KEROWAGI FIVE YEAR DISTRICT DEVELOPEMENT PLAN ...2023 - 2027...







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ACRONYMS

- AES Academic Excellence Scholarship
- o AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- AMTDP Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
- ANGAU Australia New Guinea
 Administrative Unit
- ART Anti-Retroviral Therapy
- ASYCUDA Automated System for Customs Data
- BCS Bogia Coconut Syndrome
- BMC Budget Management Committee
- CAS Country Assistance Strategies
- CASA Civil Aviation Safety Authority
- o CBB Coffee Berry Borer
- CCDA Climate Change Development Authority
- CCS Coffee Cooperative Society
- CEFI Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusions
- CEPA Conservation & Environment Protection Agency
- o **CGS** Credit Guarantee Scheme
- CHARM Comprehensive Hazard Assessment & Risk Management
- o **CHW** Community Health Workers
- o CIB Capital Investment Budget
- o CIC Coffee Industry Corporation
- CIMC Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council
- o CIR Civil & Identity Registry
- CIS Correctional Services
- CLRC Constitutional & Law Reform Commission
- o CNO Crude Coconut Oil
- o CPB Cocoa Pod Borer
- CPS Country Partnership Strategies
- o **CSR** Corporate Social Responsibility
- DAL Department of Agriculture and Livestock
- DCF Development Cooperation Framework
- o **DCI** Department of Commerce and Industry
- DCP Development Cooperation Policy
- o **DDA** District Development Authority
- DDP District Development Plan
- DFA Department of Foreign Affairs
- DFAT Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- <u>DfCDR</u> Department for Community Development and Religion
- DHERST Department of Higher Education, Research, Science & Technology

- DHS Demographic and Health Survey
 Department of Implementation and Rural
 Development
- DICT Department of Information and Communications Technology
- DIMS District Information Management System
- o **DIP** Deliberate Intervention Program
- DIRD Department of Implementation and Rural Development
- DITI Department of International Trade & Investment
- DJAG Department of Justice and Attorney General
- DLIR Department of Labour & Industrial Relations
- DLPP Department of Lands & Physical Planning
- DMIS Dimensional Measuring Interface Standard
- o **DMO** Domestic Market Obligation
- DMPGHM Department of Mineral Policy & Geohazards Management
- o **DoC** Department of Commerce
- o **DoD** Department of Defence
- o **DoE** Department of Education
- DoF Department of Finance
- o **DoT** Department of Treasury
- o **DoT** Department of Transport
- DoWH Department of Works & Highways
- DPC Development Partners Coordination
- o **DPE** Department of Petroleum & Energy
- DPF Development Planning Framework
- DPLGA Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs
- DPM Department of Personnel Management
- o **DRM** Disaster Risk Management
- o DRR Disaster Risk Response
- DSIP District Service Improvement Program
- o DSP Development Strategic Plan
- DWU Divine Word University DWU Divine Word University
- o **ECE** Early Childhood Education
- EEZ Exclusive Economic Zone
- EFA Education for All
- EIB European Investment Bank
- EMIS Education Management Information System
- o EPA Expenditure Priority Areas





- EPP Environmental Preferable Purchasing
- o **ESC** Economic Sector Coordination
- FDP Forestry Development Plan
- FFB Fresh Fruit Bunch
- FOB Free On Board FIES Food Insecurity Experience Scale
- FPDA Fresh Produce Development Agency
- o FTZ Free Trade Zone
- GBV Gender Based Violence
- GCF Green Climate Fund
- o GDP Gross Domestic Product
- GERD Gross Expenditure on Research & Development
- GESI Gender Equality Social Inclusion
- o GHG Greenhouse Gas
- GNI Gross National Income
- GoPNG Government of Papua New Guinea
- o Annex 2: Acronyms 296
- o GPCO Gas Projects Coordination Office
- HDI Human Development Index
- HECAS Higher Education Contribution Assistance Scheme
- HEI Higher Education Institute
- o **HELP** Higher Education Loan Scheme
- HIES Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- o HLF High Level Forum
- o **HVCP** High Value Coconut Products
- ICA Immigration & Citizenship Authority
- ICAC Independent Commission Against Corruption
- ICCC Independent Consumer and Competition Commission
- ICDC Industrial Centres Development Corporation
- ICT Information & Communication Technology
- o IDP International Development Partners
- IFMS Integrated Financial Management System
- o IMF International Monetary Fund
- IMR Institute of Medical Research IMS Information Management System
- o **IPCC** International Panel on Climate Change
- o IRC Internal Revenue Commission
- o **ISC** Infrastructure Sector Coordination
- o ISP International Ships & Ports
- o ITCS Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme

- JICA Japanese International Cooperation Agency
- KCHL Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited
- KDDA Kerowagi District Development Authority
- KIK Kokonas Indastri Koporesen
- KOICA Korea International Cooperation
 Agency
- KRA Key Result Area
- LDC Limestone Development Corporation
- o LEG Lower Education Group
- LNG Liquified Natural Gas
- MEL Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
- o **MEF** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- MPR Multi-Purpose Room
- MRA Mineral Resources Authority
- o MSME Micro Small Medium Enterprise
- MSS Minimum Service Standards
- o MTTP Medium Term Transport Plan
- o MYEFO Mid-Year Economic Focus Outlook
- NAC National Airports Corporation
- NAC National Aids Council
- NAQIA National Agriculture & Quarantine Inspection Authority
- NARI National Agriculture Research Institute
- NBBA National Building Board Act
- NBF National Budget Framework
- NC1 National Certificate 1
- NC2 National Certificate 2
- NCAR National Civil Aviation Regulation
- NCC National Cultural Commission
- NCM National Coordination Mechanism
- NCS National Compulsory Service
- NDC National Determined Contribution
- NDC National Disaster Centre
- o NDoE National Department of Education
- NDoH National Department of Health
- NEA National Energy Authority
- NEP National Education Policy
- NEROP National Electrification Roll Out Program
- NFA National Fisheries Authority
- NFIS National Financial Inclusion Strategy
- NFS National Food Security
- NFSP National Food Security Policy
- NHC National Housing Corporation
- NHIS National Health Information System
- o NHP National Health Plan
- NICTA National Information & Communications Technology Authority
- NID National Identification



- NIO National Intelligence Office
- NJSS National Judicial Staff Service
- o **NLDP** National Land Development Plan
- o NMSA National Maritime Safety Authori
- o NNP National Nutrition Policy
- NOAS National Online Applications Selections
- NPB National Pharmaceutical Board
- NPC National Procurement Commission
- NPF National Planning Framework
- NPHC National Population and Household census.
- NQF National Qualification Framework
- NRI National Research Institute
- NRN National Road Network
- NCSC National Cyber Security Centre
- NSDF National Service Delivery Framework
- NSDP National Spice Development Program
- NSI National Sports Institute
- NSL Nambawan Supa Limited
- o NCSI National Cyber Security Index
- o NSO National Statistics Office
- NSoE National School of Excellence
- o NSP National Security Policy
- o **NSPC** Non-State Partners Coordination
- NSS National Strategy for Statistics
- o NVS National Voluntary Services
- NWaSHA National Water Health and Sanitation Authority
- NWS National Weather Service
- NYDA National Youth Development Authority
- NZAID New Zealand Agency for International Development
- OGP Open Government Partnership 297
- o OOSC Out of School Children
- PAU Pacific Adventist University
- o PDL Petroleum Development Licence
- o PEB Provincial Education Board
- PFMA Public Finances Management Act
- o PHA Provincial Health Authority
- o PIP Public Investment Program
- o **PMGH** Port Moresby General Hospital
- PMIZ Pacific Maritime Industrial Zone
- PMRA Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act
- PNG DSP Papua New Guinea
 Development Strategic Plan
- PNG FA Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
- o PNGCB Papua New Guinea Cocoa Board

- PNGCCI Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- PNGDF Papua New Guinea Defence Force
- PNGEC Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission
- PNGEI Papua New Guinea Education Institute
- PNGSC Papua New Guinea Securities Commission
- PNGSF Papua New Guinea Sports Foundation
- o **POMGH** Port Moresby General Hospital
- PPFL Petroleum Processing Facility Licence
- PPL Petroleum Prospecting Licence
- o PPL PNG Power Limited
- PPP Public Private Partnership
- o PRC People's Republic of China
- o PRL Petroleum Retention Licence
- o **PSC** Public Service Commission
- PSIP Provincial Service Improvement Program
- QEB Quarterly Economic Bulletin
- RAA Rural Airstrip Agency
- REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
- RPNGC Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
- o RST Research, Science and Technology
- o SDF Service Delivery Framework
- o SDG Sustainable Development Goal
- o SEZ Special Economic Zone
- SIB Spice Industry Board
- SIP Service Improvement Program
- SLIP Successful Learning Intervention Program
- SLOS Social, Law and Order Sector
- SMEC Snowy Mountain Engineering Corporation
- SMHS School of Medicine & Health Sciences
- SML Special Mining Lease
- SMHS School of Medicine & Health Sciences
- o SML Special Mining Lease
- SNSC Sub National Sector Coordination
- SOE State Owned Enterprise
- SPA Strategic Priority Area



Forward from Hon. Member for Kerowagi



It is my great pleasure as the Local Member of the 11th Parliament to introduce Kerowagi District Development Authority (KDDA) five (5) Year District Development Plan 2022-2027.

First and foremost, I wish to thank the Marape Rosso Government for setting up high development priorities for this beautiful country to shape into a middle income country by 2030 encompasses in the overarching vision 2050.

In saying so, I am convinced to make this Political Statement that would reminds me as the Member for Kerowagi, mandated by the people of Kerowagi to

represent their interest in the National Parliament.

As a Chief servant taking lead in catalysts of change in people's life, there were leaders before me and there will be leaders after me. But let me do the right thing by serving the people as their Chief Servant with dignity, pride & honor, during my tenure in office.

The successive MTDP Volume I, II, III and now Volume IV critically entails PNG DSP (2010 - 2030) Policy framework and workable structures strategically aligned towards the preamble of our constitution reflected on National Goals and Directive Principals for equality and fair distribution of our national wealth.

I am also privileged to declare here that prior to the official launching of the MTDP Volume IV, KDDA from September 2022 - December 2023, we had progressed some work with Approved Annual Appropriation Bill 2023, which has ironically delivered some tangible results according to need and where it necessitates. The National Fiscal Commission rated the KDDA on the 4th place in terms of service delivery ratings for the first time and we as the Governing Body are proud to make this announcement. Thereby, 2023 implementation schedule will only reflect on what we have achieved in that fiscal year.

The Kerowagi District Development Authority is no exceptional, like other 111 District Development Authorities in the country, we are obligated to produce a District Development Plan as a Road Map to guide the Development Agendas and Aspirations from 2022 - 2027.

After Declarations in 2022 National Elections, the KDDA under my leadership, we stand committed to provide uncompromised stewardship through distribution and allocation of the district wealth on need bases and where it necessitates to permanently discard political autocracy mentality which has grown root since independence and show cause for a new inclusive approach which is strategically captured in this roadmap for all Kerowagians to enjoy the benefits like never before.

The District is embedded with its own challenges in terms of Law & Order, Institution infrastructure, Manpower capacity, growing youths and geographical terrain narrowed in from North Madang Province and Gumine District from the Southern end territorial boundaries.



Hence, KDDA underpinned to create a conducive environment to stimulate development growth in terms of Infrastructure and Socio-Economic, Information Communication & Technology, Energy, downstream processing facilities through collaborative effort and partnership arrangements with GoPNG and other potential Development Partners within and abroad to engaged meaningfully towards the development indicators of the district as scheduled to deliver in the time line 2022 - 2027.

The KDDA is considerate on globally potential cross-cutting issues such as Global Warming & and HIV & Aids mitigation strategies whilst other locally potential risk factors are also being assessed and factored for mitigation well embraced by KDDA, in 2o23 under Education ICT program we received 30/39 Primary Schools E-Learning materials, State of Art Computer lab for Kerowagi and Kondiu Secondary Schools, the two (2) pioneer secondary Schools in Simbu Province.

Connect PNG Under road infrastructure, we commenced road construction connecting Koronigle - Gena -Pari Kundiawa/Gembogl District road, Boko Kawa - Jimi in Jiwaka Province, Jiwaka Donau - Kerowagi (ADB & GoPNG) in progress and Jiwaka Minj - Gammar - Ganigle (ADB & GoPNG in progress).

We as the DDA are very optimistic in recognizing our four (4) Local Level Governments areas and the fifty two (52) Council Wards in the District through establishment and implementation structure blended with local knowledge an innovative drive spear headed by the District Instrumentalities to considerably connect local Small Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs) to KDDAs collaterals of K1 Million paid to National Development Bank (NDB) for easement of struggles faced by the local entrepreneurs for advancements.

I wish to conclude here with few remarks, the Five Year District Plan for Kerowagi District Development Authority is finally delivered well aligned and synchronized with the MTDP Volume IV capturing 6/12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPA) necessitates for application at the District.

It is in this perspective, I urged all our educated elites, Youths & Women, Non-Governmental Organizations, Church, Civil Societies, Development Partners, Simbu Provincial Government, link Districts and of course the Members of KDDA and their Public Servant to partner in delivering the anticipated deliverables/outcomes creating hope for our future generation to face their future with hope, meaning; Leaving, No Kerowagians Behind.

May our good Lord continue to guide and protect us as we progressed into the actual implementation stages of our five-year development plan 2023 - 2027.

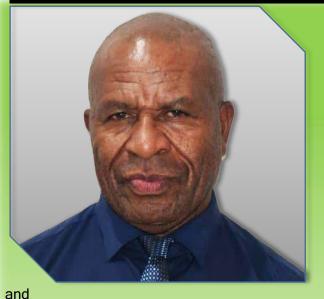
Thank you,

Hon. Francis Kikin Siune, MP Member for Kerowagi &

Chairman DDA



Remarks by a/District Administrator/CEO of Kerowagi



The District Administration under the direction of the Kerowagi District Development Authority has interacted with relevant stakeholders engaged in workshop and consultation to develop the Kerowagi Five Year Development Plan 2023 - 2027.

The KFYDP has been formulated through engagement of stringent Base Line Data collation and analysis approach targeting all sectors of programs, investment areas, SMMEs, Connect PNG flagship program, KDDA priority areas underpinning

development indicators aligned with National Government Planning Policy and Legal Framework, Strategic Development Plan, MTDP Volume IV connected to Simbu Provincial Government Corporate Plan 2023 -2027, SPG Five Year Development Plan 2023 - 2027.

The creation of Kerowagi District road map acknowledged fulfilment of previous regimes through achievements of development indicators under MTDP Volume I, II & III whilst foreseeing and contemplating on imminent challenges and opportunities to strategically cohesion and drive the Development Strategic Goals and Priorities in ensuring Minimum Service Standards are achievable through structural transformation anchored on dynamics of improved Monitoring and Evaluation systems throughout the district.

Despite, challenges in terms of manpower capacity, geographical features, Law & Order, growing youth, public infrastructure and global pandemic such as HIV & AIDS and global warming.

After carefully getting accustomed with the intent of the National Government Plans and Policy Direction set forward for all Provinces and Districts to properly aligned all resources targeting anticipated achievements charted from DSP 2010 - 20230, MTDP Vol. IV 2022 - 2027 and Vision 2050, when Papua New Guinea will reach the pinnacle of this charted journey.

The Kerowagi District Administration after considerate assessment six (6) Strategic Priorities Areas deemed applicable during this term and employed twenty-four (24) Deliberate Intervention Program connected for implementation.

The Kerowagi District is of no exceptional amongst the rest of the districts in the country in delivering a work plan sensitized towards the MTDP IV is a mandatory requirement we all are obligates to seriously deliver the expectations of the National Government in our capacities.

I also wish to urge all potential development partners at all levels to condition your plans/programs with our FYDP for serious partnership and collaboration efforts in maximizing the anticipated deliverables which is our fundamental target.



Finally, my appeal to all the working force of KDDA and our leaders to provide guidance and awareness where applicable and necessary to ensure this plan reached out to our wider population in the rural settings of the district.

Thank you & may God bless and guide us into the actual implementation of KDFYP 2023 - 2027.

PHILLIP BOMAL

Acting Chief Executive Officer





The formulation of the Kerowagi Five Year District Development Plan incorporated different people from various sectors of both the government and private organizations in Kerowagi district and Simbu Province. It is a collaborative effort with collective ideas from representatives of National Government agencies, business houses, faith based organizations, NGOs, Community Based Organizations and civil societies on numerous consultations and discussions by exchanging valuable information in relation to the current development status of the district and the aspiring proposed developments for the duration of this plan and beyond.

The Kerowagi District Development Authority would like to humbly thank, acknowledge and appreciate the tireless efforts and contributions of the following individuals and organizations as mentioned above. KDDA also extends its sincere gratitude and acknowledge the intensive supervision and guidance of Brian Kunai, DNPM officer in charge of Simbu Province for continually monitoring the progress of this plan to its completion

KDDA would also like to make special mention of the former Acting District Administrator/CEO of Kerowagi District, Peter Wel Kagl for his enthusiasm and determination in successfully formulating the plan in a more logical structure that embraces all the underlying development agendas of the district. On that same note, KDDA extend its sincere gratitude to David Maima and Victor Lee Daniel (Cadet Officers - SPA) for their meaningful contributions in collecting and analyzing raw data and formulating the structure of the document. Also, KDDA would like to extend its appreciation to Joe Takai for his outstanding layout design and graphic skills that add value to the publication of the plan.

Furthermore, without the valuable input in terms of resources, this book would not be completed. The following individuals are highly thanked for their contributions in one way or another.

- 1. Peter Yalkama Mann
- 2. Philip Bomal (Acting DA/CEO of Kerowagi District)
- 3. Sector heads

- 4. Paul Kale (Admin Officer)
- 5. Enn Kaman (Procurement Officer)
- 6. Onguglo Baundo (M&E Officer)
- 7. Jack Wel
- 8. Febik Simon Philip (Development Partner)
- 9. Maria Maine
- 10. Bernard Witne (Manager Kup TVET)
- 11. Sergeant Major Maima Kawage (CIS Barawagi)

- Edition
- Admin & Financial Support
- Baseline data
- Photographs
- Photographs
- Data & photographs
- Camera & Photographs
- Transport
- Accommodation & work station
- Participation
- Participation

Together we have accomplished the task of completing the KDDA Five Year District Development Plan, 2023 - 2027.



