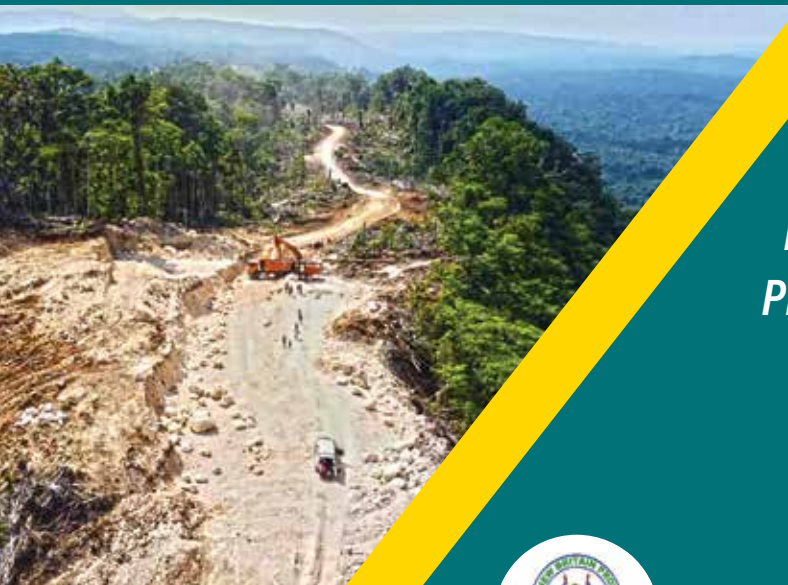


WNBIPDP IV

WEST NEW BRITAIN INTEGRATED PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV
2024-2027



*"Sustainable and inclusive
Development for West New Britain
Province Prosperity and Resilience."*



WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT



WNBIPDP IV
WEST NEW BRITAIN INTEGRATED PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV
2024-2027

***"Sustainable and inclusive Development for West New Britain Province
Prosperity and Resilience."***



WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT

INTEGRATED PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV 2024-2027



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THE THEME

The overall theme for WNBIPDP 2024-2027 Plan in alignment with Papua New Guinea's Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV) as laid out by Hon. Sasindran Muthuvel, MP and Governor of West New Britain Province is;

"SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR WNB PROSPERITY AND RESILIENCE."

1

Sustainable Development: The theme emphasizes a commitment to sustainable economic, social, and environmental development, aligning with the MTDP IV's focus on sustainable and inclusive growth. This includes promoting environmentally-friendly practices, supporting the conservation of natural resources, and fostering sustainable livelihoods for local communities.

2

Inclusive Growth: The theme underscores the importance of inclusive development, ensuring that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed across diverse segments of the population. This aligns with MTDP IV's goal of reducing disparities and promoting social inclusion, and could involve initiatives to empower marginalized groups, enhance access to education and healthcare, and create economic opportunities for all.

3

Prosperity and Economic Resilience: The theme highlights the aspiration for prosperity and economic resilience, in line with the MTDP IV's objective of fostering a resilient and diversified economy. This could involve strategies to stimulate economic growth, attract investment, and strengthen key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and small and medium enterprises. It could also include measures to enhance local infrastructure and connectivity, which are vital for economic development.

4

Climate and Disaster Resilience: The theme emphasizes building resilience against climate change and natural disasters, aligning with the MTDP IV's commitment to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This could involve measures to address climate-related challenges, such as promoting renewable energy, implementing disaster preparedness and response plans, and integrating climate-resilient practices into development initiatives.

By adopting the theme "Sustainable and Inclusive Development for Prosperity and Resilience," the West New Britain Provincial 5-Year Development Plan can effectively align with the overarching objectives of Papua New Guinea's MTDP IV, ensuring that provincial priorities are coherent with the national development agenda. This alignment can facilitate collaboration, resource allocation, and coordination between the provincial and national levels, ultimately contributing to a more cohesive and impactful approach to development across the country.



FOREWORD BY THE GOVERNOR

The National Government Medium Term IV Development Goal is to “**Grow the Economy to K200 Billion, double both internal and external revenue and create an additional one million jobs**”. West New Britain Province is one of 22 Economies of Papua New Guinea and can contribute immensely to achieving the “K200 Billion Economy Goal of the National Government if it is seen as an economy and not as a provincial government. Decentralization of certain powers and functions to West New Britain Provincial Government to effectively manage the West New Britain Provincial Economy based on human condition would result in a transformation that will raise living standards of our rural population to meet World Standards.

West New Britain Province is amongst the few provinces in Papua New Guinea that is rich in natural resources and has economic base resources many of which are yet to be developed. The sad scenario today is that the National Government through its National Line Agencies continue to remotely develop our provincial resources from Waigani through their centralised sector Acts of Parliament that establishes their respective mandates, despite the fact that the “Devolution or Decentralization of powers are enshrined in our National Constitution and the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments, (OLP&LLG).

The formulation of the West New Britain Integrated Development IV is attached to the rational that our social and economic facets are needed to be developed and improved to better the living standard of our people while ensuring that these resources are managed in a manner that upholds peacefulness and fair social benefits and economic prosperity for the people of West New Britain. The WNBIPDP IV is formulated based on the study of Human Development hence it is not only focused on economic growth but also on social justice. The Human development process beginning from conception to Pre-natal stage and early childhood to adulthood has different levels of dependency and hence has varying need that has been incorporated into this WNBIPDP IV.

The people of West New Britain have bestowed upon me for the third term, the great privilege to represent them as the Governor for our West New Britain Province. This privilege comes



HON. SASINDRAN MUTHUVEL, MP
GOVERNOR OF WEST NEW BRITAIN



with its share of challenges that are faced constantly by our people on a daily basis. As we strive to prosper, the current Law and Order Situation, aging infrastructure to support development, disparity in household income, declining standards in education and many other challenges redefines how we aspire to develop West New Britain. Many of these recurrent issues would have been adequately address if the West New Britain Province is seen from the perspective of an emerging economy rather than as a tier of Government that is remotely controlled in Waigani. The New Britain Highway link to Gloucester and Kandrian and the Teli Highway (Ubai-Amio) remains a constant challenge for the travelling public despite the allocation of millions of Kina for the upgrade and maintenance of the projects.

This five (5) year WNBIPDP will chart the way forward to rectify and pool in the needed resources to address these challenges while ensuring the development of our province. We as the government will look to address the underlying issues that has given rise to our current situation. We will emphasize our focus to improve and strengthen the government and administrative systems and processes to rally our service delivery mechanism for common good of the people and the province. Our Young population which comprises of about 80 percent of our total population should be engaged in all the sector programs and projects so that we ameliorate the increasing Law and Order Situation in the Province. Customary Land should be opened up with partnership arrangements so that ownership is retained by the customary owners while at the same time providing the conducive environment for foreign and domestic investments.

The WNBIPDP IV is strategically aligned to the National Government's MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas and Deliberate Intervention Programs and has identified the investments Programs and Projects that we as a Provincial Government will implement for the next medium Term. Because this WNBIPDP is aligned and integrates the LLGs and District Programs and Projects with the MTDP IV SPAs and DIPS, this will ensure the Provincial Government and the Three (3) District Development Authorities will not run parallel projects. Furthermore, it will guide the Provincial Government and LLGs to formulate its Annual budgets. By adopting the theme "Sustainable and Inclusive Development for Prosperity and Resilience," the West New Britain Provincial 5-Year Development Plan can effectively align with the overarching objectives of Papua New Guinea's MTDP IV, ensuring that provincial priorities are coherent with the national development agenda. This alignment can facilitate collaboration, resource allocation, and coordination between the provincial and national levels, ultimately contributing to a more cohesive and impactful approach to development across the country.

I appeal to all stakeholders including development partners, national line agencies, NGOs, FBOs and the public service machinery to obtain a copy of this plan and work in partnership with us to serve our people.

May our Heavenly Father continue to richly bless our beautiful West New Britain Province.

HON. SASINDRAN MUTHUVEL, MP
WNB Provincial Governor



MESSAGE BY THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR

The West New Britain Integrated Provincial Development Plan IV is aligned to the National Government's Medium-Term Development Plan IV and it integrates the National Government Strategic Priority Areas (SPA) and Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPS) with the Districts and LLG projects and Programs.

The theme for the next five years is *"Sustainable and inclusive Development for the Prosperity and Resilience of West New Britain Province."* This theme is aligned with the MTDP IV theme and objective and is based on our provincial government's initiatives of empowering our people by equitably sharing the limited resources to ensure the remote parts of West New Britain have access to basic services. The WNBIPDP IV as an overarching goal of Improving the quality of live for all West New Britain citizen through Growing the West New Britain Provincial Economy by connecting the whole province and creating large scale Agriculture Projects.

This WNBIPDP is a truly Integrated Development Plan as it captures the identified District and LLG investment programs and Projects in their respective development Plans and integrates it with the National Government Investments in the 12 SPAs and their respective DIPs. Therefore, for this mediumterm we will continue to empower our people to take ownership of their own life improvements by providing the necessary infrastructure such as roads, bridges, communications, wharves, and jetties and capacity building enablers such as colleges, schools, health facilities and economic opportunities for our people.

The Provincial Vision *"For West New Britain to be a Safer and Prosperous Society that Promotes Inclusive Sustainable Socio-Economic Growth and Wealth Creation"* aptly captures our desire to properly empower our people especially the vast majority in the rural areas. Our Mission statement to *"Strengthening institutional Capacities and Systems while Redesigning and Improving Provincial Infrastructures to Promote and Enhance Social and Economic Welfare of the People through Inclusive Participation"* coupled with the 6 Key policy initiative of the Muthuvel-Naipu Provincial Government" provides the pathways and key interventions through which we intend to achieve our ultimate goal of an improved sustainable quality of live for our people in West New Britain.



LEO MAPMANI
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR



In the last medium terms (2010-2022) we reprioritize and streamlined our recurrent programs with the objective to have developed a strong foundation by relaying and rebuilding the pathways for our people's prosperity. However, we could not amply achieve these crude and vivid aspirations as Governance issues continue to deter the implementation of the plan. Over the past three (3) terms (2010-2022), we have been rationalizing our recurrent programs to include only priority programs that can reap benefits that are sustainable and that will have a substantive impact on the lives of our people. Moreover, over the tenure of the WNBIPDP IV, (2024-2027), we will endeavor to further streamline the key programs and projects and align it with the MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas to achieve substance in our AAPs to formulate our Provincial Budgets. This will ensure that the limited financial resources that the province has is equitably distributed to impact programs, instead of thinly spreading them over too many development programs.

This WNBIPDP IV is our fourth midterm plan that is our home-grown policy document which is aligned to the National Governments MTDP IV and various National Governments Development plans and policies. The WNBIPDP IV is designed taking into account the Human Growth Process. It is formulated in a way that it reflects the development need of an individual from his or her pre-birth to his or her maturity stages of life. Each individual has the right to basic services in order to satisfy his or her needs so this WNBIPDP IV will implement measure to enlarge the human's choices and capabilities.

The WNBIPDP IV will also enable our divisions and agencies to prudently implement their prioritized programs and projects to enhance an individual social justice. Impact Programs and Projects identified in the Wards have been cascaded to the LLG Plans and consequently the District Plans. These impact Programs and Projects are captured in this WNBIPDP to ensure no parallel Programs and Projects are funded concurrently at these service delivery points.

I take this opportunity to thank the Division of Planning, Monitoring and Coordination for documenting this West New Britain Integrated Provincial Development Plan and the Provincial, District and LLG Administrations for the alignment of their respective divisional programs and projects which enabled the completion of this document.

Over the next four years, the West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration will only fund identified Programs and Projects in the WNBIPDP IV, therefore I call upon the Administration and its stakeholders for all of us to commit ourselves to making sure that we successfully implement this fourth WNBIPDP to achieving our mission of reaching the unreached and touching the untouched and our ultimate goal of having a sustainable quality of live for all citizens in West New Britain.

LEO MAPMANI
Provincial Administrator



**NEW WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
OFFICE COMPLEX**



WNBPG STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROJECTS, 2023-2027

Table 1: WNBPG aligned provincial priority investments (2024-2027)

MTDP SPA Link	MTDP DIP Link.	MTDP Investment	Project Name	5 years' target	Location	Estimate Cost (PGK mil)	Funding Sources
SPA 2 and SPA 8	2.8 8.6, & 8.7	Provincial Town Development	WNB Provincial Government Headquarters Complex	1 new Complex	Kimbe	20	Trust, PSIP, PIP, Donors
SPA 5 & SPA 2	5.1 2.8	Provincial Town Development	WNB Provincial Police HQ	1 new Complex	Kimbe	5	Trust, PSIP, PIP, Donors
SPA 2 & SPA 5	2.7 5.1	Institutional Housing Development	WNB Provincial Police Housing	50 New Houses	Kimbe	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2 & SPA 5	2.7 5.1	Provincial Town Development	CS Lakiemata Staff Housing	50 Houses	Mosa	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Connect PNG National Highways; Provincial Roads;	Kimbe Kandrian Highway Upgrade	Missing Link from Silovuti to Iboki (Realignment)	K-Kove, K-Inland, K-Coastal	50	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Connect PNG National Highways; Provincial Roads;	(Ubai-Amio) Teli Highway Upgrade and Sealing	75 Km upgrade	East Nakanai, Melkoi, Gasmata	20	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Provincial Bridge Construction	Construction of Amgen River Steel Bridge	1 x 120 m Steel Bridge	Gasmata	6	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Provincial Bridge Construction	Construction of Alimbit River Steel Bridge		Kandrian Coastal		Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Provincial Bridge Rehabilitation Program	Rec-construction and upgrade of Ais Bridge	Approx. 100 m	Coastal	7	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	District Commodity Roads	Siki – Koimumu Back Road upgrade and Sealing	Approx. 15 km	Hoskins	15	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	District Commodity Roads	Bali Island Ring Road	Approx. 10 km	Bali/Vitu	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	District Commodity Roads	Vitu Island Ring Road	Approx. 10 km	Bali/Vitu	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.3	Rehabilitation of Jetties	Makiri and Bali Wharves Upgrade	Approx. 150 m	Bali/Vitu	20	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.3	Rehabilitation of Jetties	Kokopo Wharf Construction	Approx. 50 m	Gloucester	5	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	District Commodity Roads	Upgrade of Gloucester Ring Road		Gloucester	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.3	Rehabilitation of Jetties	Amulut Wharf Construction	Approx. 50 m	Kandrian Coastal	5	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Provincial Bridge Construction	Buluwara Bridge Construction	Approx. 50 m	Talasea	3	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.1	Provincial Bridge Construction	Tiaru and Ivule Bridge Feasibility and Construction	Approx. 150 m	East Nakanai	30	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors



SPA 2	2.8	Provincial Towns Development Program	Kimbe Town Storm Water Drainage Feasibility study and Construction	Approx. 2000 m	Kimbe	15	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.8	Provincial Towns Development Program	Kimbe Town Sewerage Construction	+2km	Kimbe	20	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.5	Rural Electrification Investment Program	Provincial Powerline extension and connection of 10,000 houses	+100km of lines 10,000 houses	Talasea, Mosa, Hoskins, East Nakanai	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.5	Rural Electrification Investment Program	Kandrian Gloucester Household Solar Program rollout program,	20,000 households	Gasmata, KC, KI, KK, Gloucester	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.5	Rural Electrification Investment Program	Household Solar of Rural areas of Nakanai and Talasea Districts	10,000 Households	Talasea, Bai-Vitu, Mosa, East Nakanai, Hoskins	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2	2.6	Rural WaSH Intervention program	Hoskins-Buvusi-Mosa Water Supply Project	Approx. 50 km	Hoskins, Mosa	20	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 02	2.8	Provincial Towns Development Program	Kimbe Town Master Plan	1 x Master Plan	Kimbe	5	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 03	3.3	Provincial Referral Hospital Programs	Kimbe Provincial Hospital Redevelopment	New Hospital Complex	Kimbe	50	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 03	3.3	District Hospital Programs	Biialla District Hospital		East Nakanai	50	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 03	3.3	Community Health Infrastructure Programs	4 x CHP Gasmata, Saraklok, Buvusi, Tamba	4 x CHP	Gasmata, Mosa	60	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
SPA 2 and SPA 8	2.8 8.6, & 8.7	Provincial Town Development	Talasea and Nakanai District Headquarters	2x DHQ	Biialla and Kimbe	30	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors
Estimate Total						395	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This document was formulated after the Department of National Planning and Monitoring's Alignment Workshop in Kokopo and consequently, two weeks of consultations with the Provincial, District and LLG Administrations here in Kimbe. The formulation of this document would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions of the Stakeholders especially the National Line Agencies here in the province. The Division of Planning would like to acknowledge the contributions of OPIC-Nahavio Office, National Forest Service-Dami Office, PNG Customs- Kimbe Office, NAC- Hoskins Office, KIK-Kimbe Office, PNG Cocoa Board - Kimbe Office and the Small Holders Affairs of NBPOL for the invaluable contribution and information especially on the partnership arrangements.

The Provincial Government and the Division of Planning are so grateful to the Department of National Planning and Monitoring for setting the Development Planning scene of the country with the formulation of the MTDP IV. The Division of Planning is grateful to DNPM NGI MTDP IV Alignment Team lead by Mr. Michael Kumung, Deputy Secretary and the team for the one-week session that enable alignment and integration of the LLGs and District Projects and Programs into the WNBIPDP IV. However, the delayed launching and consequently, the late rollout of the alignment exercise meant that the tenure of our WNBIPDP is only four (4) years, therefore we ask that the next medium term MTDP be formulated early so that we can formulate and align our WNBIPDP with the five-year political term.

The Division of Planning is grateful to Governor, Hon. Sasindran Muthuvel for the insights and guidance especially in setting the theme and the identification of the impact provincial investments in the various SPAs and DIPs. The theme is Hon. Sasindran Muthuvel's own writing and was only adopted into the WNBIPDP. We acknowledge the efforts of the respective Provincial, District and LLG Administrations for the two weeks' consultations that were done after the alignment workshop in Kokopo. The two weeks' consultation Workshop held in Kimbe for the entire WNBPA has enabled the realignment and ownership of prioritized sector projects and programs. The Division is indebted to the three Deputy Provincial Administrators, the three District Administrators, Divisional Heads and LLG Managers for aligning their respective programs and projects that enabled the completion of this document.

Finally, but not the least, the Division is so grateful to the WNBIPDP IV Write-up Team who worked tirelessly to put together this final WNBIPDP. We acknowledge that all knowledge and wisdom come from our God Almighty therefore we will continue to thank him always and ask that he continues to bless and guide us with the implementation of this WNBIPDP IV.

"Masin... Sivenga Rin Tit."



ACRONYMS

Acronyms	Description	Acronyms	Description
AAP	Annual Activity Plan	NBC	National Broadcasting commission
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining	NBPOL	New Britain Palm Oil Limited
BDP	Business Development Partners	NFA	National Fisheries Authority
CBO	Community Base Organization	NFA	National Forest Authority
CFC	Cash Financial Certificate	NID	National Identification
CHP	Community Health Post	NSLUP	National Sustainable Land Use Plan
DAL	Division of Agriculture and Livestock	NSO	National Statistics Office
DDA	District Development Authority	OLP&LLG	Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government
DIP	Deliberate Intervention Program	OPIC	Oil Palm Industry Cooperation
DIRD	Department of Implementation and Rural Development	PEC	Provincial Executive Council
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring	PCMC	Provincial Coordination and Monitoring Committee
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs	PMT	Provincial Management Team
EL	Exploration License	PPC	Provincial Procurement Committee
DSIP	District Service Improvement Program	PPP	Public Private Partnership
FCA	Forest Clearance Authority	PNGCIR	Papua New Guinea Civil & Identity Registry
FORCERT	Forest for Certain & Forest for Life	PSLUP	Provincial Sustainable Land Use Plan

FMA	Forest Management Area	PSIP	Provincial Service Improvement Program
GESI	Gender Equity & Social Inclusion	REDD+	Reduce Emission through Deforestation and Degradation
GO	General Order	RTA	Road Traffic Act
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HIS	Health Information System	SME	Small to Medium Enterprises
HOPGA	Hoskins Oil Palm Growers Association	SPA	Strategic Priority Area
HOPL	Hargy Oil Palm Limited	TESAS	Tertiary Education Scholarship Assistance Scheme
ILG	Incorporated Land Group	TRP	Timber Right Purchase
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
LFA	Local Forest Areas	WaSH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
LLG	Local Level Government	WMA	Wildlife Management Area
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas	WNBPA	West New Britain Province
OPIC	Oil Palm Industry Corporation	WNBIPDP IV	West New Britain Provincial Integrated Development Plan 4
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	WNBPA	West New Britain Provincial Administration
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	WNBPG	West New Britain Provincial Government
MTDP IV	Medium Term Development Plan 4		



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WNBIPDP IV 2024-2027 is the fourth five-year development plan that provides a roadmap for the development of the province for the next medium term 2024-2027. The theme for the next five years is “SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR WNB PROSPERITY AND RESILIENCE.” The theme emphasizes a commitment to sustainable economic, social, and environmental development and inclusive development by ensuring that the benefits of growth are equitably distributed across diverse segments of the population, reducing disparities and promoting social inclusion, empower marginalized groups, enhance access to education and healthcare, and create economic opportunities for all. It focuses on the aspiration for prosperity and economic resilience and of fostering a resilient and diversified economy. It promotes economic growth in the primary sector where investments are made to enhance local infrastructure and connectivity which are vital for economic development. It emphasizes building resilience against climate change and natural disasters, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It calls for investments in renewable energy, implementing disaster preparedness and response plans, and integrating climate-resilient practices into development initiatives.

This theme is developed in alignment with the MTDP IV and is customized to our provincial setting so that all citizens of West New Britain Province can take ownership of the MTDP IV Goals and implement it in their respective livelihood options. Furthermore, this will ensure that the provincial priorities are coherent with the National Development Agenda. This alignment will facilitate collaboration, resource allocation, and coordination between the provincial and national levels, ultimately contributing to a more cohesive and impactful approach to development across the country.

The formulation of the projects and programs to achieve the MTDP IV and WNBIPDP Goals are done taking into considerations the concept of Human Development. The WNBIPDP IV as an overarching goal of Improve the quality of live for all West New Britain citizen through Growing the West New Britain Provincial Economy by Connecting the whole province and creating large scale Agriculture Projects.

The development planning entailed in this WNBIPDP is focused on the Human Growth process which begins from conception to old age. This concept's core focus is on enhancing the capabilities of the individual person beginning from pre-birth to Old age and it focused more on social Justice rather than on just Economic Growth. Human development in this case is described as the process of enlarging people's choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities which is the range of things that people can do or be in life. Capabilities are the substantive freedoms (a person) enjoys to lead the kind of life (they have) reason to value.

The WNBIPDP IV as an overarching goal of Improve the quality of live for all West New Britain citizen through Growing the West New Britain Provincial Economy by connecting the whole province and creating large scale Agriculture Projects. This overarching goal is adopted from the MTDP IV Goal and it adopts the respective investment programs and projects identified within the twelve (12) Strategic Priority Areas SPA) and their respective Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) to deliver over the four-year plan period from 2024 to 2027. The eight WNBPG priorities are aligned to the MTDP IV SPA and DIPs as highlighted in table 1 below;

Table 2: Alignment of Provincial priorities to MTDP IV SPA and DIPs

MTDP IV SPAs	DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAM	WNBIPDP IV Priority
SPA.8. Digital Government, National Statistics & Public Service Governance	DIP.8.7.	IPDP.P.1. Strengthen Governance and Administration
SPA.5. Rule of Law and Justice	DIP.5.1, IP.5.4	IPDP.P.2. Strengthen Law & Order, and Justice, Village Court System
SPA.1. Strategic Economic Investment	DIP.1.1 – 1.11	IPDP.P.3. Economic Growth and Wealth Creation
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.1 – 2.8	IPDP.P.4. Transport and Communication Connectivity and Accessibility
SPA.4. Quality Education & Skilled Human Capital	DIP.4.1 – 4.5	IPDP.P.5. Education for All with Improved Quality and Standards
SPA.3. Quality & Affordable Health Care	DIP.3.1 – 3.5	IPDP.P.6. Acceptable Health Care and Medical Services
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.6	IPDP.P.7. WaSH Development
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.5	IPDP.P.8. Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy
SPA.10. Climate Change & Environment Protection	DIP.10.1 – 10.2	IPDP.P.9. Environment Sustainability and Climate Change

The eight WNBPG priorities are further summarised into six (6) Key Result Areas which are **1: Improve Governance, 2: Law and Justice, 3: Economic Empowerment, 4: Transport Connectivity and Infrastructure, 5: Sustainable and Inclusive Social Livelihoods, 6: Development and Cross-Cutting Issues.** Identified Priority Investment programs and projects within these KRAs are aligned to the MTDP SPA and DIPs and are costed.

Hence, over the four-year period, it is projected that approximately **K968 million** revenue will be generated by the WNBPG. The WNBIPDP IV priority investment programs and projects identified for implementation over the next four years that are aligned to the



National Government's MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area and Specific Deliberate Interventions is estimated to cost the West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration approximately **K 1.8 billion**. Of this total cost of the WNBIPDP, 76 percent will go towards funding the Social Sector Identified programs and Projects, 21 percent to the Economic sector programs and projects and the remaining 3 percent to all Governance and Administration projects and programs. The deficit of K832 million of the total WNBIPDP financing is the FINANCING GAP which will be sought from other revenue sources and partners.

