| 8   | Aqua phonics farming in the selected sites constructed  | 200  | 50   | 100  | 150  | 200  | 8.7.8     |
| 9   | Bechdermer farming established to control breeding, harvesting and sales for quality completed    | 100  | 25   | 50   | 75   | 100  | 9.8.9     |
| 10  | Train and establishment of farmers with improvised techniques done                                | 100  | 25   | 50   | 75   | 100  | 10.1.10   |

| Code Link    | Investments   | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options         |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.5.1        | Ice block Sales   | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.30                | 0.30                | 0.30                | 1.90                                 | DSIP,NFA,<br>NAMA,DONOR |
| 2.7.2        | Inland Workable fish ponds                                  | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 2.500                                |                         |
| 3.9.3        | Coastline fish ponds  | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 0.50                | 2.500                                |                         |
| 4.2.4        | Distribution of Hatcheries for fingerling                   | 0.10                | 0.10                | 0.10                | 0.10                | 0.10                | 0.500                                |                         |
| 5.4.5        | District fish market  |                     |                     | 1.5                 |                     | 1.5                 | 3.00                                 |                         |
| 6.5.6        | Processing Plant  |                     |                     |                     | 2.00                | 2.00                | 2.00                                 |                         |
| 7.6.7        | Local farmers Training on fresh water eel and prawn farming | 0.50                | 0.10                | 1.5                 | 0.20                | 0.250               | 1.100                                |                         |
| 8.7.8        | Construction of Aqua phonics farming                        | 0.50                | 0.10                | 0.150               | 0.20                | 0.250               | 1.100                                |                         |
| 9.8.9        | Establishment of Bechdermer farming                         | 0.50                | 0.10                | 0.150               | 0.20                | 0.250               | 1.200                                |                         |
| 10.1.10      | Farmers trained farmers on improvised techniques            | 0.50                | 0.10                | 0.150               | 0.20                | 0.250               | 1.200                                |                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   | <b>3.600</b>        | <b>2.500</b>        | <b>3.500</b>        | <b>5.900</b>        | <b>5.900</b>        | <b>21.400</b>                        |                         |



### 4.1.3. COMMERCE, CULTURE & TOURISM

#### GOAL

Ijivitari to become an improved middle-income district with wealth creation and employment opportunities through:

- Small medium enterprises (SME) to alleviate poverty and sustain livelihood.
- Increased tourism and set a benchmark for the country.
- Established cooperatives that kick starts exports.

#### OVERVIEW

Commerce, Culture & Tourism is one of the four economic divisions under the Field Services Sector in the Oro Provincial Administration. It is a small division in terms of its man power ceiling in the Staff Establishment Structure as well as the annual budgetary allocations for its re-current programs. Current staff on strength is four and all are based at the provincial headquarter to perform mandated roles and functions of the division to achieve the desired goals and objectives as planned for in the districts and province as a whole. All positions in the districts are vacant and soon to be gazette and advertised.

The main functions are:

- To empower and encourage the people to develop small medium enterprises in Commercial, Agricultural, Fisheries and other sectors through facilitation of appropriate training programs and provision of advisory and consultation services/visits to the entrepreneurs.
- To encourage the people to preserve and promote their cultures for future generations and as a means to generate tourism revenue.
- To encourage the people to explore, develop and participate in potential tourism promotion activities as means to generate revenue.

The Division in the past years has been engaged in five (5) main programs which are considered appropriate and that would greatly impact on the lives of the people. The programs which are implemented through annual budgetary appropriations and coordinated at the Provincial headquarter are:

- Tourism
- Small Medium Enterprise (SME)
- Northern Province Tourism Bureau
- Small scale Alluvial Mining
- Co-operative Society

With the Small Medium Enterprise, the division assists entrepreneurs register their SME business entities with the Registrar of Companies with the Investment Promotion Authority (IPA) and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with the Department of Trade, Commerce & Industry.

In 2016, the Division helped register fifty two (52) Business Names and Business Groups, two (2) Associations with Investment Promotion Authority and one (1) Co-operative Society with Department of Trade, Commerce and Industry. The small entrepreneurs are assisted to register



their business entities to venture into SME businesses as well as seek financial assistance from banks and other institutions to expand their operations.

From the list, Ijivitari is estimated to have registered (30) Business Names and Business Groups, (1) Association and (1) Co-operative.

| Program                          | Popondetta Urban LLG. | Oro Bay LLG | Tufi LLG | Afore LLG | Safia LLG | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1. Culture Groups.               | 5                     | 5           | 5        | 5         | 5         | 25     |
| 2. Small Medium Enterprise (SME) | 300                   | 300         | 200      | 300       | 100       | 1200   |
| 3. Guests House                  | 10                    | 15          | 15       | 15        | 10        | 65     |
| 4. Tracking Company              | 5                     | 5           | 5        | 5         | 5         | 25     |
| 5. Diving Company                | 5                     | 5           | 10       | -         | 3         | 23     |
| 6. Eco-Tourism                   | 5                     | 5           | 5        | 5         | 5         | 25     |
| 7. Cooperative Society.          | 5                     | 5           | 3        | 5         | 3         | 19     |
| 8. Association                   | 3                     | 3           | 3        | 3         | 3         | 15     |

Table 6: Statics showing Registered Groups & Entrepreneurs involved in the various Programs in Ijivitari District by LLG (2016). :

### BANKING SERVICES

There are no banking services provided in sub-districts. There is a need now under this plan to establish banking agencies or sub branches in the sub-districts. Perhaps, a sub branch should be considered for Tufi and agencies for Safia and Afore, because of remoteness of the areas.

### SHOPPING CENTRES

Popondetta Township provides a variety of services attracting people of Oro to come to Popondetta. These services are shops, banks, and service station for fuel, oil and kerosene and necessities for life. In this planning period, government will ensure to encourage the local people and private sector participation to explore and identify areas, where the services provided in Popondetta are brought to the sub-districts.

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 1 for the Priority Project



## COMMERCE, CULTURE & TOURISM LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO BECOME AN IMPROVED MIDDLE-INCOME DISTRICT WITH WEALTH CREATION, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, ALLEVIATE POVERTY AND SUSTAIN LIVELIHOOD |   |                            |                 |      |       |       |       |       |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)  | Source                     | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
| KRA 1.1   | 1. No. of Overseas Trackers   | Trackers Interviews.       | 4 000 (2016)    | 5000 | 6000  | 7000  | 8000  | 9000  |
| KRA 1.1   | 2. No. of Cruise Ships berthing at Tufi.  | Sub-District Office Report | 4 (2017)        | 5    | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     |
| KRA 1.3   | 3. No. of Artefacts and Crafts sellers selling items  | Sub- District Report       | 2 000 (2017)    | 2500 | 3000  | 3500  | 4000  | 4500  |
| KRA 1.3   | 4. No. of local population having access to commercial markets for their produce.                 | Sub- District Report       | 2 000 (2017)    | 400  | 800   | 1200  | 1600  | 2000  |
| KRA 1.3 , & KRA 7.1   | 5. No. of local population in the area to integrate tourism with conservation (Km <sup>2</sup> ). | Commerce Sector Report     | 4 000 (2017)    | 800  | -1600 | -2400 | -3200 | -4000 |

|                                  |   |  |            |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|---|--|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| KRA 1.1                          | 6. No. of Tourism activities                            | Commerce Sector Report                     | 200 (2017) | 40  | 80  | 120 | 160 | 200 |
| KRA 1.1                          | 7. No. of historical sites                              | Division/ Sector Report                    | 1 (2017)   | 1   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| KRA 7.1                          | 8. No. of protected sites.                              | Division/ Sector Report                    | 2 (2017)   | 2   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| KRA 1.1                          | 9. No. of modern facilities with WW2 Relics.            | Division/ Sector Report                    | 1 (2017)   | 1   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| KRA 1.6                          | 10. No. of Guest Houses.                                | Division/ Sector Report                    | 50(2017)   | 10  | 20  | 30  | 40  | 50  |
| KRA 1.6                          | 11. No. of SME.   | Division/Sector Report                     | 900(2017)  | 180 | 360 | 540 | 720 | 900 |
| KRA 1.3                          | 12. No. of Cooperative Societies.                       | DAL Sector Report                          | 15 (2017)  | 3   | 6   | 9   | 12  | 15  |
| KRA 1.5                          | 13. No. of Manufacturing (Down Stream Processing) mills | DAL Sector Report                          | 3 (2018)   | 1   |     | 2   |     | 3   |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>    |   | Commerce Culture & Tourism Division/Sector |            |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b> |   | Commerce Culture & Tourism Division/Sector |            |     |     |     |     |     |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Assist and create website for local Tracking Company and open market to trackers.  | Provincial Tourism Policy                |
| 2.  | Organize event committee and take the agenda up to TPA Office for possible inclusion in the annual events calendar for the show. | Provincial Tourism Policy                |
| 3.  | Negotiate with Dive Resort Management and the local people for construction of a crafts market.                                  | Provincial Tourism.                      |
| 4.  | Promote commercializing Tapa Production and Marketing.   | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan.       |
| 5.  | Liaise with locals and prepare documents for funding options.  | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan.       |
| 6.  | Collaborate with partners to conserve and promote sustainable developments.  | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan        |
| 7.  | Establish governing body to monitor and control operations.  | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan        |
| 8.  | Initiate and preserve historical sites.  | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan        |
| 9.  | Design and construct a facility that would house the disappearing WW2 Relics.  | Provincial Culture & Tourism Plan        |
| 10. | Enable and promote Downstream Processing   | DAL Sector Report                        |

| No. | DELIVERABLES   | 2018 | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Code Link | PROGRAMME       |
|-----|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1   | No. of Tracking Companies registered with IPA and operational      | 400  | 1 000 | 1 600 | 2 400 | 3 000 | 1.1.1     | Tourism Program |
| 2   | Show Committee established and event showcased.                    | 1    | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 6.2.2     | Tourism Program |
| 3   | Craft Market built and operational.                                |      | 1     |       |       |       | 3.3.3     | Culture Program |
| 4   | Registered with TPA and commence operations.                       | 4    | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 6.6.5     | Tourism Program |
| 5   | Sites registered and commenced operations                          | 4    | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 7.8.5     | Tourism Program |
| 6   | Facility established and in full operations.                       | 4    | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 9.9.6     | Tourism Program |
| 7   | No. of existing Guest Houses improved                              | 40   | 10    | 20    | 30    | 40    | 10.6.7    | Tourism Program |
| 8   | SME increased their stocks and working towards expansion.          | 100  | 200   | 300   | 400   | 500   | 11.3.8    | Tourism Program |
| 9   | No. of Cooperative Societies established and operational.          | 10   | 10    | 10    | 10    | 10    | 12.5.9    | Tourism Program |
| 10  | No. of Manufacturing Investments established and fully operational | 1    |       | 2     |       | 3     | 13.10.10  | Tourism Program |



| Link Code    | Investment                           | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.1.1        | Registration of Tracking Companies I | 0.5                 | 0.55                | 0.60                | 0.66                | 0.73                | 3.05                                 | DSIP/CIP         |
| 6.2.2        | Establishment of Show Committee      | 0.5                 | 0.55                | 0.60                | 0.66                | 0.73                | 3.05                                 | DSIP/DONORS      |
| 3.3.3        | Craft Market Construction            | 1                   | 1.1                 | 1.21                | 1.33                | 1.46                | 6.10                                 | DSIP/DIVE RESORT |
| 6.6.5        | Tourism Activities                   | 0.5                 | 0.55                | 0.60                | 0.66                | 0.73                | 3.05                                 | DSIP/CIP         |
| 7.8.5        | Sites Registration                   | 4                   | 4.4                 | 4.84                | 5.32                | 5.86                | 24.42                                | DSIP/CIP         |
| 9.9.6        | Establishment of Facilities          | 0.5                 | 0.55                | 0.60                | 0.66                | 0.73                | 3.05                                 | DSIP/CIP         |
| 10.6.7       | Guest Houses Improvement             | 0.1                 | 0.11                | 0.12                | 0.13                | 0.15                | 0.61                                 | DSIP/CIP         |
| 11.3.8       | SMEs expansion                       | 0.2                 | 0.22                | 0.24                | 0.27                | 0.29                | 1.22                                 | DSIP/            |
| 12.5.9       | Cooperative Societies Establishment. | 0.03                | 0.03                | 0.04                | 0.04                | 0.04                | 0.18                                 | DSIP/CIP/DONORS  |
| 13.10.10     | Manufacturing Investments            | 3.0                 | 3.3                 | 3.63                | 3.99                | 4.39                | 18.31                                | DSIP/CIP/DONORS  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                                      | <b>10.33</b>        | <b>11.36</b>        | <b>12.50</b>        | <b>13.75</b>        | <b>15.12</b>        | <b>63.06</b>                         | <b>DSIP/CIP</b>  |

#### 4.1.4. FORESTRY & MINING

The Forestry sector plays an important role in bringing into the district Foreign Exchange which is so much needed as an added on revenue to develop the district. The only way is to have an open door policy to work in collaboration with the investors so the district objectives are being met.

##### **OBJECTIVE**

To see a sustainable logging projects in the district capturing the development pillars in improving lifestyle of villages and eradicating poverty.

##### **OVERVIEW**

The vast forest areas in the district are untouched, though there are some projects already in operation, like the Embi one, Wanigela one. Afore is a conservation area so no logging is allowed there.

The major area will be to getting the road into Central as from Bareji running straight into Wanigela and enabling proper logging road mapping.

Afore covers an area of 360,000ha, Collingwood bay a total of 182,272ha and Musa Pongani is 214,965ha apart from others but logging is good as long as it abides by the district priority in wealth creation.

##### **IMPACT**

The impact on logging on the lives of people within the impact areas will be so enormous but all boils down to proper dialogue with investors and landowners. The positive mindset of allowing logging to be an integrated part of wealth creation in the rural settings must be given priority rather than self-interest. The bottom line is, they bring into the district foreign cash.

Generally schools, hospital, women in business, youth, churches and community at last will benefit.



## FORESTRY AND MINING LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO SEE A SUSTAINABLE LOGGING PROJECTS IN THE DISTRICT CAPTURING THE DEVELOPMENT PILLARS IN IMPROVING LIFESTYLE OF VILLAGES AND ERADICATING POVERTY |  |                                   |                 |         |                       |         |         |         |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals   | Indicator (unit)   | Source                            | Baseline (year) | 2018    | 2019                  | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    |
| KRA 1.1  | 1. Volumes of round log shipments (m <sup>3</sup> )                  | District Sectorial Report         | 20, 000 (2017)  | 24, 000 | 28, 000               | 32, 000 | 36, 000 | 40, 000 |
| KRA 1.1  | 2. Volume of Nickel Sampling (Kg)                                    | Physical Site inspection          | 0 (2017)        | 2       | 4                     | 6       | 8       | 10      |
| KRA 1.1  | 3. Volumes of Sawn Timbers (m <sup>3</sup> )                         | Provincial Forestry Office        | 0 (2017)        | 1, 000  | 2, 000                | 3, 000  | 4, 000  | 5, 000  |
| KRA 1.1  | 4. Volumes of Gold (Small Scale Mining) sold in local markets (kg)   |                                   | 50 (2017)       | 10      | 20                    | 30      | 40      | 50      |
| KRA 1.5  | 5. Volumes of veneer (plywood) boards sold locally (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Provincial Forestry Office        | 10, 000 (2017)  | 2, 000  | 4, 000 m <sup>3</sup> | 6, 000  | 8, 000  | 10, 000 |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>  |  | Forestry & Mining Division/Sector |                 |         |                       |         |         |         |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>   |  | Forestry & Mining Division/Sector |                 |         |                       |         |         |         |

| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Empower and encourage landowners participation through appropriate awareness programmes in a more constructive and, holistic developmental approach and manner | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 2.  | Create and enable utilization of local primary products  | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 3.  | Create and enhance accessibility for quality road infrastructures  | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 4.  | Enable and facilitate rural accessibilities to quality basic services  | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 5.  | Promote and facilitate foreign investments   | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 6.  | Create and facilitate benefits for resource owners   | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |
| 7.  | Enable and promote environmentally sustainable investments   | District/ Sub-District Sector Plans      |

| No. | DELIVERABLES  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Link Code |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1   | 1. Number of logging investors (companies) established  | 2    |      | 2    |      | 4    | 1.5.1     |
| 2   | 2. Number of mineral investments and Wowo Gap Nickel Mining fully established and operational | 1    |      | 1    |      | 2    | 2.6.2     |
| 3   | 3. Number of Mini Sawmills established, registered and operational                            | 3    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 12   | 3.2.3     |
| 4   | 4. Number of small scale mining equipment purchased   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 5    | 4.5.4     |
| 5   | 5. Number of manufacturing mills established and fully operational                            | 1    |      | 1    |      | 3    | 5.6.5     |



| Link Code    | Investment                                     | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options                 |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.5.1        | Establishment of logging investors             | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 2.5                                  | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, NAMA        |
| 2.6.2        | Mineral investments and Wowo Gap Nickel Mining | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 5                                    | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, NAMA        |
| 3.2.3        | Mini Sawmills Establishment                    | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 7.5                                  | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, NAMA        |
| 4.5.4        | Purchase of small scale mining equipment       | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 1                   | 5                                    | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP              |
| 5.6.5        | Establishment of manufacturing mills           | 2.5                 | 2.5                 | 2.5                 | 2.5                 | 2.5                 | 12.5                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, NAMA        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>6.5</b>          | <b>6.5</b>          | <b>6.5</b>          | <b>6.5</b>          | <b>6.5</b>          | <b>32.5</b>                          | <b>DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, NAMA</b> |

# SECTION 4.2

# INFRASTRUCTURE

# SECTOR



## 4.2. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

### GOALS

To improve, maintain and sustain infrastructure capacity in the district and to create linkages to implement government policy directions under the MTDP III five growth areas by 2022.