VISION

Kerowagi District Development Authority to provide a Transparent, Accountable Governance and Administration as contemplates under its intent of the five-year development plan to deliver equitably & exclusively, inspiring the development growth of the District, Province and the nation as a whole.

MISSION

To ensure Ethical Conduct and good leadership attributes remains a fundamental force of change to transcend KDDA dreams and aspirations to materialize through partnership and collaboration to improve basic social and infrastructure services. Whilst invest on SMME and Agro-Economic projects alleviating poverty for transformation in all rural communities and eventually attaining the overarching policy vision 2050.

GOAL

To cohesion all identifiable development strategies focused targets, deliverables and indicators propelled by Vision, Mission embodies prudent stewardship, reliability causing aggregate change, Leaving No Kerowagi Behind.



improve their own living conditions. Agriculture & Livestock and Micro-Small-Medium-Enterprise (MSME) programs are employed and invested to generate this change correspondingly and in alignment with the key objectives of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) IV, 2023-2027 of the Government.

They are participatory economic programs where large sections of the population can easily get involved. The strategies designed to stimulate the growth of the economy in this plan is to;

- 1) Create a conducive crime free environment and improved social over-head services such as roads & bridges, electricity, better medical and education facilities, housing facilities, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and rule of law & justice facilities and
- 2) Simultaneously provide resource support for the implementation of the economic programs. With this intention, Kerowagi District, under the leadership of Hon. Francis Kikin Siune, MP has already implemented some of the most needed Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) that were selected from the 6/12 Strategic Priorities Areas (SPAs) of the MTDP IV.

The selection of the SPAs and the DIPs are based on the needs of the people and the socioeconomic development priorities of the district.

Meanwhile the development partners, particularly the Churches continuously play significant roles in providing social welfare services in the fields of education and health in Kerowagi district. The financial resources of the district are also limited; therefore, a piece-meal development technique is employed in this integrated socio-economic development plan. It is important that the relevant and appropriate SPAs and DIPs are captured and aligned in this Five Year Development Plan and it is ready for implementation over the five years.

The ultimate outcomes of this plan would be the driving force behind the development aspirations of the district and the country. The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation facets of the plan would be conducted through the existing district and provincial monitoring and evaluation divisions. And as required, the report would be forwarded to the Department of Implementation & Rural Development (DIRD) and other stakeholders, including the Department of National Planning & Monitoring.





CHAPTER ONE



Introduction in Brief

1.1

INTRODUCTION IN BRIEF

The Kerowagi District Five Year Development Plan 2023-2027 is done in alignment to the Medium Term Development Plan MTDP IV (2023-2027). Unlike previous plans, this plan fully captures the 12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) of MTDP IV with their specific Development Intervention Programs (DIPs). This plan is an integral part of the National Development Framework that provides the strategies for Kerowagi District Development Authority medium term goals, priorities, investments, targets and indicators.

Successful implementation of this plan will place Kerowagi and its constituents in a strategic position towards achieving PNG DSP 2010-2030 and the overall Vision 2050 to be a "smart, wise, fair, healthy and happy society".

12

KEROWAGI DISTRICT PROFILE

Fact Sheet

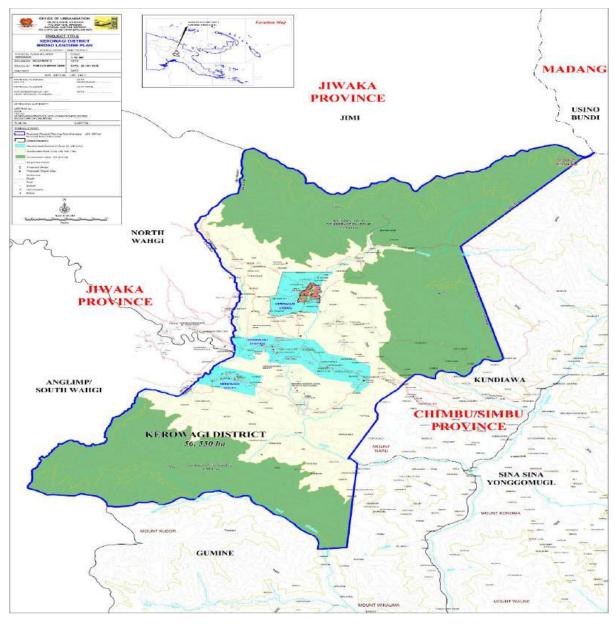




Figure 1.1

1.2.1

KEROWAGI DISTRICT IN BRIEF

Kerowagi District is one of the six districts of Simbu Province in Papua New Guinea. The District Head Quarter is located in Kerowagi Urban Local Level Government area. Kerowagi district has a total Population of 123,045 (NSO-2021) and has a total Land mass of approximately 547 square kilometers. The district has four Local Level Government (LLG) areas: Gena Waugla Rural, Kup Rural, Upper Lower Rural and Kerowagi Urban.

Kerowagi District is an open electorate and shares electoral boundaries with Gumine district to the south and Kundiawa-Gembogl district to the north. Geographically, the district is located towards the western part of the province and shares common administrative, political, economic and geographic features with Jiwaka Province. The district is located in the famous Waghi Valley, with Digine Kubo Range to the south and Drekore Range to the North. It is regarded as one of the most fertile valleys and is the most suitable Central Economic Hub in the Highlands Region.

The native people of Kerowagi speak Kuman, Kora and Kumai dialects. The original tribes of Kerowagi district are: Sambugla-Waugla, Silku, Kamaneku, Pagalau, Dagle, Kombuku, Gena, Bari, Kumai, Enduka No.3, Bindeku and Graiku. These tribes are categorized and zoned into four LLGs with 52 Ward areas:

- i. Gena Waugla Rural
 - 13 Council Wards,
 - Approximate population of 38,515 people (NSO-2021)
- ii. Upper Lower Koronigle Rural
 - 22 Council Wards,
 - Approximate population of 58,885 people (NSO-2021)
- iii. Kup Rural
 - 11 Council Wards,
 - Approximate population of 21,917 people (NSO-2021)
- iv. Kerowagi Urban
 - 6 Council Wards and
 - Approximate population of 8,728 (NSO-2021)

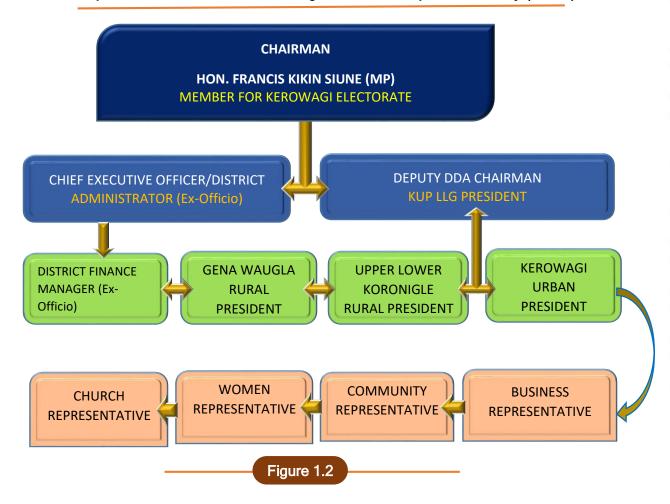
1.2.2

KEROWAGI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Pursuant to *District Development Authority Act 2014*, Part III section 12, it is mandatory for all open electorates in the country to establish a board. The board shall consist of the open member of parliament representing the district and presiding as chairman followed by heads of local-level governments and a minimum of four other members to be appointed by the open member of Parliament. One amongst the four members shall be a woman.



Composition and Structure of Kerowagi District Development Authority (KDDA)



In parity with the constitutional requirements, KDDA has an active and effective board comprising of:

- ❖ HON. FRANCIS KIKIN SIUNE, MP
- ❖ HON. WAIM PETER
- HON. JOHN NAND
- ❖ HON. BILLY SIWI
- ♦ HON. MATHEW BOI
- ❖ HON. MICNAEL GIRUA
- ❖ HON. PS. RAPHAEL JOSHUA
- ❖ HON, ETTO APA
- ❖ HON. PALMA EMBIA
- ❖ MR. PHILIP BOMAL
- MRS. BONI OLAM

- DDA Chairman
- Kup LLG President and Vice-Chairman
- Kerowagi Urban Mayor
- Upper-Lower Koronigle President
- Gena Waugla LLG President
- Community Representative
- Church Representative
- Women Representative
- Business Representative
- A/District Administrator /CEO
- District Finance Manageress

Functions and Responsibilities of Kerowagi District Development Authority (KDDA)

The Kerowagi District Development Authority is mandated under the District Development Authority Act 2014 (Part III - Section 12 (1)(a), (b) & (c)) which gives prominence to the representation of the DDA Board Members. The DDA members are hereby mandated to carry out certain functions and responsibilities. As per Section 5 of the DDA Act 2014, the DDA Board Members are hereby authorized;



- a) to perform service delivery functions and carry out service delivery responsibilities,
- b) to develop, build, repair, improve and maintain roads and other infrastructure,
- c) to approve the disbursement of district support grants and other grants,
- d) to oversee, co-ordinate and make recommendations as to the overall district planning, including budget priorities for consideration by the Provincial Government and the National Government,
- e) to determine and control the budget allocation priorities for the Local Level Governments in the district.
- to approve the LLG budgets for presentation to the LLG and to make recommendations concerning them,
- g) to draw up a rolling five-year development plan and annual estimates for the district and
- h) to conduct annual reviews of the rolling five-year development plan.

The DDA has other additional Powers, Functions and Responsibilities which are prescribed clearly in the DDA Act 2014 for compliance and governs the overall operations to make profound decisions on development agendas and administrative matters.

1.2.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Every development planning in Papua New Guinea should flow in a cascading order with the country's Constitution always at the uppermost. The National Constitution provides the five national goals and directive principals including *integral human development, equality and participation, national sovereignty and self-reliance, natural resources and environment and Papua New Guinean ways.* These directive principals give prominence to the formulation of PNG Vision 2050 followed by PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, Medium Term Development Plans and off-course, the provincial and district five-year development plans. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of the three arms of the government namely the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative.

1.2.4 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

National Planning Framework

Section 4 of the *Planning, Monitoring and Responsibility Act* outlines the cascading flow of elements of national planning framework including the directive principals of the National Constitution, development paradigm prescribed in the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (NSRSD), Vision 2050 Human Development Index Objectives, the Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs), Sector Plans, Budgets and the District Rolling Five Year Development Plans under subsection 1 *(g)*.

Kerowagi District Rolling Five Year Development Plan is integrated as an element to the national planning framework as per the figure illustrated below.



Diagram of Cascading flow of Development Planning

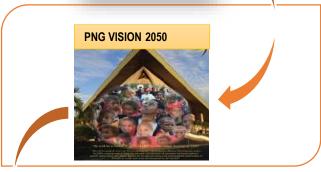
Provides the underlying directive principals in Integral Human Development, Equality and Participation, Natural Resource and Environment, National Soverenghty and Self-Reliance and PNG Ways



Prescribed the consequent development Paradigmn.



Provides the human development index objectives to be a smart, wise, happy and healthy society.



Mid-term plan to achieving DSP objectives and the overall Vision 2050 goals and objectives



Kerowagi District Five Year Development Plan 2023-2027



Figure 1.3



1.2.5 BUDGET FRAMEWORK

Provides policy structure to guide and link annual budgets to the district five-year development plans, as well as MTDP IV. It also provides strategic guidelines in the preparation of budget papers to ensure, the district budget is factored into the Capital Investment budget.

1.2.6 SERVICE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

Pursuant to Section 16 of the *Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-level Governments* and Section 38 of the *Local-Level Government Administration Act 1997* respectively, the rolling five-year development plans prepared by the districts and LLGs, which forms the Integrated Provincial Five Year Development Plans shall take into account the national service delivery framework.

The National Service Delivery framework as arranged under Section 5, sub-section 1 provides important legislative requirements to ensure that National Minimum Standards are strictly adhered by all levels of Government.

1.2.7 MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Measuring the performance of service delivery at the District level requires an efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation framework (M&EF). The District Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with assistance from the Provincial M&E Division will conduct regular M&E exercises on the implementation of all projects and programs funded under DSIP, PIP and other funding sources to ensure that there is value for money and 'return on investment' on all public investments in the district. M&E Unit will also measure the impact of programs implemented under the District Five Year Development Plan against the identified development indicators.







ECONOMIC SECTOR

The Economic sector has huge potential for Growth and Development which relies strictly on subsistence agriculture as the backbone of its economy. More than 90% of the active population are living in the rural settings and participated heavily on agricultural activities to sustain their livelihood.

The main food and cash crops that are produced and sold in large quantities are coffee, sweet potatoes (kaukau), potatoes, bulb onions, cabbages, bananas, pineapples, avocadoes and other vegetables.

There is significant potential in expending smallholder coffee growers to plantation holders by providing incentives as it is the main cash crop that generate cash flow in the economy. KDDA has planned to inject more funds into smallholder coffee farming as an initiative to boost the smallholder farmers to increase their coffee yields consequently to achieve its proposed coffee-carbon trading strategy. There is also considerable potential in smallholder rice farming, apiculture, floriculture, inland fish farming, forestry, tourism, piggery, poultry, livestock production and fresh produce to generate substantial revenue in the district.

The fully equipped abattoir at Kunabau in Gena Waugla Rural has greater potential to create employment opportunities and generate revenue to boost the economy when in full operation. Consequently, it will create good marketing opportunities for the local livestock farmers and eventually production will increase over time to meet the market demand.

Alluvial mining activities are also evolving rapidly in the district. There is potential for developers to carryout exploration especially along the Kubo range to maximise income, generate internal revenue and create employment opportunities for the locals.

Micro - Small - Medium - Enterprise (MSME) business activities are swiftly progressing in the district over the years. Approximately 10% of the total population are involved directly in MSME businesses in the private sector and contribute immensely towards economic and GDP growth. There is greater potential of expansion in MSME throughout the district due to the fact that the district headquarter structure is in a peri-urban setting. Also influx of people mobility along the Highlands Highway which runs through three of the four LLGs of the district, that is Gena Waugla Rural, Kerowagi Urban and Upper Lower Koronigle Rural.

Kerowagi District Development Authority (KDDA) has prioritised the Economic Sector and inject vast resources to alleviate the implementation of aspiring programs as outlined in the 5-year development plan and concurrently in alignment with the programs in SPA 1 - Strategic Economic Investment (SEI) of MTDP IV. The emphasis is deliberately to contribute towards the achievement of the National Government intervention to trigger growth, transformation and prosperity at the national level.

The key priority areas (KPAs) of KDDA in alignment with MTDPIV for 2023-2027 for the Economic sector are;

- Develop and grow MSME in the district.
- Provide an incentive for MSME businesses by investing 1 million Kina annually to National Development Bank (NDB) or other Financial institutions to facilitate mini SME loans to the local people.
- Invest in livestock husbandry, aquiculture and apiculture to enhance consistency in production.



- Provide incentives for local farmers to increase production in yields of food crops and cash crops purposely to supply in large quantities.
- Promote local tourism activities.
- Provide incentives for developers to promote small-scale alluvial mining activities in the district.

Table 2.1

The table below shows the main economic activities carried out per LLG according to database presented from a recent survey by DRDO and his assistants on Otober,2022.

| | Number o | Number of Economic Activities per LLG | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| DIFFERENT TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | GENA WAUGLA RURAL | UPPER LOWER KORONIGLE RURAL | KUP RURAL | KEROWAGI URBAN LLG | TOTAL ACTIVITIES | | |
| Food & Cash Crop Farming | 18,922 | 28,270 | 17,487 | 3,585 | 68,258 | | |
| Livestock Husbandry | 316 | 380 | 168 | 101 | 965 | | |
| Fisheries | 46 | 96 | 135 | 11 | 288 | | |
| Apiculture | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | | |
| Floriculture | 4 | 90 | 79 | 11 | 184 | | |
| Forestry | 10 | 129 | 93 | 8 | 240 | | |
| Micro Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) | 365 | 660 | 451 | 611 | 2,087 | | |
| Alluvial Mining | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |



2.2

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Infrastructure developments in the district is the fundamental agenda of KDDA in service delivery through the leadership of Hon. Francis Kikin Siune (MP) from 2023-2027 and onwards. As such, the budget appropriation for this sector alone is more than 30% of the annual budget unlike the other sectors allocation. KDDA main focus in this FYDP is to utilize the constitutional grants received from National Government accordingly and develop the infrastructure sector in collaboration with the responsible development partners, stakeholders and other non-government organizations (NGO). That is in alignment with MTDP IV 2023-2027, Connect PNG Infrastructure program with the aspiration of building country-wide critical enabling infrastructure for socio-economic connectivity and growth.

The primary objective of KDDA is to ensure that the fundamental infrastructure developments are delivered as per the specified programs prioritized on the log frames in chapter 3. The main focus of KDDA is to ensure that all the maintenance and rehabilitation work for existing district commodity road networks and bridges are done within the duration of this FYDP. In alignment with the aspiring goals of MTDP IV - Connect PNG Land Transport, KDDA is determined and certain that all the existing commodity roads will be in good condition for the rural populace to have accessibility to the urban settings, neighboring districts and Jiwaka Province as well.

- KDDA main focus areas for are:
 - a) Road Infrastructure Development,
 - b) District Telecommunication & ICT Connectivity,
 - c) Rural Electrification Program,
 - d) District Housing Scheme,
 - e) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) programs.

2.2.1

ROAD INFRASTRUTURE DEVELOPMENT

KDDA in its capacity, prioritized road infrastructure development as its prime objective for service delivery in the duration of this FYDP. KDDA will ensure that the district is connected by funding rehabilitation and maintenance programs of all district road networks including culverts and bridges where necessary to ensure that all the roads are in good condition and accessible for generally the rural marginalized populace.