Implementing the WNBIPDP will need a collaborative approach from the WNBPG and WNBPA with all its stakeholders. Harnessing the Stakeholders concerted efforts is paramount to the effective implementation of this plan and the development of West New Britain Province. Over the four-year period, it is anticipated that key stakeholders continue to perform their roles and responsibilities in line with existing protocols and not overlap each other's roles. The implementation of this plan will be done in conformity to existing protocols that includes, the **SERVICE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK, NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK, ANNUAL BUDGET PAPER; AND THE MONITORING & EVALUATION.**







PART A

OVERVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE



SECTION 1

OVERVIEW OF WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE

Figure 1. Map of West New Britain Province

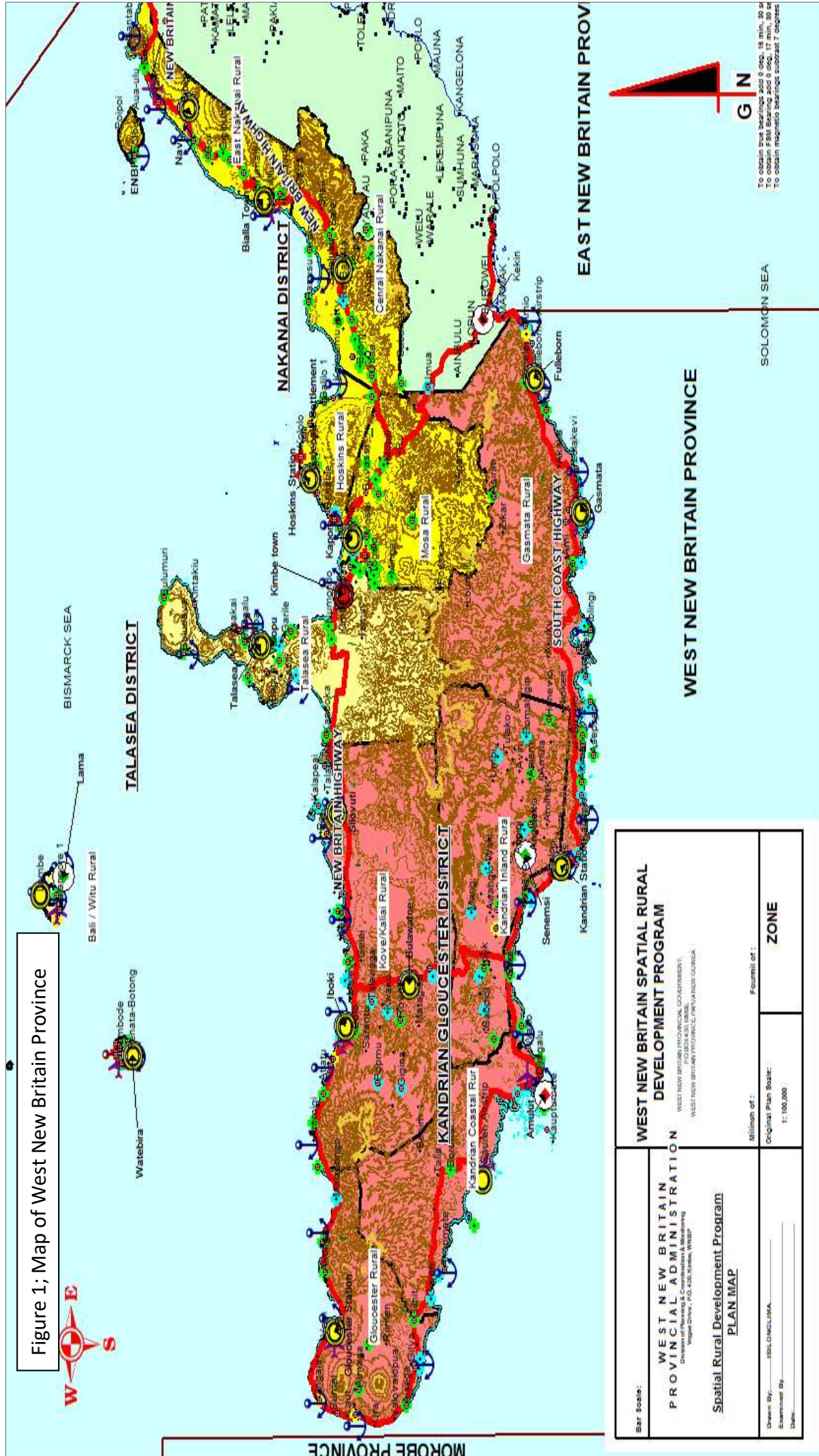


Figure 1; Map of West New Britain Province

Bar Scale:	WEST NEW BRITAIN SPATIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM <small>WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE PAPUA NEW GUINEA</small>	
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION <small>Division of Planning, Co-ordination & Monitoring Vogel Drive, P.O. Box 1000, WNB</small>	Millimetre of: _____ Original Plan Scale: 1:100,000 Formfill of: _____	ZONE
Spatial Rural Development Program PLAN MAP	Drawn By: _____ Examined By: _____ Date: _____	

To obtain true bearings add 0 deg. 18 min. 30 sec
 To obtain F.M. Bearing add 0 deg. 17 min. 30 sec
 To obtain magnetic bearings subtract 7 degrees

1.1. WNB DISTRICTS AND LLG PROFILE

West New Britain Province consist of three districts, 12 LLGs and 114 wards and consists of an estimate population of approximately 264,264 people who are distributed over a total land area of approximately 20,387 km². These land areas include the Western end of the New Britain Island and various small islands and atolls that are found along its coastline.

Table 3: District and LLG Profile

District	District HQ	Local Level Governments	LLG Headquarters	Total LLG Area (km ²)	No. of Council Wards	2021 Population Projections	Indigenous Major Tribes and Language Groups	Predominant and Potential Cash Crop
Kandrian Gloucester District	Kandrian Station	Gasmata	Gasmata Station	3,180	7	12,767	Mangseng, Aigon, Akolet, Ambul	Cocoa, Coconut, Forestry, Tourism
		Kandrian Coastal	Kandrian Station	2,136	12	18,582	Ambul, Solong, Mulakaino, Kau, Benim	Cocoa, Coconut, Forestry Tourism
		Kandrian Inland	Senemsi	2,754	11	21,250	Miu, Kaulong, Asengseng, Loko, Mulakaino, Mouk	Cocoa, Coconut, Forestry
		Gloucester	Gloucester Station	1,409	8	16,184	Bariai, Maleu, Kilenge	Cocoa, Coconut, Coffee, Fisheries, Tourism
		Kalia Kove	Silovuti Station	3,700	13	27,080	Mouk, Lusi, Anem, Kove	Cocoa, Coconut, Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism
Talasea District	Kimbe	Kimbe Urban	Kimbe	6.152	8	23,932	Town Residents and Settlers	Business Tax and municipal Services
		Talasea	Kimbe	2,143	10	33,817	Bebeli, Bakovi, Bulu, VOP Block Holders	Oil Palm, Cocoa, Coconut, Tourism, Geothermal
		Bali/Viltu	Vatebira Staion	96.73	6	21,414	Uneapa, Mundua	Cocoa, Coconut, Fisheries, Tourism
Nakanai District	Bialla	Mosa	Kapore Station	1,800	8	58,234	Bebeli, LSS Block Holders	Oil Palm, Cocoa, Coconut
		Hoskins	Hoiskins Station	563.20	9	42,579	Nakanai, Bakovi, LSS Block Holders	Oil Palm, Cocoa, Coconut, Geothermal
		Central Nakanai	Salelobu Station	1,464	13	33,852	Mangseng, Pele-Ata, Mamusi, Nakanai, LSS Block Holders	Oil Palm, Cocoa, Coconut, Balsa, Geothermal
		East Nakanai	Bialla town	1,135	13	46,652	Nakanai, Maututu, Meramera, Mengan, Kol, LSS Block Holders	Oil Palm, Cocoa, Coconut, Balsa, Tourism
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE		12	KIMBE	20,387.082	118	356,343		

Sources: Division of Planning and 3 x District Development Plans, NSO-SDES

1.2. CULTURE AND THE PEOPLE

West New Britain Province has been described as a mini-Papua New Guinea, simply because of the diversity of different ethnic populations now residing in the province for a number of generations. Culturally the province has a wide diversity of cultures from all parts of PNG as well as the indigenous cultures of the major tribes of the province as indicated in *Table 3*.

The diversity in ethnic population stems from the introduction and expansion of the Oil Palm industry. Even though the province is described as a mini-PNG, the traditional or the anthropological set up of the province remains intact. The indigenous people remain a significant portion of the provincial population and still retain ownership of most of the land and resources of the province. Cultural practices both by the indigenous and migrant population still play a key role in most societies in the province, as showcased in the annual Tavor Show.

As in the case of a majority of provinces in PNG, despite the diverse ethnic population, the entire population generally live in harmony with one another. Occasional disputes do occur but they are usually localized within certain areas and are adequately addressed by the local communities assisted by the police and do not escalate to large scale ethnic clashes.

1.3 PHYSICAL FORMATION

The physical formation of the province is typical of most PNG Provinces with coral reefs, and sandy beaches to rich fertile soils on low to medium altitude to high mountainous ranges marked by rugged terrain with fast flowing rivers and high humidity. Generally, the vegetation of the area can be broadly classified into the categories of, a lowland flood plain savannah grassland, coastal swamps, low hill rainforest and mountainous forests. The Table below summarizes the broad characteristics of the province.

Table 4. Natural features of West New Britain

NATURAL FEATURES	
Boundaries	West New Britain shares its provincial land boundary with East New Britain Province. The province also shares maritime boundaries with Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Morobe, Madang, Manus, and East New Britain.
Landmass	20,780 km ²
Seawater Area	33,660 km ²
Climate & Weather	Hot, Very Humid & tropical Rainforest Climate Hot and wet all year around.
Topography	Rugged to undulating terrain and flood plains towards the coastlines
Geology	Mostly comprise of Igneous and Metamorphic rocks
Vegetation/ Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland Tropical rainforest • Hill rainforest • Swamp rainforest • Secondary rainforests and Grassland.
Soil	Affluent
Fauna Species	Typical Rainforest Fauna and fresh water and sea
Volcanoes	3 Active and 5 Dormant volcanoes

SECTION 2 WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

The last two (2) Integrated Provincial Development Plans, have set the foundation to the development of West New Britain. Some benchmarks have been set, some targets were achieved for the last two decades, Some sectors including the economic sector have performed beyond its capacity, proven by the increase in fish and beach-demer production, increase in the agriculture sector in terms of cocoa production and coconut production in the likes of the white copra and distribution of the agriculture facilities.



2.1 ECONOMIC SECTOR

West New Britain Province is embarking on developing economically its natural resources while carrying on its social obligations to its' citizens. While endeavoring to provide better educational facilities, health facilities, and improved income earning opportunities, the province is also looking at preserving its natural environment for benefit of future generations.

The major commodities in WNB are Oil Palm, Timber, Cocoa and Copra. Sea cucumber is harvested and traded seasonally while fish are sold local at the local markets. Cultivation and selling of organic foods locally are a common informal activity that sustains daily survival of approximately 80% of the provincial population. Betelnut is a local commodity that is traded as free market earning activities where anyone can venture into for life sustainability.

Fortunately, provincial revenue is not limited to selling and exporting of raw and primary production but expands to trading of manufactured goods and services which are mostly trade by foreign registered businesses and companies. Major companies such as Kimbe Bay Shipping Agency, Malama Hardware, New Britain Palm Oil Limited, and Hargy Oil Palm Limited are operating in the province since 1960s. Shops and supermarkets are operated by Asians while second hand clothing business are mostly Highlanders' engagement. Locals are engaged in Small to Medium Enterprises and Cocoa and Oil Palm Estate.

2.1.1 Fisheries and Marine Resources

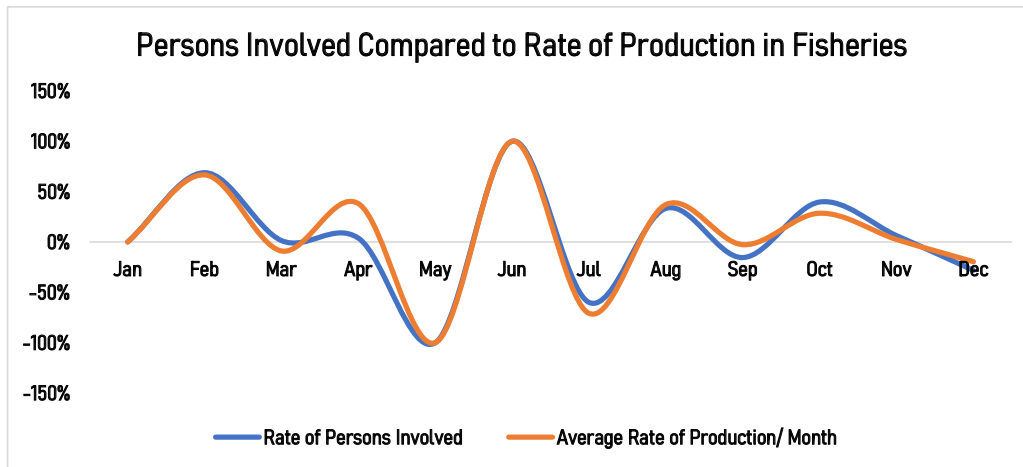
Fisheries and marine resources are a vital aspect to the province. To the local population it provides two (2) main functions, a food source and as a source to earn an income. On a higher level, fisheries and marine resources is one area in which the Provincial Government has invested heavily to generate revenue for the province and also to create employment.

One of the main impediments of the sector is the unavailability of fish markets. Local fisherman resort to selling their catch at the local markets and local businesses such as hotels and supermarkets. In most cases not all the fishermen's catch is sold and some are leftover and consumed. While saying this it is important to note that most fisheries activities are not on a commercial scale.

Other marine resources such as Beche-de-mer are sold to exporters but are only done on a seasonal basis. Recently Beche-de-mer farming has been introduced to the province and still on the startup phase with some communities setting enclosures to farm the Beche-de-mer. Once this has been begun production there will be an expected peak in the production and export of Beche-de-mer.

The rate of performance in the fishing industry is below expectations. However, fisheries sector is one the sectors that can be localized to boost the local production and drive domestic supply of fish to domestic markets. It was anticipated that by 2027, the growth rate would be 0.54%, which means, increased number of fishermen would be up to 500 fishermen which would trigger an estimated revenue of K296, 940 domestically.

Figure 2: Persons involved compared against Rate of production in Fisheries



Source: Division of Fisheries and Marine Resources

2.1.2 Agriculture and Livestock Sector

The agriculture sector stands as the most important sector within WNB Province’s economy, as it is the most heavily engaged by the local population. From oil palm to cocoa, copra, balsa, coffee, rice and more, most of the rural population depend on the sale of these agricultural produce to generate an income to sustain their livelihoods.

Livestock on the other hand has seen very limited funding support as such it has not really been explored as a viable economic activity. Ventures into this industry are on a small-scale level for domestic or local consumption or on special occasions.

The table below summarizes the total production of key agricultural commodities over a five- year period from 2018-2022.

Table 5. Agricultural Production from 2018-2022 by commodity

COMMODITY	PERFORMANCE (in tons)
Cocoa	533 tones
Copra	6,471 tones
Processed Coconut Products	400 Litres
Rice	21.7 tones
Coffee	15 tones
Palm Oil Seedlings	7,440 trees (62 hectare)
Crude Palm Oil	372,030.37 tones
Processed Palm Oil Products	1 Products
Spice and Minor Crops	15 Kg (Vanilla)



2.1.3 Forestry Sector

Forestry deals mainly with the management of forest resources and logging activities in the province. Logging is one of the key economic activities currently being undertaken in the province, with round logs being exported directly from logging operation sites. The sector is key in ensuring that logging activities are carried out in accordance with the law and regulations relating to the forestry sector.

The Forestry sector is predominant especially in the Kandrian Gloucester District. Log export has been the focus of this industry over the years, with no downstream processing. Table 6 below shows a snapshot of the forestry activities occurring in the province.

Table 6. Snapshot of Forestry Activities in West New Britain Province

LAND AREA		HECTARE
TOTAL Land Mass (WNB)		2,040,502 ha
Total Area	Forest Management Area (FMA)	419,648 ha
	Timber Right Purchase Areas (TRPs)	845,981 ha
	Local Forest Areas (LFAs)	493,522 ha
	Forest Clearance Authority (FCAs)	77,367 ha
	Plantation	1,883 ha
	Total Concession Area	1,838,437 ha
Other Land Use Agriculture Conservation Areas Subsistence Farming Settlement (Town)		202, 065 ha

2.1.4 Small to Medium Enterprises

The SME sector in the province has not been given prominence in the past years in terms of delivery of effective business development services. This is as a result of funding constraints, infrastructure issues, transport and even communication difficulties to name a few. The effect of these constraints has seen a lot of SMEs not starting and getting off the ground after registration, or for those operating they are being mismanaged and exit the business life cycle and for the few successful ones, they continue to operate but operating individually in isolation thus not growing and developing to the next business life cycle and be classified as matured businesses.

2.1.5 Mining prospects

West New Britain has seen its fair share of mineral companies undertaking prospecting and exploration in the province since 1960s. This has resulted in the establishment of Exploration Tenements (EL) in many parts of the province.

Several mining companies have been actively involved in the exploration phase while one has continued on to produce a detailed feasibility survey. Geological investigation (stream- sediment sampling) carried out in the 60's and 70's provided statistics and information that indicates WNB has a rich and diverse mineral resources base with high economic potential, which are now confirmed by the recent mining explorations. Minerals in likes of gold, copper, silver, zinc, lead, iron sand, coal, gemstones and limestone are found in WNB.

The province has a significant number of tenements with deposits discovered but not yet developed such as the Simuku Copper and Gold Exploration (Ismin) and Nakru 1,2&3 Copper and Gold Exploration (Gasmata which covers western area of 22km² and the eastern area of 30km²). Coppermolly has initiated Nakru 1 (copper/gold deposits) and Simuku (copper/gold deposits) being at final stages of drilling (resource drilling) which will confirm 25-40 years' commercial viability of the mines period and will be operating. Other active exploration projects in the province are; Makmak (Gasmata), Andewa (Kaliai) and Mt. Peng (Silovuti).

Other than large-scale mining, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is now being promoted and is a potential source of income for rural population. Villages which already discovered alluvial gold deposits are; Sabaltepun (recent discovery) and Weipo (WNB&ENB boarder). Discoveries were also encountered in other villages however formal prospecting are yet to be conducted. ASM is a must needed lucrative economic activities that needs development.

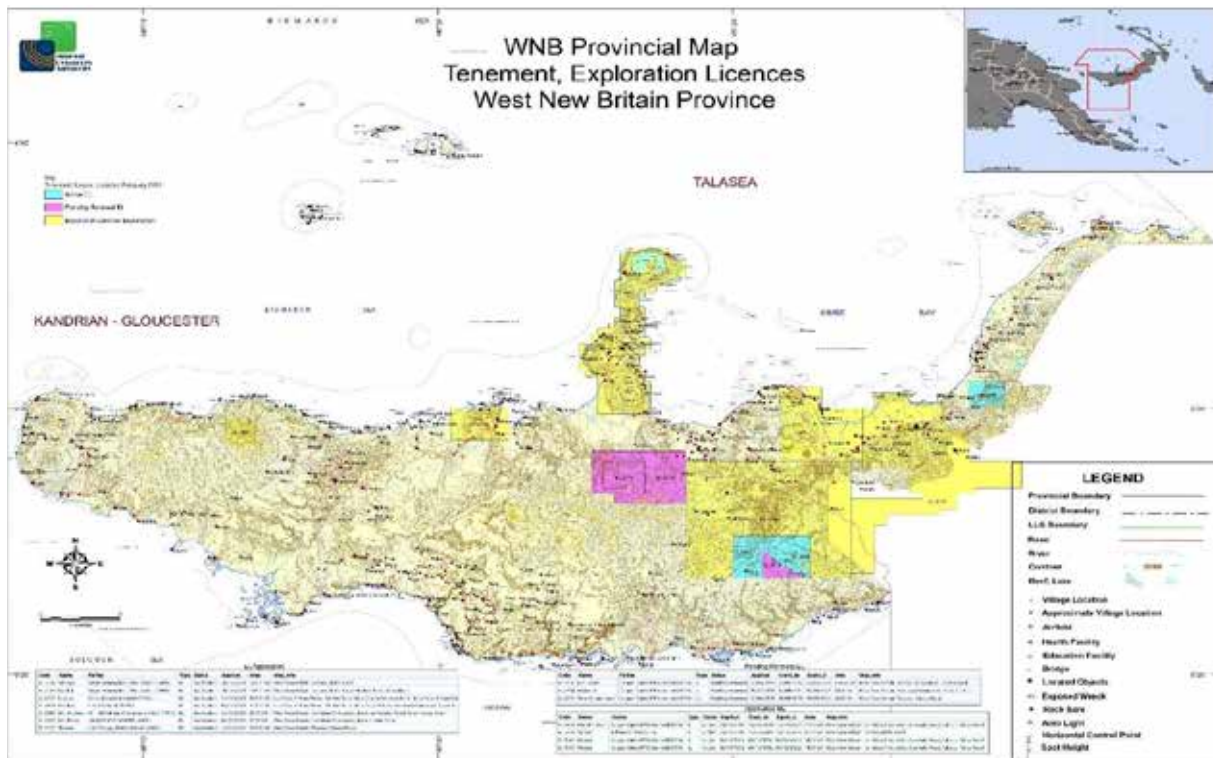
Table 7. Potential Mineral Resources

POTENTIAL MINERAL RESOURCES PRODUCTION		
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EXPLORER/PROSPECTOR
1	Hydrocarbon - Geothermal Energy - Crude Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuth Energy • Fortescue Limited • Mineral Resource Authority
2	Large Scale Gold, Copper, Limestone Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper Quest PNG Ltd • E-Port Ltd • Lole Mining Limited • Mi-DO Mining Company Ltd • Kallow Ltd • MRA
3	Small Scale Alluvial Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alsard Mineral Consultancy Services • Provincial Mining and Energy Unit

Sourced @ MRA.PNG.Gov.



Figure 3: Map showing existing and proposed Mining tenements.



2.1.6 Land Development

Land is a vital resource that can determine the outcome of any venture whether it be private or public in nature. Land is a finite resource which means it is limited and increasing population pressures in the urban areas has seen the price of land increase. The availability of land is key impediment to development.

Out of the total landmass of 20,480 square kilometres, much of the land is customary owned which much is untouched and undeveloped. Much of this land is used for gardening, hunting and small to large scale agricultural activities.

Making land available for development is necessary for the province to develop. Landowners are being encouraged to have their lands registered by forming Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs) and leasing their land to developers.

2.1.7 Tourism & Hospitality

Tourism and hospitality refer to tourism and the associated hospitality facilities that cater for tourists such as hotels, resorts and tour operators. While the province has a thriving hospitality industry they mainly cater for domestic clients and not foreign tourists in recent years due to global events such as the Corvid Pandemic and its' effect on the world markets.

The Tourism Industry in West New Britain today is a very significant and potential economic driver that if developed will plays an important role in the development and growth of the province.

Since 2010, the Tourism industry in the province has increased dramatically with Local citizens now venturing and contributing to the growth of the industry. Prior to the Covid Pandemic the number of tourists from overseas and the number of local tourists entering the province, was increasing due mainly to the marketing of tourism products by current private tourist operators in the province.

Despite this significant growth in the Tourism industry in the province, tourism development continues to be seen as a potential, however, without proper funding and development initiative has not really gained momentum.

2.2 SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STATUS

When we invest in people through empowering the minority of groups including churches, women, youth, people living with disabilities and most importantly the families it develops and strengthens the social structures established, especially in all communities. As we all know, within the social structure in society, there is a family, clan and a community which an individual is part of and his or her survival is influenced by the people and the environment they are surrounded with.

Today in West New Britain province, communities both in rural and urban areas are confronted with a lot of issues ranging from social to economic which impact the livelihood of people and slow the progress in development. These issues are noticeable and are controllable at some point they generally include; low literacy rate, increase poverty rate, high unemployment of youth labour force, Gender Base Violence, Killings, increase in crime rate, population pressure, conflict within families and communities and other notable issues.

Despite the encountered issues and challenges, the West New Britain Provincial Government stays focus on investing in its people's future for a better West New Britain through strategically rolling out social programs and projects including education, health, Agriculture, fisheries, Law and Justice, SMEs and other programs that is implemented in the 11 LLGs and 118 wards in the province to assist mitigate the rising development issues. The sole reason for investing in such programs at all levels of the government is to ensure people received basic services to take ownership of their own life improvement.

2.2.1 Education Sector

The provision of Education services to the population of the province is a key function of any provincial government, West New Britain being no exception. Education in the province has done a lot to ensure we leave no one behind in accessibility to education. There have been some reforms to the sector with Elementary being moved to early childhood and primary schools being reclassified to Junior High Schools. There has is also some technical schools upgrade to TVET and the province has established a nursing school, two teachers' college and there are intentions to establish other higher institutions.

In giving that facelift, the challenge now is to provide the necessary facilities to ensure these establishments are administered appropriately. In hindsight we have put the cart before the horse in elevating or creating these new institutions without providing facilities and teacher support material to enhance guidance and facilitation, and student learning materials. Table 8 below highlights the key performance indicators for the education sector.



Table 8. Key Provincial Education Performance Indicators

KEY PROVINCIAL EDUCATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
INDICATOR NAME	BASELINE	2021 FIGURE	2022 FIGURE
Gross Enrolment Ratio, Elementary %	152.50 %	154.50 %	154.03 %
Net Enrolment Ratio, Elementary %	101.80 %	102.80 %	102.87 %
Gross Enrolment Rate, Elementary to Grade 8	84.80 %	85.80 %	85.40 %
Net Enrolment Rate, Elementary to Grade 8	61.70 %	62.70 %	63.30 %
Gross Enrolment Rate, Secondary %	11.30 %	11.50 %	11.75 %
Net Enrolment Rate, Secondary %	5.11 %	5.30 %	5.53 %
Gender Parity Index, Elementary	0.97	0.97	0.972
Gender Parity Index, Primary	0.98	0.98	0.982
Gender Parity Index, Secondary	0.69	0.69	0.7
Transition Rate, Grade 8 to 9 %	41%	41%	42%
Transition Rate Grade 10 to 11 %	37 %	37 %	38.50 %
Transition Rate, Elementary to Primary	73.80 %	73.90 %	73.80 %
Transition Rate, Primary to Secondary %	41%	41%	42.20%
Transition Rate, High to Secondary %	37%	37%	38%
Elementary Teacher Pupil Ratio	42.5	42.5	43
Primary Teacher Pupil Ratio	32	32	43
Secondary Teacher Pupil Ratio	36.6	37.6	38
Vocational Teacher Pupil Ratio	43	45	45
Class Size Elementary (EP to E2)	42.4	42.5	43
Class Size Primary (Grd. 3 to Grd.8)	31.8	32	33
Class size Secondary (Grd.9 to Grd 12)	36.6	37.6	37.3
Class Size Vocational	44.7	45	45
Student Enrolled in Vocational	2,394	2,594	2,698
Student Enrolled in FODE	413	513	532
Student Enrolled in Permitted Schools	677	712	813
Student Enrolled in Inclusive Centres	28	34	34
Total MRI (ALL HSC Grd. 10)	43.11	45.11	44
Total MRI (ALL HSC Grd. 12)	43	44	44

Source: EMIS

2.2.2 Health

The provision of health services is one of the core responsibilities of the provincial government. In achieving this the health sector has established facilities to deliver health services. Below is a summary of facilities available in the province and their operational status.

Table 9. Health facility status

HEALTH			
FACILITY	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL
Aid Post	73	25	98
Health Centre	16	1	17
District Hospital	2	0	2

In regard to aid posts, 25 out of a total of 98 aid post were closed, it represents 25% meaning that in 2020, 25% of the aid posts in the province were closed. While for health centers it was only 5% in the same year.

Clinical data is captured by the Health Information System (HIS) in Port Moresby and all that data is used to report on a number of standard health indicators. These indicators are then used to measure the indicators against the National aggregates which show how a province performs in comparison against National averages. Such comparisons do not show realistically how the level of health services are in a province is, the indicators should be measured against established benchmarks to show the desired level of the indicators. Below is a snapshot of the health indicators for the province for 2022.

Table 10. Health Indicators

PARTICULARS	2019 Figures	2022
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births	5.5 %	3.3%
Child mortality rate per 1000 live births	1.9 %	1.6%
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1.1 %	4.9%
HIV / AIDS Infection by province of origin	127 (2018 Figure)	153
Underweight children Under five years of age (%)	20 %	3.33 %
Total Fertility Rate (Children per women)	4.3 %	4.2%
Life Expectancy at Birth in years	Female 60, Male 56	65.2
Ratio of Doctors per 100,000 populations	1:15,370	N/A
Ratio of HEO per 100,000 populations	1:6,380	N/A
Ratio of Nurses per 100, 000 populations	1:2,100	N/A
Percentage of Aid Post Closed	-	25 %

Source: West New Britain Provincial Health Authority

2.2.3 Transport Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure refers to the infrastructure necessary for the transportation of people, goods and services from one point to another. Transport infrastructure provides a network for which services are delivered and is vital in ensuring accessibility. Developing high quality infrastructure is critical to ensure that the route of service delivery to the people is effective. Infrastructure in West New Britain Province contributes significantly to its development with the goal of generating economic growth while at the same time support social services such as education and health services to improvement in quality of life.