### OVERVIEW

The infrastructure is a general term that cover the following components; Road and bridges, wharves and jetties, airstrips, buildings, electricity, telephones and radio communications, banking services and shops, postal services and banks.

The descriptions of current conditions on each of the service components in Ijivitari district are provided under sub-headings.

The infrastructure or at times is referred to as social overhead costs, is most essential component of development. The improvement in this sector, boosts economic growth in the country or the province.

The current state of infrastructure development in the district or the province as a whole is imbalance, particularly in the area of transportation. The existing roads have deteriorated over the years, and have not been maintained or upgraded to a reasonable standard. The road surfaces have worn out, including site culverts, filled with stilts as well as decking on the bridges have been removed by people, to be used for firewood and building houses.

No new capital works program, particularly, road constructions have been undertaken. The provincial and local level governments priority at this stage is to undertake maintenance and re habilitate existing facilities but, any development missing links have to be identified and created to be developed, so that there will be complete transport infrastructure in the province. These infrastructures will be developed linking local level government centers or sub-districts; that, in Ijivitari district, there should be road connecting Bareji to Safia then to Tufi down to Kewansasap.

The construction of these roads, forms part of transnational highway, linking Milne bay and then Kupiano in central province and Port Moresby. The feasibility study on this road network, should be undertaken in 2019. The estimated kilometers of new road from Bareji to Safia is 110 kilometers and from Safia to Kewansasap is 60 kilometers, while Safia to Kupiano is 72 kilometers.



## 4.2.1. TRANSPORT

### 4.2.1.1 LAND

#### ROADS

Much of the District is accessible by road except for Tufi and Collingwood bay, interior parts of Afore, Safia and Musa plains and on the Northern coastline from Kausada to Iwaia. The total kilometers of existing roads in the District is 281.60 kilometers.

There are some major existing feeder roads such as; Afore to Itokama, a total of 60 kilometers, and the Soputa to Killerton road are non-existent. These roads are required to be rehabilitated, as they are significantly important for economic and emergency reasons.

The two (2) major road are:

1. Orobay to Afore to Itokama
2. Pongani to Bareji.



Figure 7: There are about 250 Km of unsealed roads in the district

These are all weather roads, while, the Orobay to Popondetta, roads are sealed. The bunting highway provides the direct link between Popondetta and the seaport of Orobay. The road is an asset to the province and the construction standard is among the best in the country.

All feeder roads in the district are in fair condition, except Itokama and killerton roads are not in good condition.

| ROAD         | Kilometre of Road |             |              |             |            | Km in Total   | Surface Type (Km) |            | Provider Ownership    |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|
|              | Pop Urban LLG     | Afore LLG   | Oro Bay LLG  | Tufi LLG    | Safia LLG  |               | Sealed            | Unsealed   |                       |
| National     | 7.4               | 17.4        | 79.9         | Nil         | Nil        | 104.5         | 32.2              | 72.3       | National Government   |
| Provincial   | 8.8               | 58.5        | 70.5         | Nil         | Nil        | 71.4          | 3.7               | 102.0      | Provincial Government |
| District     | Nil               | 1.2         | 45.0         | 220.4       | 11.5       | Nil           | 35.9              | 245.7      | Provincial Government |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>16.2</b>       | <b>45.0</b> | <b>220.4</b> | <b>11.5</b> | <b>Nil</b> | <b>286.60</b> | <b>71.8</b>       | <b>420</b> |                       |

Table 7: Statistics on Road Infrastructure



## BRIDGES

The District has twenty two (22) existing bridges. The major bridges are Girua (Funded by AUSAID), Eroro (Funded by AUSAID), Kausada, Ononda, Banderi, Emo 1 and Emo 2. The Pongani Bridge was washed out by cyclone Guba in 2007, and require new bridge to be constructed. These bridges require maintenances. The other two (2) bridges are Soputa and Killerton, However, they have been washed out by flood water of Bangoho River some years ago.

Out of the twenty two (22) bridges, Ononda and Pongani bridges were involved in the World Bank bridge replacement program for 2004 and 2005. This commitment by the World Bank requires follow up. The Bareji river bridge was approved for construction in 2003, which also requires follow up.

The funding of this bridge was under counterpart funding arrangement, which World Bank would allocate 70 percent, while the Provincial government would allocate 30 percent, and also under.

The two (2) overseas financial institutions have initially visited Oro province, in 2005, with an intention to improve, upgrade and rehabilitate the existing roads. These institutions are the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank. The World Bank arrangement is for minor works, maintenances and rehabilitation program. The Asian Development Bank maintenance program covers southern region provinces including Oro province. Although, years have gone by, a follow up to this program should be done.

### 4.2.1.2 AIR

#### AIRPORT

Girua is the main airport which connects flights through Port Moresby to other ports in Papua New Guinea. The Airport runway had been recently upgraded and a new state of the art terminal built by the China Harbor Engineering. The recent facelift of the airport is a boost and convenient to the travelling public. Within a short flight distance of thirty (30) minutes from the Nation's Capital, Port Moresby, Oro province offers one of the cheapest airfares and the flight connections than all other provinces in the country.

#### AIRSTRIPS

There are twenty four (24) rural airstrips in the District operated by provincial Government. These airstrips are serviced by the third level airlines, particularly twin otter aircrafts. The services to these airstrips are irregular, only once a week by airlines of PNG. The Provincial Government allocates in its annual budget, amounts ranging between K6,000.00 to K10,000.00, for maintenances of its airstrips.



| Air          | NUMBER OF AIRPORTS & AIRSTRIPS |             |           |           |          | TOTAL     | Class "X" and "Y" |          | Provider Ownership  |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|
|              | Pop Urban LLG                  | Oro Bay LLG | Afore LLG | Safia LLG | Tufi LLG |           | Sealed            | Unsealed |                     |
| Airports     | 1                              | Nil         | Nil       | Nil       | 1        | 2         | 2                 | Nil      | National Government |
| Airstrips    | Nil                            | Nil         | 6         | 2         | 1        | 9         | Nil               | Yes      | National Government |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>1</b>                       | <b>Nil</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>2</b>          | <b>9</b> |                     |

Table 8: Allocation of airstrips in Sub-Districts.

### 4.2.1.3 SEA

#### SHIPPING SERVICES

This service is neglected for many years. The large part of the land area is covered by sea, which start from Iwaia to Kewansasap. The population living along the coastline have been denied their rights of receiving and utilizing adequate sea transport. The current form of sea transport is small banana boats or dinghies, owned and operated by fortunate people.

These dinghies carry nine (9) or ten (10) people including light cargoes. Any attempts to carry more people and cargoes risks lives. In real situation several lives were lost at sea some years ago. There is an inter provincial weekly shipping service provided by Lutheran shipping from Lae, but within the Provincial boundary, there is none. The government should have a work boat to service the coastline transporting cargoes, people and assist delivering government services.



Figure 8: Dinghies have been the main form of Sea Transport in the District

Currently, it is difficult to shift building materials to Ambasi, Tufi, Wanigela and Kewansasap. The government should also enter partnership arrangements with private sector and development partners, and allow private ferries/boats to penetrate into this venture.

#### WHARVES AND JETTIES

There is a main wharf at Orobay, which handles exports and imports of cargoes. The wharf was rehabilitated to international standard and caters for international shipping routes as well as the regional shipping network in the country. The port of Orobay, accepts twice weekly international shipping service.

The small coastal wharf at Orobay, was built during the Second World War, was ruined, only the metal skeleton can be seen today.



There is a jetty in Tufi, still in good condition, but require maintenance. There are landing places at Killerton, Ambasi, Iwaia, Wanigela, Reaga, Foru, Ako and Kewansasap. However, small wharves are to be constructed at Kewansasap, Ambasi and Orobay.

| SEA          | NUMBER OF WHARVES & JETTIES |             |            |            |            | Total    | STRUCTURE     | CONDITION | Provider Ownership  |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
|              | Pop Urban LLG               | Oro Bay LLG | Afore LLG  | Safia LLG  | Tufi LLG   |          |               |           |                     |
| Wharves      | Nil                         | 1           | Nil        | Nil        | Nil        | 1        | Permanent     | New       | National Government |
| Jetties      | Nil                         | 1           | Nil        | Nil        | Nil        | 2        | Concrete/Wood | Old       | National Government |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>Nil</b>                  | <b>2</b>    | <b>Nil</b> | <b>Nil</b> | <b>Nil</b> | <b>3</b> |               |           |                     |

Figure 9: Statistics on sea transport and location.

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project



## TRANSPORT LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO IMPROVE, MAINTAIN AND SUSTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY IN THE DISTRICT AND TO CREATE LINKAGES TO IMPLEMENT GOVERNMENT POLICY DIRECTIONS UNDER THE MTDP /// FIVE GROWTH AREAS BY 2022. |   |  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|---|--|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)  | Source   | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 2.1   | 1. Total existing road length (Km)  | District/<br>Sub-District<br>Infrastructu<br>re Sector<br>Report and<br>Physical Site<br>Inspections | 286.6<br>(2017) | 440  | 590  | 740  | 890  | 1040 |
| KRA 2.1   | 2. Lenght of unsealed roads (Km)  |  | 420<br>(2017)   | 470  | 520  | 570  | 620  | 670  |
| KRA 2.4   | 3. Number of Bridges and Culverts   |  | 22<br>(2017)    | 26   | 30   | 34   | 38   | 40   |
| KRA 2.11  | 4. Number of Rural Airstrips  |  | 11<br>(2017)    | 13   | 15   | 17   | 19   | 21   |
| KRA 2.7   | 5. Number of Wharves and Jetties  |  | 3<br>(2017)     | 5    | 7    | 9    | 11   | 13   |
| KRA 2.1   | 6. Number of District Sectoral and Sub District Transport Utilities       |  | 0<br>(2017)     | 3    | 6    | 9    | 12   | 15   |
| KRA 2.5   | 7. Lenght of Missing Link Roads (Km)                                      |  | 300<br>(2017)   | 240  | 180  | 120  | 60   | 0    |
| KRA 2.4   | 8. Number of Weighing Bridge (User-Pay)                                   |  | 0<br>(2017)     | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2    | 2    |
| KRA 2.1   | 9. Number of Infrastructure Sectoral Capacity Building (Staff/Landowners) |  | 0<br>(2017)     | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>   |   | District Infrastructure Division/Sector  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>  |   | District Infrastructure Division/Sector  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |

| No. | SECTOR STRATEGY   | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE          |
|-----|---|---|
| 1.  | Empower and encourage landowners participation through intensive and constructive awareness programmes in a more holistic developmental approach and manner | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan,  |
| 2.  | Facilitate and promote a chained supply network   | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan   |
| 3.  | Promote and facilitate transport mechanisms for quality basic service delivery  | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan   |
| 4.  | Develop and maintain management and compliances   | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan   |
| 5.  | Soliciting and securing alternative funding options   | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan   |
| 6.  | Improve district roads, bridges, culverts, wharves, jetties and rural airstrips   | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan |
| 7.  | Improve accessibility for rural people  | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan |
| 8.  | Improve and facilitate marketing avenues  | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan |
| 9.  | Increase and enable investment opportunities  | District Infrastructure Sector Plan               |
| 10. | Enable monitoring of weather patterns   | Provincial/ District Infrastructure Sector Plan   |

| No. | DELIVERABLES   | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Link Code |
|-----|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1   | Total existing road length rehabilitated and constructed (Km)                      | 150  | 150  | 150  | 150  | 750  | 1.6.1     |
| 2   | Proportion of unsealed roads rehabilitated and sealed (Km)                         | 50   | 50   | 50   | 50   | 250  | 2.6.2     |
| 3   | Number of Bridges and Culverts rehabilitated, and constructed                      | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 40   | 3.6.3     |
| 4   | Number of Rural Airstrips rehabilitated and constructed                            | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 10   | 4.6.4     |
| 5   | Number of Wharves and Jetties rehabilitated and constructed                        | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 10   | 5.6.5     |
| 6   | Number of District Sectoral and Sub District Transport Utilities purchased         | 3    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 15   | 6.3.6     |
| 7   | Number of Missing Link Roads scoped and constructed                                | 60   | 60   | 60   | 60   | 300  | 7.7.7     |
| 8   | Number of Weighing Bridge (User-Pay)   |      | 1    |      | 1    |      | 8.7.8     |
| 9   | Number of Infrastructure Sectoral Capacity Building (Staff/Landowners) facilitated | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 5    | 9.2.9     |

| Link Code    | Investments  | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options           |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.6.1        | Rehabilitation and construction of roads   | 37.5                | 41.25               | 45.37               | 49.91               | 54.90               | 228.94                               | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,donors |
| 2.6.2        | Road Sealing   | 25                  | 27.5                | 30.25               | 33.27               | 36.60               | 152.63                               | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 3.6.3        | Rehabilitation and Construction of Bridges and Culverts                            | 0.62                | 0.68                | 0.75                | 0.825               | 0.91                | 3.78                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 4.6.4        | Number of Rural Airstrips rehabilitated and constructed                            | 2.2                 | 2.42                | 2.66                | 2.93                | 3.22                | 13.43                                | DSIP,PSIP,LLG SIP,Donors  |
| 5.6.5        | Number of Wharves and Jetties rehabilitated and constructed                        | 1.3                 | 1.43                | 1.57                | 1.73                | 1.90                | 7.94                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 6.3.6        | Number of District Sectoral and Sub District Transport Utilities purchased         | 0.34                | 0.37                | 0.41                | 0.45                | 0.49                | 2.07                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 7.7.7        | Length of Missing Link Roads scoped and constructed (Km)                           | 15                  | 16.5                | 18.15               | 19.96               | 21.96               | 91.57                                | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 8.7.8        | Number of Weighing Bridge (User-Pay)   | 0.6                 | 0.66                | 0.72                | 0.79                | 0.87                | 3.66                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| 9.2.9        | Number of Infrastructure Sectoral Capacity Building (Staff/Landowners) facilitated | 0.02                | 0.022               | 0.024               | 0.026               | 0.02                | 0.12                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP,Donor  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>82.58</b>        | <b>90.84</b>        | <b>99.92</b>        | <b>109.91</b>       | <b>120.91</b>       | <b>504.16</b>                        | DSIP,PSIP,LLG SIP,Donors  |

## 4.2.2. PUBLIC UTILITIES

### GOAL

Promote and create enabling infrastructure to improve connectivity, access to services for our people so that they can meaningfully contribute towards growing the economy to achieve the medium term development strategy III.

### OVERVIEW

Public utilities cover water supply, radio and telephone network, electricity, housing, offices, classrooms and other public buildings.

In the 1990's, most of the districts health centers and one (1) aid post (Kewansasap) had two-way radios. After five (5) years the provincial government could not maintain these radios, these assets funded by ADB were no longer functioning.

Today, public utilities is very poor in Ijivitari district. The Anglican Church installed the two (2) way radios, and are working at present. The staff houses, school buildings, Administration block and the health centers urgently need maintenance.

### WATER SUPPLY

There are poor water supply and sanitation in the sub-districts, wards, and villages. Water tanks supplied to sub-district houses have deteriorated beyond repairable. The wards, villages, schools and aid posts use water wells and the running creeks. These water supplies are unsafe and do not meet the National Health Safety requirements.

The Japanese International Co-operation Agency had conducted studies for underground water supply in Popondetta and Orobay areas, including designs for further development. The development of water supply includes; Dombada, Embogo villages and High School.

The Tufi sub-district, during dry season have completed run out of water. The Tufi Local Level Government have realized the problem and allocated K20,000.00, in 2002, budget to carry out study on water supply system for Tufi station.

The water supply system for all LLG centers or sub-districts, patrol posts, including wards, schools and medical centers will be studied and developed within the planning period 2017-2022.

### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Tufi sub-district has an existing generator but currently not functioning. The power poles connected to the buildings are run down. These problems should be identified and remedial action taken to put the power back.