In 2023 fiscal year, KDDA has accomplished the following road infrastructure developments in these specified locations of the district;

- i. Gena Road (Koronigle junction Sim village)
 - rehabilitation and maintenance done by contractor Kaia Works Ltd
- ii. Kambu Road (Bemtais junction Ganbuk/Gena junction)
 - Rehabilitation and maintenance done by contractor Cami Construction Ltd
- iii. Kerowagi Road (Koronigle junction New Market)
 - Rehabilitation and maintenance done by contractor Nera 110 Construction Ltd
- iv. Bii Wal Culvert (Druamugl Neragaima Road)
 - Construction of new culvert by contractor Digine Trading Ltd
- v. Kup Foot Bridge (Barawagi Kup)
 - PNG Defence Force Engineering Battalion were engaged and awarded the contract to deliver the foot bridge.



There are also ongoing negotiations and agreements signed between the Asian Development Bank representatives and the KDDA to fund two major road links from Kerowagi to Jiwaka Province. These roads are;

I. Kerowagi - Donau and

II. Kup - Minj



Below indicate specifications of existing district road networks that KDDA proposed to fund rehabilitation and maintenance over the duration of this FYDP.

KEROWAGI DISTRICT EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

| GENA WAUGLA LLG ROADS | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Road Name | Start Point | End Point | Distance (km) | Road Condition | Comments | | |
| Gena Road | Koronigle Junction (Kerowagi) | Pari Junction | 26.8 km | Phase 1. Good condition Phase 2. Very Poor Phase 3. Very Poor -Road maintenance and rehabilitation work in progress by Kaia Works Construction Ltd | Phase 1. Koronigle Junction – Sim village Phase 2. Sim village – Nogar Phase 3. Nogar village – Pari Junction | | |
| Kambu Road | Bemtais Junction | Ganbuk Junction | 5 km | Good condition -Road maintenance and rehabilitation work done by Cami Construction Ltd | Cami Construction Ltd was engaged in general road patrol grading and rehabilitation work. | | |
| Kamataru Road | Hatwokman Junction | Kamataru | 7 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | |
| Danguma Road | Teinenigle Junction | Danguma Junction | 3.9 km | Accessible and in good condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | |
| Waingar Road | Teinenigle Junction | Waingar Junction | 2.2 km | Accessible and in good condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | |
| Kondiu Road | Dux Market Junction (Mingende) | Kondiu Junction | 6.5 km | Accessible and in good condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | |
| Kondiu Secondary School Road | Kondiu Junction | Kondiu Secondary School | 1 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | | | |
| Old Highlands Highway | Dux Market Junction (Migende) | Boom Gate Junction (Gena) | 6.9 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | |



| HERE LOWER LIG BOLDS | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| UPPER LOWER LLG ROADS | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Koronigle Road | New Market (Kerowagi Station) | Bogo Village | 9.8 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA has allocate funding and engaged for road maintenance and rehabilitation. | | | |
| Gagugl Road | Barawagi Term Creek junction | Kona Market (Kerowagi Station) | 8.3 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Old Highlands Highway | Dingadan T/Off | Barabuno T/Off | 4.9 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Moroma Road | Ganigle Junction | Kewamugl High School | 8.6 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Mondia Road | Baptist Church (Kerowagi Station) | Demag Bridge (Boarder) | 9.1 km | Accessible and in good condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Nondugugl Road | Kuglbagl Market T/Off | Nondugugl High School T/Off | 7 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| | | KUP | LLG ROAD | S | | | | |
| Mur High School Road | Ganigle Market T/Off | Mur High School | 11 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Morsull Road | Mur | Morsull | 2 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Kup Station Road | Gamar Junction | Druwamugl Junction | 10 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| Neragaima Road | Druwamugl Junction | Neragaima Station (Gumine Boarder) | 22 km | Accessible but in very poor condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |
| | | KEDOWACI | I IDDANI I I | POADS | | | | |
| | T | KEROWAGI | ORDAN LL | I NUAU3 | | | | |
| Kerowagi Town Road (Ring road) | Police Station | New Market | 2 km | Accessible and in good conditionRoad maintenance and rehabilitation work done by Nera 110 construction Ltd | Nera 110 Construction Ltd was engaged in general road patrol grading and rehabilitation work throughout the town. | | | |
| Kerowagi Road | Koronigle Junction | Kerowagi Station (New Market) | 6.8 km | Accessible and in good condition | KDDA to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation work. | | | |



2.2.2:

DISTRICT TELECOMMUNIATION & ICT CONNECTIVITY

KDDA has realized the increasing importance of telecommunication and ICT connectivity in the district as they play a crucial role by bridging the digital telecommunication networks. This enables access to information, education and healthcare, fostering economic development and empowering communities. The district will look around the telecommunication transmission towers facilities and further establish partnership with teleservice providers in the provision of Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity's.

2.2.3

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM

Providing rural electrification to the rural communities is vital because it enhance quality of life, boost education, improve healthcare and promote economic activities. KDDA has realized the significance of rural electrification program/project and made budgetary allocations of substantial amounts to progressively deliver the program going forward. Hydro power, solar power generation and rural electrification projects are important developments for electrification connectivity in the district.

2.2.4:

DISTRICT HOUSING SCHEME

District Housing Program is very significant for all known reasons. Currently, within the public service system, there is no formal structure of Institutional Housing Governance framework in place to ensure good governance practices apply in the and management of institutional housing policy directives. In the existing structure, provision and administration of Institutional Housing has been devolved to various government departments, agencies and sub-national government agencies. Consequently, state assets and public servants housing have deteriorated overtime due to minimal routine maintenance, making them unfit for human habitation. Other consequences include prolonging and unlawful residence of retrenched officers and sharing accommodation with extended officers. These are scenarios Kerowagi District is experiencing at the moment and needs immediate policy intervention by relevant state bodies. KDDA will work in close collaboration with the Department of Personal Management (DPM) to address these issues by ensuring that there is proper and adequate housing for all public servants, fair housing distribution and, ensure that there is proper management of housing stock and new development. This is because, Institutional Housing Program falls under the ambit of the DPM. Otherwise, routine rehabilitation and maintenance of the district houses will be funded by KDDA.

2.2.5

DISTRICT WaSH PROGRAM

In the recent MTDP IV, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program is an item under Connect PNG Infrastructure. KDDA will support the National Government vision to connect all communities with WaSH facilities by going into partnership with NGOs to deliver and carry out WaSH programs in Schools and rural communities in the district. KDDA has already funded the Kerowagi Urban water supply project and will continue with the other LLG Centre's in this remaining term.



2.3

HEALTH SECTOR

Achieving quality, affordable and accessible health care is very challenging task for the government as the ratio of health care establishment facilities to the growing human population is unpredictable and immeasurable. Health care facilities are essential for productivity of an active, effective and healthy human population that contributes towards sustainable development and economic growth.

In alignment with the National Health Plan 2020-2030 and MTDP IV 2023 - 2027, delivering quality, affordable and accessible health care is mandatory. KDDA ensures to work in collaboration with Simbu Provincial Health Authority (SiPHA) as the governing body of the Provincial Health Services through the National Health Reform (NHR) to administer all health services in the district.

Kerowagi district is fortunate that the successive government heads over the years with development partners and stakeholders have collaboratively established Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in all of the four LLGs with an inclusive approach to deliver Basic Health Care Services (BHCS).

KDDA under the leadership of Hon. Francis Kikin Siune(MP) focus on Health Sector is to ensure that its priority targeted areas as enlisted below are achievable in this Five Year Integrated District Development Plan (2023-2027);

Aim:

- > Establish a District Referral Hospital,
- Ensure that each LLG have an effectively operating Health Centre/Sub-Health Centre and
- Ensure that each council ward have a well operating Aid Post.

Objectives:

- ✓ Working in collaboration with SiPHA to convert Kerowagi Health Centre to Specialized TB Referral Hospital.
- ✓ Ensure that the National Department of Health recognize and rate Mingende Rural Hospital as Level 4 District Hospital or equivalent by 2024 and onwards.
- ✓ Promote establishment of Health Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation programs.
- Support all operating Health Centres/Sub-Health Centres with ambulance to enhance mobility and accessibility,
- ✓ Ensure to have an active, effective and healthy human population by providing accessible and affordable Primary Health Care treatments to:
 - reduce infant and maternal mortality rates,
 - > make sure that all small children receive immunization.
 - increase life expectancy rate,
 - reduce TB, malaria, typhoid, cancer and other common curable diseases incidence.
 - reduce spread of HIV/AIDS by conducting public awareness on prevention measures.
 - subsidize the cost of remedies and treatments for HIV/AIDS patients.



Statistics for Establishment of Health Facilities in Kerowagi District

The existing establishment of District Health Services and Christian Health Services are operating in partnership with the government, churches and private organizations to deliver basic health care services to the rural marginalized populace of Kerowagi electorate. According to the database provided by the District Health Officer (DHO), statistics have shown that government has provided approximately 50% of the existing establishment of health facilities in the district whilst the other 50% of the health services are provided by the church agencies and other private organizations.

Table 2.3.

The table below indicates the existing Health facilities in Kerowagi District.

KEROWAGI DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES

| HEALTH FACILITY | AGENCY | LLG | CATCHMENT POPULATION |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kerowagi Health Centre | Government | Kerowagi Urban | 10,000 |
| Miunde Sub-Health Centre | Government | Upper Lower Koronigle Rural | 5,000 |
| Kup Sub-Health Centre | Government | Kup Rural | 3,000 |
| Demag Sub-Health Centre | Government | Upper Lower Koronigle Rural | 3,000 |
| Nogar Conmmunity Health Post | Government | Gena Waugla Rural | 3,000 |
| Wara Bekwa Community Health Post | Government Catholic Church | Kup Rural | 2,000 |
| Mingende Rural Hospital | Catriolic Church | Gena Waugla Rural | 15,000 |
| Kendene Sub-Health Centre | Catholic Church | Gena Waugla Rural | 10,000 |
| Bogo Sub-Health Centre | Catholic Church | Upper Lower Koronigle Rural | 4,000 |
| Neragaima Sub-Health Centre | Catholic Church | Kup Rural | 5,000 |
| Magi Sub-Health Centre | Private | Kerowagi Urban | 3,000 |





2.4

EDUCATION SECTOR

The Education sector of Kerowagi district is progressively developing with specific intension to achieve an educated, skilled and productive human capital that provides the enabling environment for resilient economic growth. It is very interesting to denote that there are established operating education institutions at all categories in the district, that is inclusive of Early Childhood Education, Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education, Tertiary Education and Technical Vocational Education & Training establishment in all four LLGs of the district. These signifies collaborative efforts of DDA, SPG, Department of Education and church agencies with other stakeholders and development partners over the years with the primary intention to develop and deliver quality education to the people of Kerowagi.

The underlining objective of DDA is to ensure that the population of Kerowagi are properly educated, better trained and equipped with the necessary professional, technical and vocational skills and become productive by adding value to the society. Consequently, with reference to 2023 budget appropriations and going forward, KDDA has prioritized education sector and invest vast resources in purchasing high quality learning materials, building infrastructure development, procuring e-learning materials, subsidizing administrative operational grants and purchasing school vehicles as an initiative to boost the learning environment in the sector apart from the National Government's Tuition Fee Free (TFF) program and other support from donor agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs).

Basing on a recent survey carried out in the district by the District Education Advisor (DEA) and his support staff on October 2022, statistics affirmed that there are existing establishment of education institutions particularly in most rural parts of the district that are in full operation. It is also evident that the Catholic Church Education Services in partnership with the National Government have established the Simbu Don Bosco Technical College at Barawagi in the heart of Kerowagi district.

According to database, there are 85 elementary schools, 42 primary schools, 4 high schools, one technical high school, one junior high school, 2 secondary schools, 4 TVET institutions, one technical college and 2 special education training centres currently in operation in the district.







The table below indicate the types and number of education institutions in each LLGs in the district respectively.

| EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS | KEROWAGI URBAN | GENA WAUGLA RURAL | UPPER-LOWER KORONIGLE RURAL | KUP RURAL | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Elementary Schools | 4 | 23 | 32 | 26 | 85 |
| Primary Schools | 3 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 42 |
| High Schools | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Technical High School | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Secondary Schools | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Specialized Education | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| TVETs | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Technical College | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |

2.5

LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR

The Law and Justice sector is expressively paramount in the structure of government due to the fact that effective implementation and enforcement of the rule of law will achieve a safe, just and secure environment that is conducive for living. KDDA has realized the significance of this sector and provide adequate funding for more than 10% of its annual budget to ensure that law enforcing agencies are effectively delivering their roles and responsibilities to maintain stability in the district. KDDA has initiated a reform in 2023 and formed the Joint Security Task Force with an inclusive approach to utilize the Police Force, Correctional Services and Defence Force units on special operations to effectively enforce Law and Order in the district. It is evident that utilization of the respective law enforcing agencies as mentioned has considerable impact on the enforcement of Law and Order and consequently maintained peace and good order in the district.





AIM: To ensure that the law enforcing agencies in the district are operating effectively by enforcing the rule of law and making Kerowagi a better place with safe, secured and peaceful environment for all.

The Law and Justice sector of Kerowagi District comprised of the following law enforcing agencies;

- i. Police Force (Royal PNG Constabulary)
 - Mobile Squad (MS8)
 - Regular Policing
 - Auxiliary Policing
- ii. Correctional Institution Services (CIS)
- iii. Defense Force (PNGDF)
- iv. District Court
- v. Village Court
- vi. Peace Mediation
- vii. Lands Mediation

Table 2.5.

Law enforcing agencies in Kerowagi District

| | LAW ENFORCING AGENCIES IN KEROWAGI DISTRICT | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| STAFF ON STRENGHT | | | | | | | | |
| NO | LEVEL OF SERVICES | KEROWAGI URBAN | GENA WAUGLA RURAL | KUP RURAL | UPPER LOWER KORONIGLE RURAL | TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF | UNITS | |
| 1. | Regular Police | 53 | - | 1 | - | 54 | 2 | |
| 2. | MS8 | 40 | 1 | - | - | 40 | 1 | |
| 3. | Auxiliary Police | 32 | 200 | - | - | 232 | 2 | |
| 4. | Correctional Services | 59 | - | - | - | 59 | 1 | |
| 5. | District Court | 1 | ı | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| 6. | Village Court | 20 | 62 | 44 | 83 | 209 | 19 | |
| 7. | Peace Mediation | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 4 | |
| 8. | Land Mediation | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 4 | |

2.5.1

KEROWAGI POLICE FORCE

Kerowagi Police Force comprised of MS8, Regular Police Officers and the Auxiliary Community Policing Officers which are very active and ensure that the enforcement of rule of law is executed accordingly. The Police Force are predominantly administering law and order issues in the district. Comparatively, it is evident that the ratio of police personnel to ordinary citizens is very low. Therefore, KDDA plans to increase the number of both regular and auxiliary police personnel progressively over the years. In 2023, KDDA in collaboration with the Kerowagi Police force have recruited, trained and certified 200 auxiliary community policing personnel at Gena Waugla LLG and will apply the same principle to the other LLGs going forward.

KDDA main objectives are to;

- Allocate substantial funding to boost Police administrative operations.
- Increase the number of ordinary police personals by providing incentives for at least five local candidates to attend Bomana Police Training College annually.
- Increase the number of auxiliary community policing personnel in all LLGs and ensure that they are specially trained and certified by the Police Force.
- > Purchase new fire-arms for Kerowagi police force.
- Ensure that Kerowagi Police Force have accessible mobility.
- Ensure that the Regular Police personnel are housed properly in a safe and secured environment.

2.5.2

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SERVICES (CIS) - BARAWAGI

Correctional Institution Services of Simbu province is advantageously located at Barawagi, Ward 6 area of Urban LLG in Kerowagi district. Kerowagi district is privileged to have deployment of 59 CIS officers with the full strength to engage in enforcement of Law and Order. The establishment of CIS is of significance to the law enforcement agencies in the district because they work cooperatively with police and PNGDF under the Joint Security Task Force unit to eradicate law and order issues.

KDDA in its annual budget appropriation for Law and Justice sector has considerable allocations for the administrative management of CIS operations in the district. Some of KDDA long term objectives are to;

- Increase the number of CIS commissioned officers by providing incentives for at least 5 local citizens to go for full training annually.
- Allocate substantial funding to boost CIS administrative operations
- Ensure that CIS have accessible mobility.
- Ensure that the CIS commissioned officers are housed properly in a safe and secured environment.
- ➤ Ensure that the inmates are housed in a safe and secured environment conducive for living.

2.5.3

PNG DEFENCE FORCE ENGAGEMENT

KDDA has made special arrangement with the PNG Defence Force (PNGDF) at Keram in Jiwaka Province and utilized them appropriately in specific situations to work in cooperation with the Police and CIS officers through the Joint Security Task Force unit arrangement to enforce Law and Order. It is evident that the engagement of the PNGDF in the district add significance to the law enforcing agencies. KDDA planned to extend the arrangement with PNGDF going forward to give prominence to the Joint Security Task Force unit establishment of Kerowagi district.



KDDA has also extend its partnership through the engagement of PNGDF Engineering Battalion at Keram to work on the construction of a new foot bridge at Barawagi to Kup across the Waghi river.

2.5.4

KEROWAGI DISTRICT COURT AND VILLAGE COURT

KDDA has allocated substantial amount of money in its budget for Law and Justice sector for building maintenance and rehabilitation of the old Kerowagi District Court House in 2023 fiscal year. The District Court is currently operating and the court circuits are scheduled on every Tuesdays in the district headquarter. The DDA has also purchased uniforms for Peace mediators, Village Court Officials and land mediators in 2023 and will continue to support their operations through capacity building programs as well as infrastructural development projects.