The status of development in terms of infrastructure in the province is represented by the number of existing infrastructures such as, roads, bridges, wharves, jetties and airstrips. These different mediums of transport should form a network of connectivity that allow for flow of goods and services to all parts of the province.

National, Provincial and District Roads

Roads are classified under the following categories, National, Provincial and District. National Roads are those which connect two or more Provinces, while Provincial Roads are those which



link two or more Districts and District roads are those which link two or more LLGs. West New Britain has one main National Road and it is the New Britain Highway which links East New Britain to West New Britain. There are around 95 provincial and district roads, of this 46 is open to all traffic, while 21 are only open to 4-wheel drive vehicles and 28 are mostly inaccessible at certain sections that they not in use (source Section 19 report 2020).

Bridges

A good number of bridges were maintained and are accessible. Twelve (12) of these permanent bridges were funded by the Asian Development Bank. Ivule Bridge was washed out during a heavy flood and needs to be relocated and constructed some meters up the Ivule River. One or two bridges need to be upgraded including the Tiauru, Bilomi and Ais. Some of the bridges are under the Bridge Replacement Program, including Gimoni, Ubai, Marapu, Otutabu, Aliu, Kiava and more. In total there are 57 bridges in the province, some of the notable ones are listed below in *Table 9*.

Table 11. Main Bridges

MAJOR PERMANENT BRIDGES (EXISTING)					
No.	Name	Location	Type	Status	Remarks
1	Barema River	Bialla	Permanent	Accessible	Functioning
2	Tiaru River	Bialla	Bailey	Not accessible	Needs to be relocated and new construction and installation
3	Aliai River	Bialla	Bailey	Accessible	Functioning
4	Ivule River	Bialla	Temporary Log	Wet/Ford Crossing	Needs to be relocated and constructed
5	Yamulu River	Bialla	Bailey	Accessible	Require Replacement
6	Ala River	Bialla	Permanent	Accessible	Require replacement of Superstructure & Upgrade
7	Luvi River	Bialla	Permanent	Accessible	Require Upgrade & maintenance of roads towards the bridges
8	Bilomi River	Bialla	Permanent	Accessible	Require Replacement and Upgrade
9	Kapiura River	Bialla	Permanent	Accessible	New construction completed/ Functioning
10	Aum River	Mosa	Permanent	Accessible	New construction near completion
11	Dagi River	Mosa	Permanent	Accessible	Functioning
12	Daleavu	Talasea	Permanent	Accessible	Requires Upgrade (Requires Input from NBPOL)-Too Narrow
13	Silovuti	Kaliai/Kove	Permanent	Accessible	Requires Upgrade and Input from NBPOL
14	Via	Kalia/Kove	Permanent	Accessible	Require replacement
15	Aria River	Kalia/Kove	Permanent	Accessible	Require superstructure replacement
16	Ais River	Kandrian Coastal	Permanent	Dart Accessible	Requires upgrade
17	12 Bridges Replacement Program	Talasea District	Permanent	Accessible	Completed

Source: Division of Technical Services

Airstrips

Twelve (12) of the sixteen (16) airstrips were closed due to not being used and no maintenance. Two (2) of the airstrips are still in operational including Kandrian and Sauren. Gloucester Airstrip is currently under maintenance and five (5) needs rehabilitation, these include Kandrian, Gasmata, Ewase, Manopo and Paruru Airstrips.

Table 12. Main Airstrips

AIRSTRIPS					
LLG Location	No.	Name	Owner	Condition/State	Remarks
Kaliai Kove	1	Lingalinga	Prov. Govt	Closed	
	2	Iboki Airstrip	Prov. Govt	Closed	
	3	Lamogai	Private	Closed	
Gloucester	4	Gloucester Airstrip	Prov. Govt	Under maintenance	
	5	Aumo	Private	Closed	
Kandrian Coastal	6	Kandrian	National Govt	Operating	Needs Upgrade
	7	Sauren	Prov. Govt	Closed	
Gasmata	8	Gasmata	Prov. Govt	Operating	Needs Upgrade
	9	Fullerborn	Prov. Govt	Closed	
	10	Asirim	Private	Closed	
	11	Asengseng	Prov. Govt	Closed	
Bilalla	12	Ewase airstrip	Prov. Govt	Closed	Needs Rehab
	13	Sule airstrip	Prov. Govt	Closed	
Bali-Vitu	14	Manopo Airstrip	Prov. Govt	Closed	Needs Rehab
	15	Paruru Airstrip	Prov. Govt	Closed	Needs Rehab

Source: Division of Technical Services

Wharf and Jetties

There are three (3) main wharves which is Bialla, Buluma and Bali Bris. The total number of jetties stands at nineteen (19) jetties. Most of the jetties and wharves are owned by the provincial government whereas the Bialla wharf is solely owned by the Hargy Oil Palm Limited. At the moment only 15 of the 21 jetties are operational.

Table 13. Wharves/Jetties in the Province

WHARVES/JETTIES		
Local Level Government	Number of Wharves/Jetties	Name of Wharf/Jetty
East Nakanai	3	Ulamona, Lolobau and Bialla
Central Nakanai	1	Lasibu
Kimbe Urban	3	Kimbe, San Remo and Bali Bris
Bali/Vitu	3	Nigilani, Makiri and Meto
Kalia/ Kove	3	Aiboki, Taveliai and Kandoka
Gloucester	3	Gloucester. Kilenge and Aumo
Kandrian Coastal	2	Amulut and Kandrian
Gasmata	3	Gasmata, Pokolok and Amblingi
Hoskins	1	Buluma

Source: Division of Technical Services



2.2.4 Law, Order & Justice

Law, Order and Justice are often used in varying ways and often misunderstood. Law refers to the rules that govern the way which we live both socially, economically and as a community. Order refers to how we comply to the laws that govern us, while justice refers to measures that are applied for not adhering or complying to the law. Law and order is vital in providing a conducive environment for both social development and economic development.

The law-and-order situation in the province in recent years has deteriorated to a state of despair where most areas are experiencing high levels of crimes such as armed holdups and home invasions. In rural areas there is almost a total lack of police presence with the limited number of police in the districts are based at the District HQ. A majority of the Police personnel are based in Kimbe, while for Talasea District there is some presence by the Police at certain hot spots. For the Kandrian Gloucester District all LLGs have no police presence at all and the few police that service the district are based at the District HQ. The Nakanai District has some police presence at the Bialla town and along the highway from Kimbe to Bialla, however the number of police is still inadequate to police the entire district.

Most criminal offenses that are minor are addressed by the village leaders and village court officials. When serious crimes are committed police from Kimbe have to travel to remote locations to apprehend criminals. Even with the government's initiative of establishing community police posts it has very minimal impact as there are no police serving at these posts.

The table below indicates and the number of cases reported for different crimes committed, there is relatively not enough data to adequately mark trends and it is important to note that these are only the reported cases, some cases from remote areas are not reported and an accurate number cannot be provided.

Table 14. Police Type of crimes reported and numbers

POLICE: TYPE OF CRIMES REPORTED AND NUMBERS			
Type of crimes	OCCURRENCES		
	2020	2021	2022
Willful Murder	3	1	10
Murder	10	7	5
Armed robbery	27	16	21
Break & Enter Stealing (stealing)	22	14	11
Stealing (major)	14	21	58
All sexual Crimes	29	24	32
Grievous Bodily harm	25	12	12
Unlawful wounding	50	65	23
Malicious Damage	29	27	20

Source: Kimbe Police Station OB Reports

Table 15: Number of CIS facilities available in the province and the number of Remandees with the various crimes committed.

CIS: NUMBER OF CIS FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE PROVINCE AND THE NUMBER OF REMANDEES WITH THE VARIOUS CRIMES COMMITTED.		
DISTRICT	Number of CIS facilities available	
	2018	2022
Kandrian Gloucester District	0	0
Talasea District	0	0
Nakanai District	1	1
Total	1	1
TYPES OF MAJOR CRIMES COMMITTED & DETAINED	Detainees	
	2018	2023
Wilful Murder	4	8
Murder	7	11
Armed Robbery	39	2
Break & Enter Stealing	10	20
Stealing (Major)	21	11
Sexual Penetration	7	17
Grievous Bodily Harm	16	31
Unlawful Wounding	34	25
Malicious Damage	1	9
Total	139	134

2.2.5 Community Development

Community Development is the integral part of the development of West New Britain Province. Community Development in this context focus more on community empowerment and preparedness to access social and economic opportunities that are provided by the Provincial and National Governments. The WNB Provincial Government is very much supportive of all the community development programs through the annual budget allocation. Key areas in community development are family and child protection, vulnerable and disadvantaged people, youth and gender equality.

Family and Child Protection Services is the integral part of the Community Development. The nature of the service itself focus on protecting the rights of the individual family members including the father, mother and the children. This program is the fundamental piece within other programs and on the other hand, forms the bases of community itself and also forms the basis of all the problems/issues related to crime or law & order in West New Britain Province.

This pillar signifies the GoPNG's aim of promoting social inclusiveness in the communities. Vulnerable and Disadvantage People are an integral part of every community. The WNBPG shares similar sentiment and adapts the same principle to support this group of people in all communities.



Youth Development generally refers to progression through support towards a young life of a person between the age of 18-25 years. The youth population is almost 40% of the total population in the West New Britain Province. The increase in the youth involvement in social issues is an ongoing concern and measures to address it are being trialled with limited success so far. However, the WNBPG is now taking an inclusive approach to support the youth development in the province.

Gender Equity & Social Inclusion (GESI) is a cross-cutting issue. Propagating Gender Balance in a society like Papua New Guinea in this instance is quite a challenge. This is challenged by varying cultural practices, languages and norms existing in every society in PNG. The WNBPG has aligned its strategy towards improving this area, as well as to support the GoPNG's focus towards being inclusive in all programs relating to gender.

2.2.6 Environment and Climate Change

Climate change and adverse weather patterns are becoming more proclaimed in this day and age. It is evident by the changing weather patterns and changes to the wet and dry seasons in the province. Environmental preservation and protection policies have been passed at the National level and the WNBPG has adopted these policies and has aligned its strategies towards its support in mitigating the risks relating to climate change effects in the province.

The province is embarking on key preserving key natural habitats in the Kimbe Bay area with locally managed marine areas now being identified and local communities being engaged to preserve their marine life. There are further efforts being undertaken to protect the entire Kimbe Bay area.

2.2.7 Communication

While the provision of communication services is not the sole responsibility of the provincial government, the provincial government realizes that communication services are vital. As such the provincial government, where necessary, looks to work with communication service providers to establish infrastructure to support the provision of this service at key locations.

Communication has improved since the introduction of mobile phones and the associated infrastructure has made communication more reliable and available compared to when this service was unavailable. With the introduction or entry of Vodafone, this has dearly complemented the current Digicel set - up and the existing Telekom Networks. There has been increasing number of towers erected in the three (3) districts including Nakanai, Talasea and Kandrian Gloucester which further enables communication to be accessible in WNBPG. Table 17 is a summary of proposed sites for the expansion of the existing Digicel mobile network coverage.

Table 16. Communication types and availability per district.

COMMUNICATION TYPES AND AVAILABILITY PER DISTRICT						
TYPES OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE OPERABLE UNITS					
	2019 figures			2022 figures		
	Talasea District	KG District	Nakanai District	Talasea District	KG District	Nakanai District
TELIKOM Towers	17	2		6	2	11
DIGICEL Towers				7	7	11
VODAFONE Towers	-	-	-	-	-	-
VH two-way Radios	-	-	-	-	-	-
VSAT Phones	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Mobile Networks	Digicel & Telikom	Digicel & Telikom	Digicel & Telikom	Digicel & Telikom	Digicel & Telikom	Digicel & Telikom

Availability of Internet	Yes	Nil	Only at certain Location	Yes	Only at certain location	Only at certain location
Radio Broadcast Broadband Coverage	NBC WNBP & FM100	Only in certain location	NBC WNBP & FM100	NBC WNBP & FM100	Only in certain location	NBC WNBP & FM100

Source: Information & Communication Unit

Table 17. Proposed sites for new towers

PROPOSED SITES FOR DIGICEL TOWERS				
No.	Sites	LLG	District	Status
1	Aniepmete	Kandrian	Kandrian Gloucester	New
2	Malalia	Hoskins	Nakanai	New
3	Gasmata	Gasmata	Kandrian Gloucester	New
4	Bialla	East Nakanai	Nakanai	New

2.2.8 WaSH

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is an area which has been neglected since independence but has gained prominence in recent years. The lack of appropriate government support in the past has led to the total neglect in Water Sanitation interventions both at the national and sub-national level consequently seeing a low level of coverage of people having access to potable water. The provincial scenario is no different with prevalence of waterborne diseases due to poor supply of fresh quality clean and safe drinking water.

There is a lack of data on WaSH interventions coverage which has made planning and WaSH delivery quite difficult coupled with the lack of funding that can enable appropriate authorities and concern stakeholders in delivering WaSH for the people to access good water supply and sanitation facilities. The national figure of 2017 baseline data indicated that 33% of people have



access to clean potable water with a mere 13% having access to appropriate Sanitation facilities in the country. From this figure, the provincial data as estimated that 25% of people in West New Britain have access to clean safe, quality drinking water while only 10% involve in good sanitation practice. In additional there are many people having unreliable water sources with about 80% of government facilities like schools and health centres not having proper water and sanitation facilities.

Hence this trend needs to be reversed with the establishment of West New Britain Water Sanitation and Hygiene Program office with the primary goals of implementing wash program in the province to improve WaSH indicators in the province.

2.2.9 Disaster and Emergency Management

West New Britain Province, including the entire New Britain Island is prone to varying forms of natural disaster owing mainly to its geophysical disposition where the island is situated over the sub ducting South Bismarck and the Solomon tectonic plates that give rise to increased seismic activities and the appearances of several volcanoes on the island

The effects of Climate change have also seen rising sea level causing damages to food crops in most coastal communities. Strong winds are also experienced from time to time causing sea travel between the island and coastal communities dangerous. There have been many instances of lives lost at sea as a result of rough seas. Disaster response is the responsibility of the Provincial Disaster Office with support from the respective District Development Authorities to give prominence to the effect disasters have in communities and economic development.

2.2.10 Sports Development

Sports brings unity and empowerment at the community level. From this basis the West New Britain Provincial Government has identified this and has established the sports unit within the administration to give prominence to the development of different sporting codes and the promotion of sports as a positive impact to the youths of the province.

This is purely to administer sporting facilities and develop sport policies to create pathways to encourage sports at the Districts and LLGs in order to create opportunities for the up-and-coming young athletes at the rural areas. To establish good and vibrant sporting opportunities. The WNBPG embraces the need to institutionalize sports as an ingredient community building.

SECTION 3 OPPORTUNITIES

West New Britain Province has been facing number of challenging factors that have collectively added pressure and affected its development. These factors are population growth, urban drift, unemployment rate, law and order, Administration, Economic, Social, and Manageable & Cross Cutting.

Despite the struggle, West New Britain Province bears envying positive changes to better the lives of its populace, through the implementation of the WNBIPDP 1 & 2.

West New Britain is potentially located in a geographical location that is richly endowed and blessed with resources. These resources contribute more to the economy of Papua New Guinea. It is through these potentials that the provincial government stands firm on its financial capability and undergoing negotiation process with the national government for financial autonomy to be granted to the province so that its social and economic affairs can be dealt with in a day-to-day basis without waiting for prolong Waigani processes.

3.1 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP CONCEPT

The West New Britain Provincial Government is anticipating to focus more on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Concept this five (5) year term from 2024 – 2027. Stakeholders play significant roles in the development of the province, and hence, needed government intervention and holistic collaboration to push service delivery to a next level.

PPP concept is a way forward for the development of the province. The current stakeholders operating in the province could use them to facilitate for service delivery.

Papua New Guinea regard Foreign Aid as an important source of capital to counterpart the shortages of domestic resources that is necessarily needed for social and economic development projects.

Foreign Aid is provided by member countries of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

According to the Development Cooperation Policy, DNPM 2021, the Government of Papua New Guinea has already formulated an AID Coordinating Policy that is focus on water and sanitation, TVET, Education, rural empowerment particularly through infrastructure and trade and private sector empowerment.

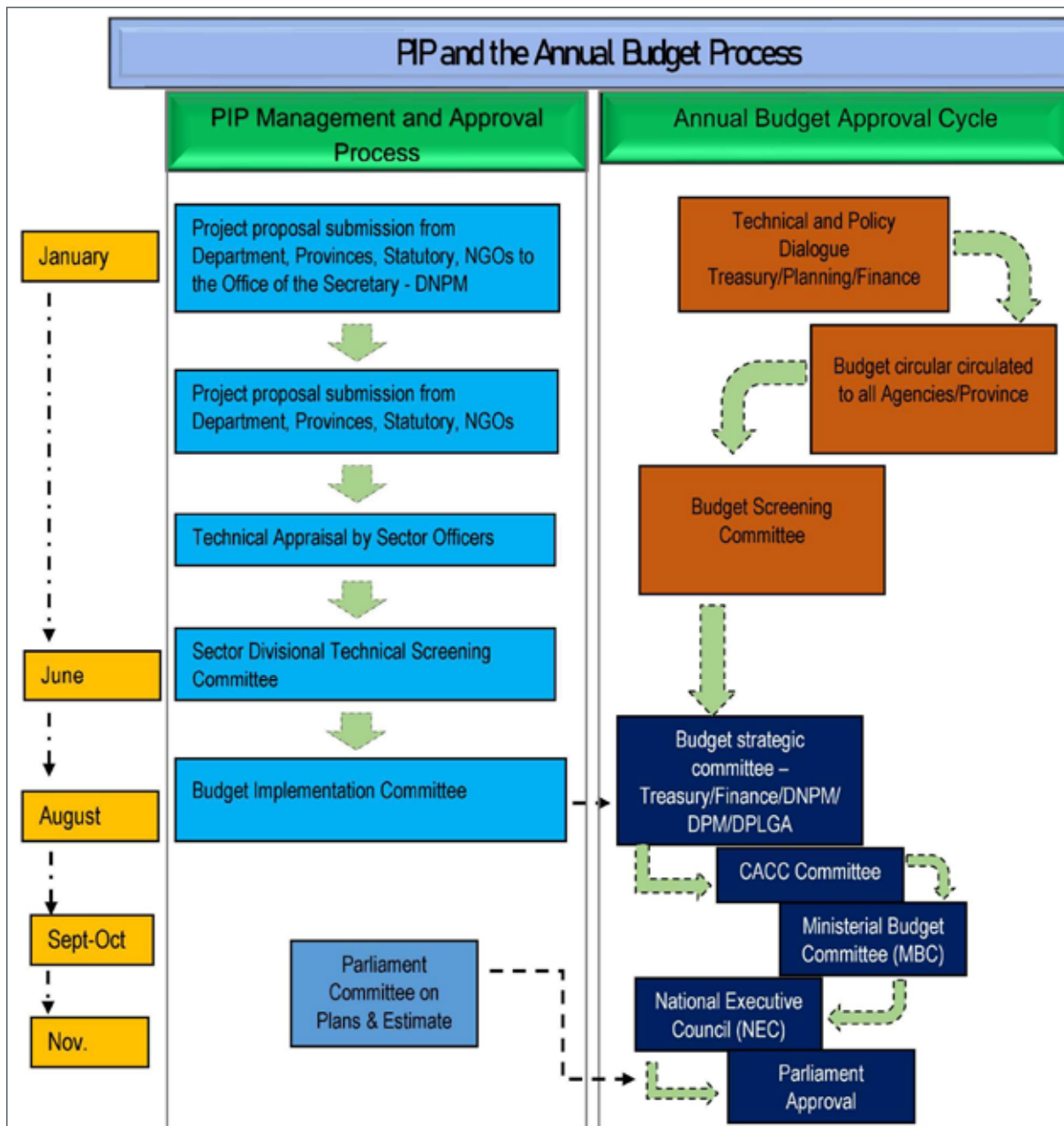
The West New Britain Provincial Government through the Division of Planning liaise with the Department of National Planning to seek potential donors to fund development priorities at a much high level. These funding are a multi-million and is coordinated by the Department of National Planning.

3.2 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PIP)

The Public Improvement Program (PIP) is an initiative of the National Government that allocates funding for key development priorities for various National Departments, Statutory Bodies, Provinces, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) etc throughout the country. The funding is normally managed and coordinated by the Department of National Planning (DNPM). The availability of the fund is parked at DNPM and is only accessible by various National Departments and provinces through a funding submission. The Public Investment Program (PIP) is a funding mechanism that targets capital formation and capacity building. For provinces this program aims at funding development priorities that targets majority of the population as beneficiaries. PIP promotes and coordinate partnership and build and strengthen in all levels of government for effective service delivery and sustainability of livelihood.



Figure 4: PIP and Annual Budget Process.



Source: PIP & Annual Budget Process. Extracted from DNPM

3.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

West New Britain is richly blessed with mineral resources, cash crops with fertile volcanic soil and is a potential agricultural province. Commodities such as timber, cocoa, copra, and oil palm are visibly evident. Primary production has a possible carrier path in the province where agriculture commodities and fishing activities is high.

The West New Britain Provincial Government is intending to extend and broaden the scope of primary production in the province and increase its production which will unquestionably increase

revenue. In order for the government to broaden the scope of primary production, which much of the revenue is derived from, it will have to create understanding and agreement with relevant stakeholders and potential sectors such as National Fisheries Authority, National Forest Authority for support.

Other sectors include Road Traffic Act (RTA), Green Energy (Geothermal) and Donor Partners working in partnership with the West New Britain Provincial Administration to boost the operation of the Government of the day and its development priority.

3.4 NBPOL AND HOPL

The two major Oil Palm Companies in West New Britain are Hargy Oil Palm Limited which is situated in East Nakanai Local Level Government and New Britain Palm Oil Limited. These two companies have assisted enormously in the development of the province through their social obligation program. They are actively involved in constructing roads at village oil palm blocks and maintaining roads and mending bridges etc.

These two companies have tax credit schemes that can be accessed to fund development priorities for the province. Currently the Hargy Oil Palm Limited is funding the establishment of the Bialla Police Barracks through its Tax Credit Scheme. This initiative is to reduce law and order issues and maintain peace in the communities.

The West New Britain Provincial Government is intending to have a complete say in the disbursement of Tax Credit Scheme funding which is currently parked with the Department of National Planning. The Oil Palm Industry is contributing revenue to the National purse and is only accessible through a funding submission where the Province, through these two Oil Palm Companies seek endorsement from the Provincial Government to access these funds to fund priority infrastructure projects. These funds are paid directly to the applying Oil Palm Company upon which they will use their company's equipment or resources to facilitate the project.

By having control and managing the Oil Palm Tax Credit Scheme, the West New Britain Provincial Government will have an increased revenue to fund the Development Priorities of the Provincial Government. It is now intended by the Provincial Government to have hands on the Oil Palm Incorporation Act to be reviewed so that this act captures the need of the province.

3.5 TOURISM

Tourism is a possible avenue to strengthen local economy, create job opportunities, contribute to local infrastructure development and can assist to conserve the natural environment and cultural assets and traditions and reduce poverty.

West New Britain is a potential tourism hub which is fringe by volcanic mountains that forms magnificent volcanic caves and coral reefs. There are fresh colorful waters, fishing, trekking and hot springs and even remains of world war two and diverse cultural practice.

The West New Britain Provincial Government through the Division of Culture and Tourism has established a tourism bureau with an understanding with the Tourism Promotion Authority (TPA) to actively involved in tourism activity. The Division of Culture and Tourism annually hosts cultural Mask festivals such as Moula Hulu, Balala, Makasiri, and Tavor show.

The Tourism Promotion Authority liaise with the Division of Culture and Tourism to assist and counter fund and market these festivals to interested tourists worldwide. The revenue generated by this industry is overwhelming with remarkable returns. Therefore, the West New Britain Provincial Government is intending to strengthen and improve the Tourism Industry to promote and sustain the socio-economic needs for the people of West New Britain.



3.6 LOST REVENUES

West New Britain is losing much revenue from areas of Road Traffic Act (RTA), National Fisheries Act, National Forest Act and other National Agencies like, PNG Ports and National Airports Corporation. These departments collect revenue from the soil of West New Britain and remit less or even remit nothing. These are lost revenues that is needed to be captured in the provincial budget. In order for the Province to have a say on these revenue areas, the Government have to revisit Legislations and sign MOU/MOA to enable this to eventuate.

West New Britain contribute more to the economy of the country and yet little is remitted in return. For instance, according to PCMC presentation, PNG Customs Manageress presented a revenue report stating that the agency collected a total revenue of K97, 455,769.12 from January to October, 2022. This revenue was collected and paid directly to the consolidated account for the National Government.

The Tax Credit Scheme from the two Oil Palm Companies is one of the lost revenues that the West New Britain Provincial Government misses annually. This is a boomeranged revenue where these two Oil Palm Companies apply through the Department of National Planning and Monitoring to access the fund and is paid directly to these companies to build infrastructures in the province.

3.7 GEOTHERMAL

The West New Britain Provincial Government is emphasizing on the green energy production in the province. Geothermal is one of the green energies that would power the province. It is a renewable energy of the earth's own heat that is transformed into power generation and production of fuel etc. This promotes reduction in greenhouse effect which produce energy self-sufficiently. Geothermal remains available all year round and is not seasonal.

The Province has a potential geothermal energy that is high and can be used to produce heat energy. There are already developers conducting feasibility studies and social mapping on already identified specific sites in the province.

This Geothermal Energy project will surely transform the socio-economic wellbeing of the province and boost the provincial internal revenue and increase the local economy within a community, province and Papua New Guinea.

SECTION 4 | WNBIPDP IV STRATEGIC PLANNING CONCEPT

Knowing the geography, demography and the current state of development in the Province, it is now necessary to adopt a clear concept of how we want our West New Britain Province societies to be after the full implementation of the WNB Integrated Provincial Development Plan IV in 2027.

For the four years, we should have a clear vision of our own development pathway pursued through the Human Growth or life process that should entail development interventions at the various stages of life and more so on the stages of need or stages of dependency. This is the conceptual ideology adopted by the WNBIPDP IV. This plan is framed and designed in such a way that it captures the development of the province in relation to the human growth process of each individual in a model family, village, community or society; begin from conception to adulthood and old age.

4.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human development involves the studies of the human condition with its core being the capability approach. It is an alternative approach to a single focus on economic growth, and focused more on social justice, as a way of understanding progress.

Many organizations including, the United Nations Development Program defines human development as “the process of enlarging people’s choices”, said choices allowing them to “lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living”, as well as “political freedom and other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect”. Thus, human development is about much more than economic growth, which is only a means of enlarging people’s choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities - the range of things that people can do or be in life. Capabilities are “the substantive freedoms (a person) enjoys to lead the kind of life (they have) reason to value” (Wikipedia).

4.2 HUMAN GROWTH

The development planning of process of the WNBIPDP IV incorporates the strategic concept of the stages of human growth and the especially the stages of dependency or stages of needs. Since human development process begins at conception, development planning should consider the welfare of the developing embryo by addressing the need of the mother as a host to the unborn human. These includes the physical, mental and spiritual needs of the mother to ensure the mother provides every comfort in terms of making sure that the baby is in a stable environment. The father ensures that the mother is secure, safe and healthy so that the baby is secure and healthy and as well as avoid experiences of social injustice. This stage starts the learning process which the baby pays attention to the environment and directly responds to the mother positively or negatively.