The Afore, Safia, Bogi, Ambasi and Itokama are to be installed with generator sets. The site surveys and studies will be conducted to verify costing.



There is an 8 KVA generator set available at Fisheries base which can be extended to Police detachment center at OroBay.

The Katereda Health center had been upgraded to a district Hospital, also has two (2) generator sets, which can be improved and upgraded to include connections to Ijivitari District staff houses.

The PNG power will carry out a line survey to Girua Airport for the extension of power supply from Popondetta. Eventually, these lines will be extended to OroBay.

### TELEPHONE AND RADIO SERVICES

There is a complete lack of communication services to sub-districts and Patrol posts. Under this plan, both the radio and telephone services will be linked to sub-districts, Patrol posts, schools, wards and health centers.

### POSTAL SERVICES

Tufi sub-district has an established postal service agency run by the Tufi dive resort. The Wanigela mission health center handles postal service for people in the Collingwood bay area. The areas like Afore, Itokama and Safia receive their mail services through Government offices or mission representatives. Within the planning period all Local Level Governments will ensure to establish postal services for delivery of mail system.

| RESOURCES      | TOTAL | POP URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG | AFORE LLG | TUFI LLG | SAFIA LLG | CONDITION           | OWNERSHIP           |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Administration | 8     | 1             | 2           | 3         | 3        | Nil       | Minimal Operation   | National Government |
| Electricity    | 1     | 1             | Nil         | Nil       | Nil      | Nil       | Rehabilitation      | National Government |
| Communication  | 1     | 1             | 1           | 1         | 1        | Nil       | Require Maintenance | National Government |
| Water Supply   | 1     | 1             | Nil         | Nil       | Nil      | Nil       | Rehabilitation      | National Government |
| Sanitation     | 1     | 1             | Nil         | Nil       | Nil      | Nil       | Rehabilitation      | National Government |

Table 9: Statistics on Public Utilities and Locations.

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project



## UTILITIES LOGFRAME

| GOAL: PROMOTE AND CREATE ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY, ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR OUR PEOPLE SO THAT THEY CAN MEANINGFULLY CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS GROWING THE ECONOMY TO ACHIEVE THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY III. |   |   |                 |       |       |        |        |        |
|---|---|---|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)  | Source  | Baseline (year) | 2018  | 2019  | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   |
| KRA 2.13  | 1. Number of Power Grid Lines                                   | District/<br>Sub-District<br>Infrastructure<br>Sector<br>Report and<br>Physical Site<br>Inspections | 0 (2017)        | 50    | 100   | 150    | 200    | 250    |
| KRA 2.14  | 2. Number of Solar Lighting Kits                                |   | 0 (2017)        | 4,350 | 8,700 | 13,050 | 17,400 | 21,750 |
| KRA 7.4   | 3. Number of Water Treatment facilities                         |   | 0 (2017)        | 1     | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5      |
| KRA 2.12  | 4. Number of Telecommunication Towers (Digicel/Bmobile – 3G/4G) |   | 0 (2017)        | 1     | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5      |
| KRA 2.12  | 5. Distance of Telecommunication Coverage (Km)                  |   | 0 (2017)        | 50    | 100   | 150    | 200    | 250    |
| KRA 2.10  | 6. Number of Weather Observatory Station                        |   | 0 (2017)        |       | 1     | 2      | 3      |        |
| KRA 2.12  | 7. Number of Media Towers (National Broadcasting Commission)    |   | 0 (2017)        | 1     | 2     | 3      | 4      | 5      |
| KRA 5.1   | 8. Number of Public Toilets and Bus Stops                       |   | 0 (2017)        | 2     | 4     | 6      | 8      | 10     |
| KRA 2.4   | 9. Number of Foot Bridges                                       |   | 0 (2017)        |       | 1     | 2      | 3      |        |
| KRA 2.1   | 10. Length of Foot Paths (m)                                    |   | 0 (2017)        | 813   | 1,626 | 2,439  | 3,252  | 4,065  |
| KRA 2.7   | 11. Number of Coastal Shipping                                  |   | 0 (2017)        |       |       | 1      |        |        |
| KRA 1.6   | 12. Number of Community Markets                                 |   | 0 (2017)        | 1     |       | 2      |        |        |
| KRA 2.12  | 13. Number of Communication Systems (UHF/VHF Radios)            |   | 0 (2017)        | 2     | 4     | 6      | 8      | 10     |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>   |   |   |                 |       |       |        |        |        |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>  |   |   |                 |       |       |        |        |        |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE           |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Promote and encourage communities with constructive developmental approaches | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan, |
| 2.  | Create and improve clean lighting sources                                    | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 3.  | Improve and maintain accessibility to better telecommunication               | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 4   | Improve and create clean, and safe water sources                             | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 5.  | Promote and maintain effective service delivery standards                    | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 6.  | Enhance and improve rural accessibility to infrastructure utilities          | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 7.  | Create and maintain media accessibility for rural population                 | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |
| 8.  | Improve and enhance access to public utilities                               | District/ Sub-District Infrastructure Sector Plan  |

| No. | DELIVERABLES  | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022    | Link Code |
|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1   | Number of Power Grid Lines constructed and installed (Km)                         | 50     | 50     | 50     | 50     | 250     | 1.8.1     |
| 2   | Number of Solar Lighting Kits distributed, installed and operational              | 4, 350 | 4, 350 | 4, 350 | 4, 350 | 21, 750 | 2.2.2     |
| 3   | Number of Water Treatment facilities constructed, installed and fully operational | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 5       | 2.4.3     |
| 4   | Number of Telecommunication Towers constructed, installed and operational         | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5       | 4.3.4     |
| 5   | Number of Fibre Optic Cables installed and fully operational                      | 50     | 50     | 50     | 50     | 250     | 5.3.5     |
| 6   | Number of Weather Observatory Station constructed and installed                   |        | 1      | 1      | 1      | 3       | 6.8.6     |
| 7   | Number of Media Towers constructed, installed and fully operational               | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 5       | 7.7.7     |
| 8   | Number of Public Toilets and Bus Stops constructed and operational                | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 10      | 8.8.8     |
| 9   | Number of Foot Bridges constructed and operational                                |        | 1      | 1      | 1      | 3       | 9.6.9     |
| 10  | Number of Foot Paths constructed  | 813    | 813    | 813    | 813    | 4, 065  | 10.6.10   |
| 11  | Number of Coastal Shipping purchased  |        |        | 1      |        | 1       | 11.5.11   |
| 12  | Number of Community Markets constructed and operational                           | 1      |        | 1      |        | 2       | 12.8.12   |
| 13  | Number of Communication Systems installed and fully operational                   | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2      | 10      | 13.7.13   |

| Link Code    | Investment                                   | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options                  |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.8.1        | Power Grid Lines Instalment                  | 5.00                | 5.5                 | 6.05                | 6.655               | 7.3205              | 30.5255                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 2.2.2        | Solar Lighting Kits Distribution             | 4.35                | 4.785               | 5.2635              | 5.78985             | 6.368835            | 26.55719                             | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 2.4.3        | Water Treatment Facilities Construction      | 1.00                | 1.1                 | 1.21                | 1.331               | 1.4641              | 6.1051                               | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 4.3.4        | Construction of Telecommunication Towers     | 0.20                | 0.22                | 0.242               | 0.2662              | 0.29282             | 1.22102                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 5.3.5        | Fibre Optic Cables Installation              | 7.50                | 8.25                | 9.075               | 9.9825              | 10.98075            | 45.78825                             | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 6.8.6        | Weather Observatory Station Construction     | 0.6                 | 0.66                | 0.726               | 0.7986              | 0.87846             | 3.66306                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 7.7.7        | Media Towers Instalment                      | 1                   | 1.1                 | 1.21                | 1.331               | 1.4641              | 6.1051                               | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 8.8.8        | Construction of Public Toilets and Bus Stops | 0.27                | 0.297               | 0.3267              | 0.35937             | 0.395307            | 1.648377                             | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 9.6.9        | Foot Bridges Construction                    | 0.09                | 0.099               | 0.1089              | 0.11979             | 0.131769            | 0.549459                             | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 10.6.10      | Foot Paths Construction                      | 0.1626              | 0.17886             | 0.196746            | 0.216421            | 0.238063            | 0.992689                             | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 11.5.11      | Coastal Shipping                             | 0.6                 | 0.66                | 0.726               | 0.7986              | 0.87846             | 3.66306                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 12.8.12      | Community Markets Construction               | 0.4                 | 0.44                | 0.484               | 0.5324              | 0.58564             | 2.44204                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| 13.7.13      | Communication Systems Installation           | 0.1                 | 0.11                | 0.121               | 0.1331              | 0.14641             | 0.61051                              | DSIP,PSIP,Donor                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>21.2726</b>      | <b>23.39986</b>     | <b>25.73985</b>     | <b>28.31383</b>     | <b>31.14521</b>     | <b>129.8714</b>                      | <b>DSIP, PSIP, LLSIP, Donors</b> |

# SECTION 4.3

# HEALTH SECTOR



## **4.3. HEALTH SECTOR**

### **GOAL**

Ijivitari to be health standard district for its rural population and urban disadvantage to have access to quality health care services.

### **OVERVIEW**

Ijivitari District Health Services has developed past strategic plans incorporated with the Ijivitari District Five Year Development Plan to improve its health indicators. However, most of our strategic plans were achieved little in terms of health infrastructure in the past 10 years.

The district health sector is now experiencing a lot of challenges causing poor delivery of basic health care services. The Infant and Maternal Mortality rates are very high in the country and Ijivitari District is no exception. Tuberculosis is one of the major public health issues in the district and also experienced by other districts in the country. It is one of the top 10 leading causes of morbidity and mortality in our Health Centres and Hospital. Most of the rural population preferred coming to hospital to seek medical assistance. It was quite difficult with TB patients coming into town regularly for treatment completion over the 6 months period. The water-borne diseases are also reported in the health facilities due to some rural communities are not accessible to safe and adequate water supply and proper sanitation. All our rural health existing infrastructures are not standard health facilities contributing to not providing all health care services.

The current health administration and health facilities workforce in the staff establishment of the Department of Oro Administration is inadequate. In our rural health centres, the ratio of a Nursing Officer or a Community Health Worker serving the facility catchment population is very high than expected ratio.

The health sector is now focusing on strengthening, improving and delivery of public health care services through Public and Private Partnership approach, accessibility of funding from development funds under LLGSIP, DSIP and other funding sources or Donor Agencies to improve current health facilities.

The improved Levels of Standard Health Infrastructure for the district would provide quality health care services to the people of Ijivitari District for healthy population.



## HEALTH PROFILE

| AGENCY          | Rural Hospital | Health Centre Open | Health Centers Closed | Urban Clinics | Aid Post Open | Aid Post Closed | Total Aid Posts |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Government      |                | 6                  | 1                     | 2             | 27            | 29              |                 |
| Anglican Church | 1              | 3                  |                       | -             | -             | -               |                 |
| Salvation Army  | -              | -                  |                       | -             | 1             |                 | 1               |
| HOPL            |                |                    |                       |               | 3             | 1               | 4               |

Table 10: Rural Health Facilities in the District

## HUMAN RESOURCES / HUMAN WORKFORCE

The human resources in the district plays significant role in ensuring that health services are delivered to the people of Ijivitari District. It is one of the key standards set by the National Department of Health to ensure all health facilities must have quality health workforce. Due to shortfall of manpower, 50% of the Aid posts were closed and health centres have few health force. The staff strength is very low. There are no doctors' positions in the Oro Provincial Administration staff establishment for Rural Health Services due to nil government Level 4 Hospitals.

However, these are some of the issues hindered the provision of service delivery.

- Shortage of manpower
- Lack of up skilling
- No career pathway for cadre of health workers

## FAMILY HEALTH – CHILD SURVIVAL & MATERNAL HEALTH

Family Health Services consists of following subprograms which are implemented in the district which includes family planning, Child Health, maternal Health and Adolescent Health

The neonatal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality rates are very high due to so many contributors' factors.

### MATERNAL HEALTH

Supervised delivery rate in the district has declined from 2015 to 2017. It is not very encouraging.

### CHILD HEALTH

All immunization dosages for the district in the last five years (2013 – 2017) had declined and have slide increase in 2017.



CHILDREN 0 - 1 YEAR RECEIVED 3RD DOSE COVERAGE

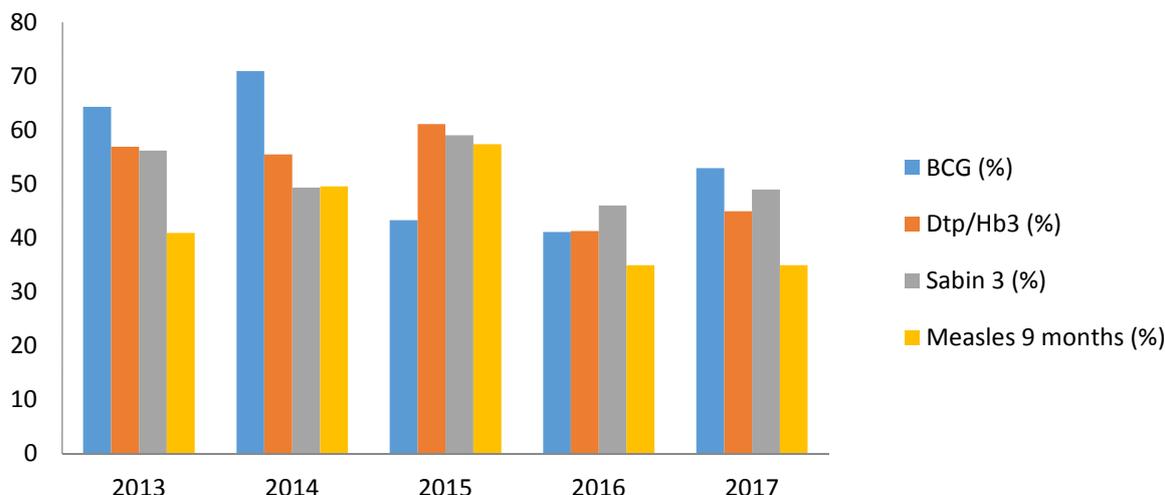


Figure 10: Immunization Coverage

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - DISEASES CONTROL**

**TUBERCULOSIS (TB)**

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the major public health issues experiencing in the district and throughout the country. It is one of the top 10 leading causes of morbidity and mortality in our Health Centres and Hospital.

Most of the rural population preferred coming to hospital to seek medical assistance. It was quite difficult with TB patients coming into town regularly for treatment completion over the 6 months period

**CHALLENGES**

Despite our efforts to contain the infection, much of the driving mechanisms were not in place to achieve the National Targets. Common issues that hamper our efforts were;

- Not enough manpower to implement added responsibilities
- Turn-over in staff
- Few rural laboratory with RLAs
- Non-compliance to treatment

**DISEASE TREND (2013 – 2017)**

Annual statistics over the last 5 years showed TB as the leading cause of deaths and 2nd leading cause of admissions.

The admission rates of Tuberculosis in the district from 2013 to 2017 has increased gradually.