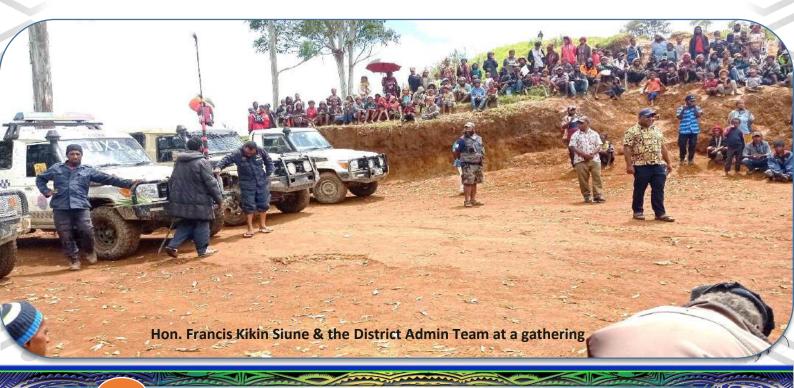
2.6

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PUBLIC SERVICE GOVERNANCE

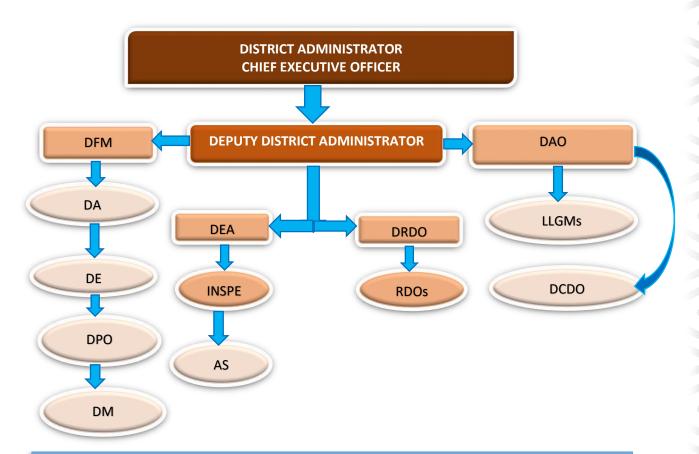
The operations of Kerowagi District Administration are consistent to the Public Service Management Amendment Act 2020 and pursuant to the General Orders of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea. The administrative head (District Administrator/CEO) ensures to administer the operations of the district administration effectively with an inclusive approach to utilize all Sector Heads with the full staff on strand to participate equally in delivering the basic government services to the people.

The sectional heads include:

- i. District Affairs Officer
- ii. District Finance Manager
- iii. District Health Officer
- iv. District Education Advisor
- v. District Rural Development Officer
- vi. District Community Development Officer
- vii. LLG Managers



Current composition and structure of Kerowagi District Administration



Abbreviations from Left to Right:

DFM - (District Finance Manager), DA - (District Accountant), DE - (District Examiner), DPO - (District Paying Officer), DM - (District Machinist).

DEA – (District Education Advisor), INSPE – (Inspectors), AS – (All Schools)

DRDO – (District Rural Development Officer), RDOs – (Rural Development Officers)

DAO – (District Affairs Officer), LLGMs – (Local Level Government Managers), DCDO – (District Community Development Officer)

Figure 2.1

The district administration has changed the District Management Team (DMT) to Joint District Management Team (JDMT) with the intention to capture all Government agencies operating in the district to be part of the decision making body for the operations of the district. The composition of the JDMT members for this inclusive approach involves representatives or institutional heads form these respective government institutions; Don Bosco Technical College – Simbu, Correctional Institution Service – Barawagi, Rosary Secondary School – Kondiu, Kerowagi Secondary School, Bogo Kawa TVET, Kerowagi District Health Services and Kerowagi Rural Policing to contribute meaningfully to the development agendas of the district.



KEROWAGI DISTRICT 5 YEAR DEVELOPEMENT PLAN (2023 -2027)

The District Administrator as the Chairman of the JDMT worked in collaboration with the DDA profoundly to provide relevant advice on sub-national development agendas for deliberation in accordance with DDA Act 2014. The intent of this approach is to achieve good governance by continually prioritizing budgetary items and operating within jurisdictions to ensure equal distribution of resources (DSIP and PIP funds) to specific recommended sectors of the administration.

Consequently, the approach maintains the integrity of the District Administration with the DDA and give confidence to the National Government and other responsible developing partners and funding agencies that there is transparency and accountability in the operations of the district.

2.7.

POPULATION, YOUTH AND WOMEN

Population, Youth and Women empowerment issues are fundamental aspects of development aspirations for a successive government agency and must be addressed accordingly to determine the development indicators. According to the National Census Office, Kerowagi District has approximately 123,045 population statistics which is inclusive of men, women, youths and children.

Table 2.6.

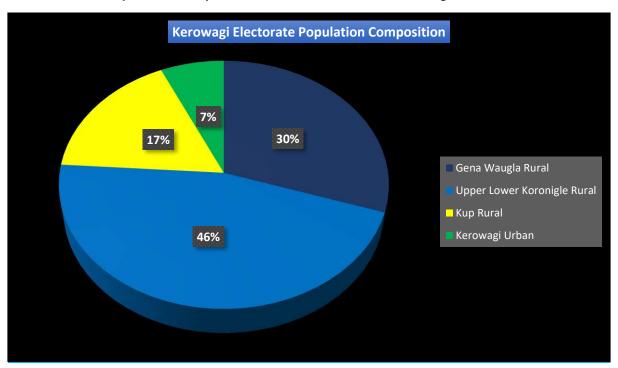
Population data of Kerowagi Electorate

| | KEROW | AGI DISTRICT I | POPULAT | TON DATA (NS | 6O-2021) |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | Gena Waugla Rural | Upper Lower Koronigle Rural | Kup Rural | Kerowagi Urban | Kerowagi Electorate |
| Total Population | 28,515 | 58,885 | 21,917 | 8,728 | 123,045 |
| Male | 20,201 | 30,885 | 11,495 | 4,577 | 64,537 |
| Female | 18,314 | 28,000 | 10,412 | 4,151 | 58,508 |
| Old Population (65 years old and over) | 1,386 | 2,119 | 789 | 314 | 4,429 |
| Youths (15 to 24 years old) | 8,319 | 12,719 | 4,734 | 1,885 | 26,578 |
| Population age 18 and over | 22,608 | 34,566 | 12,865 | 5,123 | 72,227 |
| Total Dependency Ratio (60.6%) (0-14 + 65 years old and over/15 - 64 years old) | 23,340 | 35,684 | 13,282 | 5,289 | 74,565 |
| Women who are of reproductive age (15 to 49 years old) | 10,201 | 15,596 | 5,780 | 2,312 | 32,588 |



KEROWAGI DISTRICT 5 YEAR DEVELOPEMENT PLAN (2023 -2027)

Population composition for the four LLGs of Kerowagi Electorate



Youths development and women empowerment are essential to grow an active, healthy and wealthy human population. Thus, KDDA has special emphasis for promoting women and youths with an inclusive approach and provide equal opportunities in various areas like; providing initiatives for women and youths associations, funding sports competitions, subsiding school fees and giving second chances for school drop outs and inviting non-government organizations (NGOs) with other voluntary organizations to provide special life skills training for long term benefits.

Figure 2.2

The aftermath of these activities/agendas administered by KDDA are specifically to reduce gender discrimination and conflict of interest between men, women and youths. Thus, KDDA provide equal opportunities for youths and women to participate in health, education, sports and decision making avenues consequently to build stronger and more resilient communities.



CHAPTER THREE



STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV 2023 -2027





STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INVESTMENT

Objective: Foster Sustainable Economic Growth Through Key Economic Intervention

Programs

Overview: Economic Sector remains a top priority for the Government as it accounts for at least

50% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Hence, both extractive and renewable resources sector contribute significantly to the national coffers. In Kerowagi, economic activities vary from Micro, Small to Medium Enterprises (MSME), Agriculture and Livestock, inland fish farming, tourism developments and alluvial mining activities which surfaced recently due to discovery of gold along the creeks in the mountains of Kup LLG. However, MSME activities dominates with most people living in Kerowagi Urban and along the corridors of Okuk Highway from Mingende to Miunde engaging in mini trade stores, PMVs and guest houses while marginalized populace living in the hinterlands sustain their livelihoods through agricultural activities including fresh

produce, coffee and livestock.

Challenge: Kerowagi is potentially an ideal location for economic activities to thrive. However, the

challenges that requires immediate interventions are start-up financial capital for new SMEs, proper market facilities, specialized skills training for farmers and proper

commodity road networks.

Way forward: KDDA will aggressively address the challenges that prevents economic growth and

institute strategic intervention programs to revitalize economic activities in the district. Financial assistance will be provided to struggling SMEs while other economic infrastructures gets appropriate facelift to not only attract, but gives confidence to

investors from outside to invest in economic activities in the district.

Financing: Funds from DSIP will fund various economic investment programs in the district. But,

the district will continue to seek additional financial support from Simbu Provincial Government, National Government Departments and from external partners including

NGOs whose objectives lies around economic activities and investments.

Focus Projects: Critical investments the DDA yearns to expedite are market infrastructure

facilities, commodity roads rehabilitation and financial capital to start-up SMEs.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.





| Table 1 | INV | ESTMENT | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------|------|------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| AATDD IIV DID | | Bid id Bassas (Baileta | LLGs/Ward | Annua | l Allocatio | on (K'mil) | | | Total | Funding |
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ Projects | s | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | estimated costs (K'mil) | Source(s) |
| DIP 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Development | 1 | Market Access Support Program | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 2.5 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs/ PPP |
| | 1 | District Coffee Development Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| Coffee | 2 | Price stabilisation Program | All LLGs | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| | 3 | Coffee Commodity Roads | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| Rice & Grains | 1 | Smallholder Rice Farming Support Program | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.2 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| | 1 | District Livestock Development Program | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| Livestock | 2 | Rehabilitating and building new abattoirs | Gena Waugla LLG | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.18 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| | 3 | Establishment of Commercial Animal Feed Farm | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |

Leave No Revouagians Rehind



Leave No Renowagians Behind

| | 1 | Fresh Produce Development Program | Upper Lower & Kup LLG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Fresh Produce | | Market for Village Farmers Program. | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | (Capacity building, Market access, Extension Services and Partnership) | All LLGs | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | DSIP/PSIP/DPs |
| DIP 1.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fisheries and Marine Resources | 1 | Aquaculture Development Programs | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | DSIP/PSIP |
| DIP 1.6 Micro, Small and | 1 | Medium Enterprise Support Program | All LLGs | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | DSIP/PSIP |
| Medium Enterprises | 2 | SME Funding for Agriculture and Cottage Industry | All LLGs | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | DSIP/PSIP |
| DIP 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Tourism, Arts and Culture Development | Sustainable Tourism Development | | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------|------------|------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Annual Del | liverables | | | Responsible Agencies |
| DII 140 | Ney Deliverables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Responsible Agencies |
| DIP 1.1 | Number of Agriculture Development Projects (Agriculture Research Station, Laboratory Buildings, Commercial Nursery & Tools Shed) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | KDDA/SPG/FPDA/DNPM |
| | Coffee pulpier assistance | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | KDDA/CIC |
| | Number of Framers attending Integrated Farmers Training | 50 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | KDDA/CIC |
| | Number of Coffee Farmers excessing KDDA coffee price support program | 0 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | KDDA/CIC |
| | Total length of Coffee Commodity Roads Rehabilitated (km) | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | KDDA/CIC |
| | Number of smallholder rice farms established | 31 | 41 | 51 | 61 | 71 | KDDA/SPG/DAL |
| | Distribution of rice seedlings to farmers in all LLGs (tonnes) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | KDDA/SPG/DAL |
| | Kerowagi Abattoir at Kunabau rehabilitation and development | 1 | | Ong | oing | | KDDA/SPG/ DAL/LDC |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Number of farmers involved in Livestock development program | 1,975 | 2,075 | 2,175 | 2,275 | 2.375 | KDDA/SPG/ DAL/LDC |
| | Number of Micro-Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in fresh produce value chain development | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | FPDA/SMEC |
| | Number of District Markets Infrastructure established/developed. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | KDDA/SPG/DAL/IFAD |
| DIP 1.3 | Number of training for fish farmers in all LLGs | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | KDDA/SPG/NFADPI |
| DID 4.6 | Number of registered MSMEs accessing financial services | 1,000 | 1,979 | 2,179 | 2,379 | 2,579 | KDDA/SPG/NDB, BSP |
| DIP 1.6 | Number of informal businesses formalized | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | KDDA/SPG/DoCFW |
| DIP 1.7 | Number of Registered Cultural Tourism Sites | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | KDDA/SPG/TPA/IRC/IPA /NCC |

Leave No Kerowagians Behind



| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| DIP 1.1 Commer | cial Agriculture and Livestock Development | |
| 1 | Support extension services to farmers and Cooperative Societies to maintain quality value and supply chains | Agriculture MTDP |
| 2 | Support farmers and MSMEs by giving them access to financial capital and identify viable domestic and international markets | Agriculture WTDF |
| Coffee | | |
| 3 | Provide extension and training business support services to cooperative society and smallholder farmers (MSMEs, youth and women) | Agriculture MTDP |
| 4 | Support integrated farming, food security and sustainable livelihood | Agriculture in LDF |
| 5 | Distribution of coffee seedlings to existing farmers and new growers | Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024) |
| 6 | Rehabilitate and improve commodity roads and transport access | |
| Rice | | |
| 7 | Acquire and mobilise customary land for large-scale commercial rice development | |
| 8 | Provide extension service and training in rice cultivation and development | Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan |
| 9 | Promote smallholder and cooperative societies in rice farming | |
| Livestock | | |
| 10 | Establish breeding and distribution centres | Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan |
| 11 | Encourage smallholder commercial piggery and poultry production | Agriculture Medium Term Development Flam |
| Fresh Produce | | |
| 12 | Develop and promote adoption of sustainable production and best farming practices | |
| 13 | Establish market access and improve marketing opportunities of fruits and vegetables farmers | AMTDP 2018-2022 |
| 14 | Identify and establish partnerships to promote the fresh produce value chain development | |
| DIP 1.3 Fisheries | s and Marine Resources | |
| 15 | Establishment of Inland Fisheries Farms | Figherica Davalenment Dlen |
| 16 | Encourage small holder and cooperative society in inland Fish Farming | Fisheries Development Plan |
| DIP 1.6 Micro, Si | mall and Medium Enterprises | |
| 17 | Access to financial services and products (Financial Inclusion) | |
| 18 | Access to market and market information | MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy |
| 19 | Infrastructure to promote growth of MSME | • |
| DIP 1.7 National | Tourism, Arts and Culture Development | |
| 20 | Promote and develop Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) involved in tourism | |
| 21 | Development of tourism hotspots at each strategic location | PNG TP Development Plan |
| | | |



Kerownej district s Year develorement (2023-2027)



| TABLE 4: | INDICATORS | l | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-----------------|----------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline (2022) | | , | Annual Targe | to | |
| Project Link | District indicators | Source (S) | Daseille (2022) | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| | DID 4.4 Commonsial Agriculture and Livesteek Dayslan | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2020 | 2021 |
| 1 | DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Develop | DAL, District Rural | | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 |
| I | Proportion of population formally engaged and employed in Agriculture (%) | DAL, District Rural Development Office | 50 | 55 | 00 | 00 | 70 | 75 |
| 1 | GDP contribution of the sector (%) | DAL/ NSO/ District Rural | 5 | 5.5 | 6 | 6.5 | 7 | 7.5 |
| | (, | Development Office | | | - | | | |
| | Coffee | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total volume of Coffee processed domestically (tonnes) | CIC | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of households involved in the Coffee Sector (%) | | | | 4.0 | | | |
| | Number of Coffee Commodity Roads Rehabilitated | CIC/NSO | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | Rice and Grains | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total volume of rice produced domestically ('000 tonnes) | DAL Data Base, DRDO | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| 1 | Proportion (%) of population involved in rice farming (000, households) | DAL Data Base, DRDO | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 1 | Hectares of land used for domestic rice production | DAL Data Base, DRDO | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Livestock | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | Total herd of Livestock produced annually | NSO/DRDO | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| 1-3 | Livestock sector contribution to GDP/Internal Revenue (%) | NSO/DRDO | N/A | | DRI | DO to provide | data | |
| | Fresh Produce | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Number of farmers engaged by FPDA | FPDA database 62 | 20 | 62 | 82 | 102 | 122 | 142 |
| 2 | Number of formal MSMEs | FPDA database | 100 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of households involved in the fresh produce sector (%) | FPDA database | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| | DIP 1.3 Fisheries and Marine Resources | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of population involved in aquaculture (%) | NFA Data base | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | DIP 1.6 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of MSMEs owned by women (%) | MSME Database | N/A | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| 1-2 | Share of population employed by MSME sector (%) | MSME Database | N/A | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| 1-2 | DIP 1.7 National Tourism, Arts and Culture Development | MOME Database | 11/7 | <u> </u> | <u>'</u> | | 11 | 10 |
| 1 | Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) | TPAPNG/District & Provincial | A1/A | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| | in the tourism industry | Tourism Office | N/A | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of population engaged in the tourism sector (%) | TPAPNG/ District & Provincial Tourism Office | N/A | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |





District: Kerowagi District Development Authority

Supporting Agencies: SPG, DLPP, DNPM, DoT, MS, NRI, NID, OoU, NHC, ICDC, DAL, DPE, MRA, PNGFA, DCI, CLRC









CONNECT PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective: Connect Kerowagi through Critical Infrastructure Development.

Overview:

Critical infrastructure is an enabler to achieving economic growth and improved living standards. Consistent to the National Government vision to connect PNG through critical infrastructures, KDDA in its capacity will ensure that the district is connected by rehabilitating all district existing road networks, seal strategic commodity roads, invest in telecommunication infrastructures with reliable and affordable energy projects. The district will partner with development partners in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) programs to deliver clean and safe drinking water with sanitation and hygiene facilities to schools and communities.

Challenge:

In our pursuit to connect the district with critical infrastructures, we expect certain challenges that may arise to cause setbacks to our hope of connecting the district. One of the obvious is financial capital to fund our district connectivity programs. The costs that may incurred in funding various infrastructure developments the district wishes to invest may exceed the annual budget ceilings from the constitutional grants the district usually receives from the National Government.