The second stage is the after birth. This stages disclosures the baby to the outside world - the environment in which he or she is exposed to the clambering environment that composes of noise/sound, conversations, etc. and starts to respond in a positive manner, however, he or she



still depends on his or her parents for security, health, food and harmony. The illustration below shows different stages of human growth, and shows different stages with differing needs.

The third stage of human growth revolves around the ages of 3 to 12 years and beyond. These stages of growth are very sensitive when the need of the children begin to change overtime. The need depends solely on maturity of a human being, and also depends on how he or she has been natured based on the culture and traditions of their particular society.

4.3 DEPENDENCY NATURE (STAGES OF NEED)

Upon understanding the nature of human growth, the dependency nature or stages of dependency is crucial for all of us to understand and relate it to how government services were supposed to be focused. From the infant stages to ages 3-18 years, substantial care is required from the parents as the principal guardians of the children. Therefore, the socio-economic wellbeing of the family is the cornerstone by which it provides the enabling environment to support the needs of the children. The second dependency stage which is the ages between the ages of 11-17 years and should be the transition stage from the dependency stage to independence or the adult hood. The children who are categorized within this period are sensitive to change in which their socio-economic needs must be balance in order for them to succumb to their societal social responsibilities.

Figure 5. The Stages of Human Growth.

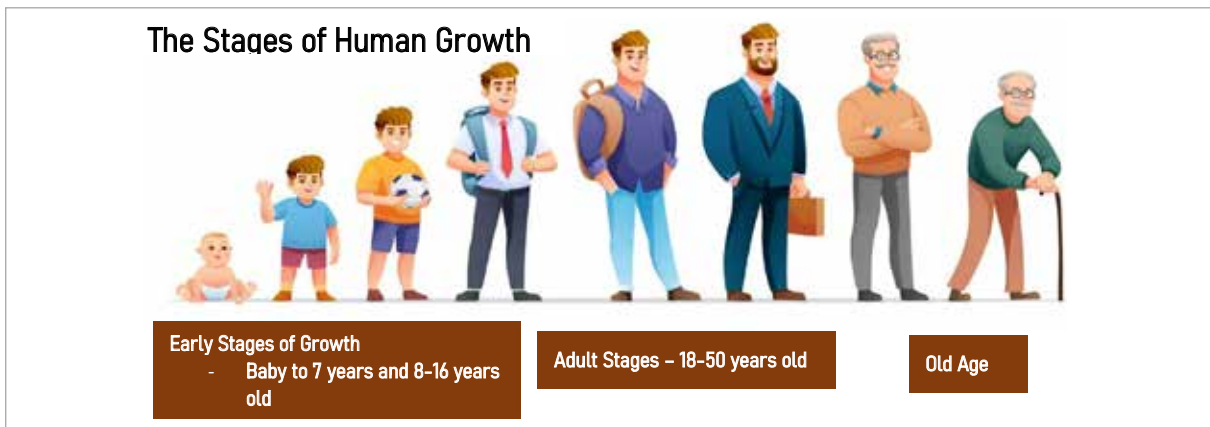
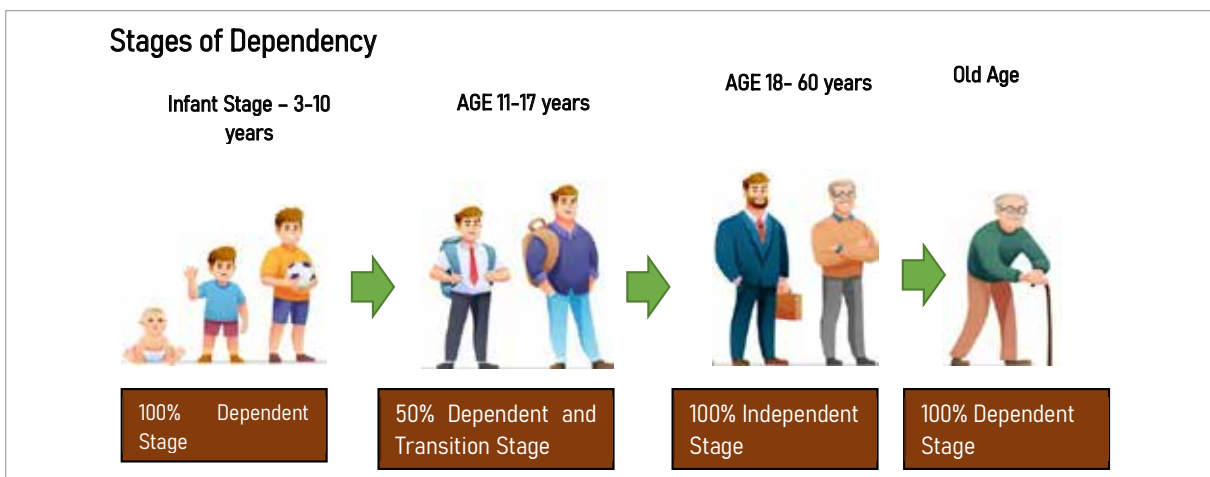
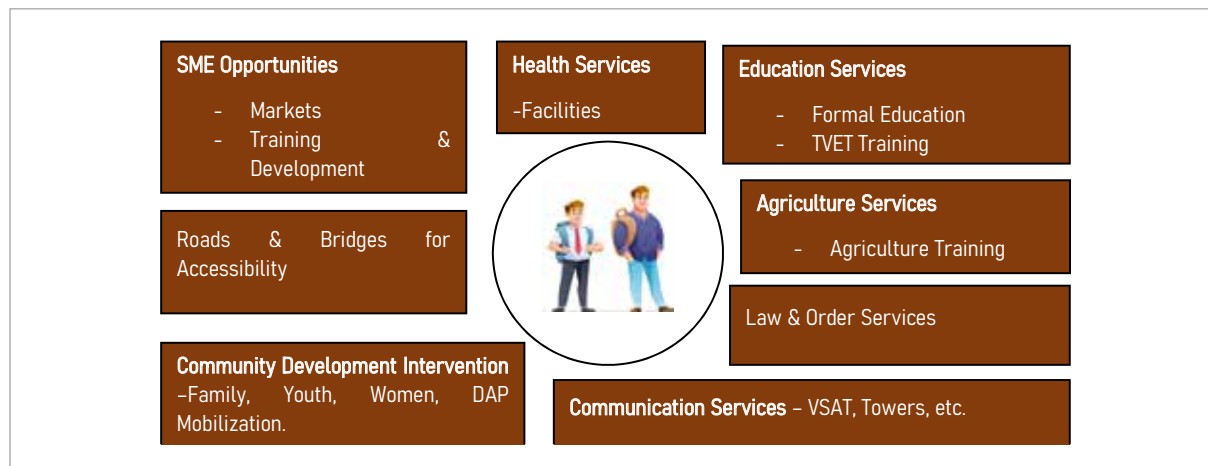


Figure 6. Stages of Dependency



The process of human growth and stages of dependency in the process of human growth translates into the development context shows how development should be inclusive. This will reflect how we should frame development in a way that an individual need is met by the surrounding basic services. Basic government services should be made available so that each individual being is socio-economically viable in the village, community, or society. The picture below shows the complete surrounding of an individual.

Figure 7. Capability Options



4.4 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The strategic concept of this plan is the provision of the necessary service to ensure each individual need is met. No one is left behind to fulfil the WNB Provincial Government’s slogan of “Reaching the Unreached and Touching the Untouched”.

Development planning is its core focus from pre-birth to old age. The WNBIPDP IV is designed in a way that it reflects the development need of an individual from his or her pre-birth to his or her maturity stages of life. Each individual has the right to basic services in order to satisfy his or her needs; prioritization of wants is detrimental to his or her survival, and needs are totally ignored. Without such services, individuals’ needs are deprived and lack of confidence with the authority grew worse and ultimately, there is chaos or disorder in the society.

4.5 GOVERNMENT’S DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Every terminology as term by any government such as “Reaching the Unreached and Touching the Untouched” as an exceptional meaning in relation to service delivery. Every government has a corporate social responsibility aimed at improving economic, environmental, and social accountability with every segment of the society.

4.6 VARIATION OF NEEDS

Given the geographical setting of the province, and the high turnover of the Oil Palm Industry, the peoples’ needs vary from communities to communities. The need of the communities along the southern coast of the province variates from the Northern part of the province. This is defined through Accessibility and Remoteness.



The northern part of the province which accommodates for Nakanai and Talasea Districts is accessible, therefore, theoretically, the needs are less, and they may include, financial literacy programs, land use planning, feeder road networks, health facilities and schools. These needs may look promising and significant but the probability of providing such needs will vary to that of Kandrian Gloucester District which represents the southern part of the province.

Over the years, the Kandrian Gloucester District has been cut off. Accessibility was a huge need to the people of Kandrian Gloucester. The current needs include the three (3) major roads – Kimbe – Kandrian Highway, Rain Forest Highway and Ubai-Amio Highway. Other parts of the district such as Gloucester and Kaliai/Kove also need to be connected by road. Which includes, jetties and wharves and airstrips. The other opportunities we may also build is the landmass – opportunity; which may give priority to fresh produce, and fisheries.

4.7 CONCLUSION

To conclude, human development involves studies of the human condition with its core being the capability approach. It is an alternative approach to a single focus on economic growth, and focused more on social justice, as a way of understanding progress. In the context of development planning, human being should be a primary focus – meaning, his or her surrounding should be socio-economically viable.

Human development in this case described as the process of enlarging people’s choices, including said choices allowing them to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living, as well as freedom of speech, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect. Thus, human development is about much more than economic growth, which is only a means of enlarging people’s choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities—the range of things that people can do or be in life. Capabilities are the substantive freedoms (a person) enjoys to lead the kind of life (they have) reason to value.

SECTION 5 OVERVIEW OF THE WNBIPDP IV

The West New Britain Integrated Development Plan IV 2024-2027 incorporates the Development aspirations of West New Britain Provincial Government that were identified for the ward and LLG levels up to the District and consequently to the provincial level for the next 5 years. It clearly articulates the development objectives, programs, projects and financial plan to implemented over the 4 years to improve the quality of lives of its citizens and economic growth.

WNBPG and its Provincial Administration had relayed and rebuilt the social and economic foundations of the province through the implementation of its first Integrated Development Plan of 2011-2015, followed by its second and third IPDPs’. These WNBIPDPs prime development objective is to empower the people to take ownership of their life improvements through inclusive participation in the government initiated social and economic programs. This WNBIPDP IV is formulated following the expiry of the term of the 3rd IPDP 2018-2022.

5.1 VISION

“For West New Britain to be a Safer and Prosperous Society that Promotes Inclusive Sustainable Socio-Economic Growth and Wealth Creation.”

5.2 MISSION

The mission Statement of the West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration is to: **“Strengthening institutional Capacities and Systems while Redesigning and Improving Provincial Infrastructures to Promote and Enhance an Individual Persons Social and Economic Capabilities through Inclusive Participation.”**

5.3 RATIONAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WNBIPDP IV

The National Constitution of the state of Papua New Guinea provides for all the subnational governments to promote social and economic development in their respective constituencies while at the same time strengthen and manage their administrative arms, particularly the planning and budgeting processes to give priority to basic needs of the people and the communities. It is therefore a constitution requirement that all provincial governments should develop and implement their Integrated Development Plan which embodies the core objectives of social and economic development.

PNG Vision 2050 Pillar 7 calls for align strategic planning, integration and control of the available resources to improve social and economic growth and welfare of the people. It is obligatory under the Organic Law on Provincial Government and Local Level Government for provincial government to formulate and implement a five-year development plan which will roll out annual budget. The development of the IPDP therefore is crucial to create an enabling environment for social and economic development in the province.

The core Objectives of WNBIPDP IV is to:

- 1. Improve the quality of live for all West New Britain citizen.**
- 2. Grow the West New Britain Provincial Economy by Connecting the whole province and creating large scale Agriculture Projects.**
- 3. Integrate the Wards, LLGs and District Development Aspirations with the National Governments Strategic Priority Areas and Deliberate Intervention Programs specified in its MTDP IV.**
- 4. Set Provincial Development Priorities with the objective to Grow the West New Britain Provincial Economy and Reduce the escalating Law and Order Problems in the Province.**

With these specific purposes, it is anticipated that within the tenure of the WNBIPDP IV, the West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration, the three (3) District Development Authorities and the 12 Local Level Governments will prioritize the limited financial resources to fund only the Identified Programs and projects that are aligned to the MTDP IV SPAs and DIPs.



SECTION 6 CORE GUIDING NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The West New Britain Provincial Integrated Development Plan IV is guided and driven by these established government legislations and policies.

Table 18: Guiding Legislations

NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICIES	MAIN STATEMENT
National Constitution	The overarching national law that provides National Goals and Directive Principles which set the platform of the WNBIPDP core values and principles.
Organic Law on Provincial And Local Level Government	The establishment of Provincial Government and Local Level Government and the decentralization of government and administrative functions was given prominence in the OPLL. The provision of the law decentralizes the political and administrative power to the subnational levels, such functions, roles and responsibilities to make provincial laws and administering the affairs of their constituencies.
District Development Authority Act	The Act give DDA the power to formulate their planning and budgeting. It was enacted to strengthening the administrative systems to improve service delivery mechanisms at the district and LLG level.
Provincial, District, And Local Level Government Administration Act	Regulates or provides guidelines on how a provincial, district and Local Level Governments should be administered. The Administrative Acts further specifies the procedures on how the functions, roles and responsibilities of each administrative arms are carried out.
Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (Stars)	Redefines the development roadmap of the country by prescribing a growth strategy that is built on the principles of green growth and sustainable development. StaRS sets the platform for utilizing the potential within the Natural Environment to boost the economy without any harm or damage.
Vision 2050	Supreme national development plan that sets aspirations, long- term directions and platform for the development of the country up until 2050. There are seven pillars which guides PNG towards the vision – we will be a smart, wise fair and happy society by 2050.
PNG Development Strategic Plan (PNGDSP)	Translates the focus of and aspirations of Vision 2050 into concise directions. It sets long term targets build around a range of social and economic indicators.
Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)	Dissects the PNGDSP and sets year specific, measurable and achievable social and economic targets. It is intended for the MTDPs to mobilize resources and dictate expenditure priorities so that the five-year social and economic targets are met.
Other Line Agencies Development Plans and Policies	Outlines the KRAs, strategies, directions and the intention of the respective sectors. The cascading logic ensures that these sector plans are aligned to the social and economic MTDP targets, which if achieved will implement PNGDSP and Vision 2050. Their intentions are to mobilize resources and dictate expenditure priority in their respective Sector. Such policies include National Health Plan, National Transport Development Plan, NADP, National Education Plan, SME Master Plan, WaSH Policy.
Environment Act 2020	Conservation, Management and protection of environment are administered through this act. Responsible Sustainable development initiatives should adhere to the requirements as stipulated in this act.
Public Finance Management Act	Expenditure of public finances is administered through this act. It provides guidelines on how to expedite public funds.
Public Private Partnership Policy	Enacted in 2008, this policy acknowledges the roles of the churches and private sector and facilitates their roles in partnering with the government in delivering services
General Order	The government order that provides guideline on the conduct of administrations and public service.

SECTION 7 | WNBIPDP PLANNING AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

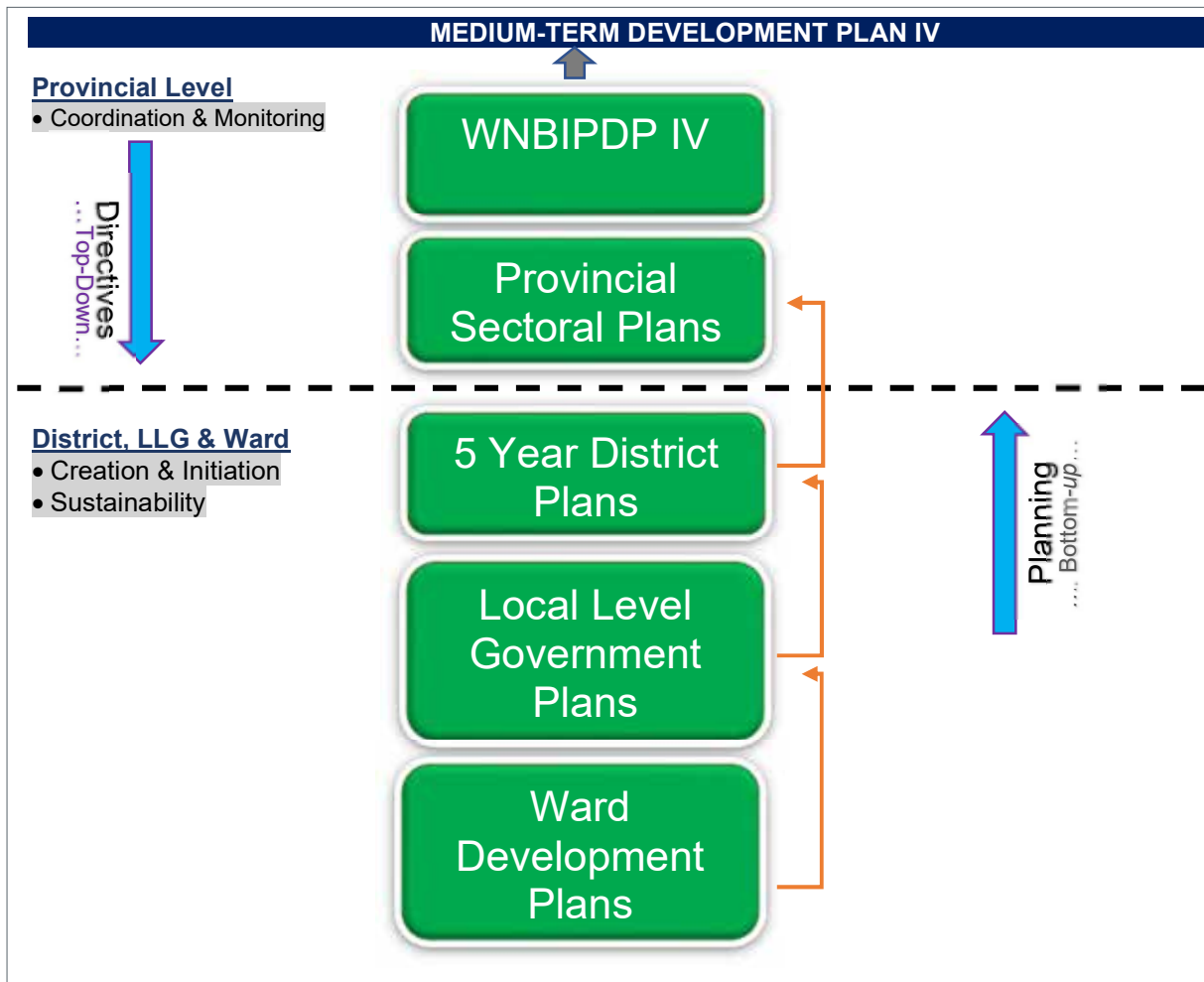
7.1 WNBIPDP IV PLANNING APPROACH

It WNBIPDP IV has a framework that provides guidance on the road map towards achieving its intended outputs and outcomes. The framework lines out and integrates the District and Local Level Government Development Aspirations with the Provincial Government and National Government.

For this WNBIPDP, the bottom-up planning approach is encouraged and strengthens. The three districts integrated their respective LLGs' development priorities into district plans. The district plans are then aligned to the provincial development priorities which integrates the National Governments Strategic Priority Areas (SPA) and the respective Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIP).

This planning approach is well aligned with the Provincial Government Motto of, **“Reaching the Unreached and ensuring no child is left behind and the MTDP IV theme of National Prosperity Through Growing the Economy.”**

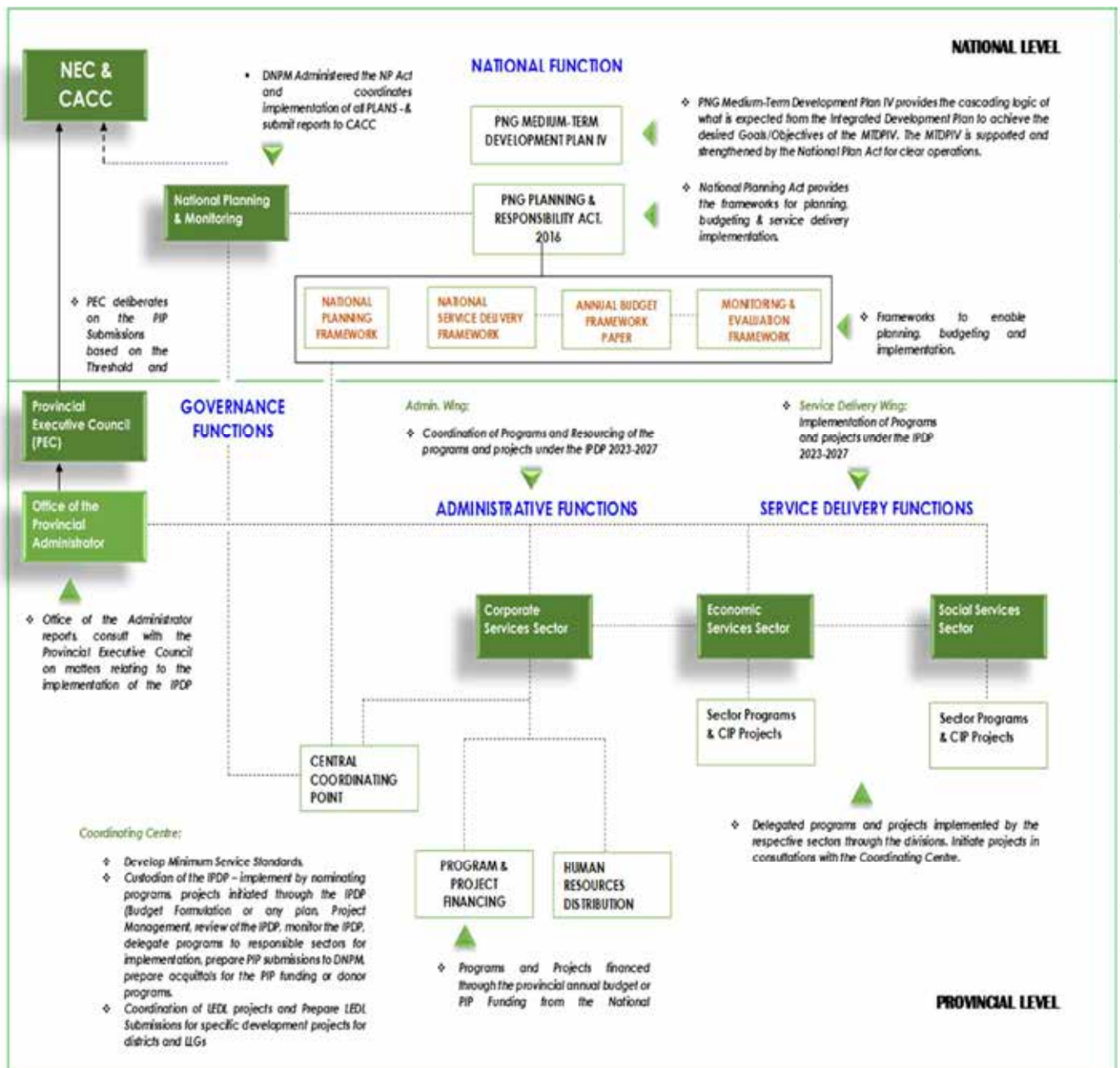
Figure 8: WNBIPDP Planning Framework



7.2 COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

Proper coordination, implementation, and monitoring of WNBIPDP IV will ensure effectiveness in delivery of necessitate public goods and services for improvement in living standards and life sustainability for the people of WNB. The Provincial Division of Planning, Coordination and Monitoring will be the central coordinating body to coordinate and guide the implementation of the WNBIPDP IV. The following implementation approach will be coordinated by the division.

Figure 9: WNBIPDP IV Coordination Framework

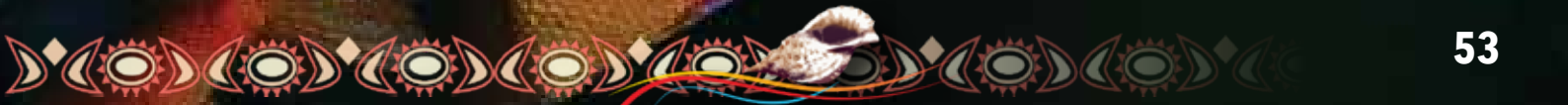






PART B

**WNB PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT
STRATEGIC
PRIORITIES**



SECTION 8 WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS

Originally, the West New Britain Provincial Government has (12) twelve priority policy initiatives that are being categorised into nine (9) Strategic Priority Areas. For the next four years, these development objectives will guide the operation of WNBPG and administration to efficiently and effectively deliver tangible goods and services to the people of WNB. These nine (9) Strategic Priority Policy Initiative of the WNBPG is further summarized into six (6) Key Result Areas in section 9.

8.1 STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

For this objective, the only determining factor to ensure all other development objectives are achieved is the effective and efficient governance and administration. Improving Governance looks at making the public service machinery to be efficient in terms of resources being used and making it more effective in delivering basic services. The WNBPA needs to comprehensively strengthen and improve the systems and processes to promote accountability and transparency to regain public confidence and trusts.

Key areas that need improvement include compliance in the public service machinery, prudent financial management, availability of reliable and accurate data, addressing bottlenecks in the public service processes and limiting the effects of political interference.

Apart from strengthening systems and processes, capacity building is also vital. Manpower requirement from the provincial level, the district level, and the LLG level is essential to implement the delivery of tangible services hence improving knowledge and skills of public servants to effectively conduct their designated roles and responsibilities to ensure service trickles down to the ward level.

The mid-objective is not limited to internal structures but extends to strengthening the relationship between the development partners, upholds and maintains the Public Private Partnership concept for cooperative service delivery approach.

8.2 STRENGTHENING LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE AND VILLAGE COURT SYSTEM

The recent escalating law and order issues in WNB reflects a complex social and economic issue. The province is undergoing rapid transition, resulting in the breakdown of traditional social controls causing the prevalence of societal disorder. Given that negative scenario, the Provincial Government and its administration made a shift in law-and-order debate towards a more rational approach for punitive mechanical law and order prevention strategies.

Public should not have the perception that law and order issues being the sole responsibilities of the government and the law-and-order agencies to address but should know that it is also the responsibility of all citizens of West New Britain. Everyone in our communities has a role to play when it comes down to dealing with crime. Maintaining law and order and peace in our communities require collective effort from individuals, provincial government, partners in development, Police and Politicians.



This mid-term objective strives to address the law-and-order issues in the province through provision of supports to strengthening capacities of Police, CIS, Law and Justice Sectors and Village Courts, with the goal of making WNB a just, safe, secure, and peaceful community for its citizens, visitors, and business communities to freely move around and conduct their affairs with no fear and threats.

8.3 ECONOMICALLY SELF-RELIANT THROUGH PROMOTION OF SMALL TO MEDIUM ENTERPRISE, FISHERIES AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Inclusive participation in the provincial economic sector for welfare creation and life sustainability is primarily one of the core concerns of this mid-term objective. For this priority, we, the government intensifies for populace empowerment through provision of economic incentives. We want our people to meaningfully participate in agriculture, livestock development, SMEs, fisheries, and other lucrative economic activities that will promote and improve their living standard in a more sustainable and environment friendly manner. There are other untapped revenue and income generating activities which we will be looking at developing.