**TOP NINE (9) CAUSES OF DEATHS**

| NO. | DISEASE CAUSE DEATH        | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1   | Tuberculosis (TB)          | 33   | 43   | 51   | 54   | 33   |
| 2   | Meningitis                 | 13   | 22   | 21   | 15   | 1    |
| 3   | Other Respiratory Diseases | 15   | 13   | 9    | 12   | 10   |
| 4   | Diabetes                   | 3    | 5    | 3    | 5    | 3    |
| 5   | Hypertension               | 1    | 5    | 9    | 6    | 0    |
| 6   | Malaria                    | 3    | 0    | 4    | 7    | 1    |
| 7   | Typhoid                    | 5    | 2    | 2    | 0    | 7    |
| 8   | Diarrhea <5yrs             | 0    | 1    | 1    | 3    | 1    |
| 9   | Snake bite                 | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |

Table 11: Top 9 causes of Death



## HEALTH SECTOR LOGFRAME

| GOAL: IJIVITARI TO BE HEALTH STANDARD DISTRICT FOR ITS RURAL POPULATION AND URBAN DISADVANTAGE TO HAVE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICES |  |  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|--|--|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)   | Source                                     | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 3.2   | 1. Maternal Mortality Rate   | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 2 (2017)        | 1    | 1    | -    | -    | -    |
| KRA 3.2   | 2. Infant Mortality Rate   | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 4 (2017)        | 4    | 3    | 2    | 1    | -    |
| KRA 3.2   | 3. Percentage of Births in Health facilities   | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 0 (2017)        | 45%  | 55%  | 65%  | 75%  | 85%  |
| KRA 3.2   | 4. Percentage of Children <1 year received 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose immunisation of all vaccines | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 0 (2017)        | 70%  | 75%  | 80%  | 85%  | 90%  |
| KRA 3.2   | 5. Mortality and Morbidity for Tuberculises  | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 33 (2017)       | 30   | 25   | 20   | 15   | 10   |
| KRA 6.1   | 6. Rural Health Facilities Staff Housing   | District Health Sector Report/NHIS         | 0 (2017)        | 10   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   |
| KRA 6.1   | 7. Popondetta General Hospital Staff Housing   | Popondetta General Hospital Corporate plan | 0 (2017)        | 5    | 10   | 15   | 20   | 25   |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>   |  | Provincial Health Authority                |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>  |  | District Health Division/Sector            |                 |      |      |      |      |      |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY   | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE   |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.  | Capacity Building   | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 2   | Improve current health facilities to Level1, leve2 Level 3 & Level 4 standard buildings.  | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 3   | Rural Health Facilities Staff Housing   | DISTRICT PLAN                              |
| 4   | Increase the number of facilities capable of providing supervised deliveries.   | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 5   | Ensure a sufficient number of quality assured laboratories are established and functioning efficiently under the coordination of the CPHL | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 6   | Increase the number of households that have access to safe drinking water, and effective waste disposal and sanitation.                   | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 7   | Ensure all health facilities have access to running water, and effective waste disposal and sanitation.                                   | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 8   | Referral transport of patients from health center to Provincial Hospital  | DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN                       |
| 9   | Popondetta General Hospital Staff Housing   | Popondetta General Hospital Corporate plan |



| No. | DELIVERABLES  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Code Link |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1   | Nurses trained as Midwives  | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 1.1.1     |
| 2   | Facilities nurses on hospital job rotation                                    | 10   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 6.2.2     |
| 3   | CHWs trained and Certified.   | 20   | 40   | 60   | 80   | 100  | 1.1.3     |
| 4   | Rural Lab Assistants and in-service of Disease control clinics staff trained. | 10   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 6.4.4     |
| 5   | Level 1 standard Aid posts established  | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 3.2.5     |
| 6   | Level 2 Community Health Posts established and fully operational              | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 3.2.6     |
| 7   | Level 3 standard Health Centers Established                                   | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 3.2.7     |
| 8   | Housing infrastructure for rural health facilities.                           | 10   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 6.3.8     |
| 9   | Housing Infrastructure for Popondetta General Hospital                        | 5    | 10   | 15   | 20   | 25   | 7.9.9     |
| 10  | Disease Control Clinics established and operational.                          | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 4.4.10    |
| 11  | District Hospitals established  |      | 1    |      | 2    |      | 5.2.11    |
| 12  | Water supply & Sanitation constructed at health facilities                    | 10   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 5.7.12    |
| 13  | Communities Water and Sanitation Constructed                                  | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 5.7.13    |
| 14  | Health sector equipped with land Transport                                    | 1    | 3    | 5    | 7    | 9    | 3.8.14    |
| 15  | Health sector equipped with sea transport.                                    | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 3.8.15    |
| 16  | Mothers with birth complications evacuated to provincial hospital.            | 10   | 8    | 6    | 4    | 2    | 1.4.15    |

| Code Link    | Investment   | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total<br>estimated<br>costs<br>(K million) | Funding options |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1.1.1        | Nurses trained as Midwives   | 0.04                | 0.04                | 0.04                | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.22                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 6.2.2        | Hospital job rotation facilities                                   | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0,05                | 0.28                                       | DSIP            |
| 1.1.3        | CHWs training  | 3.0                 | 3.1                 | 3.2                 | 3.3                 | 3.4                 | 16.0                                       | DSIP            |
| 6.4.4        | Rural Lab Assistants training                                      | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0,05                | 2.56                                       | DSIP            |
| 3.2.5        | Level1 standard Aid posts establishment                            | 0.3                 | 0.31                | 0.32                | 0.33                | 0.34                |  | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 3.2.6        | Level2 Community Health Posts stablishment                         | 2.0                 | 2.0                 | 2.1                 | 2.1                 | 2.2                 | 10.1                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 3.2.7        | Level3 standard Health Centers Establishment                       | 3.0                 | 3.0                 | 3.1                 | 3.2                 | 3.3                 | 15.6                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 6.3.8        | Housing for rural health   | 3.0                 | 3.0                 | 3.1                 | 3.2                 | 3.3                 | 15.6                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 7.9.9        | Housing for Popondetta General Hospital                            | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 1.5                 | 7.5  | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 4.4.10       | Disease Control Clinics establishment                              | 0.3                 | 0.31                | 0.32                | 0.33                | 0.34                |  | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 5.2.11       | District Hospitals establishment                                   |                     | 20.0                |                     | 25.5                |                     | 45.0                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 5.7.12       | Installment of Water supply & Sanitation in health facilities      | 0.2                 | 0.25                | 0.26                | 0.27                | 0.28                | 1.26                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 5.7.13       | Installment of Water supply & Sanitation in Communities            | 0.3                 | 0.31                | 0.31                | 0.31                | 0.31                | 1.54                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 3.8.14       | Health sector land Transport                                       | 0.16                | 0.32                | 0.33                | 0.33                | 0.18                | 1.32                                       | DSIP/DONORS     |
| 3.8.15       | Health sector sea Transport.                                       | 0.06                | 0.06                | 0.06                | 0.06                | 0.03                | 0.28                                       | DSIP            |
| 1.4.15       | Mothers with birth complications evacuated to provincial hospital. | 0.25                | 0.25                | 0.26                | 0.27                | 0.28                | 1.31                                       | DSIP            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>12.91</b>        | <b>33.26</b>        | <b>13.71</b>        | <b>39.57</b>        | <b>14.24</b>        | <b>112.67</b>                              | <b>DSIP</b>     |



# SECTOR 4.4

# EDUCATION SECTOR



## 4.4. EDUCATION SECTOR

### GOAL

Ijivitari District to be an educated district for its rural population and urban disadvantage to have access to quality Education services.

### OVERVIEW

The Northern Province Education Plan 2016 – 2020 main focus is to deliver quality education services to the people in the province. Education sector has to improve in its capacity buildings to meet the changes in the education policy in the district.

The five year development plan for the district had been designed to capture the education priorities with statistics as indicators appeared in the education sector, shows five high schools in the Northern Province are all located in the Ijivitari district but in particularly Oro Bay LLG. These schools are all deteriorated with poor learning environment that will require serious maintenance work planned for in this five year development plan.

There are two High Schools and one Secondary School that existed longer are, Embogo which is much closer to town and Bareji High School located in the remote part of Oro Bay LLG and Popondetta Secondary School in Urban LLG.

Recently three more new high schools were established at Afore (Anglican Agency) and Inonda (Seventh Day Adventist Agency) schools both in the Ijivitari District. Both these new schools are declared High School status without proper negotiation with line agencies and stakeholders for capacity buildings prior to student enrolment. Many difficulties are experienced by the students for lack of teaching and learning facilities and infrastructure development.

The high schools in Ijivitari district are captured in the plan for priority projects to build and upgrade the facilities.

The Ijivitari District Plan main focus is to deliver a quality education services to the people in the district. Education sector has to improve in its capacity buildings to meet the education changes in the Education policy in the country. (The statistics are provided in the education sector in the plan)

For equal distribution of high schools in each LLG in Ijivitari district, it is proposed for new high schools in Tufi and Safia areas. It is also proposed for another high school in the North coast area in a long term.

Generally, In 5 years' time the Education Sector in the Ijivitari District will drive to facilitate better and tangible Education infrastructure in place with conducive and user friendly school environment, all teaching positions filled with qualified teachers in all levels, well equipped with current approved curricula materials.



We also anticipate that learning institutions in all levels are spread to the 5 sub-districts or LLG, providing accessibly to the increasing demand to all school age children in the district.

Our prime aim in this planning is to focus on building and improving school infrastructures, increase capacity building and equipping schools with adequate curriculum materials and equipment to booster quality teaching and learning for quality student outputs.

In addressing these issues, the Ijivitari District Education Sector Development Plan 2018 – 2022 captures these in the 6 focus areas;

### 1. ACCESS AND EQUITY

All school age children have access to 13 years of Education and training. This should be irrespective of economic circumstances, locations and gender parities inclusive with learning environment which is safe and hygienic.

### 2. TEACHER AND TEACHING

Well trained and qualified teachers are put in place to meet student's educational demands. Teacher's accommodations and specialists buildings are readily on site with adequate teaching resources supporting quality teaching and learning.

### 3. LEARNING

Relevant curriculum will be in place for learners to acquire skills and knowledge for a happy and healthy life.

A systematic assessment system put in place to measure students full academic potential throughout their learning process.

### 4. ALTERNATE PATHWAYS

Out of school students from different levels of education system have access to other pathways to further their skills and knowledge's.

Student with disabilities will be able to choose and have easy access to other pathways to attain technical, work and life skills and move on to other sectors and work fields.

### 5. LOCAL MANAGMENT

Schools will be led by strong educational leadership and are well managed to achieve maximum student learning while being accountable to the parents and communities. The wider communities are also encouraged to actively support the schools.

### 6. SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

To improve system of planning, administration and good governance that will support student learning.

Adapting and adopting the use of new technologies to access information to improve the students learning capacity.



Figure 11: There are 63 Primary School in the District.  
Picture: Berebona Primary School in Tufi LLG



The District 5 year development plan 2018 – 2022 is comprehensive and user friendly that meets the needs of the administration, teachers, students, community and all ordinary people at large.

## SCHOOL DATAS

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT

| SCHOOL LEVEL        | URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG | AFORE LLG | TUFI LLG  | SAFIA LLG | TOTAL      |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Elementary School   | 26        | 53          | 31        | 40        | 25        | 175        |
| Primary School      | 8         | 24          | 8         | 16        | 6         | 62         |
| High School         | 1         | 2           | 1         |           |           | 4          |
| Secondary School    | 1         |             |           |           |           | 1          |
| TVET                | 1         |             |           |           |           | 1          |
| FODE Center         | 1         |             | 1         |           |           | 2          |
| DODL Center         | 1         |             |           |           |           | 1          |
| University Center   | 1         |             |           |           |           | 1          |
| Special Need School |           |             |           |           |           |            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        | <b>40</b> | <b>79</b>   | <b>41</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>247</b> |

Table 12: Number of learning institutions by LLG in the District.

Source: School Census 2018

### NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE DISTRICT

| SCHOOL LEVEL      | URBAN LLG  | ORO BAY LLG | AFORE LLG  | TUFI LLG   | SAFIA     | TOTAL      |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Elementary School | 74         | 107         | 63         | 67         | 27        | 338        |
| Primary School    | 100        | 101         | 62         | 78         | 22        | 363(453)   |
| High School       | 8          | 26          | 8          |            |           | 42         |
| Secondary School  | 32         |             |            |            |           | 32         |
| TVET              | 17         |             |            |            |           | 17         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <b>231</b> | <b>234</b>  | <b>133</b> | <b>145</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>792</b> |

Table 13: Number of teachers by LLG in the District

Source: School Appointment/School Census 2018



## TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

| School Level   | Certificate    | Diploma       | Degree       | Masters | Total Teachers |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| Elementary     | 338<br>(100 %) |               |              |         | 338 (100%)     |
| Primary        | 80<br>(22%)    | 272<br>(75 %) | 11<br>(3 %)  |         | 363 (100%)     |
| High/Secondary |                | 15<br>(20 %)  | 59<br>(80 %) |         | 74 (100%)      |

Table 14: Number of teacher qualification by sector

Source: School Census 2018

## EXAMINATION RESULTS (Selection summary for the past 6 years)

| Year | No. Of Schools | Gr. 8 Populations | Selected On Merit | %  | Selected Others Criteria | %  | Total Selected | %  | Reserved Spaces | Available Spaces | Not Selected | %  |
|------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----|--------------------------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----|
| 2010 | 66             | 1514              | 776               | 51 | 84                       | 5  | 860            | 56 | 10              | 870              | 654          | 44 |
| 2011 | 64             | 1682              | 851               | 51 | 74                       | 4  | 925            | 55 |                 | 880              | 757          | 45 |
| 2012 | 66             | 1756              | 808               | 46 | 56                       | 3  | 864            | 49 | 16              | 880              | 892          | 51 |
| 2013 | 70             | 1822              | 879               | 48 |                          |    | 879            | 48 |                 | 880              | 943          | 52 |
| 2014 | 74             | 2095              | 749               | 36 | 381                      | 18 | 1130           | 54 |                 | 1120             | 965          | 46 |
| 2015 | 77             | 2200              | 837               | 38 | 304                      | 14 | 1141           | 52 |                 | 1120             | 1059         | 48 |

Table 15: Grade 8 COBE Selection Results

Source: COBE Examination Analysis Report – 2016

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Nearly all school buildings, both classrooms and teacher's houses are built of bush materials. Some classrooms and teacher's houses in most schools are built of permanent materials, but lacked repairs over the years. There is a need under this plan to identify all buildings and place them under replacement or maintenance program.

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project



## EDUCATION SECTOR LOGFRAME

| GOAL: IJIVITARI DISTRICT TO BE AN EDUCATED DISTRICT FOR ITS RURAL POPULATION AND URBAN DISADVANTAGE TO HAVE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION SERVICES. |  |  |                                    |      |      |      |      |       |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)                                 | Source   | Baseline (year)                    | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022  |
| KRA 3.1   | 1. No. Of Push outs                              | COBE Examination Analysis Report – 2016Monthly/Quarterly Returns. (2017) | 2200 Push outs (2017)              | 2200 | 1760 | 1320 | 880  | 440   |
| KRA 3.1   | 2. No of school infrastructures (Secondary/TVET) | School Reports (2017)  | 5 Secondary, 2 TVET Schools (2017) | 10   | 10   | 13   | 16   | 19    |
| KRA 3.1   | 3. No of Education Staff Houses                  | DDA Meeting (Berebona)   | 5 EHS (2017)                       | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10    |
| KRA 3.1   | 4. No of Higher Institutions                     | DDA MEETING (BEREBONA)   | 0 (2017)                           |      | 1    | 2    |      |       |
| KRA 3.1   | 5. No of Students Enrolment                      | School Census 2018   | SS – 0<br>TVET – 0<br>(2018)       |      | 250  | 350  | 750  | 1,000 |
|   |  |  |                                    |      | 250  | 250  | 375  | 500   |

|         |  |   |   |                 |                  |                  |                   |                   |
|---------|--|---|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| KRA 3.1 | 6. No of qualified Teachers ( All Levels)                        | School Census Monthly/Quarterly Reports | E/S 10/338 (328)<br>PRI 290/363 (73)<br>S/S -67/74 (7)<br>Train 7 to Degree | 10<br>73<br>67  | 50<br>87<br>69   | 90<br>101<br>71  | 130<br>115<br>73  | 170<br>129<br>74  |
| KRA 3.1 | 7. No. of Teachers   | Appointment Reports 2018                | PRI -363<br>SEC-74<br>TVET-17   | 363<br>74<br>17 | 488<br>124<br>47 | 613<br>174<br>77 | 738<br>224<br>107 | 863<br>274<br>137 |
| KRA 3.1 | 8. No of Tertiary Students Sponsorship (Teachers College/Others) | DDA Sponsorship Program                 | 0 (2017)  | 0               | 125              | 250              | 375               | 500               |
| KRA 3.1 | 9. No of Schools Change from OBE/OBC To SBE /SBC                 | NDoE<br>PDoE                            | E/S 0<br>Pri 62<br>S/S 5  |                 | 175              | 62               |                   | 5                 |
| KRA 3.7 | 10. No. of special need schools for dis-able students            | PEP 2016 -2020                          | 0 (2018)  |                 |                  |                  | 2                 |                   |



|                                  |  |                               |                       |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| KRA 3.1                          | 11. Number of FODE,DODL & University Centres and Staff trained | Education Report              | 4<br>(2018)           | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
| KRA 3.1                          | 12. Rate of mismanagement by 247 Schools BOG/BOM Members       | PEB Reports<br>School Reports | 50 % Reports per year | 45% | 40% | 35% | 30% | 25% |
| KRA 6.1                          | 13. Rate of poor school Management by Head teachers            | PEB Reports<br>School Reports | 20 % Reports per year | 18% | 16% | 14% | 12% | 10% |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>    |  | NDOE                          |                       |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b> |  | District Education Sector     |                       |     |     |     |     |     |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY   | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.  | Build new Schools in the Sub-District/LLG   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 2.  | Maintain, refurbish & Improve dilapidated Existing building and its facilities in Secondary, High Schools & TVET Centre | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 3.  | Build double Classrooms & staff houses to selected schools  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 4.  | Upgrading of Higher Learning Institutions   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 5.  | Approval & Funding School Projects  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 6.  | Increase Students enrolment in Secondary and TVET Schools   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 7.  | Train & Upgrade Teacher Qualifications  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 8.  | Increase tertiary Students scholarships   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 9.  | Recruit Teachers in all levels On high GPA Grade (2.5 – 3)  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 10. | Conduct Pre-Service & In-Service Training to Teachers on SBC & Assessment system  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 11. | Purchases of SBC Materials/Text Books and Introduce (Install) EQUIPTV & E – Learning & Skilling people to use Equipment | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 12. | Build dis-able school   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 13. | Increase & Improve Distant learning and Uni Centres   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 14. | School Leadership Management training   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 15. | Increase School Inspectors Improve Monitoring   | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |
| 16. | Programming & Conduct Training & up-skilling  | Oro Provincial Education 5YDP            |