Way forward:

Although, there may be certain challenges in our quest to connect the district with critical infrastructures, the KDDA believes in the principal of transparency, accountability and honesty in managing, handling and distribution of resources as ingredients of prudent management of peoples resources. KDDA also believes in the spirit of unity, collaboration and hard work. The people as direct recipients must work in unison with the DDA to move the district forward in terms of critical infrastructure developments.

Financing:

The KDDA will be the lead financier in all infrastructure developments but will sought additional funding from development partners including Asian Development Banks (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), World Bank and NGOs in the provision of WaSH Programs. Kerowagi remains an integral part of Simbu Province and for that, KDDA will seek counter funding's from Simbu Provincial Government (SPG) from time to time.

Focus Projects:

Roads and transport infrastructure development projects including upgrading, maintenance and sealing remains top priorities of our Government and will take precedents in this term of parliament.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.





| Table 1 | INVE | STMENT | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ Projects | LLGs/Wards | Annual Allocation (K'mil) | | | | | Total estimated | Funding Source(s) |
| WITOF IV DIFS | no District i rograms/ i rojects | LLOS/VValus | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | costs (K'mil) | i ullullig Source(s) | |
| | 1 | District Road Sealing | Kerowagi Urban & Gena Waugla LLG | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 2.1 | 2 | Feeder Road Upgrading | All LLGs | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 20 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| Connect PNG-Road Transport | 3 | New District Feeder Road Construction | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| | 4 | District Bridges Rehabilitation | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 2.4: Connect PNG - | 1 | Transmission Tower Project | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| elecommunication and ICT Connectivity | 2 | District Telecommunication Infrastructure Projects | Kerowagi Urban LLG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 2.5: Connect PNG- | 1 | Rural Electrification Project (Hydro) | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| Electrification Rollout | 2 | Rural Electrification(Green Energy) | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 2.6: Connect PNG- | 1 | District Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program | Kerowagi Urban LLG | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| WaSH | 2 | Rural WaSH Intervention Programs | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| | 1 | Administration Building Maintenance | Kerowagi Urban LLG | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 2.7: Connect PNG- Housing | 2 | Reconstruction and Maintenance of District Staff Houses | Kerowagi Urban LLG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| | 3 | District Community Housing Scheme/Programme | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |





| Table 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Annı | ual Deliverables | | | Responsible Agencies |
| DII 110 | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | responsible regeneres |
| | Total number of roads for upgrading and sealing | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | KDDA/DoWH |
| 2.1 | Total number of feeder Roads upgraded | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | KDDA/DoWH |
| | Total number of new Feeder Roads Constructed | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | KDDA/DoWH |
| | Number of Bridges Identified for Maintenance and Rehabilitated | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | KDDA/DoWH |
| 0.4 | Mobile Towers Construction | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | KDDA/NBC |
| 2.4 | Radio Towers Construction | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | KDDA/NBC/TV |
| | Total number of Hydro Power Generation Plants to produce | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | KDDA/SPG/PPL |
| 2.5 | Electricity for Rural Populace Total number of Solar Power System(MW) installation for generation of Electricity for Rural Populace | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | KDDA/PPL |
| 2.6 | Kerowagi Urban Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program | | Ong | going | | | KDDA/SPG/WPNG/PPP |
| 2.0 | Number of rural communities having clean drinking water, sewerage and sanitation systems. | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | KDDA/SPG/WPNG/PPP |
| | Reconstruct and Maintain all District Administration Houses | DEAs and | MP Residential Ho | use Maintenance | Ongoing | | KDDA |
| 2.7 | Number of houses developed through Public Service Institutional Housing Programs | | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | KDDA/SPG/NHC |
| | Number of Houses funded by District through Community Housing Scheme | | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | KDDA/SPG |

| ABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|---------|--|--|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| | DIP 2.1 Connect PNG – Road Transport | |
| 1 | Seal unsealed District Roads | NTS, NRNS, MTTP 2/ Provincial Plans |
| 2 | Maintain District Economic Access Roads | Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2 |
| 3 | Construct new feeder and district economic access roads | Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2 |
| 4 | Rehabilitate and maintain deteriorating bridges | Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2 |
| | DIP 2.4 Connect PNG – Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity | |
| 5 | Construction of general transmission towers facilities at the District and own by KDDA | PNG Digital Transformation Policy |





| 6 | District to invest in Telecommunication Transmission network/network towers | PNG Digital Transformation Policy |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 7 | Establish partnership with Tele Service providers | PNG Digital Transformation Policy |
| | DIP 2.5 Connect PNG – Electrification Roll-out | |
| 8 | Build Hydro and Solar Power Generation | National Energy Policy/NEROP |
| 9 | Promote Rural Electrification with Solar Energy | National Energy Policy/NEROP |
| | DIP 2.6 Connect PNG - WaSH | |
| 11 | Partnership with NGOs to Coordinate WaSH Programs in the LLGs | PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030 |
| | DIP 2.7 Connect PNG Housing | |
| 12 | Recover District Houses occupied by non-employee of the District | National Housing Corporation Act 1994 |
| 13 | Mobilize Customary Land for Public Housing Development Programs at the District | National Housing Corporation Act 1994 |

| TABLE 4: | INDICATORS | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline (2022) | | , | Annual Targ | ets | |
| | | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| | DIP 2.1 Connect PNG – Road Transport | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Kilometres (km) of Koronigle – Kerowagi Urban Road upgrading and sealing (6km) | DIMS, DoWH | N/A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Total Kilometres (km) of Koronigle – Sim (Gena) Road Rehabilitation and Sealing (7km) | DIMS, DoWH | N/A | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2-3 | Total Length (km) of District Feeder Roads constructed and in Good Condition | DIMS, DoWH | N/A | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| 4 | Total number of foot bridges constructed/Rehabilitated and is user friendly | DIMS, DoWH | N/A | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | Total number of Bailey Bridges Constructed/Rehabilitated and in good condition | DIMS | N/A | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | DIP 2.4 Connect PNG – Telecommunication and ICT Con | nectivity | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of Household with access to telecommunication network coverage through mobile phones (%) | Census | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of household having access to Television (%) | NHC Report | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | DIP 2.5 Connect PNG – Electrification Roll-Out | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of Government Established Institution with access to electricity in the District (%) | Census | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |



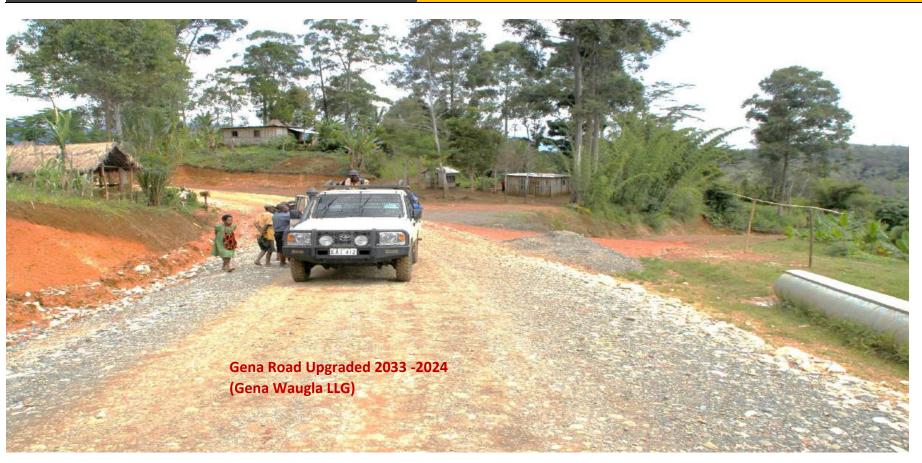
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| 1-2 | Proportion of household with access to electricity (%) | Census | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | DIP 2.6 Connect PNG – WaSH | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of total Population using an improved drinking water source (%) | DIMS and WASH PMU | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | Proportion of State/Public Institution using WaSH Facility (%) | DIMS and WASH PMU | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| | DIP 2.7 Connect PNG – Housing | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of Public Servants living in Institutional Housing (%) - Teachers, Police, Nurses, Magistrate | NHC Report | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 |
| | | Dietriet: Korowagi Dietriet De | valanment Authority | | | | | |

>><<->><<->>><<->>><</->></

District: Kerowagi District Development Authority
Supporting Agencies: SPG, RAA, DoWH, DICT, PPL, NHC and DNPM



/_\\//_\\//_\\\//_\\\//





QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

Objective: Promote and Provide Quality, Affordable and Accessible Health Care Service

Overview: Quality and affordable health care service that is easily accessible to all contributes to

healthy and productive human capital development. A healthy population will effectively and actively participate in growing the economy of the district through various economic activities. Kerowagi District Development Authority will invest in various deliberate intervention programs in health including primary health care, specialized health care, health infrastructure developments and HIV/AIDS prevention programs to address and improve the health indicators specified in the National Health Plan 2020-2030 and MTDP

IV 2023-2027.

Challenge: Low awareness of improved health and hygiene practices, HIV/AIDS, difficulties in

accessing adequate health services and facilities due to remote locations are among

many challenges faced by the district health service.

Way forward: Having realized the existing challenges in the district health service, KDDA will work in

close collaboration with SiPHA to support health programs in the district through financial

assistance, logistical support and health infrastructure developments.

Financing: All Health functions and programs in the district falls under Simbu Provincial Health

Authority responsibility, hence funding. However, KDDA will provide financial support to programs under primary health care, awareness programs and infrastructure developments. KDDA will also counter fund other specialized health care services in the

district.

Focus Projects: Proposed conversion of Kerowagi Health Centre into National Tuberculosis (TB)

Referral Hospital is one of the major project KDDA will aggressively pursue with close consultation with SiPHA to ensure it takes phase within this term of parliament. More concentration will be placed on projects/programs under primary health care including community health infrastructure developments,

medical kits/equipment procurements and supporting awareness programs.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.





| Table 1 | INVE | STMENT | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|----------------|------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ Projects | LLGs/Wards | 2023 | Annual A | Allocation 2025 | (K'mil) 2026 | 2027 | Total estimated costs (K'mil) | Funding Source(s) |
| DIP 3.1 Primary Health | 1 | Community Health Infrastructure Development | All LLGs | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH/DPs |
| Care | 2 | Medical Kits/Equipment's | All LLGs | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.2 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH/DPs |
| DIP 3.2 Specialized Health Care | 1 | Specialised Referral Hospital | Kerowagi Urban | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH |
| DIP 3.3 Health Infrastructures | 1 | Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programs | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH/DPs |
| DIP 3.5 HIV-AIDS | 1 | District HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs. | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/DPs |

| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|---------|--|------|------|----------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Anr | Responsible Agencies | | | |
| Dii 110 | ncy benvelubles | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | responsible Agentics |
| DIP 3.1 | Number of Community Health Centres/Aid-Post rehabilitated and in operation | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | KDDA/SPG/NDoH |
| DIP 3.1 | Number of Community Health Centers receiving medical equipment's (Medical Kits and Ambulances) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH |
| DIP 3.2 | Convert Kerowagi Health Centre into National TB Referral Hospital | | | ✓ | | | KDDA/SiPHA/SPG/NDoH |
| | Convert Mingende Health Centre into District Referral Hospital | | | ✓ | | | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH |
| DIP 3.3 | Number of Health Centers Rehabilitated and in operation (In-Patient Ward Buildings, Beds and Staff Houses) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NDoH |
| DIP 3.5 | Percentage of coverage on HIV/AIDS awareness in the District per year (%) | 10% | 30% | 30% | 30% | 20% | KDDA/SPG/SiPHA/NAC/N DoH |



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| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | | |
|----------|---|---|--|
| | District: Supporting Agencies: | Kerowagi District Development Authority SPG, SiPHA, NDoH, PCCO, NAC and DNPM | |
| | KDDA in partnership with SiPHA to procure and distribute medical kits | s/equipment's to community health centres | National Health Plan 2021-2030 |
| | DIP 3.2: Specialized Health Care | | |
| | KDDA to partner with SiPHA and NDoH to convert Kerowagi Health C | | National Health Plan 2021-2030 |
| | Provision of supervision and training to TB program officers at the Sul treatment services | b-National level to increase access to quality diagnosis and | National Health Plan 2021-2030 |
| | DIP 3.3: Health Infrastructure | | |
| | Seek funding for Health Infrastructure development through PIP grant | ts and other donor funding agencies | National Health Plan 2021-2030 |
| | DIP 3.5: HIV-AIDS | <u> </u> | |
| | KDDA to provide financial support for awareness and other related pr KDDA to provide financial assistance for capacity building in partners | evention programs hip with Churches and civil societies | National HIV/AIDS Strategy National HIV/AIDS Strategy |

| TABLE 4: Project Link | INDICATORS District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline (2022) | | | Annual Targe | ts | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| , | | (-, | , | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| | DIP 3.1: Primary Health Care | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Number of Community Health Centres/Aid-Posts rehabilitated and in Operation | District Health Office | N/A | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1-2 | Infant Mortality Rate (up to 10 months) per 1000 live births | District Health Office | 30 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 |
| 1-2 | Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births | District Health Office | 25 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| | DIP 3.2: Specialized Health Care | | | | | | | |
| 1 | TB Incidence per 100/1000 Population | NHIS/ District Health Office | N/A | | DH | IO to provide of | data | |
| 1 | Proportion of population accessing specialized health services (%) | NHIS/ District Health Office | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Coverage of Healthy Living awareness undertaken in the District (%) | District Health Office | 20 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| | DIP 3.3: Health Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of population accessing essential health services (Level 2-3) (%) | DHO/SiPHA/PCCO | 50 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| 1 | Percentage of DSIP funding allocated for Health Infrastructure Development | DHO/SiPHA/PCCO | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | Total number of Health Centres Rehabilitated and in Operation | DHO/SiPHA/PCCO | N/A | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | DIP 3.5: HIV-AIDS | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of People Living with HIV (a) Known HIV Status (b) On ART (c) Virally Suppressed (%). | Spectrum - EPP | 25 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| 1 | Proportion of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (%) | Spectrum – EPP | 20 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | |



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Objective: Provide Quality Education that is Inclusive and Accessible to all

Overview:

Education is a universal right entitled to every children as it channels knowledge and skills essential to stimulate a better and promising future for those who embraces it. Kerowagi district is ahead of other districts in Simbu to host a National Accredited Technical College, two specialized education institutions, a technical high school and five high schools which is the highest number compared to other districts. Education service in the district is equally provided by both the Government and Church Agencies. Church Agencies provision of education in the district amounts to 26% in Elementary, 46% in Primary schools, 67% in lower secondary, 50% in TVETs and 100% provision of education in both Technical College and Special Education programs. Church Agencies including Catholic, Lutheran, SDA and EBC remains the district critical partners in human capital development through Education services.

Challenge:

Apparently, Infrastructural developments, teaching and learning facilities and high dropout rates are amongst many pressing concerns our district education service encounters every year. A new and unique challenge being identified is the low digital/computer literacy rate in both the teachers and students in all our institutions in the district.

Way forward:

Mitigating challenges in our district education service requires all stakeholder's participation. KDDA is determined to invest in early childhood programs for children between ages of 3-6 while providing infrastructural support grants to rehabilitating existing school infrastructure as well as constructing new and appropriate facilities to suit modes of teaching and learning in various levels of education institutions in the district. KDDA also embraces the importance of modern digital technology application in education by procuring and distributing digital gadgets to schools in the district. This is to promote digital literacy level of both teachers and students to meet the Universal basic education standards.

Financing:

KDDA will constantly provide financial support under its Education sectoral grant allocation. Counter funding for major school infrastructures will be sought from SPG, National Planning and NGOs, particularly in the provision of digital literacy programs.