8.4 IMPROVING TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION CONNECTIVITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Over the years we have seen and experience deteriorating infrastructures within the province. Bridges, wharves, jetties, airstrips, and buildings needs to be maintained and upgraded to minimum standards. Lack of adequate infrastructure not only holds lack economic development but it also courses additional costs in terms of time, effort and funding. These discourages people for accessing essential social services such as health and education.

Adequate transport infrastructure is the main pull factor in maintaining the economy for WNB. This mid-term priority will ensure improvement of the quality of various component of infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and Information and Communication Technology, so that there is efficiency in social and economic spheres.

8.5 EDUCATION FOR ALL WITH IMPROVED QUALITY AND STANDARD

The WNB Provincial Government and its Administration upholds the moral that education does not discriminate age and gender but conclusively encourage all to develop and improve their learning capacity. This mid-term objective entails for all school age children and teenagers, and adults to exercise their exclusive rights to education with required school infrastructures constructed to meet their learning needs.

This development objective will not only address classroom shortages and lack and deteriorating building infrastructures but will strive to provide a learning environment where quality education is realized. We, the government will also continue to provide school subsidies for students attending tertiary education through our TESAS program.

8.6 ACCEPTABLE HEALTH CARE AND MEDICATION SERVICES

For the citizen to live a healthy life, reliable health and medical services is essential. This health priority cannot be realized should there are no quality health facilities and constant supply of drugs and medical supplies.

This mid-term objective will strategically look at developing and improving health infrastructures throughout the province with provision of support to ensure constant supply of drugs and medical supplies.

8.7 WaSH DEVELOPMENT

This mid-term objective will be addressing water, health and hygiene problems in our communities, schools, health institutions, and communal areas, like market, town, sport centers, and so forth.

Over the past few years, the government only focused on reliable, safe and clean drinking water without much effort being emphasized on the health and sanitation components. With this objective, the government now changed its approach to deliver the full WaSH package. Water supply facilities will be constructed concurrently with health and sanitation amenities while encouraging the people to practice waste management for appropriate disposal of human, animal, and material wastes. Those communities who were past awardees to government water supply projects and are currently accessing the service will be supported to construct sanitized toilets. Training and awareness for WaSH will also be conducted to ensure that communities are well vested with the WaSH concept. Moreover, every WaSH community will be encouraged to form a Community WaSH Committee.

8.8 RELIABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION USING RENEWABLE ENERGY

This objective calls for improvement of power generation capacity to cater for mass electricity demand of the province. Focus will be on the development of renewable energy sources which is reliable, affordable and environment friendly. The government will be looking at identifying the available and potential renewable energy sources and develop these sources to generate and supply electricity to its people.

Geothermal energy is one potential energy sources which the government is currently undergoing negotiations with the investor to develop, whilst will continue to maintain its dialogue to ensure the project is highly beneficial to the landowners and the entire citizens of this province. Other large-scale renewable energy sources such as bio-mas, hydrothermal, and wind turbine are also readily available for the government to venture into developing. For immediate and small-scale power source, solar power paneled generation will be installed and distributed to rural LLGs and vulnerable communities.



8.9 ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is becoming a concern for development worldwide. Established infrastructures are deteriorating markedly because climate change measures are not being considered in their initial design stages. In this medium term, the objective requires that environmental considerations must be made in any development in the province as they are paramount to combat the effects of Climate change and in ensuring that established infrastructures are durable as they can withstand the effects of climate change. Also, in this medium term, it requires that CO₂ levels especially the emissions from all factories in the province are reduced. It requires that green and Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) initiatives such as clean energy and Carbon sinks such as forests are protected and that new ones are established in degraded areas through reforestation and re-afforestation.



SECTION 9 | **KEY RESULT AREAS**

The West New Britain Provincial Government's Priority Development Initiatives can be summarised into 6 Key Result Areas. The WNBIPDP IV will vigorously pursue the implementation of the following targeted Key Result Areas which are aligned to the MTDP IV: These are

1. **Improve Governance**
2. **Law and Justice**
3. **Economic Empowerment**
4. **Transport Connectivity and Infrastructure**
5. **Sustainable and Inclusive Social Livelihoods**
6. **Development and Cross-Cutting Issues**

These West New Britain Province Integrated Provincial Development Plan VI Key Result Areas (KRAs) will be implemented over then tenure of the plan.

Figure 10. WNBPG KRA and its relationship to the Vision



SECTION 10 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV AND HIGHER PLANS

The WNB Integrated Provincial Development Plan IV does not deviate its focus and aspirations from the existing National and International commitments but it is much aligned to the new PNG Medium-Term Development Plan VI, UN Sustainable Development Goals and PNG Vision 2050. But most important, the Key Result Areas (KRAs) of the WNBIPDP IV shall be precise and be linked to the MTDP IV. And as much as possible, the WNB Provincial Government intends to also involve the development partners, especially, donors to address certain priorities indicated in the WNB Integrated Provincial Development Plan IV to ensure social and economic aspects of the communities or villages are directly address holistically.

International Commitments

The WNBIPDP is very much aligned to the International Commitments as clearly structured in the key priorities to address the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals relating to **“ZERO HUNGER”** and **“ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION & CLIMATE CHANGE”**. However, addressing issues relating to such will also help the West New Britain Provincial Administration to understand that this plan will also have a ripple effect by subsequently addressing other UNSDGs including **Infrastructure, Quality Education, Clean Water & Sanitation, and Good Health & Well-Being.**

PNG Constitution

PNG Constitution spells out clearly under the National Goals and Directive Principles number.1 on Integral Human Development, Directive number. 2 on Equitable Sharing of our Natural Resources; by which this plan is directly embracing.

Medium-Term Development Plan IV

The implementation of this WNBIPDP IV will directly implement the twelve (12) Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and their Deliberate Intervention Programs of the PNG Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV), as it is strategically aligned. The strategic alignment of the WNBIPDP with the MTDP IV is detailed in the sector logical frameworks, where the SPA and DIP investments are localized to the provincial settings to ensure spatiality and especially ownership of the projects and programs.

Table 19: Specific Alignment to the MTDP IV, Vision 2050 and UNSDGs

MTDP IV SPAs	DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAM	WNBIPDP IV Priority	VISION 2050	UNSDGs
SPA.8. Digital Government, National Statistics & Public Service Governance	DIP.8.7.	IPDP.P.1. Strengthen Governance and Administration	Pillar.3. Institutional Development	SGD.16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institution
SPA.5. Rule of Law and Justice	DIP.1.1 - 1.11	IPDP.P.2. Strengthen Law & Order, and Justice, Village Court System	Pillar.4. Security and International Relations	SDG.16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institution
SPA.1. Strategic Economic Investment	DIP.2.1 - 2.8	IPDP.P.3. Economic Growth and Wealth Creation	Pillar.2. Wealth Creation	SDG.2. Zero Hunger
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.1 - 2.8	IPDP.P.4. Transport and Communication Connectivity and Accessibility	Pillar.3. Institutional Development and Service Delivery	SDG.9. Industrial, Innovation and Infrastructure
SPA.4. Quality Education & Skilled Human Capital	DIP.4.1 - 4.5	IPDP.P.5. Education for All with Improved Quality and Standards	Pillar.1. Human Development, Youth and Empowerment Capital Gender, People	SDG.4. Quality Education
SPA.3. Quality & Affordable Health Care	DIP.3.1 - 3.5	IPDP.P.6. Acceptable Health Care and Medical Services	Pillar.1. Human Development, Youth and Empowerment Capital Gender, People	SDG.3. Good Health and Wellbeing
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.6	IPDP.P.7. WaSH Development	Pillar.3. Institutional Development and Service Delivery	SDG.3. Clean Water and Sanitation
SPA.2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	DIP.2.5	IPDP.P.8. Rural Electrification Using Renewable Energy	Pillar.3. Institutional Development and Service Delivery	SDG.7. Affordable and Clean Energy
SPA.10. Climate Change & Environment Protection	DIP.10.1 - 10.2	IPDP.P.9. Environment Sustainability and Climate Change	Pillar.9. Environment Sustainability and Climate Change	SDG.13. Climate Change



SECTION 11 SERVICE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

The National Governments Planning & Responsibility Act,2014 provides and details the Planning Framework, Service Delivery Framework, Budget Paper and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the country. In the Province, Districts and LLGs, the Service Delivery Framework ascertains the determination of functions, roles and responsibilities and the type or level of services between the three (3) levels of government; National, Provincial and Local Level Governments. The National Service Delivery Framework is designed and developed based on seven (7) areas which include;

- Spatial distribution of service delivery centers throughout the country that are connected by transport and communication links; and
- Service delivery centers which include regional, provincial, district, LLG, and ward headquarters; and
- Sets out the minimum level of services that Government will provide at each services delivery center; and
- Provide the demarcation of responsibility on service delivery; and ensure that the National Government is responsible for delivery of services where designated; and
- Ensure that the Provincial & District levels are responsible for delivery of services where designated; and
- Requires all of State bodies to contribute to the implementation of the national service delivery framework; and

To add value to the service delivery framework, the WNBIPDP IV as per the OLPLLG & LLGA Act (1997) shall take into account the National Service Delivery Framework. The table below shows an example of a service standard in health.



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PART C

WNBIPDP IV FINANCING AND STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION

SECTION 12 WNBIPDP IV. FINANCING AND BUDGETING

12.1 PROJECTED REVENUE

Over the four-year period, it is projected that approximately K968 million revenue will be generated by the WNBPG (refer to the table ...below). The sources for these projected cash inflows will come from Provincial Internal revenue including the WNB Trust funding and the National Government grants. These National Government Grants include but are not limited to Recurrent Grants, Provincial Services Improvement Program (PSIP), Provincial and District Support Grant (PSG and DSG), District Services Improvement Program (DSIP). The total resource envelop does not include the LLG revenues (which are unknown), unspent and former years funding as they are tied to unrolled programs or projects. *Figure 11: below shows the multi-year projection by annual revenue source and Figure 12 shows the five (5) year projection by revenue source.*

Figure 11. Multi-year projection by annual revenue source

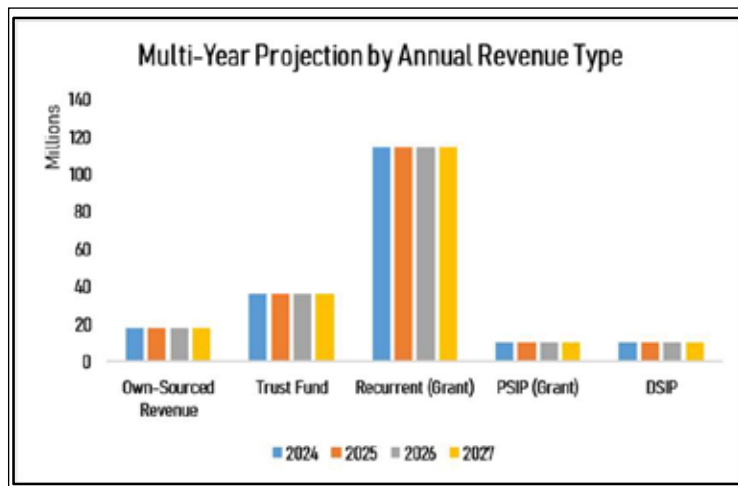
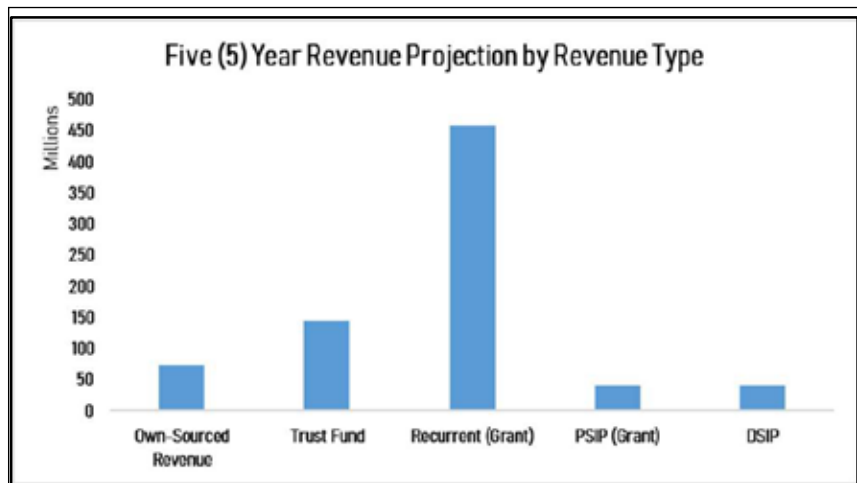


Figure 12. Five (5) year projection by revenue source.



The revenue projection is not inclusive of unspent and former appropriations, or either Public Investment Program from the National Government because these sources of funding are volatile. The table below shows the annual revenue projection over the four (4) year period.

Table 20. Estimate Revenue projections over the four-year period.

Revenue Type	2024 Estimates (PKG) mil	2025 Estimates (PKG) mil	2026 Estimates (PKG) mil	2027 Estimates (PKG) mil	TOTAL
Internal Revenue - Trust	40	40	40	40	160
Internal Revenue - Other Revenue Heads	18	18	18	18	72
Recurrent Grants	114	114	114	114	456
PSIP	15	15	15	15	60
DSIP	30	30	30	30	120
PSG & DSG Including infrastructure Grants	25	25	25	25	100
Grand Total	242	242	242	242	968

Source: Governor's office and Division of Finance, WNBPA

12.2 COST OF THE WNBIPDP IV

The WNBIPDP IV priority investment programs and projects identified for implementation over the next four years that are aligned to the National Government's MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area and Specific Deliberate Interventions is estimated to cost the West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration approximately K 1.8 billion

From the summarized costing, K1364 million which represents 76 percent of the total cost will go towards funding the Social Sector Identified programs and Projects. The Social Sector constitute of (9) nine sectors which includes, Education, Health, Technical Services, Climate Change, Community Development, Law and Justice, ICT, WaSH, Sports and Disaster and Emergency. The cost in this sector is very high because it constitutes 3 three major sub-sectors of Health, Education and Infrastructure.

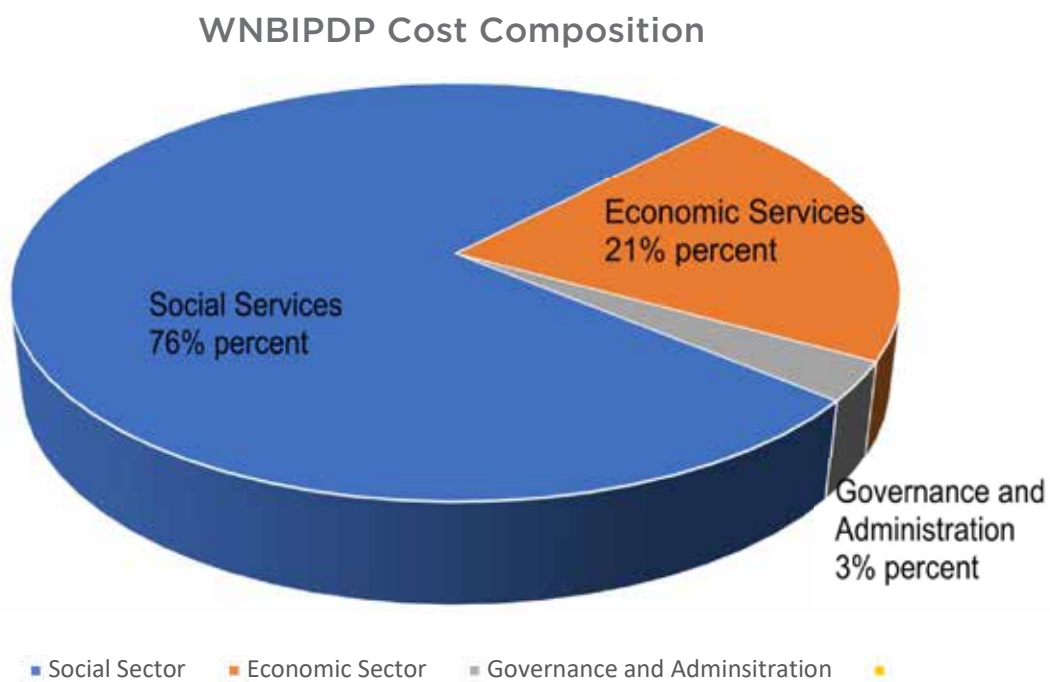
The cost of all the identified Economic sector programs and projects is estimated at K386 million and constitutes about 21% of the total cost of the WNBIPDP. The Economic Sector comprises of DAL, Fisheries, Forestry, Lands and Physical Planning, Commerce and Industry and Mining.

The indicative cost of implementing all Governance and Administration projects and programs is estimated at approximately K56 million. This constitute about 3% of the total cost of the WNBIPDP. This sector consists of the Executive Administration including the Governor's Office, Planning, HRM, Finance, Parliamentary Services, LLG Affairs and District Administrations. The table below shows the projected cost by each sector and the chart shows the percentage standing of the cost involved.

Table 21. Summary of sector cost of the WNBIPDP

IPDP IV SUMMARY OF COST / BUDGET					
STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA	2024 K'mil'	2025 K'mil'	2026 K'mil'	2027 K'mil'	TOTAL 'Kmil'
ECONOMIC SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	73.98	135.08	88.72	87.94	385.72
SOCIAL SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	301.98	308.81	323.13	425.50	1359.40
GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	11.00	22.78	8.27	11.40	53.45
TOTAL	387.0	466.7	420.1	524.8	1798.6

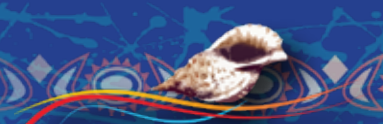
Figure 13. Percentage standing of the sector costs



Source: Division of Planning, WNBPA

12.3 FINANCIAL CAPACITY AND FINANCING GAP

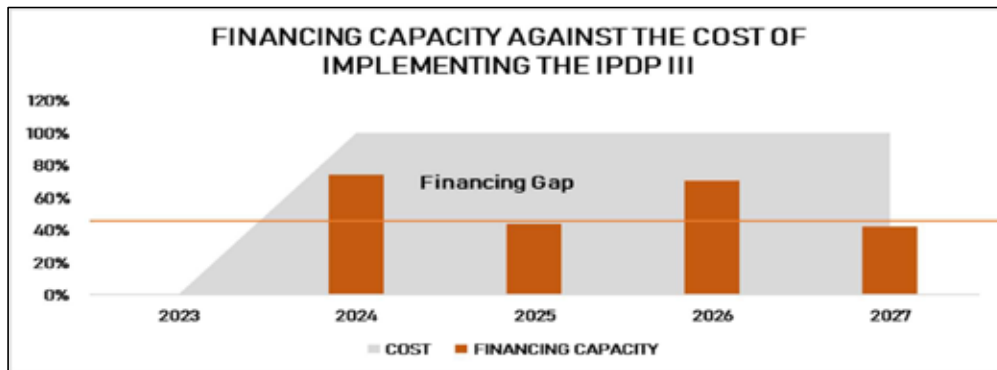
The projected Provincial Revenue that will be generated is estimated at K968 million whilst the indicative sector cost of the identified projects and programs are estimated at K 1.8 billion. The assessment on the impact of the anticipated revenue or the ability to effectively fund the programs and projects to achieve the goals and objectives of the government through the implementation of the WNBIPDP IV is not predictable. This is due to the fact that the cost of implementing the WNBIPDP is more than the projected revenue therefore there is a deficit in the cost of the plan. In this circumstance the difference in the cost of the plan and the revenue will comprise of the FINANCING GAP. This simply means that WNBPA and its administration will need to seek these differences from other revenue sources not identified in 12.1 above.



In this instance the financing capacity of K968 million which represent about 54 % is less than the cost of implementing the WNBIPDP which is estimated at K1.8 billion. Hence, the deficit of K832 million which represent 46 percent of the total cost of the IPDP is needed to be outsourced from other sources including Government of Papua New Guinea, Donors or the Private sector.

Figure 14 below shows the financing capacity (revenue), the cost of the plan and the financing gap.

Figure 14. Financing Capacity (Revenue), the Cost of the Plan and the Financing Gap.



Source: Division of Planning, WNBPA

As indicated above, the financing capacity or revenue may be consistent annually over the four (4) year period, however, fluctuations may occur annually over the period, which may provide a different look and perception of the full financing capacity. The table below shows the annual cost fluctuations and financing capacity (revenue) annually over the four (4) year period.

Table 22. Annual cost fluctuations and financing capacity (revenue)

Item	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL	Percentage
Cost (K)	387.0	466.7	420.1	524.8	1798.6	100%
Financing Capacity	242	242	242	242	968	54%
Financing Gap	145	224.7	178.1	282.8	830.6	46%

Source: Division of Planning, WNBPA

12.4 WNBIPDP IV FINANCING FRAMEWORK

The WNB Provincial Government will consider a number of financing options or sources that are likely to finance identified the programs and projects initiated through this development plan.

The West New Britain Provincial Government considers a number of options or strategies to finance the plan. The first option is to mobilize the financial resources within its capacity. The provincial internal revenue that it will mobilize includes Inland GST, Business Receipts, TIN Fees, Liquor Fees and Fines and Etc. These revenue sources will continue to fund fixed costs

and recurrent programs and projects. The other major component of its internal revenue will come from the WNB Trust that will continue to fund capital Investment programs and projects. Approximately K6 million will be allocated to the 12 LLGs and infrastructure Grants to fund identified investments projects in the LLGs.

The second financing option available for the West New Britain Provincial Government is the effective mobilization of mandatory National Government Grants and public Investment Grants. Mandatory Grants are those support from the National Government that are provided for under the OLP&LLG. They include recurrent and Capital Investment Grants. The final financing option available to the WNBPG is to mobilize and utilize the Public Private Partnership Program funding sources. The Private Sector continues to cause development in the province at a faster phase therefore foreign investors are encouraging to invest in the Primary production and manufacturing stages in the province. The funding sources that are considered are categorized into this three (3) main categories and are provided below;

1. Provincial Internal Revenue

- a. Traditional Revenue Heads
- b. Trust Fund
- c. Unspent/ Former Years

2. National Grants

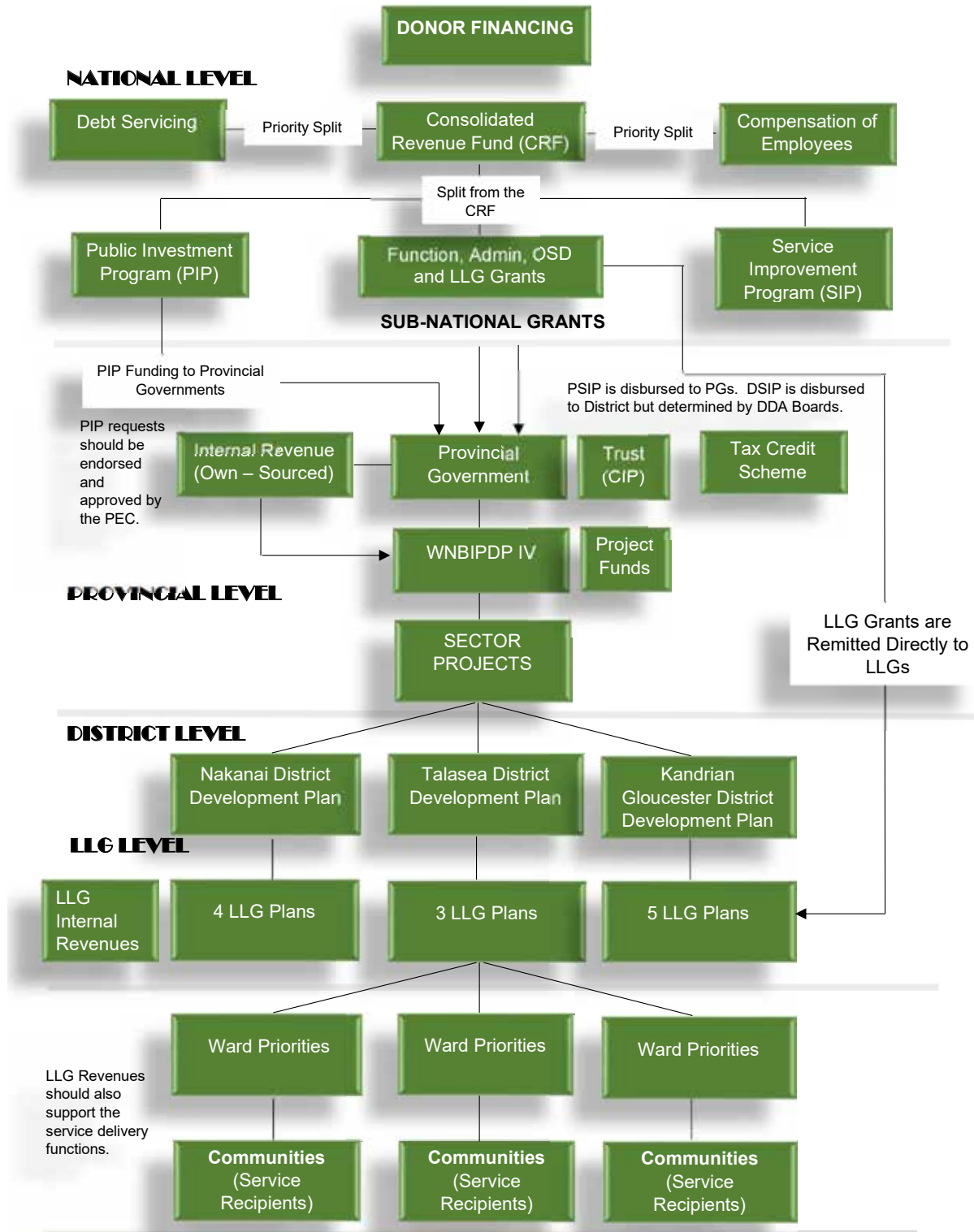
- a. Recurrent Grants
- b. Capital Investment Programs (PIP)
- c. Inter-Departmental Commitments

3. Public Private Partnership Programs

- a. Tax Credit Scheme
- b. Donor Funding
- c. Counterpart Funding



Figure 15. IPDP FINANCING FRAMEWORK



12.5 WNBIPDP BUDGET FRAMEWORK

The WNBIPDP. IV laid out the fundamentals of resource allocations relating to financing aspects of the plan. The financing of this plan does not come out from one particular financing source, but it includes a variety of sources including Donors, National Grants and Provincial Internal Revenue.

So, when budgeting, the WNB Provincial Government needs to outline and highlight its money plan indicating the type of financing source by which the funding will be appropriated from and the purpose of the financing source. The examples of the funding sources that form the entire Budget Framework include, Recurrent Budget; Capital Investment and Donor.

Recurrent Budget

The purpose of the recurrent budget is to complement the capital investment budget. This will be further outlined in the capital investment budget. The five (5) year development plan is basically an investment plan which contains the short and long-term capital investment projects and enabling policy initiatives. As we are all aware, the investment projects such as infrastructure including roads, bridges, buildings are built with high value and need to be sustained so that they continue to serve their purpose.

The recurrent budget complements the capital investment budget with the maintenance aspects of the infrastructure. The maintenance of the built infrastructure provides consistency and long-lasting use of the facilities. Without the recurrent budget, the state of the infrastructure facilities will go beyond state of repair. The source of the Recurrent Budget normally comes from the National Grants including Administration, Function and LLG Administration Grants.

Capital Investment Budget

The nature of the Capital Investment Budget revolves around funding appropriation towards projects. Projects are related to specific infrastructure that are intended to be delivered according to a set timeframe.