| No | DELIVERABLES  | 2018  | 2019                   | 2020                   | 2021                   | 2022                    | Code Link |
|----|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | No. of new Secondary & new TVET Schools constructed   | 1 S/S<br>1TVET  | 1 TVET                 | 1 S/S<br>1 TVET        | 1 TVET                 | 3 S/S<br>5 TVET         | 2.2.1     |
| 2  | No of secondary schools & TVET rehabilitated  | 2   |                        | 2                      |                        | 6                       | 2.2.2     |
| 3  | No of new double Classrooms & Education Staff Houses constructed                                    | DC-3<br>ESH -1  | DC-3<br>ESH-1          | DC-2<br>ESH-1          | DC- 2<br>ESH-1         | DC- 12<br>ESH-5         | 3.3.3     |
| 4  | Counter funding UNRE & Teachers College   |   | 1                      | 1                      |                        | 2                       | 4.4.4     |
| 5  | No of School Projects Approved & Funded   | 1   | 1                      | 1                      | 1                      | 5                       | 12.5.5    |
| 6  | Enrolment of Students in Secondary & TVET   | –   | 250                    | 250                    | 250                    | 1,000                   | 5.6.6     |
| 7  | No of teachers Trained  |   | 40                     | 40                     | 40                     | 160                     | 6.7.7     |
| 8  | No of Sponsorship for Tertiary students   |   | 125                    | 125                    | 125                    | 500                     | 8.8.8     |
| 9  | No of Teachers Recruited with high GPA (2.5 +)  | 200   | 200                    | 200                    | 200                    | 1000                    | 6.9.9     |
| 10 | No of Primary and Secondary School Teachers Trained   | 2   | 2                      | 2                      | 2                      | 10                      | 6.7.10    |
| 11 | No of SBC Curriculum Materials & Text Books purchased and EQUITV & E – Learning Equipment installed | SBC (TB) –<br>500<br><br>EQTV – 10<br><br>E-learn - 1 | 500<br><br>20<br><br>1 | 500<br><br>20<br><br>1 | 500<br><br>20<br><br>1 | 2500<br><br>90<br><br>3 | 9.11.11   |
| 12 | No of dis-able school built   |   |                        |                        |                        | 1                       | 10.12.12  |



|    |   |   |   |   |   |    |          |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----------|
| 13 | No of FODE Centres constructed in 5 LLG | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5  | 11.13.13 |
| 14 | No of H/Teachers & BOM Members Trained  | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 12.14.14 |
| 15 | No of Inspections & school Visits       | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 13.15.15 |
| 16 | No of trainings conducted               | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5  | 6.16.16  |

| Code Link     | Investment   | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options |
|---------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2.2.1         | Secondary & TVET Schools Construction                | 10                  | 11                  | 12.1                | 13.31               | 14.64               | 61.05                                | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 2.2.2         | Upgrade of secondary & TVET Status                   | 1.20                | 1.32                | 1.45                | 1.60                | 1.76                | 7.33                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 2.3.3 & 3.3.3 | Construction of new double Classrooms & Staff Houses | 0.51                | 0.56                | 0.62                | 0.68                | 0.75                | 3.11                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 4.4.4         | UNRE & Teachers College                              | 2.80                | 3.08                | 3.39                | 3.73                | 4.10                | 17.09                                | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 12.5.5        | School Project Funding                               | 0.05                | 0.05                | 0.06                | 0.07                | 0.07                | 0.31                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 5.6.6         | Secondary & TVET Enrolment                           | 0.15                | 0.16                | 0.18                | 0.20                | 0.22                | 0.91                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 6.7.7         | Teachers Training (Secondary & TVET)                 | 0.29                | 0.32                | 0.36                | 0.39                | 0.43                | 1.80                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 8.8.8         | Sponsorship for Tertiary students                    | 0.60                | 0.66                | 0.73                | 0.80                | 0.88                | 3.66                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |
| 6.9.9         | Recruitment of Teachers                              | 0.10                | 0.11                | 0.12                | 0.13                | 0.15                | 0.61                                 | DSIP/OTHERS     |

|              |  |              |              |              |              |              |               |                    |
|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 6.7.10       | Teachers Training (Primary)  | 0.20         | 0.22         | 0.24         | 0.27         | 0.30         | 1.22          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 9.11.11      | Purchases of SBC Curriculum Materials & Text Books and install EQUITY & E – Learning Equipment | 0.10         | 0.11         | 0.12         | 0.13         | 0.15         | 0.61          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 10.12.12     | Construction of dis-able school built  | 0.30         | 0.33         | 0.36         | 0.40         | 0.44         | 1.83          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 11.13.13     | FODE Centres in LLG  | 0.70         | 0.77         | 0.85         | 0.93         | 1.02         | 4.28          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 12.14.14     | Training of H/Teachers & BOM Members   | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.06          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 13.15.15     | Inspections & school Visits  | 0.02         | 0.02         | 0.02         | 0.03         | 0.03         | 0.12          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| 6.16.16      | Conduct Other Training   | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.01         | 0.06          | DSIP/OTHERS        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>17.04</b> | <b>18.75</b> | <b>20.62</b> | <b>22.69</b> | <b>24.96</b> | <b>104.06</b> | <b>DSIP/OTHERS</b> |



# SECTION 4.5

# LAW & JUSTICE

# SECTOR



## 4.5. LAW & JUSTICE SECTOR

### GOAL

To minimize problems of lawlessness in local communities to contribute and achieve the national government's medium term development strategy (MTDS III).

### OVERVIEW

The Law and Justice Sector is comprised of responsible institutions such as police, correctional services, courts, probation services, juvenile justice and village court system.

The analysis of current status of each agencies are provided under sub headings.

Law and Justice again is a prime responsibility to the National Government, especially the Judiciary System and the Local, District and National Court.

The District is responsible for administration of the Village Courts and Land Mediations. These two systems of court have been in existence for a while but also have constraints in their progress. The failures include;

- Poor Logistical Support
- Poor Political and Administrative Commitment

As a result there are back log of cases and it is noted that many Village Courts and Land Mediations are not effectively addressed.

To strengthen these institutions, points to address are;

- Sufficient Funding
- Proper provision of logistical Support

### 4.5.1 POLICE

The Provincial police headquarters is in Popondetta while detachment centers are established at Oro Bay, Afore and Tufi. The current manpower on strength at these centers are; Oro Bay – 2, Afore NIL and Tufi – 2. Safia does not have any police post established as the LLG is a new establishment proclaimed in 2002. In comparison to UN recommendation of 1:450 police/population ratio in the Sub Districts, 1 policeman is handling approximately 10,000 to 15,000 people.



Figure 12: The ratio of a Police to the Population in the sub District is about 1:10,000

Police house in the Sub Districts have deteriorated and are in a very bad state and require major maintenance program should include office blocks and rural lock up. Transportation system should also be improved particularly, land and water transport.



The capacity of the community police should be strengthened and they should be supported with logistics. New centers like Bogi, Ambasi and Itokama should be considered for establishing police detachment.

#### 4.5.2 CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Inmates found guilty of an offence and serving months or less should be sent back to Sub Districts they originate from and they serve their term there so their labor could be utilized in cleaning towns. Currently, all prisoners are kept in one location and is overcrowding, very expensive to provide food and also a great health hazard.

#### 4.5.3 COURTS

##### LOCAL COURT

Local Court System should be reviewed and function decentralized to Sub Districts like Oro Bay, Afore and Tufi. Local Court sittings be considered in these centers.

##### VILLAGE COURTS

There are twenty five (25) Village Court Zones (Areas) established in the District per LLG as shown in the table below.

| POPONDETTA URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG        | TUFI LLG          | AFORE LLG  | SAFIA LLG     |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Kakandetta        | 1.Ambasi           | 1. Arifama        | 1.Afore    | 1. Upper Musa |
| 2. Girua             | 2.Gona             | 2.Cape Nelson     | 2.Sakarina | 2. Safia      |
| 3. East Sangara      | 3.Buna             | 3.Collingwood Bay | 3. Siribu  | 3. Moiavi     |
| 4. Sorovi            | 4.Pongani          | 4.Dyakakland      | 4.Umbuwara | 4. Namudi     |
|                      | 5.Popondetta Rural | 5.Meniafe         | 5. Itokama |               |
|                      |                    | 6.Okena           |            |               |
|                      |                    | 7. Wanigela       |            |               |

Table 16: Village Court Zones in the District per LLG

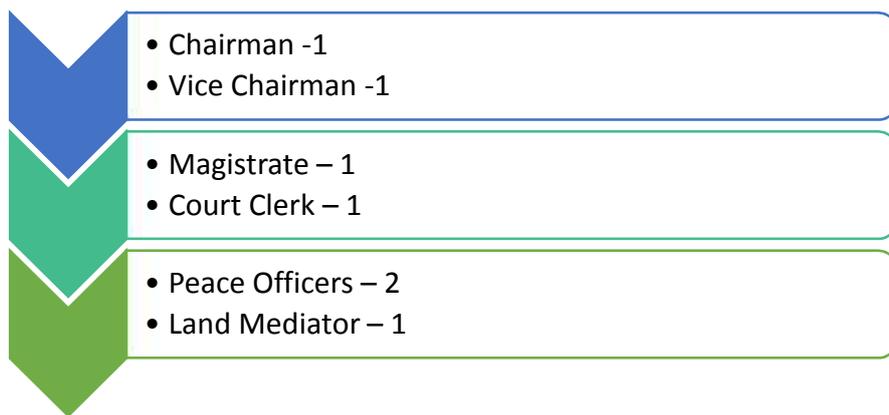
The Village Courts are functioning but need to be monitored. Due to lack of political direction and LLLG funding support, shortfalls in the effective delivery of these services are encountered.

A total of three (3) permanent Village Court Officers are employed under Oro Provincial Administration.

There is one (1) Provincial Village Court Officer (PVCO) and two (2) District Village Court Officers (DVCO)

Total manpower distribution by Court Zones is eight (8), and given the status of court areas, funding arrangements depend entirely on structural adjustments. Each Court Area is consist of;





| SECTOR/DIVISION  | DIST . HQ | POP. URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG | AFORE LLG | TUFI LLG | SAFIA LLG | TOTAL |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| Police           |           |                | 6           | 6         | 6        | 4         | 22    |
| Courts (Village) | 1         | 1              | 1           | 1         | 1        | 1         | 6     |
| CIS              |           |                | 1           | 1         | 1        | 1         | 4     |

Table 17: Projected No. of Law & Justice Personnel in DHQ & LLGs

Bulk of the staff from Village Court Secretariat live in Popondetta. These Officers cannot be decentralized to the District and LLGs due to shortage of accommodations. This includes Correctional Services as well. However, emphasis would be given to Community Based Police who provide services as they are the uniformed regular police personals.

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project



## LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO MINIMIZE PROBLEMS OF LAWLESSNESS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO CONTRIBUTE AND ACHIEVE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (MTDS III). |  |   |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|--|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals  | Indicator (unit)   | Source  | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 4.2   | 1. Number of Staff Houses (Personnel - Security/ Courts)                                 | District Law and Justice Sector Report, Section 119 Report (S119), Physical Site Inspection | 0(2017)         | 8    | 16   | 25   | 33   | 41   |
| KRA 4.1   | 2. Number of Local Level Government Court Houses   |   | 0 (2017)        | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| KRA 4.1   | 3. Number of Personnel (Security/ Courts)  |   | 32 (2017)       | 40   | 48   | 56   | 64   | 72   |
| KRA 4.2   | 4. Number of Police Posts  |   | 0(2017)         | 1    | 3    | 5    | 6    | 7    |
| KRA 4.3   | 5. Number of Rural Lock-ups  |   | 0 (201)         | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| KRA 4.1   | 6. Number of Sector Transport  |   | 0 (2017)        | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 11   |
| KRA 4.5   | 7. Number of Local Level Government Court Sittings                                       |   | 0(2017)         | 4    | 8    | 12   | 16   | 20   |
| KRA 4.1   | 8. Number of Staff Housing and Detention Centre (Correctional Institute Services - Biru) |   | 0(2017)         | 6    | 12   | 18   | 24   | 30   |
| KRA 4.1   | 9. Number of Capacity Buildings (Staff/ Communities)                                     |   | 0 (2017)        | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>   |  | District Law and Justice Division/Sector  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>  |  | District Law and Justice Division/Sector  |                 |      |      |      |      |      |



| No. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Encourage and promote trouble-free communities               | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 2.  | Enhance and strengthen law and order enforcement             | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 3.  | Increase security personnel ratio to general area population | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 4   | Promote and maintain sector integrity                        | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 5.  | Construction and rehabilitation of sector facilities         | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 6.  | Increase and maintain sector logistical support              | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |
| 7.  | Improve and maintain area staff strength                     | District Law & Justice Sector Plan       |

| No | DELIVERABLES  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Link Code |
|----|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1  | Number of Staff Houses constructed and operational                              | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 40   | 1.5.1     |
| 2  | Number of Local Level Government Court Houses constructed and fully operational | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 5    | 2.5.2     |
| 3  | Number of Personnel designated and stationed                                    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 40   | 3.3.3     |
| 4  | Number of Police Posts constructed and operational                              | 1    | 2    | 2    | 1    | 7    | 4.5.4     |
| 5  | Number of Rural Lock-ups constructed and fully operational                      | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 5    | 5.7.5     |
| 6  | Number of Sector Transport  | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 11   | 6.6.6     |
| 7  | Number of Local Level Government Court Sitzings conducted                       | 4    | 4    | 4    | 4    | 20   | 7.2.7     |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |       |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| 8 | Number of Staff Houses and Detention Centre rehabilitated | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 30 | 8.7.8 |
| 9 | Number of Capacity Buildings conducted and facilitated    | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5  | 9.4.9 |

| Code Link    | Investment  | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | FUNDING OPTIONS            |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.5.1        | Staff Houses construction                           | 1.06                | 2.13                | 3.20                | 4.26                | 5.33                | 15.99                                | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 2.5.2        | LLG Court Houses construction                       | 1.0                 | 2.0                 | 3.0                 | 4.0                 | 5.0                 | 15.0                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 3.3.3        | Personnel designation                               | 0.416               | 0.832               | 1.25                | 1.66                | 2.08                | 6.24                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 4.5.4        | Police Posts construction                           | 0.7                 | 1.4                 | 2.1                 | 2.8                 | 3.5                 | 10.5                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 5.7.5        | Rural Lock-ups establishment                        | 1.0                 | 2.0                 | 3.0                 | 4.0                 | 5.0                 | 15.0                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 6.6.6        | Purchase of Transport Utilities and Courts Uniforms | 0.142               | 0.28                | 0.43                | 0.57                | 0.71                | 2.13                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 7.2.7        | LLG Court Sittings                                  | 0.1                 | 0.2                 | 0.3                 | 0.4                 | 0.5                 | 1.5                                  | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 8.7.8        | Rehabilitation of Staff Houses and Detention Centre | 0.78                | 1.56                | 2.34                | 3.12                | 3.9                 | 11.7                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 9.4.9        | Capacity Buildings                                  | 0.1                 | 0.2                 | 0.3                 | 0.4                 | 0.5                 | 1.5                                  | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   | <b>5.30</b>         | <b>10.61</b>        | <b>15.91</b>        | <b>21.22</b>        | <b>26.52</b>        | <b>79.55</b>                         |                            |



# SECTION 4.6

# COMMUNITY

# DEVELOPMENT

# SECTOR



## 4.6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

### GOAL

To create relationship with churches and NGOs, Working together to establish District councils, Resource center, mobilization, networking and organizational structure for Civil Registry, Women, Youths and to maintain sporting activities in the district.

### OVERVIEW

Community Development consists of divisions, youth, sports, women, churches, welfare, civil registry and non-government organizations.

Youth and sport activities and sports movement is well and truly alive in the district. The number of Women participating in all aspects has increased over the year.

This is a result of the heavy involvement of AUSAID in sports, youth and women programs conducted over the last five (5) years. The only short fall in the establishment of this network is the proper linkage between the Province to the District and LLG.

It is noted that, welfare services and civil registry are in existence, but with very minimal output.

### FAMILY UNITY

Many family homes are broken because of marriage break-up, child abuse, etc. These problems occur because of drug abuse, drunkenness and sexual abuses as well as lack of understanding of the basis of life and neglecting of Christian Principles.

The Counseling services require strengthening to restore family unity and harmony.