Focus Projects:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure development with e-Learning materials procurement will be prioritised by KDDA. This is to advance digital literacy as well as connectivity and sharing of information's using digital platforms for educational purposes.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector





| Table 1 | INVE | ESTMENT | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--|-----------------------|------|-------|--------------|---------|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Annua | l Allocation | (K'mil) | | Total | |
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ Projects | LLGs/Wards | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | estimated costs (K'mil) | Funding Source(s) |
| DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education | 1 | Early Childhood Development Programs | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | KDDA/SPG/DPs/PPP |
| DIP 4.2 Quality Basic | 1 | New Primary and High Schools Establishment Programs | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG//DPs/PPP |
| Primary & Secondary Education | 2 | Education Infrastructure Development (SLIP) | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG//DPs/PPP |
| DIP 4.3 Tertiary Education | 1 | District Tertiary Students Scholarship Program | All LLGs | 0.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 11.8 | KDDA/SPG//DPs/PPP |
| DIP 4.4 Technical Vocational Education Training | 1 | Specialized Training College Infrastructure Development Programs | Kerowagi Urban LLG | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | KDDA/SPG/NDoE/DPs/DNPM |

| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|---------|--|------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Annual De | eliverables | | | Responsible |
| DIF NO | ney Deliverables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Agencies |
| DIP 4.1 | Number of Early Childhood Learning Teachers with approved teaching qualification. | 201 | 221 | 241 | 261 | 281 | KDDA/ PNGIE/Churches |
| DIF 4.1 | Number of Early Childhood Education model preschools established in the wards. | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | KDDA/ PNGIE/Churches |
| | Established new Primary and High Schools Existing school's infrastructure development and | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | NDoE |
| DIP 4.2 | rehabilitated (Double Class Rooms, ICT Infrastructures, Dormitories and Staff Houses, School Trucks) | 5 | On | going for All Schools | in All LLGs | | NDoE |
| | Number of Schools with decent WaSH Facilities. | 2 | On | going for All Schools | in All LLGs | | NDoE |
| | Number of Schools accessing affordable green energy (electricity). | x2 | x2 | x2 | x2 | x2 | NDoE |



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| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------|--|--|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | Annual Deliverables | | | | | | | |
| DIF NO | They believe ables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Agencies | | |
| | Number of students enrolled in Secondary Schools | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,500 | NDoE | | |
| | Number of Secondary Schools with standard Science labs and equipment. | 2 | DDA to provid | le assistance to im | prove standard | | NDoE | | |
| | Number of students enrolled into STEM classes in NSOE. | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | NDoE | | |
| | Total Number of students benefitted from District Tertiary Students School Fee Subsidy Program/scheme. | 300 | 957 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 2,000 | KDDA | | |
| | Graduates from Higher Education Institutions | | DEO to provide acc | curate data | | | DHERST | | |
| DIP 4.3 | Number of grade 12 students selected into Higher Institutions and are on National Government Scholarship. (HECAS/AES) | | 212 | 250 | 300 | 350 | DHERST | | |
| | Total number of Teachers graduated each year (Primary, Secondary/TVET instructors) | DEO to provide accurate data | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Higher Education Institution students graduated each year. | | DEO to provide acc | curate data | | | DHERST | | |
| | Established Specialized Training College Infrastructure Development | | √ | Ongoir | ng for full establis | nment | DHERST | | |
| | Total number of students graduated from TVETs | DEO to provide data | Increase quota overtime | | | | DHERST | | |
| | Number of Grade 12 Graduates enrolled in TVETs/TVET colleges | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | DHERST/NDoE | | |
| | Proportion of Non-Grade 12 certified youths enrolled in TVETs/TVET colleges | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | DHERST/NDoE | | |
| DIP 4.4 | Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Agriculture Colleges (%) | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | DHERST | | |
| | Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Nursing Colleges (%) | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | DHERST | | |
| | Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Teacher Colleges (%) | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | DHERST/NDoE | | |
| | Proportion of students graduating with National Certificate (NC) 1 & 2 (%) | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | DHERST/NDoE | | |

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| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|----------|--|--|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| | DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education | |
| 1 | Promote and support inclusive Early Childhood Education schools in the district | National Education Plan 2021-2029 / ECE Policy 2020 |
| | DIP 4.2 Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education | |
| 2 | Restructure of Primary Schools to High Schools | National Education Plan 2020-2029 |
| 3 | Establish new primary and secondary schools to accommodate increase in student population | Provincial Education Plans and Provincial & District 5 Year Integrated Development Plans |
| 4 | Improve School Infrastructure | National Education Plan 2020-2029 |
| 5 | Promote and increase enrolment of girls in lower and upper secondary schools | National Education Plan 2020-2029 |
| | DIP 4.3 Tertiary Education | |
| 6 | Improve career guidance and awareness of Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions programs to grade 12 school leavers and non-school leavers National Higher & Technical | Education Plan 2021- 2030, National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025 |
| 7 | Target scholarships towards need areas (cancer/heart/seafarers/ heavy machine operators/etc) | MTDP IV |
| | DIP 4.4 Technical Vocational Education and Training | |
| 8 | Construct new college infrastructure | National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Education Plan |
| 9 | Increase the number of students enrolment | National Education Plan |

| TABLE 4: | INDICATORS | | | | | | | - |
|--------------|--|------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------|------|
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline (2022) | | Aı | nnual Target | S | |
| | | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| | DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education (ECE) | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gross enrolment ratio in ECE (%) | EMIS/DEO | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 1 | Net enrolment ratio in ECE % | EMIS/DEO | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 1 | Teacher Pupil Ratio ECE | EMIS/DEO | 35 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 18 |
| | DIP 4.2 Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Gross enrolment ratio in lower Secondary Education | EMIS/DEO | 17 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 37 |
| 1-2 | Teacher Pupil Ratio Lower Secondary Education | EMIS/DEO | 62 | 62 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 |
| | DIP 4.3 Tertiary Education | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of total grade 12 students selected for university studies (%) | NOAS/DEO | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| 1 | Proportion of grade 12 students selected to other higher learning institutions | DHERST/DEO | 20 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |
| 1 | Total number of students on National Government scholarships: (a) HECAS (b)AES | DHERST/DEO | | DEO to pr | ovide accura | te data | | |
| 1 | Total number of students on Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) | HELP/DEO | | DEO to pr | ovide accura | te data | | |
| 1 | Portion of graduates from National universities | DHERST/DEO | | DEO to pr | ovide accura | te data | | |





| 1 1 | Portion of graduates from tertiary institutions (%) Portion of graduates into the workforce after one year of graduating (%) | HELP/DEO Graduate Tracer Study | | · | vide accurate | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|----|----|----|
| | DIP 4.4 Technical Vocational Education and Training | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proportion of grade 12s applying to Technical, Business and Polytechnic institutions of the total grade 12 school leavers (%) | NDoE-TVET/MPR/ DHERST/DEO | 30 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| 1 | Proportion of students enrolled for Technical, Business and Polytechnic course are female (%) | NDoE-TVET/MPR/ DHERST/DEO | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| | Distr | ict: Kerowagi District Develo | pment Authority | | | | | |
| | Supporting Agenci | es: SPG, NDoE, DHERST, Na | tional TVET Coordinati | on Committee | | | | |







RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

Objective: Ensuring Access to Justice through Legal Aid Services, Establishment of Courts and

Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms.

Overview: The rule of law and justice is a fundamental principal that underpins democratic societies

and ensures fairness, equality, and accountability within the legal system. It encompasses various elements and principals that guide the functioning of a just and equitable society. Kerowagi District is home to the Correctional Institutional Service (CIS) in Barawagi, the Mobile Squad (MS) 08 unit and all other law and justice sector bodies who are effectively

executing their specific duties to contain law and order issues in the district.

Challenge: Declining infrastructures in officer's housing, village court facilities in all LLGs with man

power shortages in policing are few among many challenges that requires immediate relieve support. Backlog of civil cases in the district court due to shortage of magistrates is another

issue that requires instant intervention.

Way forward: Potential approaches the district will adopt to mitigate challenges facing the law and

justice sector is to invest in capacity building programs to enhance skills and knowledge of village court officers and law enforcement officers. Legal Infrastructure including court facilities and law enforcement capabilities will also be given priority to ensure effective

and efficient operations.

Financing: Component of funding under the District Service Improve Program (DSIP) is specifically

allocated to fund law and Justice Services in the district. Hence, funding will be source

from this component as well as other sources including PIP and PSIP.

Focus Projects. Rural Policing programs, Peace and Land Mediation capacity building and

Institutional Housing for police personnel's will be given funding priority while

Joint Security Taskforces will be engaged to assist policing in the district.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies,

and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.





| | INVE | ESTMENT | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--|-----------------------------|------|----------|--------------|--------|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ Projects | LLGs/Wards | | Annual A | llocation (l | K'mil) | | Total estimated | Funding Source(s) |
| WITUP IV DIPS | NO | District Programs/ Projects | LLG5/VValus | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | costs (K'mil) | Funding Source(s) |
| DIP 5.1 National | 1 | Special Police Assistance Program | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |
| Policing and | 2 | Police Barracks | Kerowagi Urban & Kup LLG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |
| Enforcement (RPNGC) | 3 | Police Infrastructure Development | Kerowagi Urban & Kup LLG | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |
| DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System (DJAG, NJSS, MS) | 1 | Village Court House Development Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |
| DIP 5.3 Correctional Services Rehabilitation & Reintegration | 1 | Jail Infrastructure & Rural Lockup Program | Kerowagi Urban | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |
| DIP 5.4 Community Peace & Restorative Justice | 1 | Village Courts and Community Justice Programs | All LLGs | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/PPP |



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| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Annual Deliverable | es | | | Responsible Agencies |
| DII NO | rey benverables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Responsible Agenoles |
| | | Computer procurement | | | | | |
| | Police ICT System established | for Kerowagi Police | Ongo | oing for all LLGs | | | KDDA/ RPNGC/PG/SPG |
| | | Station. | | | | | |
| DIP 5.1 | Police Infrastructure Development and | Kerowagi Urban Police | | | | | |
| 5 6 | assistances | house maintenance. | Ongoing for all LLGS | | | | KDDA/ RPNGC/PG/SPG |
| | (uniforms, firearms, cars) | | | | | | |
| | MS 08 Operational Support grants (PGK) | 50,000 (PGK) | | Ongoing | | | KDDA/ RPNGC/PG/SPG |
| | (Ongoing) | | | | | | TODAY THE TOOM GOT G |
| DIP 5.2 | Number of court facilities Constructed and | Kerowagi district court | Ongoing for all LLGs | | NJSS/KDDA | | |
| DII V.E | rehabilitated | house rehabilitation. | | | | | NOOONODIN |
| DIP 5.3 | Number of Rural Lockups established in | 3 | DDA to maintain and im | • | up facilitie | s in the | |
| DII 0.0 | the District | | 3 existing Rural Lockup | s of the District | | | |
| | Number of Community Reserve Police | 250 personnel's recruited | | | | | |
| | recruited, trained and engaged at | as rural police officer in | 250 | 250 | 250 | | NJSS / Police/PG/KDDA |
| DIP 5.4 | community level | Gena Waugla LLG | | | | | |
| DII 014 | Peace Mediation and Emergency Support | 600,000 (PGK) | | | | | |
| | grants (PGK) | | | (Ongoing) | | | NJSS / Police/PG/KDDA |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Establishment of District Youth | | | ✓ | | | NJSS / Police/NYDA/KDI |
| | Development Council | | | V | | | INJOO / FUILCE/IN I DA/KDI |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |





| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| | DIP 5.1 National Policing and Crime Prevention (RPNGC) | |
| 1 | Increase recruitment of police reservists and community police to reduce petty crimes | PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013 |
| 2 | Infrastructure development | PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013 |
| | DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System (DJAG, NJSS, MS) | |
| 3 | Increase the number of Magistrate and Court Officials to reduce the backlog of cases | |
| 4 | Construct and renovate court facilities in district LLGs to improve effective and efficient court services | PNG L & J White Paper 2008 |
| | DIP 5.3 Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration (CIS) | |
| 5 | Increase recruitment of CS officers and capacity building | CS Strategic Plan II 2019-2022 |
| 6 | Develop Programs to effectively deal with probation and parolees. | • |
| | DIP 5.4 Community Peace and Restorative Justice (DJAG, Police, PA, DDA) | |
| 7 | Increase and formalise the recruitment and training of village court officials | DJAG –Village Courts Report |
| 8 | Involve youths in crime prevention activities | DJAG-Village Court Report |

KEROWACH DISTRICT SYEAR DEVELOPEMENT PUM (2023 4027)

| TABLE 4: | INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline (2022) | Annual Targets | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | | |
| | DIP 5.1 National Policing and Crime Prevention (RPNGC) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of reported cases of robbery (%) | Police – DCSR | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of reported cases of fraud (%) | Police – DCSR | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of reported cases of rape (%) | Police – DCSR | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of reported cases of murder (%) | Police – DCSR | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | | |
| 1-3 | Ratio of Police personnel to population (% per 10,000 people) | Police – DCSR | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | | |
| | DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System (DJAG, NJSS, MS) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Reduce the backlog of District Court Cases in the District | District Court Report | 55 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | | |
| 1 | Reduce the backlog of Village Court Cases in the District | DAO | 65 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | |
| | DIP 5.3 Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reinteg | ration (CIS) | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Number of prison inmate population | | 250 | 200 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 20 | | |





| The state of the s |
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| |

| 1 | Proportion of Prison inmate population (female) % | Prison detainee daily break-ups | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Ratio of Wardens to in-mates | Correctional Service | 25 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| | DIP 5.4 Community Peace and Restorative Justice (DJAC | G, Police, PA, DDA) | | | | | | |
| 1 | Number crime prevention programs initiated | Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Number of Village Court Officials recruited | Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. | 209 | 229 | 249 | 269 | 289 | 309 |
| 1 | Number of youths engaged and involve in crime prevention activities | Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 |

District:

Kerowagi District Development Authority

Supporting Agencies:

SPG, RPNGC, NJSS, Magisterial Services, PNG Correctional Services, Office of Public Solicitor, Office of Public Prosecutor, PNG Ombudsman Commission, CLRC





KEROWAGI DISTRIOT S YEAR DEVELOPEMENT PUAN (2023 -2027)







CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Objective:

Enhancing a resilient district through implementation of sustainable land management practices, Environment conservation and Community empowerment programs through capacity building initiatives.

Overview

Climate Change, Environmental Protection and Natural Disasters are relatively global issues and affects PNG significantly as the nation is venerable to floods, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic activities, tsunami, and sea-level rise. Kerowagi district is no exception as natural disasters are unpredictable and usually affects the district mainly in terms of landslides, floods, earthquakes and droughts due to contemporary changes in the weather patterns. KDDA has proposed alternative strategies like coffee-carbon trading, reforestations and environmental degradation profoundly for mitigation and adaptation purposes to protect the environment.

Challenge

Geographically, the landscape of Kerowagi district is mountainous and people are scattered and living in small villages where seems suitable. It is very challenging to accommodate people in ideal locations to educate them effectively on adaptation and mitigation measures and prevent them from unexpected occurrences of natural disasters.

Way forward

KDDA through its mitigation and adaptation programs will ensure to encourage an inclusive approach with alternative strategies to boost reforestation and forest degradation activities. KDDA will also invest in conserving the environment by enforcing sustainable forest management practices like coffee-carbon trading, reforestation and afforestation activities to protect the climate

Financing

KDDA is committed to finance the programs for climate change and natural environmental protection as proposed. Additional funding for extension programs will be sourced from SPG, GoPNG programs and external development partners including International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), World Bank and other Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

Focus Projects

KDDA focus on climate change and environmental protection activities are basically coffee-carbon trading, reforestation and afforestation to enhance environmental mitigation and adaptation programs.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.





| TABLE 1 | INVI | ESTMENT | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--|-------------------|------|----------|------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Annual A | Allocation | ı (K'mil) | | Total | |
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | | LLGs/Wards | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | estimated costs (K'mil) | Funding Source(s) |
| DIP 10.1 Climate | 1 | REDD+ Safeguard Information System | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| Change Mitigation and Adaptation | 2 | Climate Change Adaptation Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| | 3 | Climate Change Mitigation Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| DIP 10.2 Environment | 1 | Sustainable Environment Management Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA/PPAP/CIC |
| Protection | 2 | District Waste Development Program | Kerowagi Urban | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| DIP 10.3 | 1 | Natural Disaster Program | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| National Disaster | 2 | Integrated Early Warning System | All LLGs | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |
| Management | 3 | Natural Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Program | All LLGs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | KDDA/SPG/CEPA |

Leave No Renowagians Rehind

| TABLE 2 | MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|
| DIP No | Key Deliverables | | Annu | Responsible Agencies | | | |
| DIF NO | Ney Bell Vertables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Nesponsible Agencies |
| DIP 10.1 | Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) officially proposed, adopted, or implemented | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | CCDA |
| | Number of Carbon Trade Activities developed and adapted | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | CCDA |
| DID 40.2 | Number of declared and protected areas (ha) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | CEPA |
| DIP 10.2 | Proper waste management system at Kerowagi Urban | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | CEPA |
| DIP 10.3 | Number of disaster awareness programs developed to overcome disaster impacts | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | CEPA |

| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|----------|--|--|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| | DIP 10.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation | |
| 1 | Improved Reporting and Monitoring of CO2 emission | PNG National Determined Contribution 2020-2030 |
| 2 | Effective framework mechanisms for climate governance, monitoring and reporting | PNG Enhanced National Determined Contribution 2020-2030 |
| 3 | Effective safeguard information systems and grievance and readiness mechanism | Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027 |
| | DIP 10.2 Environment Protection | |
| 4 | Improve biodiversity conservation for the purposes of eco-tourism & protecting & maintaining PNG's diverse | PNG Protected Areas Policy/ PNG |
| | flora & fauna, including medicinal values. | Marine Program 2019-2023 |
| 5 | Utilise innovative methods used for waste management | Waste Management Policy |
| 6 | Promotion of environment and biodiversity rehabilitation | Waste Management Policy |
| | DIP 10.3 Natural Disaster Management | |
| 7 | Develop advanced preparedness programs and infrastructure to accommodate natural disasters. | |
| 8 | Acquire and install advanced disaster detection and warning systems in the district | |





Leave No Kerowagian's Behind



| ABLE 4: | INDICATORS | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------|------------|------|------|
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (s) | Baseline | | Α | nnual Targ | ets | |
| | | | (2022) | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| | DIP 10.1 Climate Change Mitigation and A | Adaptation | | | | | | |
| 1-3 1-2 1-2 | Proportion of protected land area reserved for carbon trade (%) | CCDA, UNDP,DRDO | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| | DIP 10.2 Environment Protection | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Percentage of terrestrial areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity (%) | PNG State of Environment Report 2020 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| 1-2 | Adopting innovative methods of waste management in Kerowagi Urban (%) | Disaster Management Team | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| | DIP 10.3 Natural Disaster Management | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 | Proportion of people informed and equipped with disaster management approaches | Disaster Management Team | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| 1-3 | Number of disaster warning systems installation and medium of disseminating information efficiently | Disaster Management Team | N/A | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

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Supporting Agencies: SPG, CCDA, CEPA, PNG Forest Authority, DPE, MRA





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POPULATION, YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Objective: Sustainable, Inclusive and Productive Population for development

Overview:

In Kerowagi District, Population, Youth and Women empowerment initiatives likely focus on addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by these groups while promoting their active participation in various aspects of community development. KDDA has recognised the importance of youths and women in the district development by instituting various activities including Cultural show, sports competitions, appointing women representatives in the District Development Authority Board and allocated funds to women associations in the district. This is to promote social cohesion by empowering marginalized groups such as women and youths to reduce conflicts and build stronger and more resilient communities.

Given the physical landscape, Kerowagi DDA anticipates to build a state of art Sports Stadium to host all provincial games as well as other regional and national events. This is in addition to the two existing athletes tracks in Kondiau Secondary and Kerowagi Secondary Schools.

Challenge:

Maintaining a sustainable population while empowering women and youths in the district is associated with several challenges, including limited access to education, vocational training, cultural norms restricting women roles, lack of economic opportunities, inadequate healthcare services and insufficient infrastructure for entrepreneurship and job creation.