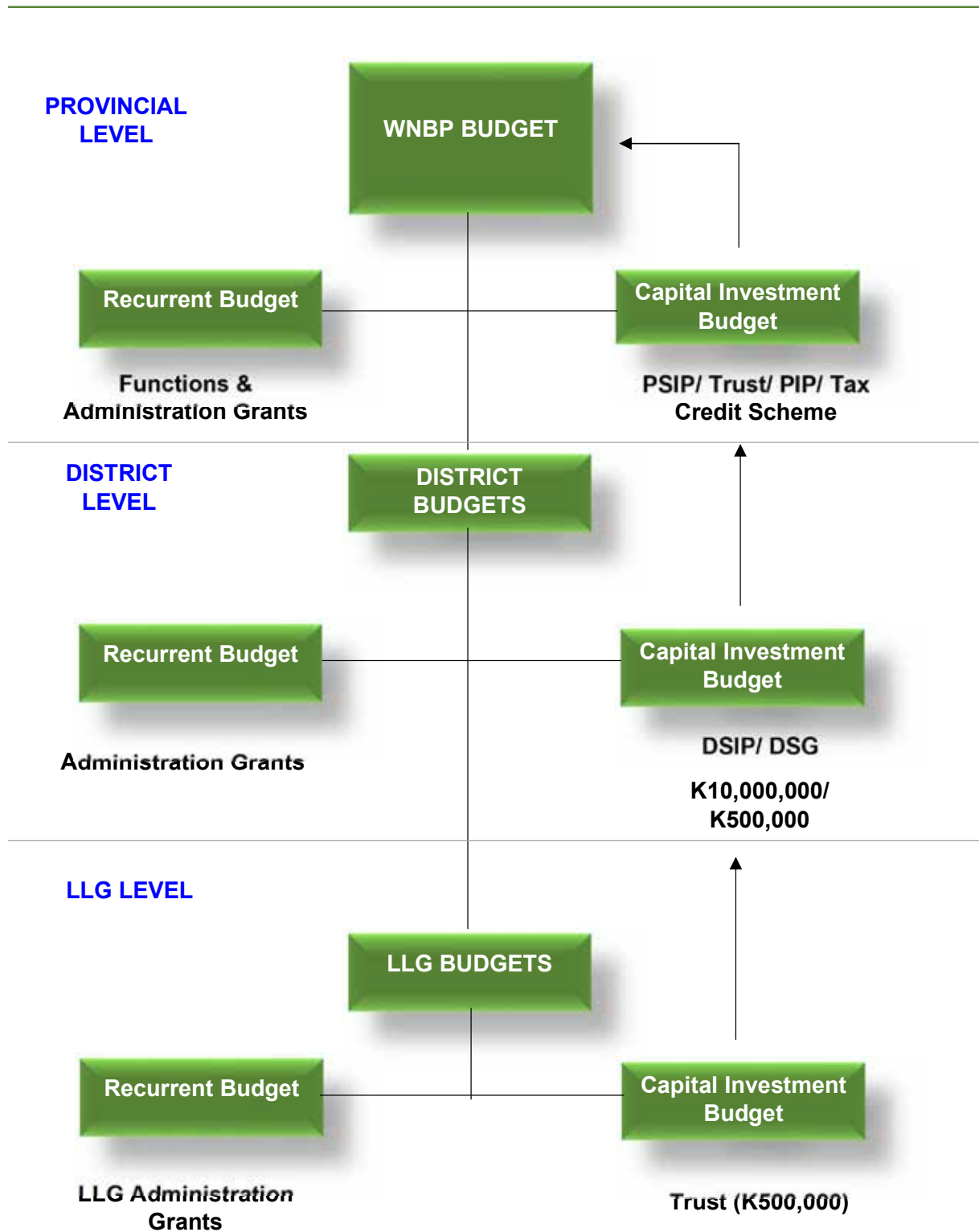
When formulating the capital investment budget, the focus should be on a set of minimum level of infrastructure needed to deliver a specific level of service where it is needed most by the project proponents (*this notion is made referenced to the nature of the Service Delivery Framework*).

The capital investment budget should have huge impact on a targeted catchment area; should be spatial; and should be based on the needs of the communities. The process of identifying and formulating the capital investment budget will be outlined in PART.B on strategic implementation.

The Capital Investment Budget has several components or sources including the National Grants which include - PSIP, DSIP, and Public Investment Program (PIP). On the other hand, pertaining to the WNB context, CIP Budget is supplemented by the WNB Trust Fund, and the Tax Credit Scheme Arrangements with New Britain Palm Oil.



Figure 16. WNBIPDP BUDGET FRAMEWORK



SECTION 13 WNBIPDP IV. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

To achieve the mid-term objectives, the following fundamental drivers will be addressed and strengthened. Implementation involves a range of approaches. It can be linear or one-line implementation with one coordinating point, it can be parallel involving two (2) focal points or coordinating point or partnerships.

Linear implementation and partnership in implementation have a high advantage than the parallel implementation. Parallel implementation can be detrimental to achieving outputs and outcomes. Linear implementation has low risks because it composes of one coordinating point and harmonization of efforts and information is coordinated effectively and efficiently. Partnership in implementation comes in handy because of sharing of resources to achieve one single goal or target.

Therefore, by assessing all these approaches in implementation, these are some areas

- Harnessing Political Support;
- Demarcation of Roles and Responsibilities;
- Strengthening Service Delivery Mechanisms;
- Integrated Planning & Budgeting;
- Provincial Fiscal Parameters and Sustainability;
- Strategic Prioritization of Available Resources;
- Prudent Cash Management & Discipline; and
- Strategic Alliance and Discipline

13.1 HARNESSING POLITICAL SUPPORT

The prerequisites to transformation of provincial ingenuity into tangible outcomes are effective collaborative inputs that must be concerted by the political leaders and public administration. Political leaders from all tiers of government are needed to contribute in implementing this 5-year provincial integrated development plan through endorsement and approval of legal frameworks, legislations, policies and directives to see an improved and sustainable quality of life for our people.

It is anticipated that in the next five years, there will be stability in the political decisions to empower the provincial government, through the administration to effectively and efficiently deliver basic services right through the rural areas. All the prioritized projects and programs under this plan and respective district and LLG plans have to be funded under the National Government Development Grants such as DSIP, DSG, PSIP, PIP, and our very own provincial Capital Investment Program Development Grants (Trust Fund). Counter funding is recommended given the limitation and threshold of annual funding allocations.



13.2. DEMARCATION OF GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES

Differentiation of governance (political) and administrative (administration) roles from the Provincial Head Quarter to the Districts and down to Local Level Government have clearly indicated under the OLPLLG and public service's General Order. For the past couple of years until recent, there are overlapping of roles which created confusions amongst the authorities which in turn stagnated provincial development.

Politicians mandated roles, as political leaders of WNB, from the province, the 3 districts, the 12 LLGs and 109 wards have political and leadership responsibilities to exercise. Their roles include but are not limited to;

1. Law makers and enactors,
2. Make decisions on development plans and approval of provincial, districts, LLGs, and ward plans and policies,
3. Set development directives,
4. Harnessing partnership with stakeholders for service delivery,
5. Planning of annual budget in par with the IPDP, District Plan, LLG Plan, and Ward Plan
6. Endorsement and Approval of Annual Budget for the province, districts, and LLGs

Administration from PHQ, District HQ, and the LLGHQs, on the other hand, have roles and responsibilities which are not limited to;

1. Developing provincial, districts, LLGs, and wards plans and policies,
2. Harnessing partnership with stakeholders for service delivery,
3. Drive, guide, and implement government plans and policies to ensure government services reach the people,
4. Appraisal and formulation of Annual Activity Plans and Development Budget with reference to development plans,
5. Presentation of annual budget to PEC, DDA, FEC and Provincial Assembly,
6. Release of quarterly funds, Raising of Claims, and execution of funding,
7. Reviewing of budget in every quarter of every fiscal year,
8. M&E and Reporting

13.3 STRENGTHENING SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS

Public service machineries are a predominant and critical implementer of steering the current social and economic context into where the government want the future outlook of the provincial, districts, LLGs, and wards to be. This rational has altered the WNB Provincial Administration's focus of empowering manpower distributions into current ratio proportion of 70:20:10 which has recently captured and implemented in the administrative restructure of 2022.

With this arrangements, 70% of public servants are posted to the LLGs for direct implementation of administration and government functions at the LLG and ward level; 20% are designated under the districts to coordinate the provincial functions that are conducted

at the district and LLG level, while 10% of public servants are positioned at the Provincial Head Quarter to formulate plans and policies, and coordinating and supporting the government and administrative functions at the 3 districts and 12 LLGs. The new Nakanai District Administration's newly created positions will stress out manpower requirements to reduce work burden and improve service delivery.

Distribution of current manpower is in line with our community-based development priorities, hence recurrent funding allocations will follow implementation programs to complement the manpower capacity requirement at respective levels. Capacity building in terms of trainings (upskilling), transport, and infrastructures are enabling tools for frontline officers to effectively implement this IPDP.

Detail processes, systems, and strategic and capacity arrangements for public service machineries with implementation framework are demystified in the WNB Provincial Corporate Plan 2024-202, which spells out the development of Ten (10) Key Result Areas.

The IPDP and Corporate Plan will run parallel in delivering the basic government services to the people. The provincial resource envelop will be separated into funding the development budget and the recurrent budget which will service both the WNBIPDP and the corporate plan.

13.4 INTEGRATED PLANNING & BUDGETING

Efficient and well-integrated planning and budgeting functions are key for development. During the past years, the integration of planning and budgeting was thoroughly missing or ignored.

For the next five years, a concerted effort will be geared towards ensuring that our planning processes are integrated into our budgeting system. As earlier on schematized and presented on the above planning and budgeting frameworks, the WNBIPDP 3 establishes development goals and priorities with strategies to achieve the set targets. Budgeting will put the plan into a defined fiscal space and resource envelope, thus allowing the plan to transit from aspiration to action.

Integrating our planning and budgeting that will go hand in hand with the staff strengths will ensure that the WNBIPDP is effectively implemented and service delivery is improved.

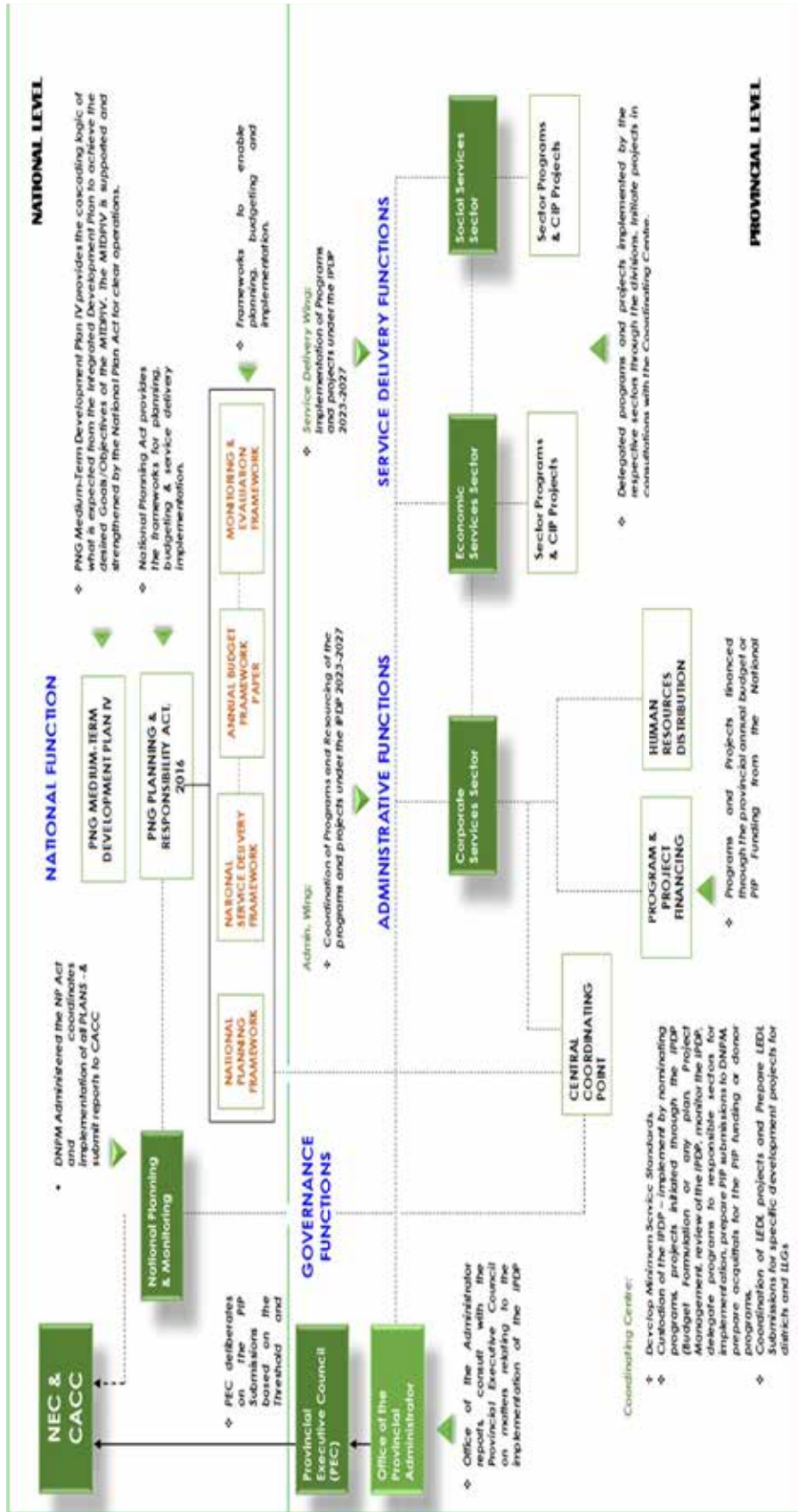
As a means of ensuring that our provincial budget is policy driven and not the opposite, all sectors are expected to develop their respective Annual Activity Plans according to the set targets of this WNBIPDP.

Sector AAPs done outside of the set annual targets will not be considered for funding. Integrated Planning and Budgeting will ensure ease of monitoring through regimes such as Budget reviews, Field Audits and Inspections and Yearly performance reviews.



Figure 17. WNBIPDP Coordination relative to Planning and Responsibility Act.

COORDINATION OF IMPLEMENTATION of IPDP – 2024 – 2027 AS ALIGNED TO PLANNING & RESPONSIBILITY ACT, 2016



13.5 PROVINCIAL FISCAL PARAMETER AND THEIR SUSTAINABILITY

West New Britain is one of the resource rich provinces. This implicates more financial opportunities for the provincial government to develop additional revenue heads. Learning from past experiences of weak revenue collections and off-revenue forecasts, the provincial administration will improve its capacity to concrete its revenue forecasts and reform its revenue collection tools (policies and legislations) so that more revenue is generated within a fiscal year to resource recurrent and development budget for the next 5 years going forward. Expenditure also requires control, which this plan will guide throughout its implementation span. The government will ensure that more money is raised in a fiscal year with imposition of control measures to guide how it is spent. Only priority programs, under this IPDP will be implemented to avoid bottleneck spending. The annual budget framework for the next 5 years will be in accord to the provincial revenue sources and collection capacity.

Financial proponent, as our resource envelope to finance the plan, will be from the National Government grants, Public Investment Programs, Service Improvement Programs, and Donors' funding. Industrial companies like NBPOL and HOPL will contribute to develop community infrastructures through their Tax Credit Scheme. Our internal revenue heard comprises of the WNBIP Investments (Trust Funds), court and fine fees, taxes and charges, benefits from natural resources, and money generated from primary agriculture productions, and LEDL. Apart from these opportune finances, the provincial government will also revisit appropriate legislations to retain its loss revenues (% of tax) which has never been remitted by the line agencies operating in the province over the past years. Enabling policies will be formulated to pave way for the creation of more internal revenue sources.

The National Grants will continue to fund the Minimum Priority Activities under the revised Intergovernmental Financing Arrangements while the Provincial Internal revenue will continue to fund the Administrative fixed cost and sector programs captured in the WNBIPDP. Development Projects are expected to be funded through PIP, Tax Credit Schemes, NBPOL Trust, Donor funding and Other Business Receipts. The provincial Trust Investment Funds will continue to supplement the annual budget to emulate budget shortfalls.

13.6 STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Strategic prioritization of available resource is important given the limitation and threshold on annual budget allocations. Only priority development projects and programs will be financed to avoid overbearing costs which are seemingly unnecessary and tangibly unbeneficial.

With the WNBIPDP IV, the focus for the next five years will be on strategic allocation of limited resources to priority impact programs and projects. During the formulation of Annual Activity Plans, sectors and agencies are required to have minimum of 4-5 recurrent programs as specified on Part 8 of this document. Each of their program must also have 4-5 activities. The activities must be implementable, meaning they are purely and strategically aligned to achieve the program objective through addressing priority needs and Minimum Priority Activities (MPA).



Possible combinations of the basic required resources or factors of production will be prioritized to improvement, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads & bridges, wharfs & jetties, rural health facilities, educational facilities, law & justice infrastructures and empowerment of primary production programs. Other public utilities and cross-cutting sectors are of concern bearing a degree of trade-offs or opportunity costs for full utilization of the available resources. The problem of priority gap is intended to be tackled throughout the phases of the WNBIPDP, encircling the economy of scale by strategically prioritizing the limited resources for higher rate of output impacting the livelihood of the rural populace.

13.7 PRUDENT CASH MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE

Strategically allocating financial resources will be done with a transparent and practical Cash Management System. Provincial revenue office will beef up its activities through improved systems and processes to allow our budget officers for timely release of financial Warrants. Processing and releasing of Cash Fund Certificate must be based on AAPs' programs, the cash flows and order of priority, thus be on time so that planned activities be implemented on schedule.

The 'Pasin West' annual budget should be increased to cater for emerging events. This is to discourage transfers of funds for planned programs to unplanned and unpredicted activities during Quarterly Budget Reviews. In so doing, our implementation process will not be undermined and disturbed but continue to fulfill its purpose whilst within timeframe. Pre-commits will strictly be minimized which will be guided under the Provincial Debt Policy (new formulation). Asset Management Office will improve on its asset registry and audit processes to monitor purchase of new assets while promoting transparency, and discouraging misappropriation and defraud.

Integrated Planning and Budgeting processes will ensure that programs and activities are correlated to the chart of accounts and annual activity plans with expenditure votes. For the next five years, a concerted effort will be focused on delivering a balanced, practical and affordable budget while maintaining a prudent approach to cash management throughout the year. Provincial Finance will ensure a discipline allocation as per the budget while the Provincial Treasury will maintain discipline expenditure. Division of Planning, Coordination and Monitoring will monitor funds from releases, disbursements, and procurements by sectors and divisions (recurrent programs) and Provincial Procurement Committee (development projects and programs).

13.8 STRATEGIC ALLIANCE AND DISCIPLINE

Implementing the WNBIPDP 2024-2027 will be in conjunction with development partners and private enterprises through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach. In areas where the provincial government lacks resources to deliver services, it will be outsourced to private companies and local organizations that have the expertise and capacity to implement.

Priority areas of transportation, infrastructure, communication networking, maintenance of building infrastructures and rolling out of primary production programs and Education and

Health awareness programs are to be done hand in hand with the Public and Private Service delivery agencies. Within the next five years a mechanism to implement the Partnership will be developed. This framework will consider partnership with churches, private sector, CSO and CBO. It is anticipated that this mechanism will trigger and foster social, spiritual and economic development in the province.

13.9 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Over the past years, the WNB Provincial Government has been challenged by a number of issues relating to project formulation and project completion. It had spent over millions of kinas on socio-economic projects such as schools, health facilities or agriculture projects including cocoa & coconut driers, etc., but yet the Provincial Government continues to experience anomalies in the Management and Implementation of the capital Investment Budgets.

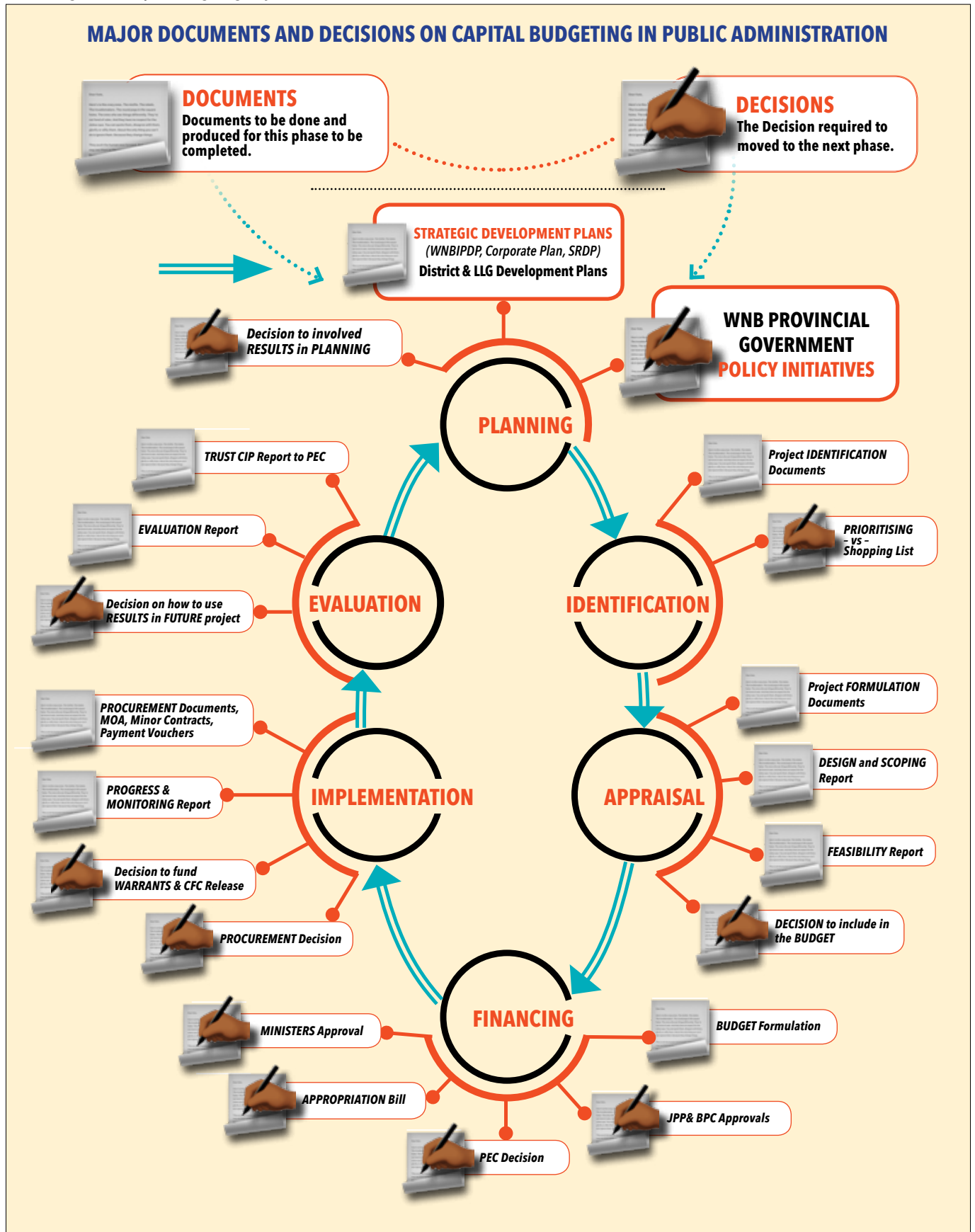
Over the years the mandate to carry on the implementation of the West New Britain Provincial Government Development or Capital Investment Budget and thus Project Management were not clearly defined and articulated resulting in the, were pulled and between the Government and the Administration. As a result of the West New Britain Provincial Government had established the Provincial Project management Unit to effect policy decisions to remit the core functions of designing concepts, implementation and providing monitoring and evaluation within project life cycles through the provisions of the Division of Planning and Monitoring to coordinate and control all provincial capital investment program/SIP funded projects/program.

This West New Britain Provincial Capital Investment Project Management and Procurement Guidelines signifies the new approach towards managing annual capital investment projects through the different facets including project identification, approval, implementation and monitoring. For so long, the management of impacts projects was in jeopardy therefore, as a result several projects have failed to complete. This document will ensure that custodian and stewards of the capital investment funding including the Trust, PSIP, DSIP, Ward SIP and other development funding are all well equipped with the standards and requirements of identifying, approving, implementing and implementing projects.

Capital Investment programs and Capital Budgeting often involve complex processes that require the active support of many parties. West New Britain Capital Investment Project Cycle Management is intended to ensure that all the stakeholders involved in development, support the decisions made within projects, and that decisions are based on relevant and sufficient information. The full cycle management is provided on the next page.



Figure 18. Capital Budgeting major decisions and Documents.



Infographics: kipongcreative.com

SECTION 14 STRENGTHENING PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

WNB Provincial Government will continue to maintain a holistic approach to collaborate with our Development Partners for the development of the province. It is vital that inclusive participation by the stakeholders operating in the province, those at the national level, and those abroad is encouraged to see provincial advancement.

However, it is the sole responsibility of the Provincial Government and its administration to coordinate the development of the province to strategically aligning provincial development priorities with the key stakeholders and adopting manageable strategies to engage with these stakeholders.

As described under the IPDP IV of 2024-2027, the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders are but not limited to the following.

14.1 ROLE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The provincial Government, being the authoritative custodian of the province, will play an essential role in ensuring effectual co-operation amongst government and its stakeholders. The Provincial Executive Council will make decisions on partnership arrangements and will be implemented thoroughly by the Provincial Administration. The Provincial Administration through the respective sector Advisors will provide the necessary advice to the Provincial Government for deliberation and approval.

14.2 ROLES OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The District Development Authority will ensure that the district is operated in accordance to the District Development Authority Act. Administrative arrangements will conform to the Public Service Management Act. Acting through the Chief Executive Officer, the administration of the DDA will be as per the approved structure. The DDA and its administration will coordinate development in the districts. It will ensure that developments within the district are coordinated and are done as per the respective development plans.

14.3 ROLES LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT

The Local Level Government and its Administration will ensure that development at the ward levels is coordinated and is done as per the respective ward and LLG development plans. The LLG and its administration will ensure that consultations with the constituents are done prior implementation of this plan.

14.4 ROLES OF NATIONAL AGENCIES

National Agencies here in the province will continue to perform their respective mandated functions within the province. Constant contact consultations with these National Agencies will be done through various PCMC meetings where development issues of the province will



be discussed in these forums with proposed resolutions identified and established. Reports of each PCMS meeting discussions and resolutions are required to be provided to the Provincial Administrator. The National Functions Coordinator, under the Division of Planning, Coordination and Monitoring will facilitate on the resolutions to ensure actions are undertaken.

14.5 ROLES OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Private sector role in the commercial economy of the province is eminent. The sector, through the Chamber of Commerce is required to adopt specific strategies in this plan to help implement the plan. Constant dialogue and consultations will be done throughout the tenure of this plan to ensure that planned and or expected targets are achieved. Annual Provincial Investment Symposium will be facilitated and conducted by the Division of Commerce and Industry to discuss commercial and investment status and way forward for future business of the province.

14.6 ROLES OF CHURCHES AND COMMUNITY BASE ORGANIZATIONS

Churches within the province are the main partners in development. They will continue to deliver the services that they are currently providing to the people. Moreover, churches will continue to build very strong community cohesiveness, through spiritual development based on Christian principles.