### YOUTHS

Youth programs are put in place and coordinated by youth office. These programs are not supported adequately with resources. As a result, these programs are abandoned, and the youth groups show no interest.

### SPORTS

Sporting activities are initiated by organized youth groups. Some of these sporting groups survive on their efforts without better sporting facilities. There need to be a strong support from the government and other agencies to improve better sporting facilities. The contribution by sports is tremendous, producing healthy people in the society for progressive development.

### WOMEN

The society needs to be made aware of the importance of women. The gender disparity occurs within the society, which must be ironed out if the society is to go forward. The mechanism for strengthening these disparities has been established through the Ijivitari Council of Women. However, it lacked capability to reach out to the bulk of the women in the rural areas of Ijivitari district. There are other established women groups such as Mothers Union, Aglow women's



Fellowships, Country Women's Association and other women groups from various denomination such as Seventh Day Adventists, Lutheran and other minor churches. The support from government and other donor agencies must be shared evenly to bridge the gap of disparities and to ensure that women should also participate in developing the society.

## **CHURCHES**

There are churches in Ijivitari district and they are regarded as main partners of the district. These churches operate on their own canon, but have one major objective in common, that is to bring peace, justice and harmony in the society. Similarly, the government's objective is linking with the churches, thus require much attention from the government to realize and support the tremendous work of the churches.

The main emphasis of the medium term development strategy- 1997-2002, is to strengthen linkages with the private sectors including churches to participate meaningfully in development and encouraging the Government at all levels to support wherever, there is a need.

This plan will change the trend and undertake new initiative commencing in 2017-2022, to ensure the churches are supported with resources from the Government.

## **CIVIL REGISTRY**

Civil registry function is the essential component recently transferred to the provinces. The Ijivitari District will ensure to maintain up to date records of people in the district. Previously, the accurate data for marriages, deaths, births and migration were not kept. The accurate data give good indicators for better decision making.

## **COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

This program is supported by the Australian Aid International Development (AUSAID). There are number of these programs undertaken in Ijivitari District. These programs had created tremendous impact in the community but require support to sustain the programs.



*NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project*

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR LOGFRAME

**GOAL: TO CREATE RELATIONSHIP WITH CHURCHES AND NGOS, WORKING TOGETHER TO ESTABLISH DISTRICT COUNCILS, RESOURCE CENTER, MOBILIZATION, NETWORKING AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR CIVIL REGISTRY, WOMEN, YOUTHS AND TO MAINTAIN SPORTING ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT.**

| Ref to MTD<br>III Growth<br>Goals | Indicator (unit)   | Source        | Baseline<br>(year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| KRA 8.1                           | 1. No. of Family Unit counselling facilities                     | Sector Report | 0 (2017)           | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| KRA 8.1                           | 2. No. of advocacy on life skills                                | Sector Report | 0 (2017)           | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| KRA 3.5                           | 3. No. of Youths and Women networking and mobilisation           | Sector Report | Y-0                | 19   | 38   | 57   | 76   | 95   |
|                                   |  |               | W-0 (2017)         | 17   | 34   | 51   | 68   | 85   |
| KRA 3.5                           | 4. No. of Youths and Women participation on spiritual activities | Sector Report | Y-0                | 19   | 38   | 57   | 76   | 95   |
|                                   |  |               | W-0 (2017)         | 17   | 34   | 51   | 68   | 85   |
| KRA 3.4                           | 5. No. of sports development code & individual sports talent     | Sector Report | 0 (2017)           | 18   | 36   | 54   | 72   | 90   |
| KRA 3.4                           | 6. No. of Sports facilities                                      | Sector Report | 0 (2017)           | 18   | 36   | 54   | 72   | 90   |

|                                  |   |  |          |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|---|--|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| KRA 8.1                          | 7. No. of management skill training               | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 18 | 36 | 54 | 72 | 90 |
| KRA 8.1                          | 8. No. of NGO groups                              | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29 | 36 |
| KRA 7.4                          | 9. No. of villages with unsafe and polluted water | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| KRA 3.5                          | 10. No. of Literacy group                         | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 |
| KRA 3.5                          | 11. No of Fading culture and Traditions revived   | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| KRA 3.5                          | 12. Number of Adult Literacy centres in each LLG  | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| KRA 8.1                          | 13. No. of Churches supported                     | Sector Report                                  | 0 (2017) | 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>    |   | District Community Development Division/Sector |          |    |    |    |    |    |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b> |   | District Community Development Division/Sector |          |    |    |    |    |    |



| NO. | SECTOR STRATEGY  | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Provide fully functional Counselling office unit in the district                       | Community Development AAP                |
| 2.  | Provide 5 Resource Centres for life skills at LLGs                                     | Community Development AAP                |
| 3.  | Provide adequate resources ( funding) for youths & Women's networking and mobilisation | Community Development AAP                |
| 4.  | Provide resources on spiritual activities for youths & Women                           | Community Development AAP                |
| 5.  | Capture sports activities and Identify sports talents in all LLG                       | Community Development AAP                |
| 6.  | Identify talents and provide training  | Community Development AAP                |
| 7.  | Provide sports management skill training   | Community Development AAP                |
| 8.  | Establish relationships with NGO groups  | Community Development AAP                |
| 9.  | Provide safe water and Sanitation to villages  | Community Development AAP                |
| 10. | Identify Literacy groups   | Community Development AAP                |
| 11. | Provide resources and training on culture and Tradition                                | Community Development AAP                |
| 12. | Provide resources to support adult literacy  | Community Development AAP                |
| 13. | Provide resources to support Churches  | Community Development AAP                |
| 14. | Provide resources to support Civil Registry Function                                   | Community Development AAP                |

| No. | DELIVERABLES  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Code Link |
|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1   | No of Resource Centre constructed in LLGs   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 5    | 1.2.1     |
| 2   | No of youths & Women's networking and mobilisation established                      | Y-19 | 19   | 19   | 19   | 95   | 3.3.2     |
|     |   | W-17 | 17   | 17   | 17   | 85   |           |
| 3   | No. of youths & Women empowered through aid grant                                   | Y-19 | 19   | 19   | 19   | 95   | 3.3.3     |
|     |   | W-17 | 17   | 17   | 17   | 85   |           |
| 4   | No. of Spiritual activities for youths & Women                                      | Y-19 | 19   | 19   | 19   | 95   | 4.4.4     |
|     |   | W-17 | 17   | 17   | 17   | 85   |           |
| 5   | No of marginalized Economic population  | 17   | 17   | 17   | 17   | 85   | 7.11.5    |
| 6   | No of Sports activities organised   | 18   | 18   | 18   | 18   | 90   | 5.5.6     |
| 7   | No of Sports Training and Management Skills conducted                               | 18   | 18   | 18   | 18   | 90   | 7.7.7     |
| 8   | No. of Sports facilities established in LLGs and in Popondetta township             | 18   | 18   | 18   | 18   | 90   | 6.5.8     |
| 9   | No. of NGOS Functions counter funded  | 8    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 40   | 8.8.9     |
| 10  | No. of Literacy, Churches and Civil Registry functions training programme conducted | 13   | 13   | 13   | 13   | 65   | 13.13.10  |



| Code Link    | Investment   | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total<br>estimated<br>costs<br>(K million) | Funding<br>options |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1.2.1        | Resource Centre construction   | 0.15                | 0.15                | 0.15                | 0.15                | 0.15                | 0.75                                       | DSIP,<br>DONOR     |
| 3.3.2        | Youths & Women's networking and mobilisation                                 | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.05                                       |                    |
| 3.3.3        | Youths & Women empowerment   | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 0.1                 | 0.5  |                    |
| 4.4.4        | Spiritual activities for youths & Women                                      | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 1  |                    |
| 7.11.5       | Marginalization of Economic population                                       | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 1  |                    |
| 5.5.6        | Sports activities organisation   | 0.3                 | 0.3                 | 0.3                 | 0.3                 | 0.3                 | 1.5  |                    |
| 7.7.7        | Sports Training and Management Skills  | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 1  |                    |
| 6.5.8        | Sports facilities establishment  | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 1  |                    |
| 8.8.9        | Support to NGOS Functions  | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 1  |                    |
| 13.13.10     | Literacy, Churches and Civil Registry functions training programme conducted | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.05                                       |                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>1.65</b>         | <b>1.65</b>         | <b>1.65</b>         | <b>1.65</b>         | <b>1.65</b>         | <b>8.27</b>                                |                    |

# SECTION 4.7 GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION SECTOR



## 4.7. GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

### GOAL

To make working and living environment conducive for staff from respective sectors to be stationed at sub-districts/LLG headquarters in order to effectively execute their sectorial programs and activities in line with Medium Term Development III (MTDP III).

### SECTOR OVERVIEW

The District Administrative structure is established in accordance with the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government. The District Administrator is the head of the Administration. The principal aim of the structure is to provide improvement to the running of the Local Government System thus improving government services in the wards and villages.

In order to meet this objectives, most of the civil servants are to be deployed back to the districts, sub districts, patrol posts, wards and villages.

In ratio, the staffing arrangements should be in this order; fifteen percent (15%) of the staff retained at the Provincial Headquarters, thirty five percent (35%) attached to the District Headquarters while fifty percent (50%) deployed to the Local Level Government Centers, wards and villages.

This trend is not working and require a lot of considerations and effort from Provincial and District Administrations to put in place a workable strategy to activate the structure. The structure is comprised of the following service agencies; Agriculture & Livestock, Local Level Government Services, Fisheries, Lands, Health, Education, Home Affairs, Youth, Women Sports and Commerce.

These service agencies should be geared towards improving LLG planning, programming and budgeting processes.

The current arrangement is that all activities are concentrated through Provincial Government while the existence of the LLG system is all forgotten.

The District Administration should now, within the planning period (2017 – 2022) take a cohesive approach to build the capability and capacity of the staff and Ward Development Committees.



## OBJECTIVES

1. To undertake maintenance, upgrading and construction of buildings in the district and LLG headquarters to improve accessibility to services.
2. To make working/living environment conducive for workers from respective sectors to be stationed at Sub Districts/LLG headquarters in order to effectively execute their sectorial programs and activities in line with Medium Term Development Strategies III (MTDS III).

## INDICATORS

By 2022 we expect to have Officers and their families from key sectors based at the outstations as indicated on Table 4.7.1 below.

| SECTOR/DIVISION       | DIST. HQ  | POP. URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG | AFORE LLG | TUFI LLG  | SAFIA LLG | TOTAL      |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Education             | 2         | 1              | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 7          |
| Health                | 13        | 20             | 17          | 20        | 16        | 4         | 90         |
| Dist. & LLG           | 6         | 6              | 6           | 6         | 6         | 6         | 36         |
| DAL                   | 4         | 3              | 3           | 3         | 3         | 2         | 18         |
| Fisheries             | 1         |                | 2           |           | 3         |           | 6          |
| Commerce              | 1         | 1              | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 6          |
| Lands                 |           |                |             |           |           |           |            |
| Forestry              |           |                |             |           |           |           |            |
| Youths & Home Affairs | 1         | 1              | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 6          |
| Village Courts        | 1         | 1              | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 6          |
| National Function     |           |                |             |           |           |           |            |
| Justice               |           |                |             |           |           |           |            |
| Police                |           |                | 4           | 4         | 4         | 2         | 14         |
| CIS                   |           |                | 1           | 1         | 1         | 1         | 4          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>29</b> | <b>33</b>      | <b>37</b>   | <b>38</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>193</b> |

Table 18: Projected No. of Officers by Sector in DHQ & LLGs



**Note:** Table above excludes teachers who are under the Teaching Services Commission

Bulk of the staff from Health Sector live in Popondetta. These Officers cannot be decentralized to the District and LLGs due to shortage of accommodations, whilst in the disciplinary focus most of the police personnel are attached to the National Department of Police. This includes Correctional Services as well. However, emphasis would be given to Community Based Police who provide services as their uniformed regular police personnel.

### SUB-DISTRICT HOUSES AND OFFICES

Nearly all houses, offices and buildings in the sub-districts are run down and not been maintained over the years. These buildings should also be placed in the program for both replacement and maintenances. The proposal now is to place five (5) years maintenance program, where concentration will be one (1) sub-district at a time. New buildings are also included in the plan for construction in the next five (5) years.



Figure 13: Run down OroBay LLG Chamber building

### NUMBER OF BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURES IN RURAL LLGs

| BUILDING TYPE | DIST. HQ | POP. URBAN LLG | ORO BAY LLG | TUFI LLG | AFORE LLG | SAFIA LLG | TOTAL |
|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| LLG Chamber   | NIL      | NIL            | 1           | 1        | 1         | NIL       | 3     |
| Admin. Block  | NIL      | 1              | NIL         | 1        | 1         | NIL       | 2     |
| IMQ           | NIL      | NIL            | 11          | 16       | 12        | NIL       | 39    |
| L40/H40       | NIL      | NIL            | NIL         | 4        | 4         | NIL       | 8     |
| H65           | NIL      | NIL            | 1           | 4        | 7         | NIL       | 12    |

All the buildings as indicated above are all condemned unfit for human habitation as one could witness upon site inspection.



### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

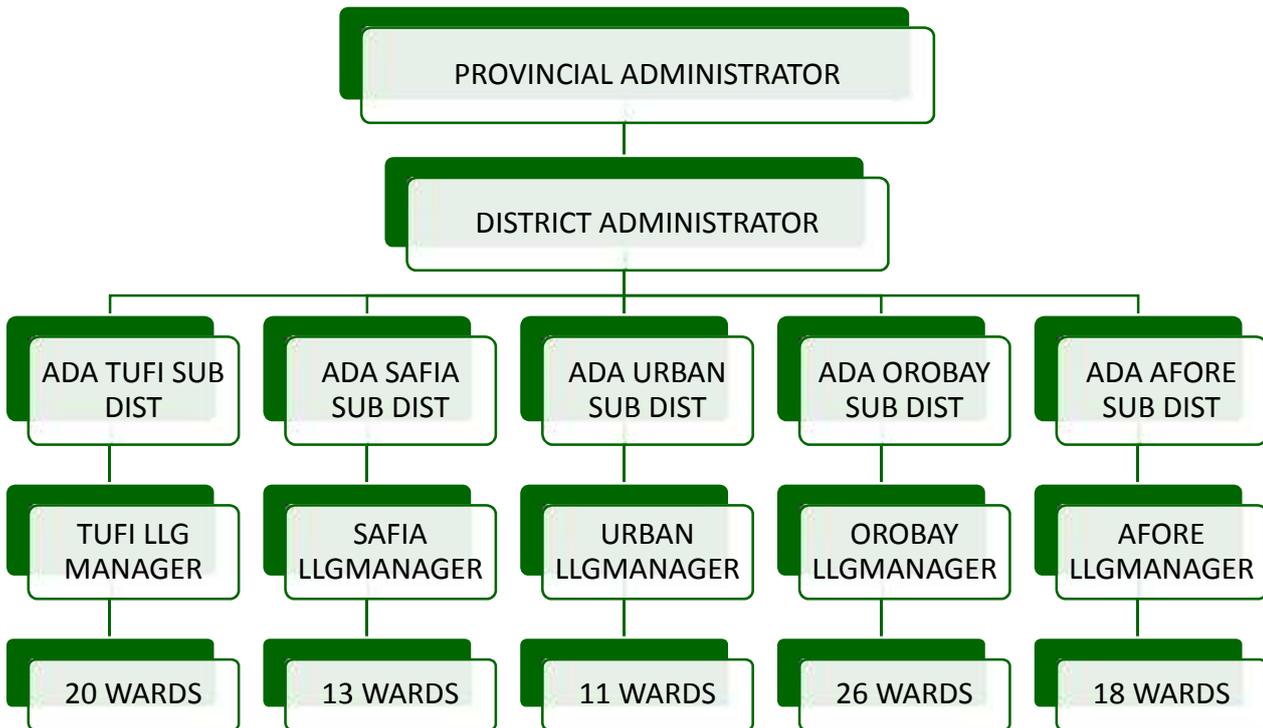


Figure 14: Current Administrative Structure for Ijivitari District

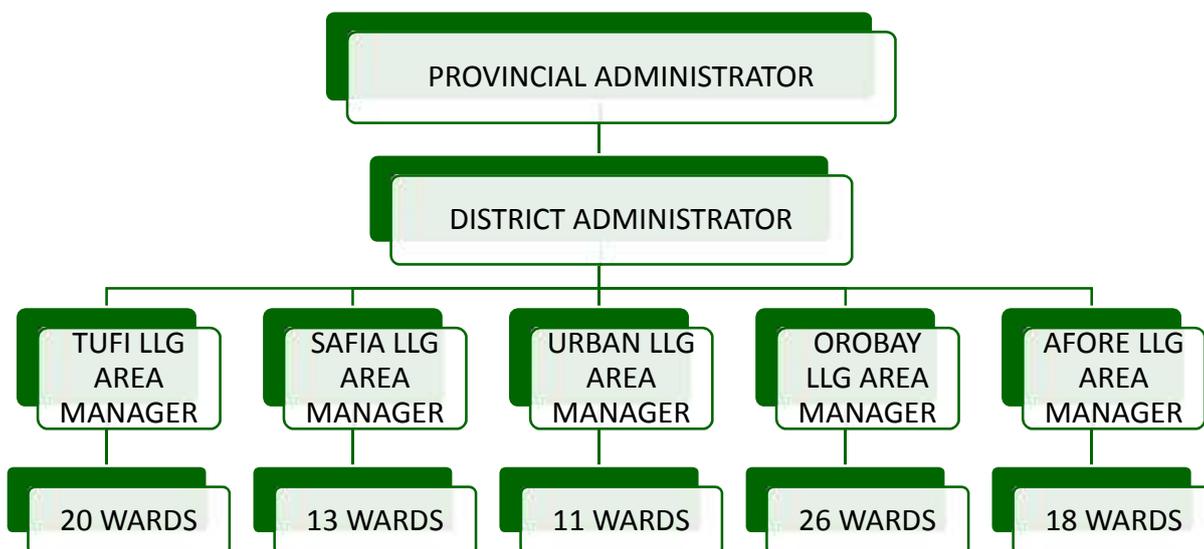


Figure 15: Proposed Administrative Structure for Ijivitari District



## DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION STAFFING

| SECTOR/DIVISION          | DIST. HQ  | POP. URBAN<br>LLG | ORO<br>BAY LLG | AFORE<br>LLG | TUFI<br>LLG | SAFIA<br>LLG | TOTAL      |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Education                | 2         | 2                 | 1              | 1            | 2           |              | 8          |
| Health                   | 13        | 27                | 17             | 20           | 16          |              | 93         |
| Dist. & LLG              | 4         | 44                |                | 4            | 9           |              | 9          |
| DAL                      | 4         | 4                 | 3              | 3            | 3           |              | 17         |
| Fisheries                | 1         |                   | 2              |              | 3           |              | 6          |
| Commerce                 | 1         |                   |                | 1            | 1           |              | 3          |
| Lands                    |           | 4                 |                |              |             |              | 4          |
| Forestry                 |           |                   |                |              |             |              |            |
| Youths & Home<br>Affairs | 2         |                   | 2              |              |             |              | 4          |
| Village Courts           |           |                   |                |              |             |              |            |
| National Function        |           | 1                 | 7              |              |             |              | 8          |
| Justice                  |           |                   |                |              |             |              |            |
| Police                   |           | 57                | 2              |              | 2           |              | 61         |
| CIS                      |           | 45                |                |              |             |              | 45         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>27</b> | <b>144</b>        | <b>36</b>      | <b>29</b>    | <b>31</b>   |              | <b>267</b> |

Table 19: Existing Staffing At Ijivitari District by Sector

**Note:** Table above excludes teachers who are under the Teaching Services Commission

Bulk of the staff from Health Sector live in Popondetta. These Officers cannot be decentralized to the District and LLGs due to shortage of accommodations, whilst in the disciplinary focus most of the police personnel are attached to the National Department of Police. This includes Correctional Services as well. However, emphasis would be given to Community Based Police who provide services as their uniformed regular police personnel.

## LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

The total land mass for Ijivitari District is approximately 11,259 Km<sup>2</sup> and of these, 80% is customary land. Clans own the land and therefore, matters relating to land must always be made known to the clan leaders for final decision.

| LLG              | GOVERNMENT | CUSTOMARY | TOTAL KM2 |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Popondetta Urban | 75%        | 25%       | 3,040 km2 |
| Oro Bay          | 20%        | 80%       | 1,000 km2 |
| Afore            | 0.1%       | 99.9%     | 4,109 km2 |
| Tufi             | 0.2%       | 99.8%     | 3,110 km2 |
| Safia            |            |           |           |

Table 20: Land Ownership and Kilometers by LLGs

NOTE: Refer to the Annex 2 for the Priority Project

## GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION LOGFRAME

| GOAL: TO MAKE WORKING AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE FOR STAFF FROM RESPECTIVE SECTORS TO BE STATIONED AT SUB DISTRICTS/LLG HEADQUARTERS IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY EXECUTE THEIR SECTORIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY III (MTDS III). |   |   |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|---|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ref to MTDP III Growth Goals   | Indicator (unit)  | Source  | Baseline (year) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| KRA 6.1  | 1. Number of LLG Staff Housing  | District Governance and Administration Sector Report, Physical Site Inspections | 0 (2017)        | 15   | 30   | 45   | 60   | 75   |
| KRA 6.1  | 2. Number of LLG facilities (Administration Office/ Chambers)                         |   | 64 (2017)       | 66   | 68   | 70   | 72   | 74   |
| KRA 6.1  | 3. Number of District Office Complex/ Staff Housing                                   |   | 0 (2017)        | 3    | 6    | 10   | 14   | 19   |
| KRA 6.1  | 4. Number of Land Mobilization (Vetting) for Local Level Governments (Wards)          |   | 0(2017)         | 17   | 34   | 51   | 69   | 88   |
| KRA 6.1  | 5. Number of Local Level Government Patrol Posts (Administration Block/Staff Housing) |   | 0 (2017)        |      | 1    | 2    | 3    |      |
| KRA 6.1  | 6. Number of Local Level Government Resource Centres                                  |   | 0 (2017)        | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| KRA 6.1  | 7. Number of Capacity Building (Staff/ Communities)                                   |   | 0 (2017)        | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| <b>Lead Government Agency</b>  |   | District Governance & Administration Division/Sector                            |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Executing Division/Sector</b>   |   | District Governance & Administration Division/Sector                            |                 |      |      |      |      |      |

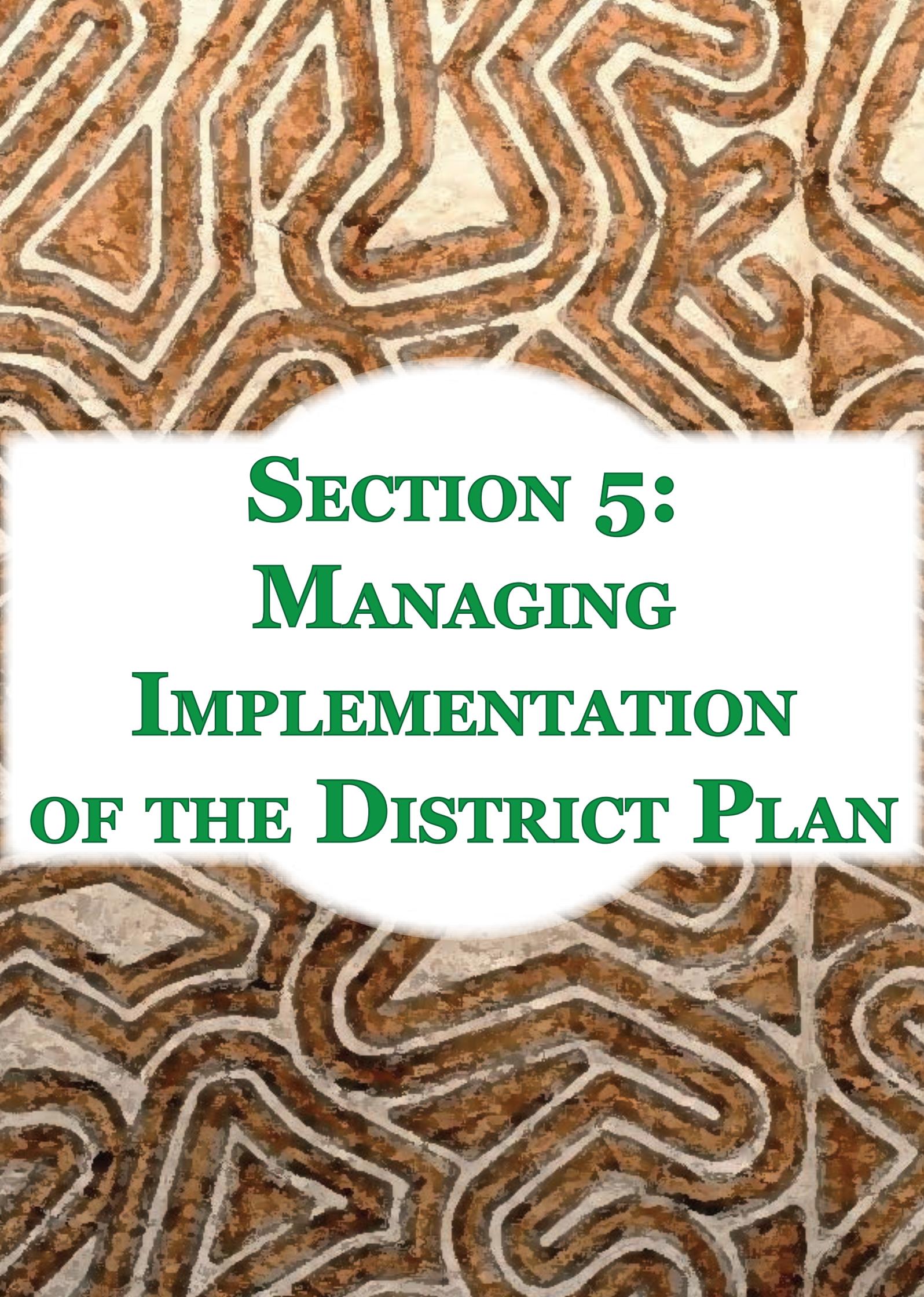
| No. | SECTOR STRATEGY   | DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN OR POLICY REFERENCE   |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.  | Empower and encourage stationing of Local Level Government public service staff | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, Organic Law on Provincial & LLG |
| 2.  | Enable and increase effective quality basic service delivery                    | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, OLP&LLG                         |
| 3.  | Rehabilitation and construction of Local Level Government offices               | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, OLP&LLG                         |
| 4.  | Improve and enhance effective coordination of basic service delivery            | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, OLP&LLG                         |
| 5.  | Construction and rehabilitation of Local Level Government staff houses          | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, OLP&LLG                         |
| 6.  | Enhance and improve effective socio-economic development participation          | Ijivitari District Plan, LLG Determination Policy, LLG Administration Act, Northern Provincial Plan, OLP&LLG                         |

| No | DELIVERABLES   | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Code Link |
|----|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1  | Number of LLG Staff Housing constructed  | 15   | 15   | 15   | 15   | 75   | 1.1.1     |
| 2  | Number of LLG facilities constructed and operational                               | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 10   | 2.3.2     |
| 3  | Number of District Office Complex/ Staff Housing constructed and fully operational | 3    | 3    | 4    | 4    | 19   | 3.5.3     |
| 4  | Number of LLG land boundaries surveyed and vetted                                  | 17   | 17   | 17   | 17   | 88   | 4.6.4     |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 5 | Number of LLG Patrol Posts constructed and operational                              |   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5.1.5 |
| 6 | Number of Local Level Government Resource Centres constructed and fully operational | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6.6.6 |
| 7 | Number of Capacity Buildings conducted  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7.6.7 |

| Code Link    | Investment  | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total estimated costs<br>(K million) | Funding options            |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.1.1        | LLG Staff Housing construction                      | 2.25                | 4.5                 | 6.75                | 9.0                 | 11.25               | 33.75                                | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 2.3.2        | LLG facilities construction                         | 1.0                 | 2.0                 | 3.0                 | 4.0                 | 5.0                 | 15.0                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 3.5.3        | District Office Complex/ Staff Housing construction | 1.62                | 3.24                | 4.86                | 6.48                | 8.1                 | 24.3                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 4.6.4        | LLG land boundaries                                 | 1.76                | 3.52                | 5.28                | 7.04                | 8.8                 | 26.4                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 5.1.5        | LLG Patrol Posts construction                       | 1.05                | 2.1                 | 3.15                | 4.2                 | 5.25                | 15.75                                | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 6.6.6        | LLG Resource Centres construction                   | 0.25                | 0.5                 | 0.75                | 1.0                 | 1.25                | 3.75                                 | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| 7.6.7        | Capacity Building                                   | 0.02                | 0.04                | 0.06                | 0.08                | 0.1                 | 0.3                                  | DSIP, PSIP, LLGSIP, Donors |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   | <b>7.95</b>         | <b>15.9</b>         | <b>23.85</b>        | <b>31.8</b>         | <b>39.75</b>        | <b>119.25</b>                        |                            |





**SECTION 5:  
MANAGING  
IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE DISTRICT PLAN**

## SECTION 5. MANAGING IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN

The Ijivitari District Plan is aspirational and responsive to identified needs and challenges. To achieve the objectives/ goals, the emphasis on implementation of the strategies in this plan is essential. To achieve optimal progress it is hope that all implementing partners will collaborate to achieve the common direction outline in this plan.

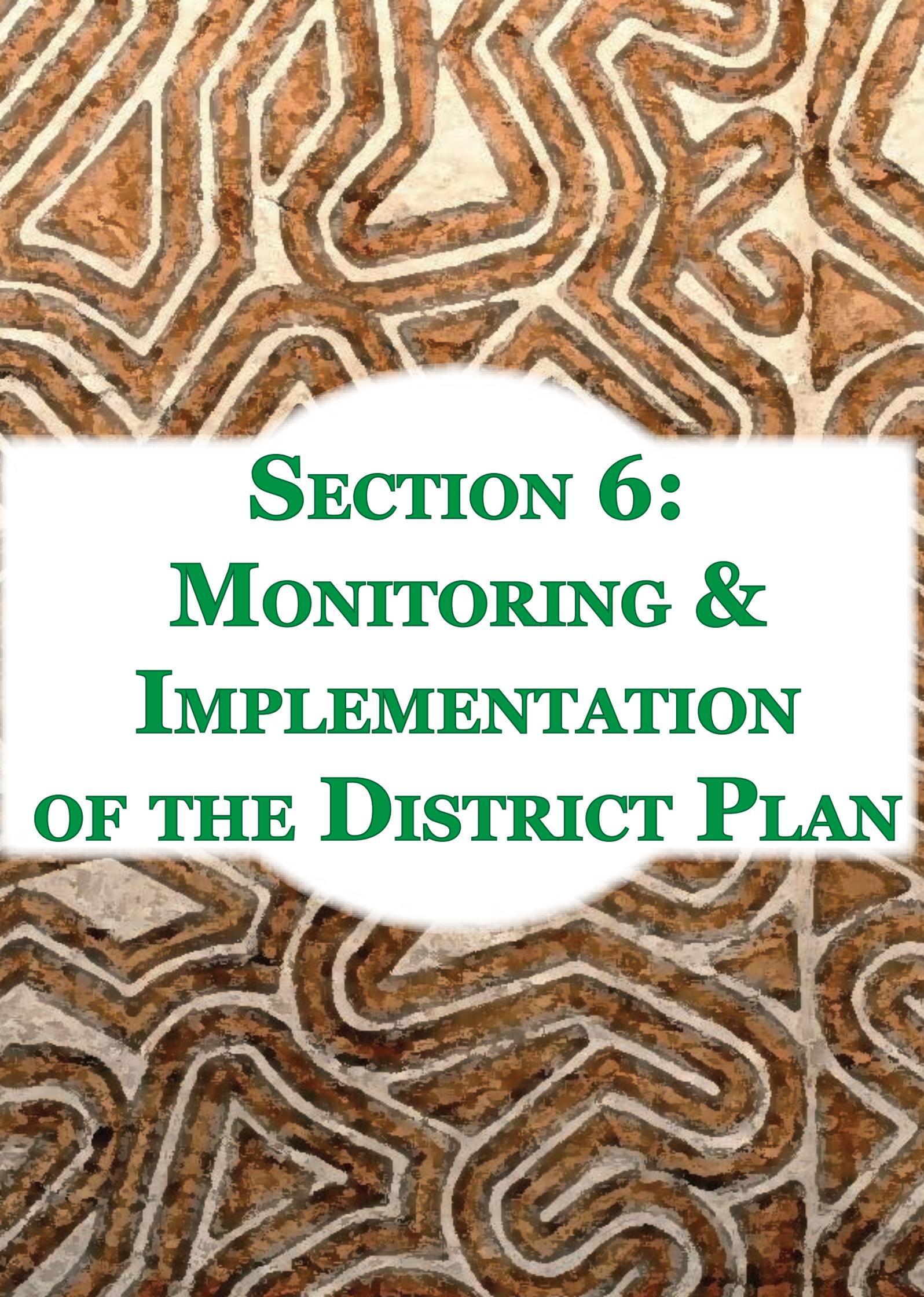
The District Development Authority (DDA) provides advice and guidelines and sets out the criteria, approve implementing bodies and administrative management team. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and as Ijivitari District Administrator (DA) sets government's vision and direction, develop policies and issue directives. The District Administrator in consultation with Provincial Administration and other stakeholders provide leadership in the implementation of the Plan and government policy, through the established structural Management Team.