Way forward:

Overcoming obstacles to district development requires targeted interventions such as expanding educational opportunities, promoting gender equality, providing access to financial resources and healthcare services, and developing infrastructure to support economic growth and empowerment initiatives. Collaboration between KDDA, NGOs and local communities is crucial for addressing the anticipated challenges effectively and fostering sustainable development in the district. KDDA will take lead in expediting these approaches to ensure inclusivity in the district development.

Financing:

KDDA will be the lead financier in all women and youth empowerment programs. Other partners/organization or financial sources who wish to support women and youth programs in the district are also welcome.

Focus Projects:

KDDA will focus on critical gender equality programs with women and youth empowerment programs. One major project, KDDA opt to achieve in this term is the state of art sports stadium development.

Tables 1 through 4 below outline the investment requirements, minimum service standards, strategies, and expected development outcomes projected for this sector.



| TABLE1: INVESTMEN | NTS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|----------|------|------|-----------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| MTDP IV DIPs | No | District Programs/ | LLG/ | | Annu | al Allocation (| K'mil) | | Total Costs | Funding Source(s) |
| WITOF IV DIFS | NO | Projects | Wards | 2023 | 2024 | 4 2025 20 | | 2027 | (K'mil) | r unully source(s) |
| DIP 11.2 | 1 | Youth Development Program | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| Youth Development and Labor Mobility | 2 | Labor Mobility and Employment | All LLGs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 11.3 | 1 | Sports Development Program | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| National Sports Development | 2 | Sports Infrastructure Development | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment | 1 | Gender Based Violence and Meri Seif Haus | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |
| | 2 | Women in Leadership and Business support program | All LLGs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1 | DSIP/PSIP/PIP/DPs |

| TABLE | 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| DIP | Key Deliverables | | Annual | Deliverab | les | | Responsible Agencies |
| No | Ney Deliverables | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | |
| 11.2 | | | | | | | |
| | Coverage of basic life skills training for youths in the District (%) | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | KDDA, SPG, NYDA |
| | Number of youths in Labour Mobility schemes with other countries | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | KDDA, SPG, NYDA |
| | Number of youth athletes participating in Regional Youth Games | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | KDDA, SPG, PNGSF |
| 11.3 | Athletes participating in PNG Games (No.) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | KDDA, SPG, PNGSF |
| 11.3 | Kerowagi Sports Stadium Development | | Ongoing | | | | KDDA, SPG, PNGSF |
| | Number of professional sports elites exported | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | KDDA, SPG, PNGSF |
| | Establish Meri Seif Haus Centre in the district | Central | Meri Seif Ho Kerov | ouse to be wagi Urbar | | ed in | KDDA, SPG, DfCDR |
| 11.4 | Percentage of victims of gender based violence receiving counselling services | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | KDDA, SPG, DfCDR, Police |
| | Number of GESI programs implemented | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | KDDA, SPG, DPM |



Leave No Rerowagians Rehind ...







| TABLE 3: | STRATEGIES | |
|--------------|--|--|
| No | Implementation Strategies | Sector Policy/Plan Reference |
| DIP 11.2: Yo | uth Development and Labour Mobility | _ |
| 1 | Support youth in civic engagements and democratic participation process in schools, communities, institutions and society | National Youth Policy 2020-2030 |
| 2 | Empower youth through MSME incubation, labour mobility schemes and employment opportunities | National Youth Policy 2020-2030 |
| DIP 11.3: Na | ional Sports Development | · |
| 1 | Increase mass participation of youths at District levels through regional youth games as a pathway for semi- professional and professional sportsmanship. | National Sports Policy 2020-2050, National Youth Development Authority Policy. |
| 2 | Encourage and promote school sports programs and competitions in partnership with NDoE. | National Sports Policy 2020-2050, National Department of Education Strategic Plan 2019-2023. |
| 3 | Improve and develop sporting infrastructure to meet the demand of the different sporting codes in the country. | National Sports Policy 2020-2050. |
| DIP 11.4: Wo | men Empowerment | |
| 1 | Support and strengthen Meri Seif Haus initiatives. | GESI |
| 2 | Increase women's access to economic opportunities & awareness of their economic rights. | National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015- 2024 |
| 3 | Promote women accessibility to education opportunities | National Education Plan |
| 4 | Promote women in leadership and business | GESI |

| I ABLE 4: | INDICATORS | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Duningt Link | District Indicators | Causes (C) | Baseline | | An | nual Targets | | |
| Project Link | District Indicators | Source (S) | (2022) | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| ı | DIP 11.2: Youth Development and Labour Mobility | | _ | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of youth in schools (%). | EMIS, DCDO, DEO | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 |
| 1-2 | Number of youth engaged in MSMEs | EMIS, DCDO,DEO | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of youth population who completed Gr. 12 (%). | EMIS, DCDO,DEO | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of youth population who attained technical skills training (%). | EMIS, DCDO, DEO | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of youths in Labour Mobility schemes with other countries | EMIS, DCDO,DEO | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| | DIP 11.3: National Sports Development | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Proportion of total youth aged population engaged in formal sports development programs (%). | PNGSF,DCDO | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of LLGs and Schools with improved sporting facilities (%). | PNGSF,DCDO | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| | DIP 11.4: Women Empowerment | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Percentage of victims of gender based violence receiving counselling services (%) | DfCDR/DoH/DHO | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 |
| 1-2 | Proportion of women in formal business (%) | PNGEC, DPLGA. | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| | District | Kerowagi District Develop | ment Authority | | | | | |
| | Supporting Agencies | SPG, NSO, Department of PNGSF | Health, Departmen | nt of Education | on, PNGCIR, [| OFCDR, NYDA | A, CEFI, DPM | , DPLLG |



KEROWACI DISTRIOT S YEAR DEVELOPEMENT PUAN (2023 -2027)

CHAPTER FOUR



FINANCING & IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PLAN 2023 - 2027



Source of Financing

Implementation of Kerowagi District five-year development plan will be entirely financed from the National Budget through the District Service Improvement Program funds (DSIP) and the annual Public Investment Program (PIP) funds. These funds are within the discretion of the local MP with the DDAs to determine certain allocation to programs in each sectors. The district will seek financial assistances from other sources including Development Partners through grants while at the same time, forging partnership with State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and NGOs in the provision of essentials programs under each sectors.

Table 4.1:

Financing Summary of KDDA Five Year District Development Plan 2023 – 2027

| Table 4.1 | Financing Summary of the Plan | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| SPAs | Strategic Priority Areas | Amount (K'mil) | Share of Investment (%) |
| SPA 1 | Strategic Economic Investment | 17.18 | 17.2 |
| SPA 2 | Connect PNG Infrastructure | 30.00 | 30.0 |
| SPA 3 | Quality and Affordable Health Care | 12.95 | 13.0 |
| SPA 4 | Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital | 27.30 | 27.4 |
| SPA 5 | Rule of Law and Justice | 3.85 | 3.9 |
| SPA 10 | Climate Change and Environmental Protection | 3.50 | 3.5 |
| SPA 11 | Population, Youth and Gender Development | 5.00 | 5.0 |
| | Total | 99.78 | 100 |

4.1.1

Public Investment Program (PIP)

Funding under Public Investment Programs are generally channelled to programs and projects through the Governments Capital Investment Budget to fund Major Infrastructure Developments.

Apart from the usual Five Million Kina the district usually receives from PIP in each fiscal year, the district will pursue for additional funding from this source to finance the implementation of major infrastructural development projects whose funding scope goes beyond DSIP annual ceiling.

4.1.2

District Service Improvement Program (DSIP)

The District Service Improvement Program is a Government policy commitment that is allocated as National Government grant to the district. DSIP policy recognizes the Alotau Accord in term of service delivery and development in the rural areas for minimum social and economic services. As such, annual DSIP grant committed to Kerowagi District Development Authority will be used to deliver the objective of DSIP by providing minimum service delivery standards through re-establishment of basic infrastructure of all key sectors. As per the



Department of Implementation and Rural Development (DIRD) guidelines, each sectors are allocated certain percentage of DSIP grant as follows

- ✓ Infrastructure Support Services 30%
- ✓ Health Improvement Services 20%
- ✓ Education Support Services 20%
- ✓ Law & Justice Services 10%
- ✓ Economic Support Services 10%
- ✓ Administration 10%

Accordingly, DSIP will be fairly exhausted to fund various programs and projects under each sectors.

4.1.3

Development Partners Program Support

\Forging strategic partnership with Development Partners is crucial in the implementation of our five-year development plan. The district recognizes the roles of bilateral partners in infrastructure developments and will remain open to welcome essential support grants provided through capacity building programs, technical assistance, training and education, and special outreach and awareness activities.

4.1.4

Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS)

Major private companies in the private sector plays pivotal roles in supporting major development through the Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS) financing modalities. KDDA will utilize ITCS as one of its avenues to solicit financial support to fund critical projects in key sectors including Infrastructure, Health, Education and Law and Justice.

4.1.5

Private Sector Partnerships

Engaging with Private Sector is vital for the successful implementation of the District Five Year Development Plan. Private Sectors will be engaged in infrastructure development which will trigger job creation, cash flow as well as, capacity building through skills transfer. The district will collaborate with private sectors on various projects, leveraging the strengths of the district as a partner in the public sector and development partners in the private sector. This would possibly lead to more efficient service delivery and innovative solutions. State Owned Enterprises and NGOs are important development partners in the private sector, hence, major priority infrastructure investments will be sought from them through the recently established PPP Centre, guided by *PPP Act* and other related legislations and regulations.

4.1.6

CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Philanthropies

Civil Society Organization, Faith Based Organization and Community Based Organizations are important partners in the provision of essential goods and services to the community. KDDA recognizes their networks and contribution to the development, and will strengthen partnership in line with their organizations policies.





4.2

Implementation and Governance Structure (Narration + charts) Strategy

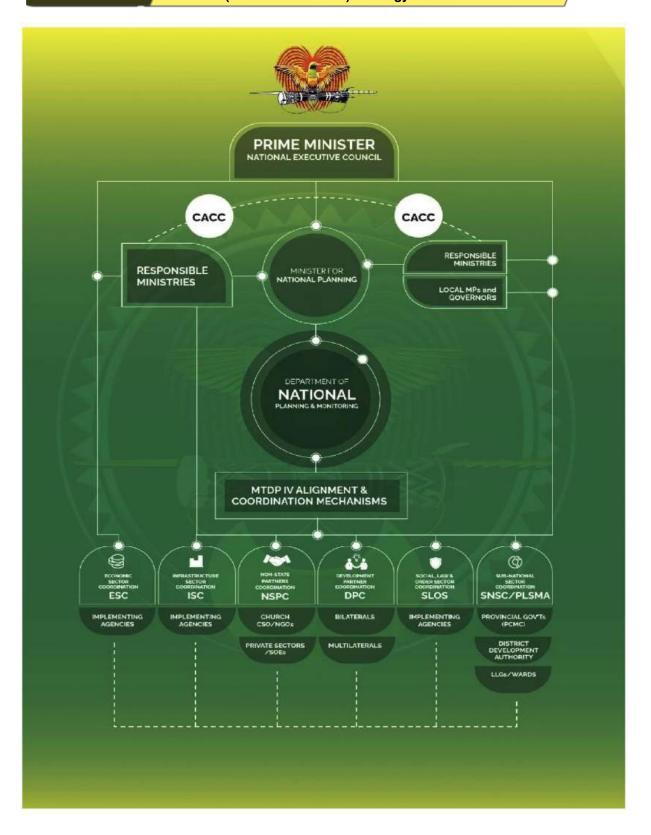


Figure 4.1





MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

The *Planning, Monitoring and Responsibility Act 2016* provides for the establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation to guide the implementation of MTDPs. In alignment to the recent MTDP IV (2023 - 2027), Kerowagi District Development Authority Five Year Development Plan is also subjected to *PMR Act, 2016*. The M&E responsibility will be administered by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with technical support from Provincial M&E Division as responsible agencies in the sub-national level. This will enable KDDA to track physical and financial performance and the desired outcomes of programs and projects initiated by the district according to the plan.

5.1

Implementation and Monitoring

The implementation and monitoring of the district five-year development plan is crucial for development and progress. It provides a structured roadmap for the districts growth through outlining the goals and strategies to address specific needs. Regular monitoring ensures that progress aligns with the plan to foster accountability and transparency in resource utilization.

5.1.1 Project Monitoring (PIP monitoring)

All programs and projects funded under the Public Investment Program will be strictly monitored to ensure that they are implemented within the scope of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) frame work and the PIP Guidelines. This exercise will be carried out by the District M&E Unit, who will consistently monitor funded programs/programs to ensure that there is value for money outcomes gained by the beneficiaries.

5.1.2 Result Monitoring (Impact)

Relevant steps, the District M&E Unit will use to conduct result monitoring on the implementation of the district five-year development plan is visualized on Figure 5.1. These steps will establish a robust results monitoring framework that will enable effective assessment and adaptation throughout the implementation period.

KPI Identification

Identify Measurable Indicators that aligns with the goal and objectives of the development plan.

Baseline Assessment

Establishing a baseline by collecting data on the identified KPIs before the Implimentation begins. This provides reference point for measuring progress and impact.

Feedbacks Mechanisms

Establish mechanisms for continuous feedbacks from the community and stakeholders throiugh meetings, feedback forms or online platforms

Documentation and Reportign

Keep comprehesive records of the monitoring process, findings and any adjustments made by communicatiing rugularly with stakeholders through reports, presentation or other suitable channels

Figure 5.1



5.2

Reporting and Information Management

Reporting on the implementation of KDDA Five Year Development Plan is crucial for transparency, accountability, and informed decision making. There will be ongoing reporting by the district M&E Unit to communicate progress, achievements, challenges, and resources utilization to stakeholders, including the community, Government officials and funding agencies. Additionally, regular monitoring will be conducted to enable timely identification of issues, allowing for adjustments and improvements, ultimately ensuring the plans successful and sustainable implementation.

5.2.1

District Information System

The District Information will be established to capture and store all relevant information's of the district. The information's will be generated from the LLGs through the Ward Record System or generally, the Ward Record Books.

5.2.2

Section 119 Report

The Section 119 Reporting is mandatory for compliance in all Sectors of the District Administration on quarterly basis to effectively monitor the government policy implementation and progressive status of basic service delivery mechanisms in alignment with the plan. Consistency in producing the Section 119 Reporting ensures that development funds are effectively utilized in priority areas to achieve maximum benefits.

5.2.3

Ward Recorder System

The Local Level-Governments Administration Act, 1997 gives legal mandate to the establishment of Ward Record System through Ward Record Books. It is a mandatory prerequisite for each Wards within a Local Level Government (LLG) to establish and maintain a Village/Ward Record Book as a registrar for all information's in the Ward area. Given its legal mandate and in par with sub-section one, two and four of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Act, 1995, KDDA will revive all Ward Record System in our four LLGS to maintain an efficient and effective District Planning and data system. The implementation of Ward Record System will be tasked to LLG Administrations to facilitate with the support of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs Division.

5.2.4

PIP Implementation Report

PIP implementation reporting platform is a mandatory requirement for effective monitoring and evaluation of the progressive implementation stages of projects funded through PIP. The report is mandatory and should be done progressively on quarterly basis and submitted to the responsible funding agency throughout the lifespan of the PIP project.





Evaluation and Assessment

Evaluation exercises will be regularly conducted by District M&E Unit to measure progress, ensure accountability and identifying areas for improvement. This would help determine the effectiveness of strategies employed, resource allocation, and overall impact on the community's socio-economic development.

5.3.1

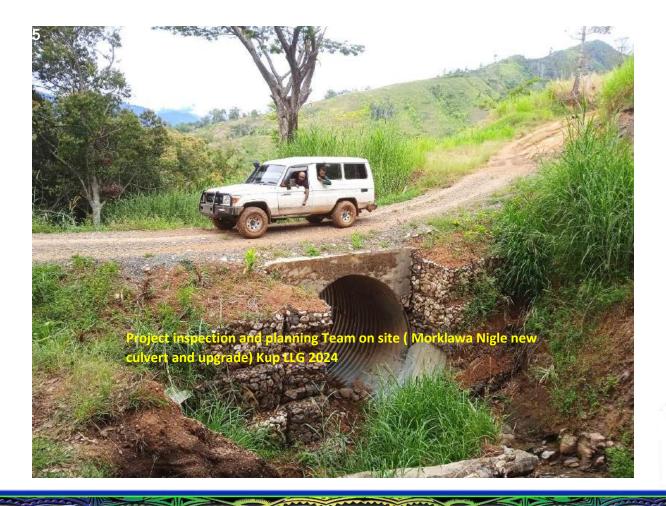
Mid-Term Review and Assessment

Mid-Term Review and Assessment is a necessary tool for effective monitoring and evaluation of government policies implementation and effective service delivery mechanisms as the assessment report is made at the mid-point of every fiscal year to accomplish the long term objectives of the district.

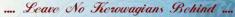
5.3.2

Provincial and District Forum

This is an avenue where Provincial and District representatives discuss administrative issues in relation to the development agendas affecting their specific areas of responsibilities. KDDA and District Administration representatives ensure to voice the aspiring development agendas of the district through the forum for critical analysis and proposed strategies for implementation purposes.







CHAPTER SIX



Risk Management



Key Constraints of Implementing MTDP IV

The implementation of our district five-year development plan, like any other electorate, may encounter various risks. Some potential risks associated with the execution of Kerowagi District five-year development plan includes financial risks, political instability, community resistance, infrastructure challenges, Natural disasters, Law and Order Issues and Regulatory Compliances.

 Conduct through risk assessments to identify potential risks associated with the implimentation of the plan

Risk Identification

Risk Assessment

Evaluate and prioritize identified risks.

 Develop strategies to minimize the likelyhood and impact of identified risks.