Community Base Organizations (CBOs) will also continue to assist in providing social and economic community services in the province through community support programs in association with their core business.

Partnership arrangement with Churches and CBOs during the course of the implementation of this plan will be done to ensure that service delivery partnerships arrangements are strengthened and fulfilled. Provincial government will continue to support their operation to deliver those services as per their business of interest.

14.7 ROLES OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE

All citizens of this province are the main focus of this plan. Within this medium term, all citizens will ensure that they take ownership of this plan and get involved in its implementation.

Rural Communities are encouraged to implement this plan by mobilizing themselves into registered cooperative societies, associations, business group, and appropriate businesses, thus consequently mobilize their natural resources to improve their cash economy. Land use plan is vital for communities that they will consult with respective provincial government sectors on how viable their land can be utilized through government's economic support programs to create wealth for them and the future generation.

By-passing the project cycle management process and absence of the key documents and decisions will result in poor execution of projects and failure to achieve the intended results or outcomes of the from the project.

SECTION 15 | ROLE OF DIVISION OF PLANNING, COORDINATION AND MONITORING

The functions of the Division of Planning are established under section 106 (2) of the Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Governments (OLP&LLG). It exists within the Provincial Government and Administration to establish and maintain an effective and efficient provincial and local-level development planning and data system.

Considering that Key Result Areas (KRA) or Key Performance Areas (KPA) refers to general areas of outcomes and or inputs for which a role or a combination of roles is responsible, it is therefore reasonable that the Divisional KRAs are developed in line with and or in accordance to its mandate. Considering this, the Division of Planning's KRAs for the four years will be based on the combine implementation of the roles and functions of the five recurrent programs and specified projects that are derived from its mandate.

The five (5) core functions and responsibilities which were developed in line with the mandate have been further disintegrated into 5 key recurrent programs. The core functions and programs which forms the Divisional KRAs are specified below.

1. The Division of Planning is mandated to develop, monitor and review the Provincial Integrated Provincial Development Plans and the Organization's Corporate Plan. Within this core function, it is required to provide strategic directions of the province through the development of a vision and mission and to set respective sector goals and objectives within a medium term that are aligned to the National Government's Strategic Plans. The Corporate Plan is developed in order to implement the development plan. Hence Planning Drives, the organizational Structure.
2. The Division of Planning is required to MANAGE, COORDINATE, MONITOR & EVALUATE the implementation of development programs and projects through the formulation and implementation of respective yearly Provincial and LLG Budgets. Under this core responsibility, the division is required to set minimum development standards and ensure these are achieved through consistent monitoring and evaluation.
3. As an extension service of the Department of Planning and Monitoring and the National Statistical Office, it is required to develop, collate and manage an information system (Data Base) for the province, district, LLG and Wards. Notable development data includes ward profiles, census figures and commodity export figures.
4. The Division is a secretariat of JDP&BPC established under section 25 of the OLP&LLG. As such all Capital Investment projects identified and approved by the committee is managed by the Division of Planning. The Division under this section is mandated to develop, manage and implement the Capital Investment Budget component in accordance to the priorities, decisions and resolutions of JDP&BPC and the Provincial Government as a whole. The Division in consultations with DNPM is responsible to formulate PIP project submissions and coordinate all approved Public Investment Program funding in the Province.



5. Because Development policies stems from the development needs of the citizens, another major function of the Division of Planning is the formulation, coordination and development of all major policy initiatives of the Provincial Government. The Division of Planning in consultations with the other Divisions will identify and develop major policies of government that are based on the citizen's development needs. Implementation of development policies are done by the respective sector Divisions.

SECTION 16 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring the implementation of the WNBIPDP will ensure our planned development projects and programs, and recurrent programs's activities are implemented to the required standard in line with the Government and Administration's Key Sector Objectives and indicators to meet the respective sector Goals and eventually achieving our Provincial Mission and Visions.

Since the WNBIPDP is aligned to the National Development Plans and Vision 2050, the implementation of the plan will implement the MTDP deliverables and achieve the PNGDSP targets. Achieving the PNGDSP targets will ensure that our 2050 Vision is achieved. Strategically aligning our WNBIPDP with the National Development Plans ensures that we as a province and the National Government have a unifying development mechanism whereby development options are funded, coordinated and channelled down the Planning and Budgeting Cycle. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting from the implementation site up through our Planning and Budgeting cycle will ensure that we effectively implementing the plan.

16.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

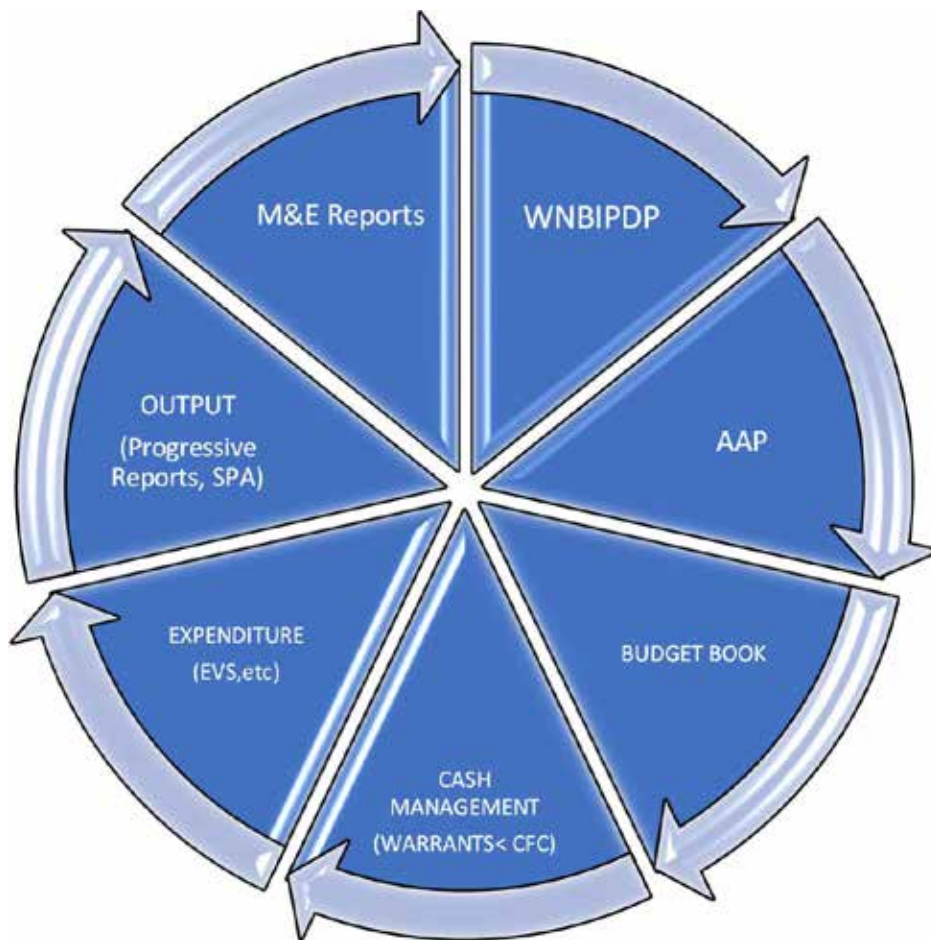
The role of performance monitoring is of paramount to planning and implementation. It directs and guides the entire process and assist in setting the new course of action, set new targets and set a new focus or goals based on lessons learnt. The WNB Provincial Government will monitor the implementation of the WNBIPDP IV through various mediums including the Annual Activity Plans and Project Cycle Management Process.

The Annual Activity plan (AAP) is the link between this WNBIPDP and the annual Budget. The AAP identifies the annual projects in the IPDP and attach an actual cost to the program or project which are broken down into implementable activities within a year. Because the AAP provides that linkage to the budget by identifying activities and required resources or inputs needed to carry out that task or activity, performance monitoring will assess the level of performance based on the planned outcome against the input or resources used.

Staff Performance Appraisals and Senior officers Contracts which are linked to the AAP and respective Divisional KRAs are also monitoring tools that can be used to measure individual officers' performances against the anticipated outcomes listed in the AAP and consequently the IPDP and Corporate Plans. Performance Monitoring is done through the following ways.

- Quarterly Contact Budget Reviews;
- Provincial Management Team Meetings;
- Monthly Performance Reports;
- Annual Performance Reports;
- Half Yearly Staff Performance Appraisals
- Field or Site Inspections.

Figure 19. Monitoring Tools and Major Monitoring Documents.



16.2 MONITORING THE CAPITAL BUDGETING CYCLE

Monitoring of the Capital Investment Budget or Planning & Budgeting Cycle is the cornerstone of assessing the implementation of the WNB Integrated Provincial Development Plan. Each of the Capital Investment Projects/ Programs will be monitored commencing from the Planning stages, Identification, Appraisal, Financing, Implementation and Evaluation. The Monitoring & Evaluation Team will ensure all processes are followed and all project documentations are in order.

For instance, Contractors who are given contracts to implement projects and programs on behalf of the provincial government are required under the Contract Agreement (CA) to perform prudent project management on site. It is necessitated for them to ensure each level of implementation phase delivers plan deliverables with progress in consistent with specified conditions, standards, quality and outcome indicators as determined by respective projects and or program plans.

16.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

In Public Administration, the Project Management Unit is not a single entity but will compose of the administrative divisions who perform a distinct function based on their respective mandates within the Capital Budget Cycle. Because the PMU manages the Capital Budget Cycle that begins with the planning staged all through to the Financing, Implementation and M&E Stages, the respective divisions contributions into the operation of the PMU should not be isolated. The roles of the Divisions within the PMU are;

Office of the Governor - Provides an oversight through the Governor on the effective Planning, Financing, Procurement, Implementation and Monitoring of the Capital Investment Budget.

Office of the Provincial Administrator - Provides an oversight on the effective Planning, Financing, Procurement, Implementation and Monitoring of the Capital Investment Budget.

PPC Secretariat - Coordinate the Provincial Procurement Committee and ensure that the implementation of Capital Investment Budget conforms to the Procurement guidelines.

Division of Planning, Coordination & Monitoring - Ensure the Effective Planning, Appraisals, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Capital Investment Budget and Coordinate PMU.

Division of Technical Services - Ensure all the infrastructure projects within the Capital Investment Budget conforms to the Technical and Minimum Standard requirements and are responsible for the rollout of Capital Infrastructure projects.

Division of Finance - Ensure the effective collection of Revenue and efficient financing of Capital Investment Budget.

The diagram on the next page provides the monitoring and evaluation of the project management process.

Figure 20. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project Management Process

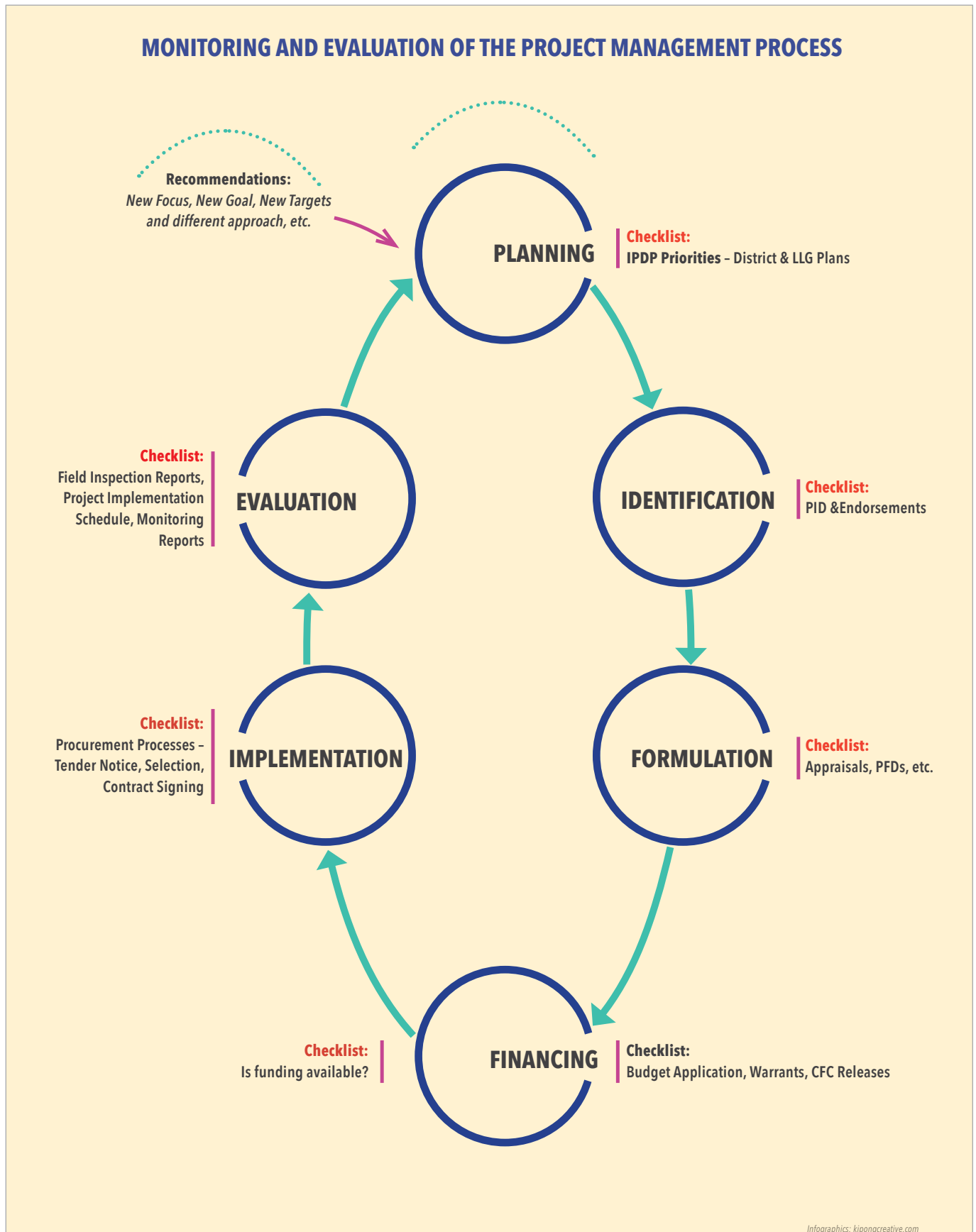






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PART D

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**STRATEGIC
ALIGNMENT TO
MTDP IV STRATEGIC
PRIORITY AREAS
AND DELIBERATE
INTERVENTION
PROGRAMS**

SECTION 17

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS
AND DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Strategic alignment is a link that outlines the process that ensures an organization’s structure is in operational in connection with the use of its resources. The MTDP IV provides the cascading logical planning framework for all stakeholders, especially provinces, districts, LLGs and sectors to align their periodic development plans and strategies. Based on this context, the WNBPIPDP IV KRAs, Strategies and development priorities are now being aligned to the MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas, Deliberate Intervention Programs and other higher-level government plans pursuant to the Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016.

The WNBIPDP IV strategic alignment provides the service delivery pathway for collective effort in addressing the development needs of the people of West New Britain province as per the minimum service standards provided under the Service Delivery Framework.

Public Service structure is critical in warranting that there is effective program implementation, coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation at all levels from the Provincial, District and LLGs. Submission of reports to relevant heads within these levels of government and provincial partner agencies is of paramount.

This section provides the implementation logic for the entire implementation of the WNB Integrated Provincial Development Plan. It is aligned with the approved West New Britain Provincial Administration Organization Structure and the WNBPG Charts of Accounts. The cleansing of the WNB Charts of Account has ensured that Provincial Investment programs and projects are funded consistently throughout the tenure of the WNBIPDP which will implement the MTDP IV.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1;

SPA 1

**STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INVESTMENT
MID-LIFE OF NSDF**

GOAL: *Having a vibrant economy that generates revenue through Investment Opportunities.*

OBJECTIVE: *Create Household Wealth through provision of sustainable micro and macro incoming earning opportunities or avenues for the at the community level.*

The economic development of the West New Britain Province is self-viable through the existing commodities, which are quite prevalent since then. The extensive and well-established Oil Palm Industry in the province placed WNB as one of the sustainable economic hubs in Papua New Guinea.



Despite the growth in the provincial economy, some of the returns and the benefits were hardly retained because of the existing national policies and legislations that relates to equitable resource distribution for state benefits. Hence, the WNBPG IPDP IV on economic development, provincial government will deliver its economic development priorities in the manner that is more appropriate as stipulated in the IPDP IV strategic concept/ focus that will on social development that is from pre-birth to old age, that reflects the development need of an individual from his or her pre-birth maturity stages of life.

Furthermore, to focus on human development, the WNBPG has now taken a proactive approach by growing its economy through lucrative commercial businesses which are related to Small & Medium Entrepreneurs, primary production including Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and tourism. Therefore, the productivity level of these respective sectors should be high through increased capacity, quantity, quality and monetary value; whilst promoting downstream processing.

DIP 1.1 COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

DIP 1.1.1 Coconut Development

Coconut development in the province is visible in rural areas of the province especially in the South coast and part of the Talasea district. Coconut development in the province is advancing into another chapter in collaboration with Kokonas Industry Koporasen (KIK) in going into white copra. Therefore, going forward the coconut development in the province needs collaborative effort to ensure transport, facilities, quality, quantity, and markets are taken care off by each different stakeholders and partners.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	Coconut Nursery Establishment and Seedling Distribution Program	District	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
	2	Establishment of new coconut plantation	District	0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.10	3	Coconut Plantation Rehabilitation Program	District	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.11 DIP 1.6 DIP 11.4	4	SME Support on processing of high value product (HVCP) and Marketing	District	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.1, DIP 1.11 DIP 11.2	5	Coconut Processing Facility Distribution Program	District	0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	27.60	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock							
	Provincial Coconut Nurseries established and maintained	4	4	4	4	4	KIK, DAL
	New coconut plantation establishment	5	5	5	5	5	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.10 Land Development							
	Number of plantations rehabilitated and maintained	2	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing; DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise; & DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment							
	New SMEs on processing of High Value Coconut Products and Marketing established	2	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock; DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing; & DIP 11.2 Youth Development & Labour Mobility							
	Downstream processing of coconut products promoted	2	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
2	Establish Provincial nursery and seedlings distribution centers in the province.	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
1	Rehabilitate Coconut Plantations and promote downstream processing in selected locations.	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
5	Promote coconut SMEs, diversification, agribusiness, marketing and trade in the province.	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
7	Improve productivity and product quality of cocoa through skills training and development	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.10 Land Development								
2	1. Total value of copra equivalent export	KIK, WNB DAL	0	0	50,000	10%	15%	20%
1	2. Total copra processed domestically (in Tons)	KIK, WNB DAL	0	0	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500
5	3. Proportion of population involved in coconut farming for cash generating activities (%)	KIK, WNB DAL	0	0	10%	15%	20%	50%
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		Kokonasi Industri Koporasi, NAQIA						

DIP 1.1.2 Cocoa Development

Cocoa development in West New Britain has gain momentum especially in the Kandrian/ Gloucester District. Cocoa production in West New Britain is quite prevalent among other commodities. There is an increase in the distribution of seeds and seedlings of high breed cocoa to farmers by the Division of Agriculture and Livestock. The WNBPG is working in collaboration with Cocoa Board to Improve the quality of cocoa through promotion and establishment of cocoa solar combination drier. However, the WNBPG needs to strengthen transport facilities in areas of Kandrian Gloucester District and provide market facilities to farmers.



TABLE 1: INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/ Wards	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DPI 1.1	1	Provincial Nurseries Program	District	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	WNBPG/GoPNG
	2	Establishment of cocoa plantations	District	0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	WNBPG/GoPNG
DIP 1.10	3	Rehabilitation of Cocoa Plantations	District	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,000.0	4.0	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
DIP 1.6 DIP 11.4	4	Cocoa Industry SME Program	District	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	WNBPG/GoPNG / Donor
DIP 1.1 DIP 1.11 DIP 11.2	5	Cocoa Quality Improvement Program	District	0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
Total					6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	27.60	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock							
	Provincial Cocoa Nurseries established and maintained	4	4	4	4	4	KIK, DAL
	New plantations established	5	5	5	5	5	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.10 Land Development							
	Two abandoned plantations rehabilitated per district	2	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing; DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise; & DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment							
	Number of Cocoa MSMEs/SME increased	2	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock; DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing & & DIP 11.2 Youth Development & Labour Mobility							
	Cocoa Quality - Combination drier rollout improved	2	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Maintain provincial cocoa nurseries and seed garden	AMTDP, Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
2	Establishment of new plantation	AMTDP, Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
3	Facilitate the rehabilitation of cocoa plantation and senile cocoa farms	AMTDP, Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
4	Promote cocoa MSMEs and group-based production system	AMTDP, Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan (2016-2025)
5	Promote cocoa quality improvement, enhancement and downstream processing.	AMTDP, Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan (2016-2025)



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.10 Land Development								
1, 2, 3	Total cocoa production value	CCB and WNB DAL	0	0	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
4, 5	Proportion of population involved in cocoa farming for cash generating activities (%)	CCB and WNB DAL	0	0	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	GDP contribution of the sector	CCB and WNB DAL	0	0	50,000	50,000	70,000	80,000
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		Cocoa Board of PNG, NAQIA						

DIP 1.1.3 Oil Palm Development

West New Britain is known to be the birth place of oil palm which occupies estimated 75% of the land mass on northern part of the province especially in the Nakanai and Talasea District. The two-pioneer oil palm company, New Britain Palm Oil Limited and Hargy Oil Palm Limited were the two main contributor to the Provincial and National economy.

The review of the OPIC Act and renegotiating FOB prices will ensure that oil palm growers benefit more than the current practices with the higher aim of enhancing the grower's livelihood standards. West New Britain Province is now embarking on Land owning groups in the province to take the lead in venturing into oil palm development through a sustainable concept, that will retain maximum benefits to the landowner.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K' mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1 DIP 1.10 DIP 12.2	1	Customary land mobilization to develop additional large-scale oil palm plantation	District		5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	50.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
DIP 1.10	2	Replanting of small-holder Oil palm	District		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
Total					10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	70.00	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
		Total hectares of customary Land mobilized for large-scale commercial Oil Palm Plantation development (ha)		30,000	50,000	70,000	100,000	WNBPG, OPIC
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock; & DIP 1.10 Land Development								
		Total area of Smallholder Oil Palm replanted (ha)	2	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	WNBPG, OPIC

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.			
2		Rehabilitation and replanting of aged Oil Palm trees in smallholder blocks and mini estates	AMTDP 2018-2022
4		Facilitating New Investments for out-growers blocks expansion in Oil Palm Industry	AMTDP 2018-2022



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
DIP 1.10	Land used for oil palm production as proportion of total suitable areas for oil palm [% of 6.2m ha	OPIC, DAL	0	0	20%	30%	40%	10%
DIP 11.1	Proportion of households involved in the palm oil sector (%)	OPIC, DAL	0	0	20%	30%	40%	10%
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		OPIC, DAL						

DIP 1.1.4 Livestock Development

There is little evidence of cattle farming, the famous Numondo premium beef own by New Britain Palm Oil Limited (NBPOL) is one of the successful cattle farms that exports its products throughout the country and abroad. West New Britain Province farmer has the potential of venturing into cattle farming due to its geographical situation.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.		Provincial Programs/Projects	2023	2024	2025	2026		
DIP 1.1, DIP 1.10 DIP 11.2	1	Provincial Abattoir	Kapore Livestock Station	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
DIP 1.10, DIP 9.6, DIP 9.3	2	Small holder satellite farm	District	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
DIP 1.1, DIP 1.10 DIP 9.6, DIP 9.3	3	Kapore Cattle Farm	Kapore Livestock Station	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
DIP 1.10, DIP 9.6, DIP 9.3	4	Poultry Farming	District	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	WNBPG/GoPNG/ Donor
Total				16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	64.00	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		District/LLG	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1.4	Construction of Abattoir	District	0	1	1			DAL
DIP 1.10	Rehabilitation of Kapore Cattle Farm	District	0	2	2	2	3	DAL
DIP 1.1.4	Small holders satellite farm establishment	District	0	2	2	2	3	DAL
DIP 1.1.4	Poultry Farming	District	0	2	2	2	3	DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.	Implementation Strategies	
1	Rehabilitation and Building Provincial Abattoir	AMTDP2018-2022
2	Rehabilitation of Kapore Cattle Farm infrastructure	AMTDP2018-2022
3	Purchase Cattle and other domestictad animals for breeding	AMTDP2018-2022
3	Encourage smallholder commercial piggery and poultry production	AMTDP2018-2022

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
DIP 1.10	Livestock contribution to the agriculture sector	DAL, LDC		0	20%	30%	40%	10%
DIP 11.1	Proportion of households involved in the Livestock sector (%)	DAL, LDC		0	20%	30%	40%	10%
Province:		DAL, NAQIA						
Supporting Agencies:		LDC						

DIP 1.1.5 Rice Development

The introduction of the rice development program is established to address food security in the province. It is evident that in some LLGs, few families are farming rice for consumption. However, the rice development activities at LLG are inactive compared to 2009 when it was first introduced. Therefore, the WNBPG through DAL is pursuing this the rice program and rolling out to all LLGs in the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	West New Britain Rice Farming Program	District	0	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.28	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.10	2	Small Holder Rice Farming Support Program	District	0	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	40.0	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.11, DIP 1.6 DIP 11.4	3	Rice Milling and Downstream Support Program	District	0	0.10	0.10	20.0	20.0	60.0	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					0.30	0.30	0.34	0.34	1.28	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		LLGs/Wards	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
	Number of commercial rice farm established	District	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.10 Land Development								
	Total hectares of land use of commercial rice farming	District	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing; DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise; & DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment								
	Number of rice variety grown locally	District	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock; DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing, & DIP 11.2 Youth Development and Labour Mobility								
	Number of districts growing rice	District	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
	Establishment of WNB Rice Association	Province	0				1	

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.	Implementation Strategies	
2	Mobilization of additional customary land for commercial rice production	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
1	Acquire land for large-scale rice development, invest in appropriate and adequate research and development for quality improvement, and provide extension and training in rice development.	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
5	Promote smallholder and cooperative societies in rice farming	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
7	Formulate a Rice Policy to support both Smallholder Rice Farming and Commercial Rice Productions	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
				DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock				
1-3	Total volume of rice produced domestically	DAL, NARI	0	0	500	520	520	5,300
2	Proportion of population involved in rice farming	DAL, NARI	0	0	15	15	20	25
1-2	Hectares of land use for domestic rice production	DAL, NARI	0	0	7	8	10	15
3	GDP contribution of sector (%)	DAL, NARI	0	0	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		NARI, Trukai Industries						