The development partners and NGOs through negotiation and consultation provide technical assistance and financial support, aligned to Ijivitari District Development Plan (IDDP). The National Governments policy on Private Partnership; Churches, NGO and Private Sectors are a team to support IDDP direction and adopt relevant strategies.

The Ijivitari District Administration outlines the activities for implementation with support from the development partners. The Planned activities capture the seriousness in service deliveries with instrument of agreement with donor Agencies, Public Private Partnership, and Civil Society Organisation etc. The sources of funding received are managed by training people through the financial management programmes so they are accountable with increased capacity building in the manpower at the sub district level. Identify appropriate training opportunity for effective and efficient reporting, auditing and public tendering processes. District performance for improvement is vital that qualified resource people are recruited for effective and efficient management of the plan.

The Local level Government must establish achievable activities at community level to ensure that major areas in the plan is achieved according to the Ijivitari District Development Plan.





**SECTION 6:  
MONITORING &  
IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE DISTRICT PLAN**

## SECTION 6: MONITRING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT PLAN

Monitoring and evaluation is of paramount importance and therefore, forms part of this plan. It provides a platform to allow observations and assessment that can be used to inform, judge and make proactive decisions on evidence based on outcome. This is critical to budgeting, resourcing, capacity building and management.

The need to ensure reliable and accurate information for necessary making and future planning, programing and development. Ijivitari District Plan 2018 – 2022 a road map that will takes into account the performance of its plan through monitoring and evaluating assessing the outputs and outcomes. The indicators through annual activity program will be assessing monitored to show progress. The Ijivitari District Administration Officers together with officers from provincial administration and other stakeholders continuously visit the sub district to collate data and make available reports to DDA, District Administration, Provincial Administration and the stakeholders etc. The establishment of Monitoring and Evaluating Secretariats is the way to go to find solutions to the difficulties in the management of the plan and to report the successes and the failures.

The monitoring and evaluation in this plan will provide the check and balances on the implementation framework of the plan. It will play a significant role by identifying achievements, challenges and give suitable directions through its assessment feedback reports. This will support the district to reflect on the plan's performances and appropriately determine the next course of action.

The quarterly review on the planned five year period will be conducted to measure progress against the targets planned. A special appointed committee by the DDA will evaluate and provide relevant recommendations for DDA and district administration to pursue in the following year.

The DDA through the district and provincial administration will compile reliable and relevant information reports based on its findings on evidence. This process will be supported through the reporting template targeting the progress of indicators. This includes collecting, analysing and interpreting the performance data by the monitoring and evaluating secretariat. Such monitoring and evaluation system in place will ensure a sound assessment on the performance of the plan is well facilitated.

In as much as stakeholders and donor partners participation is concerned, monitoring and evaluation will provide a strategic direction through the assessment reports to guide the involvement of partners. All responsible government and stakeholders must envisage to cohesively and coherently delivering the Ijivitari District Development Plan policy accordance to the plan respectively.



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# Reference

## REFERENCE

Department of National Planning and Monitoring Medium Term Development Plan III, 2018

National Fisheries Authority, National Fisheries Authority Plan, 2016

National Forest Authority Plan, National Forest Authority Plan, 2016

National Health Plan

National Statistics Office

Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Government

PNG National Population & Housing Census, 2012

Papua New Guinea Sustainable Development Plan

Provincial Agriculture and Livestock Plan

Provincial Education Five year Development Plan (2016 – 2020)

Provincial Health Plan

Provincial Infrastructure Plan

School Census

Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Vision 2050, 2009



The background of the page is a complex, repeating geometric pattern. It consists of interlocking, irregular shapes that resemble stylized letters or symbols, rendered in a palette of earthy browns and off-whites. The pattern has a textured, almost hand-painted appearance. A white, rounded rectangular banner is positioned horizontally across the middle of the page, containing the word "Annex" in a bold, green, serif font.

# Annex

## ANNEX 1: SECTOR SUMMARY COSTS

| SECTORS                                    | 2018<br>(K million) | 2019<br>(K million) | 2020<br>(K million) | 2021<br>(K million) | 2022<br>(K million) | Total<br>estimated<br>costs<br>(K million) | Funding options                           |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| <b>ECONOMIC</b>                            | 24.48               | 36.063              | 32.5493             | 42.1542             | 39.9447             | <b>175.1912</b>                            | DSIP/DONORS/CIP/NAMA/T<br>PA/LLGSIP/PSIP/ |
| <b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>                      | 103.8526            | 114.23986           | 125.65985           | 138.22383           | 152.05521           | <b>634.03135</b>                           |   |
| <b>HEALTH</b>                              | 12.91               | 33.256              | 13.71               | 39.574              | 14.245              | <b>113.695</b>                             |   |
| <b>EDUCATION</b>                           | 17.0456             | 18.75016            | 20.625176           | 22.687694           | 24.956463           | <b>104.065093</b>                          |   |
| <b>LAW &amp; JUSTICE</b>                   | 5.298               | 10.608              | 15.912              | 21.216              | 26.52               | <b>79.554</b>                              |   |
| <b>COMMUNITY<br/>DEVELOPMENT</b>           | 1.655               | 1.655               | 1.655               | 1.655               | 1.655               | <b>8.275</b>                               |   |
| <b>GOVERNANCE &amp;<br/>ADMINISTRATION</b> | 7.95                | 15.9                | 23.85               | 31.8                | 39.75               | <b>119.25</b>                              |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>173.1912</b>     | <b>230.47202</b>    | <b>233.961326</b>   | <b>297.310724</b>   | <b>299.126373</b>   | <b>K1,234.06</b>                           |   |



## ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

| Program   | Specification                  |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>1.1 Agriculture</b>  |                                |
| RICE PRODUCTION   | All LLGs                       |
| AFORE COFFEE MILL   | All LLGs                       |
| COFFEE PRODUCTION   | All LLGs                       |
| COCOA PRODUCTION  | All LLGs                       |
| RUBBER PLANTATION   | All LLGs                       |
| CATTLE FARMING  | 1X SAFIA                       |
| REHABILITATION OF UTUAN PLANTATION  | (WANIGELA) AND BOIKIKI (AFORE) |
| DIRUDAN HYDROPONIC FARM (NEW)   | GUGUMA                         |
| TBA ISRAEL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM- (KIBBUTZ PROGRAM- 6 YOUTHS FOR 3 MONTHS.) | All LLGs                       |
| RESOURCE CENTRES (NEW)  | All LLGs                       |
| FRESH PRODUCE DEPOT   | All LLGs                       |
| MINOR CROPS/SPICES DEVELOPMENT  | All LLGs                       |
| FOOD AND HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT   | All LLGs                       |
| FARMERS COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING  | All LLGs                       |
| CAPACITY BUILDING   | All LLGs                       |
| AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM (AIS- DATA BASE).                          | All LLGs                       |
| <b>1.2 Fisheries</b>  |                                |
| ICE PLANT   | All LLGs                       |
| INLAND FISH FARMING   | All LLGs                       |
| COASTLINE FISHING   | All LLGs                       |
| HATCHERIES  | All LLGs                       |
| FISH MARKET   | All LLGs                       |
| FISH PLANT (CANNERY)  | All LLGs                       |
| EEL FARMING   | All LLGs                       |
| AQUAPONICS  | All LLGs                       |
| BECHDERMER FARMING  | All LLGs                       |
| CAGE FISH FARMING   | All LLGs                       |
| BECHDERMER EXPORT   | All LLGs                       |
| <b>1.3 Commerce Culture &amp; Tourism</b>                                 |                                |
| GHOST MOUNTAIN TRACK  | SAFIA                          |
| TUFI CULTURAL SHOW  | TUFI                           |
| TUFI CRAFTS MARKET  | TUFI                           |

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| TAPA PRODUCTION & MARKETING            | TUFI             |
| NORTH COAST ECO-TOURISM                | NORTH COAST      |
| AFORE ECO- TOURISM                     | AFORE            |
| MORO HOT SPRING ECO-TOURISM            | SAFIA            |
| DISTRICT TOURISM BUREAU                | All LLGs         |
| WW2 RELICS - AMERICAN BUNKERS (KOPURE) | OROBAY           |
| WW2 RELICS- BLOODY BUNA                | OROBAY           |
| WW2 MUSEUM- GIRUA AIRPORT              | POPONDETTA URBAN |
| TUFI DIVE ADVENTURES                   | TUFI             |
| GUEST HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS               | All LLGs         |
| SME                                    | All LLGs         |
| COOPERATE SOCIETIES                    | All LLGs         |

### 1.4 Forestry & Mining

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| FMA PROJECTS<br>(Logging) | Collingwood Bay, Kewansasap<br>Musa, Pongani<br>Sewa, Gora<br>Bematu, Odena<br>Sigara |
| MINNING EXPLORATION       | Wowo Gap<br>Koiyama Nickle Minning<br>Ambasi & Orobay (LNG)                           |

### 2.0 Infrastructure Sector

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ROADS           | Siremi – Buna<br>Bagou – Killerton – Sanananda<br>Hiriju – Sewa<br>Bareji<br>Afore - Itokama<br>Wanigela – Ajoa<br>Kausada |
| ROAD SCOPING    | Bareji – Safia – Kupiano<br>Safia – Wanigela   |
| RURAL AIRSTRIPS | Tufi<br>Wanigela<br>Afore<br>Itokama<br>Gewoia<br>Embessa<br>Moro<br>Safia<br>Namudi                                       |



|   |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------------------|
|   | Obea  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| WHARFES & JETTIES   | Tufi Wharf<br>Eight (8) Jetties   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| RURAL ELECTRIFICATION   | Solar Lighting  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| TELECOMMUNICATION   | (Digicel/Telikom)   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| NBC TOWER   | Afore Wanigela  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| FOOT BRIDGE   | Uiaku – Ganjiga   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| TRANSIT HOUSE/ COMMUNITY MARKET                                 | Oro Bay   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| INSTITUTIONAL STAFF HOUSING                                     | Hospital<br>CIS   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| ROAD NETWORK REHABILITATION                                     | All LLGs  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM                                       | All LLGs  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| LAND MOBILIZATION   | All LLGs  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| DISTRICT TRANSPORT UTILITIES                                    | All LLGs  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| WATER SUPPLY  | All LLGs  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| <b>3.0 Health Sector</b>  |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| TRAINING  | Training of Health Workers  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 10X AID POSTS TO LEVEL 1 HEALTH FACILITIES WITH DELIVERY ROOMS. | <table> <tr> <td>1. Moro</td> <td>6. Obea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Guruguru</td> <td>7. Berebona</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Utukwaf</td> <td>8. Serepuna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gewoya</td> <td>9. Begabari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Emo</td> <td>10. Ijika (Sewa/Hiriju)</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Moro   | 6. Obea   | 2. Guruguru | 7. Berebona | 3. Utukwaf | 8. Serepuna | 4. Gewoya | 9. Begabari | 5. Emo | 10. Ijika (Sewa/Hiriju) |
| 1. Moro   | 6. Obea   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 2. Guruguru   | 7. Berebona   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 3. Utukwaf  | 8. Serepuna   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 4. Gewoya   | 9. Begabari   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 5. Emo  | 10. Ijika (Sewa/Hiriju)   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 5X AID POSTS TO LEVEL 2 COMMUNITY HEALTH POSTS.                 | <table> <tr> <td>1. Airara</td> <td>4. Embesa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Bareji</td> <td>5. Koruwo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Sorovi</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  | 1. Airara | 4. Embesa | 2. Bareji   | 5. Koruwo   | 3. Sorovi  |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 1. Airara   | 4. Embesa   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 2. Bareji   | 5. Koruwo   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 3. Sorovi   |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 6X HEALTH FACILITIES TO LEVEL 3 HEALTH CENTRES.                 | <table> <tr> <td>1. Safia</td> <td>4. Ako</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Gona</td> <td>5. Itokama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambasi</td> <td>6. Sakarina</td> </tr> </table>   | 1. Safia  | 4. Ako    | 2. Gona     | 5. Itokama  | Ambasi     | 6. Sakarina |           |             |        |                         |
| 1. Safia  | 4. Ako  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 2. Gona   | 5. Itokama  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| Ambasi  | 6. Sakarina   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 2X MAJOR HEALTH CENTRES TO RURAL HOSPITALS.                     | <table> <tr> <td>1. Tufi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Afore</td> </tr> </table>  | 1. Tufi   | Afore     |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 1. Tufi   |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| Afore   |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| REHABILITATION  | 10 x existing Aid posts with delivery rooms   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 5X DISEASE CONTROL CLINICS                                      | <table> <tr> <td>1. Tufi</td> <td>4. Afore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Oro Bay</td> <td>5. Itokama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gona</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>  | 1. Tufi   | 4. Afore  | 2. Oro Bay  | 5. Itokama  | Gona       |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 1. Tufi   | 4. Afore  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 2. Oro Bay  | 5. Itokama  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| Gona  |   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| INFRASTRUCTURE.   | Health Facilities housing   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION                                     | 50 x Health Facilities  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION                                     | 10 x Community  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| MEDIVAC   | Charter of Chopper for Medical Evacuation of Obstetric and other medical emergencies.   |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |
| 4X LAND AMBULANCES  | Replacing current vehicles over 6 years for Afore, Sakarina and Gona HCs and Oro Bay hospital.  |           |           |             |             |            |             |           |             |        |                         |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6X DINGIES                            | Dinghies for HCs along the coastline. Tufi, Wanigela, Gona, Ako, Ambasi, Safia HCs and Oro Bay hospital.  |
| SEA AMBULANCE                         | District Health Sea Ambulance Basing at DHQ   |
| ADMINISTRATION VEHICLE AND DINGHY     | District Health Administration Vehicle and dinghy.  |
| MOBILE CLINIC                         | Mobile Clinic 10 Seater Vehicle for Family Health Services (Urban Clinic).  |
| 1X 10 SEATER VEHICLE                  | Bottom Town Disease Control Clinic 10 Seater Vehicle  |
| <b>4.0 Education Sector</b>           |   |
| 5 EXISTING HIGH/SECONDARY SCHOOLS     | Popondetta Secondary School<br>Embogo High School<br>Bareji High School<br>Inonda High School<br>Afore High School  |
| TVET                                  | Popondetta Skills Training Institute to Technical Training Level<br>4 x LLG Skill Training Institutes   |
| NEW ESTABLISHMENTS                    | Tufi & Ambasi High Schools  |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS                       | Double Classroom x 12<br>Huvivi Primary School Classroom Completion<br>Ajoa Primary School Classroom Completion<br>Resurrection Primary School Fencing                                  |
| LIBRARY FACILITIES                    | E-Library at Popondetta Secondary School<br>Erero Primary School Library Building Completion  |
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL                     | Beama Elementary School refurbishment   |
| HIGHER INSTITUTIONS                   | UNRE Popondetta<br>New Teachers Training College, Jegarata  |
| FODE CENTERS                          | 4x LLG FODE centres   |
| DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICERS HOUSES    | 5 x LLG Houses for Education Officer  |
| SELF RELIANCE PROJECTS                | Rice & Cocoa for Embogo, Bareji & Afore High Schools  |
| HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT           | Tertiary Student Sponsorship<br>Teacher Qualification upgrading<br>Pre Service & In-service Training<br>Teacher Recruitment (Secondary/Primary)<br>School Inspection & Training Program |
| DISTRICT EDUCATION SERVICES OPERATION | Administration Matter   |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| PURCHASES OF LOGISTIC FACILITIES FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS /INSPECTORS (OUTBOARD MOTOR & VEHICLES) |  |
| SPECIAL NEED SCHOOLS FOR DISABLE CHILDREN  | X 1 IN URBAN   |
| <b>5.0 Law &amp; Order Sector</b>  |  |
| STAFF HOUSES   | All existing Staff Houses in 4 LLG headquarters fully rehabilitated and maintained including SAFIA, yet to be accommodated.                |
| ADMINISTRATION BLOCKS  | All existing Administration Blocks in the 5 LLG headquarters fully rehabilitated and maintained including SAFIA, yet to be accommodated.   |
| <b>6.0 Governance &amp; Administration Sector</b>  |  |
| STAFF HOUSES   | All existing Staff Houses in 4 LLG headquarters fully rehabilitated and maintained with water tanks/facilities installed to each building. |
| ADMINISTRATION BLOCKS  | All existing Administration Blocks in the 4 LLG headquarters fully rehabilitated and maintained.   |
| NEW BUILDINGS  | New Buildings for Safia LLG  |
| ELECTRICITY TO LLG HEADQUARTERS  | 5 X Rural LLG headquarters in the District to be provided with electricity   |
| COMMUNICATION NETWORK ESTABLISHED IN LLG HEADQUARTERS IN THE DISTRICT                          | 5 X Rural LLG headquarters in the District to have communication network established.  |





***Ijivitari District Administration***