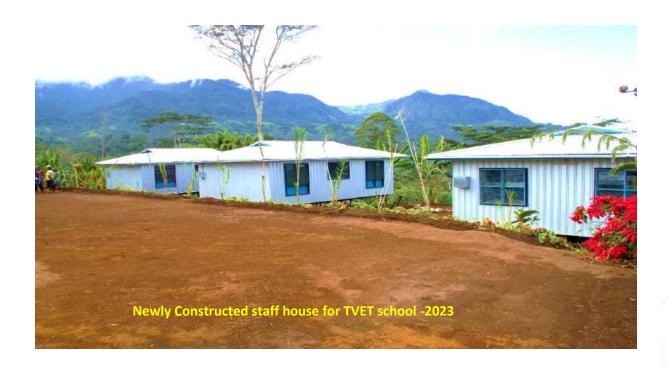
Risk Mitigation

Monitoring, evaulation and reporting

 Sanction regular monitoring and reassessment exercises throughout the plans lifecycle.

Risk Management Matrix

Figure 6.1







Financial Risk (Cash flow constraints)

Table 6.1

| RISKS | CONSEQUENCES 4. Extreme 3. High 2. Medium 1. Low | PROBABILITY 4. Almost Certain 3. Likely 2. Possible 1. Unlikely | RATING /24 | STRATEGIES FOR WAY FORWARD |
|--|--|---|---------------|--|
| 1.Financial Risks (Cash flow Constraints) | 3 | 3 | 9 | Explore diverse funding sources from partners including grants, loans, Public-Private Partnerships and donor funding's to reduce dependency on DSIP grants. Prioritize projects based on their impact and feasibility, allowing for a phased implementation that aligns with available funding. |
| 2.Political Instability/Influ ences | 4 | 4 | 16 | Stakeholder Engagement - Foster open communication and collaboration with political stakeholders to align their interest with the development plan. Transparent decision making - Ensure transparency in the decision making processes, making it clear how choices align with the development plan goals. |
| 3.Community Resistances | 2 | 2 | 4 | Foster open and continuous communication with local communities to understand concerns, provide information and build trust Conduct awareness to educate the community about the benefits and positive impacts of the development plan on their lives. |
| 4.Infrastructur e Challenges | 2 | 2 | 4 | Regular maintenance plans - Develop and implement regular maintenance plans for existing infrastructure to extend its lifespan and reduce the need for major repairs. |
| 5. Natural Disasters | 2 | 2 | 4 | Design and construct infrastructure with resilience to withstand or minimize the impact of natural disasters, considering factors such as building codes and reinforced structures. |



| 6.Law and Order Issues | 3 | 4 | Community Policing - Collaborate with law enforcement agencies to implement community policing initiatives, fostering positive relationship between the community and local authorities. Youth Empowerment Programs - Implement programs that empower youth through skills development, education and employment opportunities, reducing the likelihood of involvement in criminal activities. |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 7.Regulatory Compliances | • | 3 | Legal Consultation - Engage legal experts to provide guidance on regulatory requirements and ensure that procurement processes are done within the perimeter of prescribed laws. |

Rating: If total falls between, 13-16 Serious Concern, 9-12 Concerning, 5-8 Cause for concern, 1-4 Manageable.

Inadequate funding, budget overruns, or economic downturns can impact the availability of resources for the planned projects. Cash flow constraints is also a major risk as it attributes to delays in releasing of budgeted funding. This would certainly delay the delivery of KDDA five-year development plan within this term.

6.1.2 Political Instability/Influences

Political ownership is critical in the district but prioritizing annual capital investment budget and other funding mechanisms for various Deliberate Intervention Programs must be guided by the district FYDP.

6.1.3 Community Resistance

Undue pressures and influences from political cronies may also disrupt the continuity and commitment to the development plans.

6.1.4 Infrastructure Challenges

Lack of community buy-in, resistance to change, or misunderstanding of development goals can hinder the success of projects stipulated in the district five-year development plan Poor existing infrastructures including roads and bridges associated with logistical difficulties can impede the efficient Implementation of critical projects to the remotest parts of the district.





Natutal Disasters

Kerowagi is prone to natural disasters like floods along the banks of Waghi river and landslip in the mountains of Kup, Upper Koronigle and Gena. These may interrupt and cause disruption to the flow of project implementation.

6.1.6

Law and Order Issues

Escalating law and order issues in the district can significantly impact the implementation process of the district five-year development plans. Security risks associated with it are threats to personnel's engaging in the development plans, delays in the execution of projects and programs as well as eroding investors' confidence in funding and forging partnership for development investments. Deteriorating security conditions may also impact stakeholder's engagement in terms of community involvement and support which would affect the successful implementation of development initiatives the district opt to deliver according to its plans.

6.1.7

Regulatory Compliances

Failure to comply with rules and regulations prescribed in the *Public Finance Management Act* and the guidelines set out by the *Department of Implementation and Rural Development* (*DIRD*) on the usage of public monies in District Service Improvement Programs (DSIP) funds and Public Investment Programs (PIP) funds from the Department of National Planning and Monitoring may accumulate to serious legal implications. Hence, procurement and tendering process of programs and projects in the plan must be done within the confinement of the law and guidelines of legally mandated state agencies and departments







Marketing & Communication Strategy

7.1

Marketing and Communication

A well-crafted marketing and communication strategy is highly relevant for the successful implementation of Kerowagi District Five Year Development Plan. The reasons surrounding the importance of Marketing and communication is to ensure that public are aware and understand the goals, objectives and benefits of the plan to foster support and participation from the community. Effective communication engages stakeholders, including community members, Government officials, NGOs and private sector partners who are more likely to actively contribute to and support our development aspirations stipulated in the plan. Transparent communication also plays a pivotal role in building trust by keeping the public informed about the progress, challenges and success of the plan. This contributes to accountability in the implementation process.

7.2

Objectives

To ensure constituents awareness, stakeholder engagements, solicit support and critical assistances from partners as well as maintaining transparency throughout the implementation process of the plan. The aim is to making sure that

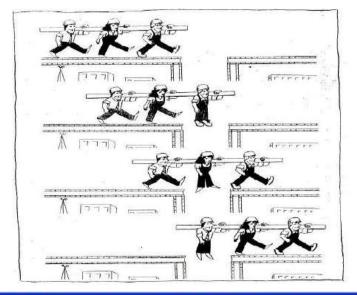
- The community, stakeholders, and the general populace of Kerowagi are aware and understands the existing goals, key initiatives, objectives, strategies and the expected outcomes of the plan.
- Investors and development partners are attracted to commit financial assistances to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.
- Transparency is maintained in the implementation process through regular updates, progress reports and financial disclosure to the public and relevant authorities.

However, the availability of funding remains an impediment to effective implementation of communication strategy. KDDA will ensure this challenges are addressed in this term of parliament.

7.3

Target Groups

Identifying specific target groups for marketing and communication of our district five-year development plan is crucial for tailoring message and engagement strategies. This is to inform and educate these specific groups who may directly or indirectly involve in the implementation of the district plan. The table below identifies and outlines some of the targeted groups and their specific outreach strategies.





Targeted Institutions/Stakeholders and Outreach Programs

| ТΑ | عاد | 7 / | 1 |
|----|-----|-----|---|

| Target | Target Audience | Method of | Key Communication |
|---|--|--|---|
| Institutions/Stakeholders | | Communication | Messages |
| Member of Parliament and Politicians | Local Member with DDA Members | Participate in District Development forums and seminars. District Development Authority Meetings. | District Five Year Development objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRSs, strategies and indicators. Their roles/responsibilities, specific output requirements and outcomes. Ownership, drive and accountability. |
| Ministries. Departments/Agencies | Ministers, Secretaries, Chief Executive Officers, Managing Directors and Public Servants | Regular engagements through appointments. Organize stakeholder engagement events that bring together state ministers, department secretaries and other relevant officials for networking and building support. | District Five Year Development objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRSs, strategies and indicators. Their roles/responsibilities, specific output requirements and outcomes. Ownership, drive and accountability. |
| Sub-National Governments | Provincial Administrator, Planners, Technical Advisors and Public servants. | Provincial Development forums. Planners workshop and conference. | District Five Year Development objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRSs, strategies and indicators. Direct Intervention Programs Sector Targets Source of funding and counterpart support. Ownership, Drive and Accountability. |
| Development Partners | Country Directors/Managers | Consultative Meetings/Forums Newspapers Social Medias. | Information on development priorities. Partnership modalities, including financing models of PPP |
| NGOs/CSOs | Managers/Directors of organizations, women, youth, local council's philanthropists and individuals. | Workshops and Seminars, Consultative meetings and newspapers. | Information on Development Priorities. Partnership modalities, including financing models of PPP. |
| Private Sector | Extractive industries, Manufacturing companies and MSMEs. | Consultative meetings, seminars and workshops. Newspapers Social medias | District Five Year Development objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRSs, strategies and indicators. Their roles/responsibilities, specific output requirements and outcomes. Ownership, drive and accountability. |
| DNPM, DICT, relevant government agencies and public institutions. | General Public | Printed media, social media, pamphlets, banners, billboards and public events | Raise awareness of Kerowagi District Development Plan. Solicit public support |



Inform about the expected benefits.

7.4 Methods of Communication

Methods identified on table 7.1 will be effected soon after the launching of the plan. A Public Relation team will be established to ensure, all mediums and methods of communication are utilized to disclose implementation progress of the plan.

7.4.1 District Website

The district is planning on establishing an official district website to serve as a centralized and accessible online platform that will provide valuable information to the constituents, stakeholders and the general public.





REFERENCES AND CREDITS

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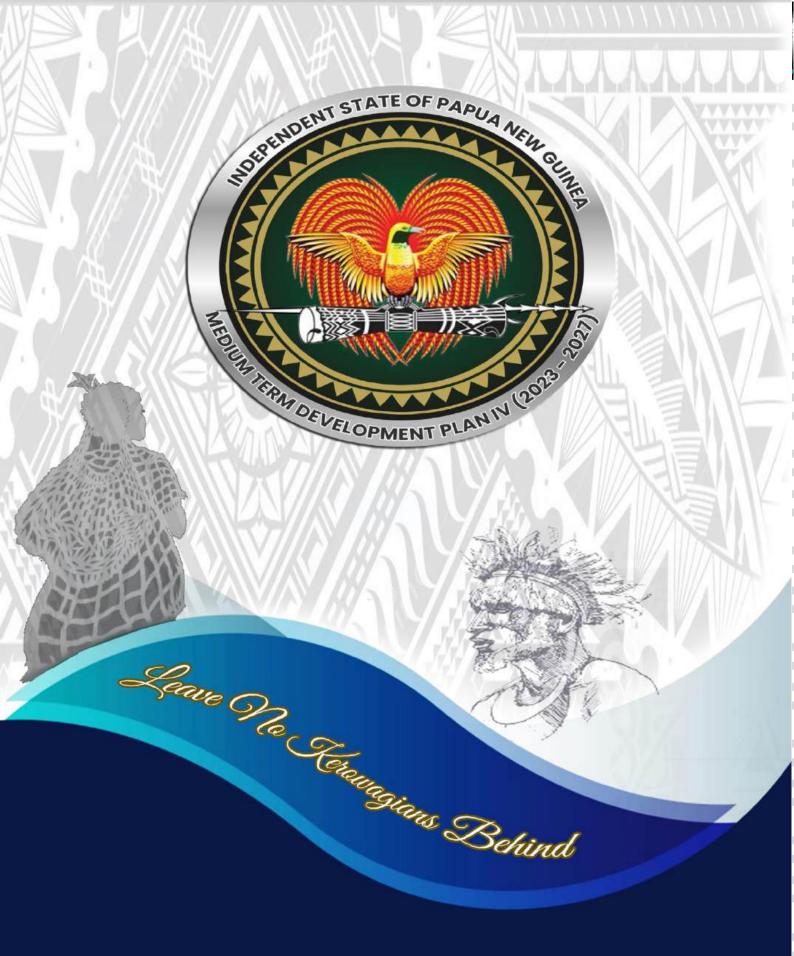
| ANNEX 1 | GLOSSARY |
|---|---|
| WORDS | DEFINITIONS |
| Strategic Priority Areas | Strategic Priority Areas are MTDP IV policy priorities of the Government where actions of both the Government and its Development Partners will be pulled into alignment under this framework. |
| Alignment | Alignment refers to the translating MTDP IV into sectoral and Sub- National development plans with specific programs and projects with amicable investment strategies. |
| Bilateral Development Partners | Bilateral Development Partners consist of political, economic, or cultural relations between two sovereign states based on the mutual understandings. |
| Broad Based Economic Growth | Broad Based Economic Growth is defined as an economic growth that has widespread involvement of individuals in the economy and society at large. |
| Cascading Logic | Cascading Logic refers to logical framework in the development planning structure which starts with the Preamble of the Constitution and ends with the Ward Development Plan. |
| Civil Society Organisation | Civil Society Organization is a non-government organization that partners with the Government to enhance service delivery. |
| Climate Change Adaption | Climate Change Adaption refers to preventive measures taken to avoid climate change effects Country Partnership Strategy Country Partnership Strategy is a Development Partners' in-country strategy outlining assistance programs that are aligned to Government development plans and policies. |
| Deliberate Intervention Program | Deliberate Intervention Program is a key priority investment program that translates Strategic Priority Areas into investment programs to achieve MTDP IV targets. |
| Development Cooperation Framework | Development Cooperation Framework provides the platform for the GoPNG and Development Partners to collaborate effectively in the delivery of development assistance in the country. This framework provides a clear guide for Development Partners to engage with the Government in terms of aligning their respective country assistance strategies and Programs to the GoPNGs development policies and plans. |
| Development Partners | Development Partners comprised of bilateral and multilateral donor countries and financial institutions who provide development assistances to Government. |
| Digital Government | Digital Government is the use of ICT to provide public goods and services to its citizens. District Service Improvement Program District Service Improvement Program is a funding source for the district to sustain its service delivery in the district. |
| Downstream Processing | Downstream Processing is the processing of raw materials into finished products. Exclusive Economic Zone Exclusive Economic Zone is an area that the State has special rights to utilize for economic purposes. |
| Green Investments and Sustainable Development Green | Investments and Sustainable Development is an investment in the renewable sector to manage and use resource more sustainably. |
| Gross Domestic Product | Gross Domestic Product refers to the total monetary value of final goods and services produced in a country in a given period of time. |

| Gross Domestic Product per Capita | Gross Domestic Product per Capita refers to the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, divided by mid-year total population. |
|---|--|
| Gross National Income | Gross National Income refers to the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country minus income earned in the domestic economy by the non-residents. Household Income and Expenditure Survey Household Income and Expenditure Survey refers to a survey carried out to generate household consumption data that is used to rebase country's Consumer Price Index. |
| Integrated Financial Management System | Integrated Financial Management System is a system that supports the management of public sector budgetary and financial accounting operations and promote better public financial management with a centralized registry of public sector revenues and expenditure. |
| Integrated Information Repository System | Integrated Information Repository System is a national statistical system that coordinates all development information in terms of collection, computing, assessing, reporting and publication. |
| Integration | Integration means linking elements or priorities of various policies. |
| Investment Plan. | Investment Plan is defined as the plan developed to guide State investments |
| Medium Term Development Plan | Medium Term Development Plan is a 5-Year Investment Plan that guides the resource allocations and investment in the country. It translates the PNG Strategic Development Plan into a rolling 5-Year investment plan. |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Framework | Monitoring and Evaluation Framework refers to the policy framework that provides to enhance monitoring, evaluation and reporting in the country. |
| Multinational Development Partners | Multinational Development Partners are financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. National Budget Framework National Budget Framework is the framework that links the MTDP investment priorities into Capital Investment Budget on an annual basis ensuring that the Budget is policy-driven and the MTDP priorities are achieved. |
| National Data Centre | National Data Centre refers to the Integrated National Databased that coordinates information storing, computing, safeguarding, disseminating, and reporting and also coordinates the operation of all agency and sub-national governments database |
| National Ownership Advocacy Program | National Ownership Advocacy Program is a program to disseminate MTDP IV National Planning Framework National Planning Framework highlights the medium- and long-term plans to achieve Vision 2050. It presents the plans in cascading and logical manner from the sector levels up to the overarching development goals and visions. |
| National Service Delivery | National Service Delivery Framework refers to the framework that |
| Framework | provide the structure of service delivery standards, demarcation of roles and responsibilities of both National and Sub-National agencies and provide the significant link between the MTDP IV and the Sectoral and Sub-National Development Plans and policies. |
| Open Government Partnership | Open Government Partnership refers to a policy platform that promotes transparency, accountability and integrity in the Government systems and processes and make Government responsive to citizens' needs. |
| Philanthropy | Philanthropies refer to the non-Government international institutions that provides development grants for service delivery purposes. PNG Development Strategic Plan PNG Strategic Development Plan is a 20- |



| | year Strategic Plan with long term specific policy targets that translate Vision 2050. The plan aims to make PNG a middle-income country by 2030. |
|---|--|
| Provincial Service Improvement Program | Provincial Service Improvement Program refers to the sources of development funding that is appropriated for all provinces for service delivery and routine maintenance. |
| Public Private Partnership | Public Private Partnership is an investment or service delivery model that enhance the collaboration of Government and Private Sector to enhance service delivery and private sector investments. |
| Renewable Energy | Renewable energy is the energy that is collected from the renewable sources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale. |
| Strategic Economic Investment | Strategic Economic Investment is defined as the investment that optimize benefits or investment that meets the 20/80 Pareto model. |
| Strategic Partnership Strategic | Partnership refers to the partnership that builds on the mutual understanding and interest |
| Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development | Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development refers to the Strategy that focuses on the responsible management and the use of natural resources and diversifying its investment using proceeds from the extractive industry to renewable sector. |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Sustainable Development Goal refers to the international development agenda that aims to achieve the balance between economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development without severe harm to environment. |
| Sustainable Infrastructure | Sustainable Infrastructure refers to the infrastructure that is used by people for a lengthy period of time and receiving same level of benefits or services. |
| Un-solicited Project Financing | Un-solicited Project Financing is defined as the project that is outside of the PIP process. |
| Ward Recorder System | Ward Recorder System is defined as a system in which the Ward Recorders from respective Council Wards are involved in collecting and reporting the up-to-date information for each sector to the Integrated District Information database. |





For further information



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