DIP 1.1.6 Coffee Development

Coffee is a commodity which is rarely produced along the coastal areas in which West New Britain Province is no exception. Even though of its rareness, there is evidence of minor cultivation in the remote villages at the south coast and hinterlands of the North Coast area of the province. Therefore, the WNBPG through DAL has seen the potential of coffee development in the province due to the fertility of the soil and hence, intending to further develop.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
				DIP 1.1	1	Processing Facilities	District	0		
DIP 1.1	2	Storage Facilities	District	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50	1.30	WNBPG /GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.1	3	Coffee Driers	District	0	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.50	1.30	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					0.80	0.80	0.80	1.50	3.90	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
			DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock					
		Number of coffee plantation rehabilitated	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.10 Land Development								
		Number of coffee cooperatives supported	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing; DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise; & DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment								
		Number of coffee facilities established	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock; DIP 1.11 Downstream Processing, & DIP 11.2 Youth Development and Labour Mobility								
		Total volume of coffee transported to market	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.			
1		Revive and rehabilitate large-scale coffee blocks and plantations	Coffee Strategic Business Plan, AMTDP
2		Provide extension and training business support services to cooperative society and smallholder farmers (MSMEs, youth and women).	Coffee Strategic Business Plan, AMTDP
4		Establish certified coffee mills for cooperative societies to attract premium prices and ensure quality as downstream processing.	Coffee Strategic Business Plan, AMTDP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
DIP 1.10	Proportion of households involved in the coffee sector (%)	DAL, CIC	0	0	450,000	544,500	598,950	658,845
	Total volume of coffee processed domestically	DAL, CIC	0	0	53.0	64.1	70.5	77.6
	Total Coffee Production in Tonnes per year	DAL, CIC	0	0	409.4	495.4	544.9	599.4
	Coffee Contribution to GDP (%)	DAL, CIC	0%	0	20%	30%	40%	10%
		Province:	WNB-DAL					
		Supporting Agencies:	CIC					

DIP 1.1.7 Spice Development

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	West New Britain Spice Development Program	District	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock							
	1. Number of large-scale spice farming	0	2	2	2	3	DAL
	2. Total volume of vanilla produce	0	2	2	2	3	DAL
	3. Total volume of the spices produced	0	2	2	2	3	DAL
	4. Number of license exporters of spice products.	0	2	2	2	3	DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
3	Improved training and extension services for spice farmers	AMTDP, PNGSIB Strategic Development Plan
4	Provide quality inspection and monitoring system	AMTDP, PNGSIB Strategic Development Plan
5	Create partnerships with districts and development partners	AMTDP, PNGSIB Strategic Development Plan
7	Number of farmers and extension staff enhanced.	AMTDP, PNGSIB Strategic Development Plan

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
DIP 1.10	Proportion of households involved in the spices sector (%)	DAL, SIB	0%	0%	20%	30%	20%	30%
	Total Volume of Spices Products Exports ('000 tonnes)	DAL, SIB	0%	0%	20%	30%	20%	30%
		Province:	WNB-DAL					
		Supporting Agencies:	Spice Industry Board, NAIQA					

DIP 1.1.8 Pest and Disease (Biosecurity)

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT										
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual v					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.5	1	Awareness	District	0	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	WNBPG, GoPNG
DIP 6.4	2	Delimiting Survey	District	0	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	WNBPG, GoPNG
DIP 10.3	3	Emergency Preparedness and Response	District	0	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	WNBPG, GoPNG
Total					0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.40	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS							
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.5 Family & Social Protection							
	1. Number of Biosecurity Awareness Conducted	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
DIP 6.4 Biosecurity & DIP 10.3 National Disaster Management							
	2. Number of hotspots targeted	0	10	15	20	25	KIK, DAL
	3. Number of rapid assessments done per site	0	4	6	8	10	KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
2	Conduct awareness of the threat of pest and diseases	AMTDP, NQIA Strategic Plan
1	Identification of hot spot areas by tracking	AMTDP, NQIA Strategic Plan
8	Effective biosecurity assessment during outbreaks	AMTDP, NQIA Strategic Plan

TABLE 4: INDICATORS								
Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1								
1	Total number of relief supply distributed	DAL, NAQIA	0	0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0
2	Total number of drought crops Distributed	DAL, NAQIA	0	0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0
Province:		WNB-DAL, NAQIA						
Supporting Agencies:		Provincial Disaster, Red Cross, PHA						

DIP 1.1.9 Agriculture Commodity Markets

Commodity market is defined as a place for buying, trading and selling of raw materials or primary products. The establishment of this facilities is an essential need for local farmers especially in south coast and some parts of the north. The WNBPG in collaboration with various key stakeholders such as Commerce, fisheries, Forestry, KIK, Cocoa Board and GoPNG intends to establish Agriculture Commodity Markets at identified areas in the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT										
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	West New Britain Freight Subsidy Scheme	District	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock							
	Number of registered farmers engaged in commodity production & marketing		2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL
	Number of Micro-Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in cocoa, copra and coffee produce value chain development		4000	5000	6000	10,000	KIK, DAL
	Establishment of a Provincial Commodity Storage Facility		1			1	KIK, DAL
	MOA through Partnership arrangement		1				KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Establish market access and improve marketing opportunities farmers in the three districts of WNB.	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
1	Proportion of population engaged in farming for commodity production (%)	DAL, SIB	0	0	400	500	600	700
1	Total value of commodity sold to markets	DAL, SIB	0	0	2,000.0	3,000.0	4,000.0	5,000.0
1	GDP contribution of sector (%)		0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		CCB, KIK, NAQIA, Customs, FPDA						

DIP 1.1.10 Food Security

Food Security is defined as the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. The West New Britain Provincial Government is currently aligning its strategies towards addressing the need of Food Security in all communities. There are certain crop species that have been trailed and see fits for the province to grow during the disaster period, like drought and wet seasons. The provincial Division of Agriculture & Livestock will establish and improve more research on other available local crop species that can be adapt to grow during disaster period.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	West New Britain Provincial Food Security Program	District	0	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.63	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 1.10	2	DAL Resource Center Rehabilitations Program	District	0	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.00	1.48	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
DIP 9.6	3	West New Britain Food Security Policy	PHQ	0	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.63	WNBPG/GoPNG/Donor
Total					0.48	0.48	0.48	1.30	2.74	



TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock							
	Provincial Food Security Policy (NFSP) approved by PEC	0				1	KIK, DAL
DIP 1.10 Land Development & DIP 9.6 Food Security							
	Number of partnerships established for recovery	0					KIK, DAL
	DAL Resource Center Improved	0	2	2	2	2	KIK, DAL
	Nutrition awareness and training	0	2	2	2	3	KIK, DAL

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
5	Support Disaster and Emergency response activities through partnerships	AMTDP, NFSP
1	Implement the National Food Security Action Plan (NFSAP 2018-2027)	AMTDP, NFSP
6	Improve DAL resource centers	AMTDP, NFSP
4	Small livestock integrated breeding farms established	AMTDP, NFSP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture & Livestock								
DIP 1.10	Prevalence of Stunting in children <5 (%)	DAL	0	0%	10%	20%	50%	20%
	Prevalence of Wasting in children <5 (%)	DAL	0	0%	10%	20%	50%	20%
	Prevention of Premature deaths (Non- Communicable Diseases)	DAL	0	0%	10%	20%	50%	20%
Province:		WNB-DAL						
Supporting Agencies:		Community Development, WNBPHA						





DIP 1.2 MINING AND PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT

The West New Britain Provincial Administration has created a new Mining Division under the WNB Economic Sector purposely to generate revenue for the province and the country. Apart from revenue generation, it promotes employment and provide equal opportunity for the resource owners to part take in the development of the province. Currently, the mining sector is facilitating mining explorations specifically for production stages. West New Britain Provincial Government has vested interest in improving the sector through investments and partnerships with the resource developers for the interest of project implementation. The mining sector is also exploring ways to support the method of alluvial mining to reduce environmental damage and address climate change issues in the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total esti- mated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.2	1.2.1	Advance Exploration; Sichala, Nakru, Simuku	Gasmata, Tala- sea, Cenaka		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	Private Investors
	1.2.2	Mine Project Development	Cenaka			50.00			50.00	Private Investor
	1.2.3	Alluvial Gold Mapping	All LLGs		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	WNBPG
	1.2.4	Alluvial Mining Project	Cenaka, Gasma- ta, Gloucester		0.50	2.00	2.00	0.20	4.70	WNBPG PIP, PSIP, DSIP
	1.2.5	Project Social Mapping	Cenaka, Talasea, Gasmata		0.10	0.30	2.00	2.00	4.40	WNBPG
Total					10.90	62.60	14.30	12.50	100.30	



TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.2 Mining and Petroleum Development							
DIP 1.2	Ongoing Exploration		8	7	7	7	MEU, Kallow Ltd, Copper Quest Ltd
	Limestone Mine Project Development			1	1		MEU, Kallow Ltd
	Alluvial Mining Development		1	1	1	-	Mining & Energy Unit (MEU)
	Small Scale Mining		2	1	-	-	MEU, Mineral Resources Authority (MRA)
	Social and environment Mapping		3	1	1	-	MEU, MRA, Consultants

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 1.2 Mining and Petroleum Development		
3	Completion of exploration and acquisition of Mining Lease	National Mining Policy, MTDS, PNGDSP
4	Alluvial Gold exploration and project development	National Alluvial Mining Policy
5	Social and Environment Mapping on potential new projects	Mining Policy, Environment Policy, Nat. Culture Policy
5	Indigenous Landowner participation in the projects	Private Public Partnership Policy

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.2 Mining and Petroleum Development								
DIP 1.2	Mining in Operation	MTDP4, IPDP, Mining Policy, Environment Policy, Nat. Culture Policy		2	1	-	-	
DIP 2.1, DIP 2.2, DIP 9.4	MTDP4, IPDP, Mining Policy, Environment Policy, Nat. Culture Policy		3	1	1	-		
Province:		WNB						
Supporting Agencies:		Mining and Energy Unit						



DIP 1.3 FISHERIES & MARINE RESOURCES

The Division of Fisheries & Marine Resources will focus on the FISH MARKET development strategy and ensure that locals participate actively in the fisheries industry to increase their individual revenue and grow the economy. The major focus is threefold and includes: village markets, urban markets & fish transporter vessels to assist fishing communities, especially in the rural areas to access the markets.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.3	1	Fish Storage & Processing Facilities	All LLGs	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	2	Fish Markets	Gasmata, Kaliai/Kove, East Nakanai	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	3	Seaweed Storage Facilities	All Districts	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	4	Sea Cucumber Program	PHQ	0	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	5	Aqua Culture	All Districts	0			0.50		0.50	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	6	Mariculture	PHQ & Districts	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	GoPNG/PIP/PSIP/DSIP/NFA/ WNBPG Trust
	7	FADs Construction	All LLGs	0	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.60	GoPNG/WNBPG/Donor
Total					1.60	1.60	2.10	1.60	6.90	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.3 Fisheries & Marine Resources, DIP 2.2 Connect WNB - Water/Sea Transport							
	Construction of New and Maintenance of Jetties	0	1	1	1	1	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
DIP 2.1 Connect WNB - Land Transport; DIP 2.2 Connect WNB - Water/Sea Transport; DIP 9.6 Food Security; DIP 10.2 Environment Protection; DIP 12.2 Development and Economic Cooperation							
	Construction of Fish Markets	0	2	2	2	2	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Established No. of Fish Farming	0	3	3	3	3	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Establish onshore Downstream Processing Facility	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Installed FADs	0%	10%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Artisanal Fishers Trainings	0%	10%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Purchase of Fish Transporter vessel Increased (%)	0%	10%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	Encourage private Investments in the province	0%	10%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG
	No. of Fish Export Transhipment	0%	10%	10%	20%	30%	DFMR, NFA, WNBPG



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP		
DIP 1.3	Upgrading and construction of new jetty infrastructures	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP
DIP 1.3	Establishing marine & aquatic products market set up	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP
DIP 1.3	Encourage downstream processing of fisheries products	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP
DIP 1.3	Set up aggregated fishing devices to increase fish production	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP
DIP 1.3	Promote Coastal & Inland Fisheries activities for maximum benefits.	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.3 Fisheries and Marine Resources								
1	No. of Jetties Built		0	0	1	1	1	1
2	Number of accessible Fish Markets	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0	0	2	2	2	2
3, 4, 5, 6	No. of Fish Farming Established	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0	0	3	3	3	3
1	Increased onshore Downstream Processing Facility Established (%)	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
7	Percentage of FADs Installed (%)	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
3, 4, 5, 6	No. of Artisanal Fishers	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
4, 5, 6	Increased No. of Fish farmers	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
2	Purchase of Fish Transporter vessel Increased (%)	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
1,2,3,4	Increased percentage of Investors in the province	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
1,2,5,	No. of Fish Export Transshipment	MTDPiV, Fisheries Strategic Plan / Action 1.1, IPDP	0	0	2	2	2	2
Province:		WNB						
Supporting Agencies:		Fisheries & Marine Resources						



DIP 1.4 FORESTRY

The WNBPG is emphasizing on sustainable forest management through forest resource replacement by way of forest plantation development and reforestation including regulating harvesting for the province. Hence, WNBPG through its Provincial Forestry Plan promotes the shift in the sector from round log exports to 100% downstream processing, protection of the province's natural forests and the shift to planted forests with landowner participation. The focus for WNBPG on forestry sector in the province is to go on with downstream processing, reforestation, REDD+ and marketing in the province. The Province Government is looking forward in working with relevant stakeholders and partners in creating some provincial policies and regulations.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.11	1	Balsa Factories	DHQ		5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	PIP, PSIP, DSIP, PPP
	2	Downstream Processing Central Marketing Unit	DHQ	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	PIP, PSIP, DSIP, PPP
DIP 10.1	3	Reforestation & Afforestation Program	All LLGs	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.00	PIP, PSIP, DSIP, PPP
DIP 1.4.1	4	Nurseries Program	DHQ	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	PIP, PSIP, DSIP, PPP
DIP 1.4.2	5	Eaglewood & Sandal wood lots Program	DHQ	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.20	PIP, PSIP, DSIP, PPP
Total				0.05	6.10	10.60	6.10	5.60	28.40	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.11	No. of Balsa Factories	-	2	2	3	3	Div. of Forestry, PP, WNBPG
DIP 10.1	No. of Downstream Processing Central Marketing Unit	-	2	2	1	1	Div. of Forestry, PPP, WNBPG, PNGFA
DIP 1.4.1	No. of Reforestation & Afforestation	-	2	2	1	1	Div. of Forestry, WNBPG, PNGFA, Donor
DIP 1.4.2	No. of Establish Nurseries	1	4	4	1	2	Div. of Forestry, PNGFA, WNBPG, Donor
	No. of Eaglewood & Sandal wood lots	3	4	4	4	4	Div. of Forestry, WNBPG, PNGFA, Donor

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1, 2, 3	Develop Provincial Forestry Operation's Governing Policy, MOU and Landowner Association for Partnership Collaboration in FMA etc., in logging areas	MTDP 4, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)
1, 2	Awareness and Training for Landowners	MTDP 4, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)
3, 4	Establish forest Nurseries & Tree planting on Acquired Customary Grass land and Degraded Forest and state lease areas	MTDP 4, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)
1, 2	Improve Domestic & Offshore Markets of Hard wood and Sawn timber	MTDP 4, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)
1, 2, 3	Establish and maintained Proper Data and storage facility	MTDP 4, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.4 Forestry								
DIP 1.11	No. of Balsa Factories	MTDP IV, IPDP, Forestry Policy, Forestry Act (Amended) 1991, LFA & LMA Project Agreements, Div. of HR Development and Planning (Data Statistics)	100,000 m3	-	25,000m3	25,000m3	25,000m3	25,000m3
	No. of Downstream Processing Central Marketing Unit		200,000 m3	-	50,000m3	50,000m3	50,000m3	50,000m3
DIP 10.1	No. of Reforestation & Afforestation		10,000ha	-	5000ha	5000ha	5000ha	5000ha
DIP 1.4.1	No. of Establish Nurseries		820,000 seedlings	20,000 seedlings	200,000 seedlings	200,000 seedlings	200,000 seedlings	200,000 seedlings
DIP 1.4.2	No. of Eaglewood & Sandal wood lots		7m3	2m3	-	5m3	-	5m3
Province:		WNB						
Supporting Agencies:		Division of Forestry						



DIP 1.6 MICRO, SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE

The WNB Provincial Government is reviewing the Provincial Investment Policy that will accommodate and promote SMEs in the province. This policy will boost and sustain the economic developments in the province and strategize its focus to trigger more SMEs in the province that will generate more revenue. Small and Medium Enterprise is the business focus the province wish to improve by encourage in more of the organise groups, like resource owners, ILGs, Cooperatives and successful individuals to tap into this program. The establishment of co-operative societies in various communities is a way forward for the province. The co-operative utilizes communities to unite together to pool their resource to achieve common goals. Since West New Britain is an agricultural province, most registered co-operative societies venture into agricultural commodity products such as Kopra, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Balsa etc. The WNBPG plays through the Division of Commerce ensures that all communities within the province register their co-operative societies in order to receive assistance from the government.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT										
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.1	1	Financial Literacy Training	All LLGs	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.2	OSD/PIR/PSIP
	2	Informal and MSMEs Training	All LLGs		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.2	OSD/PIR/PSIP
	3	Banking Agencies	K/K, BW, GL/KC, GAS	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.2	OSD/PIR/PSIP
DIP 1.6	4	Cooperative Associations	All LLGs	0	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.8	OSD/PIR/PSIP
	5	LLG Based Commodity Markets	All LLGs	0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.2	OSD/PIR/PSIP
	6	WNB Commodity Export Entity	PHQ	0	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.30	1.5	OSD/PIR/PSIP
Total					1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	7.1	OSD/PIR/PSIP

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS							
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise							
DIP 1.6, DIP 12.3	No. of Trainings Conducted (CEFI)	4	12	24	24	24	C&I, ES Div. & PPP, CGP
	No. of Trainings Conducted	70	500	500	500	500	C&I, ES Div. & PPP
	No. of Bank Agencies	-	1	2	1	1	BPNG, CS CBs, MB, WNBPG
	No. of LLG Associations	1	4	4	2	1	CSU, C&I, ES Divs, WNBPG, PPP
	No. of LLG Based Operational Commodity Markets	-	5	4	3	1	CSU, C&I, ES Div, WNBPG, PPP
	A Commodity Export Company	-	-	-	1	-	CSU, IPA, DCI, D&I, WNBPG, PPP



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 1.5 Banking and Finance		
	Conduct Financial Literacy Trainings	MTDP IV, IPDP, ES Plan, SME Plan/Policy
DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise		
	Conduct Informal & MSME Trainings	MTDP IV, IPDP, ES Plan, SME Plan/Policy
	Strengthen LLG Base Cooperative Associations	SME Policy & Master Plan, MTDP IV, WNB IPDP
	Established WNB Commodity Association	SME Policy & Master Plan, MTDP IV, WNB IPDP
	Operate Export Company	IPA, CSA
DIP 12.3 Private Sector		
	Established Bank Agencies	MTDP 4, IPDP, ES Plan, SME Plan/Policy

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.5 Banking and Finance								
DIP 1.5	Total No. MSMEs Trained	C&I, ES Div. CEFI, SMEC	0	4	500	500	500	500
DIP 12.3	Total No. Bank Agencies	C&I, ES Div. CEFI	0	-	1	2	1	1
DIP 1.6, DIP 2.1, DIP 2.2	Total No. of LLG Base Association	SME Policy & Master Plan, MTDP 4, WNB IPDP	1	0	4	5	2	1
	No. of LLG Commodity Markets	SME Policy & Master Plan, MTDP 4, WNB IPDP		-	5	4	3	1
Province:		WNB						
Supporting Agencies:		Division of Commerce & Industry						



DIP 1.7 NATION TOURISM, ARTS AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Culture and Tourism plays an important role in the social development of our people. Culture is the foundation where we as a people inherit our identity and social behaviors from. It contains our cultural beliefs and identity which gives us as a people the sense of ownership and belonging within a clan, tribe, Society, Province and Country and the world around.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.7 and DIP 10.2	1	Culture Centres & Infrastructures	PHQ	0	1.00		1.00	1.00	3.00	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	2	Cultural Mapping Program (CMP)	All LLGs (Tribes)	0	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	3.00	PIP/WNB TRUST/ NCC/ TPA
	3	Festival/Show 50th Jubilee of PNG Celebration	Mosa LLG	0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA/ DSIP
	4	WWII historical Tourism Monuments	KG, Talasea	0	0.50				0.50	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	5	Pangalu Hot Spring Tourism Site	Talasea	0	0.50				0.50	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	6	Lake Lailili Tourism Site	Central Nakanai	0	0.50				0.50	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	7	Gloucester Memorial Park	Gloucester	0			2.50		2.50	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	8	Vitu Tourism Sites	Bali/Vitu	0		0.50			0.50	PIP/WNB TRUST/NCC/ TPA
	9	Kimbe Town Tourism Beach Front	Kimbe Urban	0	0.50				0.50	TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	10	WNB Tourism Association	Kimbe Urban	0	0.50				0.50	TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
Total					4.50	4.00	6.00	3.50	18.00	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP.1.7 National Tourism, Arts and Culture Development; and DIP 10.2 Environment Protection							
	3 Cultural Centres established	0	1	0	1	1	TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	5 Historical Tourism Monuments to be set up in historical significant sites	0	1	1	2	1	TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	Pangalu Tourism Site to be identified & established	0	1	0	0	0	TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	Lake Lailili Tourism Site to be identified & established	0	1				TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	WWII Memorial Parks rehabilitated	0		1	1		TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	Facilities to be built at Vitu Tourism Site	0					TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	Tourism Beach Front	0	1				TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG
	Kimbe Town Beach Front Tourism Site to be rehabilitated and to be used by locals and visitors to Kimbe Town	0	1				TPA/ NCC/ NMAG/WNBPG



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 1.7 National Tourism, Arts & Culture Development		
1	Establish and Construct Cultural Centers and infrastructures	MTDP IV, National Cultural Policy of PNG 2022 - 2032
2	Develop a Cultural Mechanism to identify, recognize and register cultural hereditary and organizations (CMP)	MTDP IV, National Cultural Policy Implementation Plan 2022 - 2032, CEPA, UNDP
3	Carry out training for locally owned Tourism Operators, Resource Custodians and Tourism stakeholders for the development of tourism products and sites.	MTDP IV - PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022- 2026; National Trade Policy; SME Policy; IPA Corporate Plan.
4	Carry out tourism awareness to increase client base and emphasize on economically sustainable, unique-competitive advantage.	PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022-2026; National Trade Policy; SME Policy; IPA Corporate Plan.
5	Establish LLG/Ward Needs Assessment for tourism host communities to determine tourism development.	PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022-2026; NCC Corporate Plan 2019-2023, NCC Cultural Policy 2022 -2032, NMAG Corporate Plan 2019-2023.
6	Diversification of local tourism product base.	PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022-2026; National Trade Policy; SME Policy; IPA Corporate Plan.
7	Clearly segment products and services with National agencies and institutions through MOUs/Agreements for understanding of roles and support for tourism product diversification.	PNG Tourism Sector Development National REDD+ Strategy; PNG Protected Area's Policy.
8	Strategic partnership(s) for the enhancement of quality, skills, knowledge, packaging and presentation for market export.	PNG Tourism Sector Development NCC Corporate Plan 2019-2023, NMAG Corporate Plan 2019-2023.
9	Establish WNB Traditional and Cultural Structure through CM program	PNG Tourism Sector Development NCC Corporate Plan 2019-2023, NMAG Corporate Plan 2019-2023.
10	Consultation with relevant stakeholders and development partners on projects	PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022-2026; National Trade Policy; SME Policy; IPA Corporate Plan
11	Develop Culture & Tourism Policy and Strategic Plan	PNG Tourism Sector Development Plan 2022-2026; NCC Corporate Plan 2019-2023

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.7 National Tourism, Arts & Culture Development								
	No. of Cultural Centers Constructed	NCC, NMAG, TPA, ESIP	0	0	1	0	1	1
	No. of CM Programs Conducted	NCC, NMAG, CEPA, ESIP	0	0	1	2	2	1
	No. of Historical Tourism Monuments Constructed	NMAG, NCC, ESIP	0	0	1	1	2	1
	No. of Tourism Sites Constructed	TPA, ESIP	0	0	1	1	1	0
	WWII Memorial Parks	NMAG, ESIP	0	0	0	0	1	0
	No. of Tourist Arrivals (WNB)	TPA, ESIP	0	0	250	300	350	400
	Increased no. of Registration of & Cultural Products & Creative Arts	NCC, ESIP	0	0	100	110	120	130
	Traditional leaders appointed	NCC, TPA, ESIP	0	0	0	1	0	0
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		Culture & Tourism, ECCU						



DIP 1.8 TRADE AND INVESTMENT

The West New Britain Provincial Government is dreaming to diversity its economic development through trade and investment by creating avenues for its local farmers and supporting them to export abroad and attract more investors into the province. It is intending to trade its products guided by its investment policy. The WNB Investment Policy will regulate all business activities operating in the province and encourage economic development by utilizing its economic opportunities to be diversified. It will create markets and improve economic infrastructure to support the economic activities in the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.8	1	Provincial Invest. Policy Review	PHQ	0	0.10				0.10	OSD/PIR/PP
	2	Policy Implementation	LLG	0	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.100	0.50	OSD/PIR/ PP/PSIP
DIP 1.6	3	Business Registration	All LLGs		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	400.0	OSD/PIR/ PP/PSIP
	4	Business Compliance	All LLGs		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	400.0	OSD/PIR/ PP/PSIP
DIP 1.6	5	Business Incubation Centre	PHQ		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000	4.00	PIR SMEC TRUST
	6	BIC Administration	PHQ		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	PIR SMEC TRUST
Total					1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.8 Trade and Investment							
	Approved Provincial Invest. Policy	-	1				C&I, Planning, IPA, SMEC, MSMEs
	Policy Implementation (Compliance)	60	20	30	40	50	C&I, IPA, LLGs, PHA, ICCS, PPP & Other Stakeholders
DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise							
	Business Incubation Centre		1	1	1	1	CI, SMEC, WNBPG, ES
	BIC Operational		1	1	1	1	CI, SMEC, WNBPG, ES

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 1.8 Trade and Investment		
	Stakeholder Consultations	MTDP 4IV, IPDP, SME Policy, PIP Policy
	Regular monitoring & compliance	MTDP 4IV, IPDP, SME Policy, PIP Policy
DIP 1.6 Micro, Small Medium Enterprise		
	PMT & PPSC Meetings Conducted	MTDP IV4, IPDP, SME Policy, PIP
	Release of Funding by Project Partners	MTDP IV4, IPDP, SME Policy, PIP



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 1.8 Trade and Investment								
	Regulated Business Community			60	20	30	40	50
	Fully Compliant & Regulated Economy		0	60	20	30	40	50
	Incubation Center Established	WNB PIB, PIP	0		1			
	MSMEs Development	WNB PIB, PIP	0		12	12	12	12
		Province:	West New Britain					
		Supporting Agencies:	Division of Commerce & Industry					



DIP 1.10 LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land is a valuable economic asset that is mainly customarily own. Land accommodates for all the natural resources and it attracts investments through certain parameters. WNBPG gives a prominent on Land Management and Development for resource development and other infrastructure development through the development of a Provincial Sustainable Land Use Plan and Resource Mapping policy. The WNBPG focus for economic development context will primarily base on the Provincial Sustainable Land Use Plan.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 1.10	1	Rundown Plantations Buyback	Districts & LLGs	-	.50	.50	.50	.50	2	GoPNG/PIR/Trust
	2	Aiboki & Silovuti Towns	Kaliai/Kove	-	.50	.50	0	0	1	GoPNG/PIR/Trust
	3	Kimbe Town Redevelopment planning	Kimbe town	-	.50	1	1	1	3.5	GoPNG/PIR/Trust
	4	Customary Land Administration	All LLGs		.50	.50	.50	.50	2	GoPNG/PIR/Trust
	5	Land Information System	All LLGs	-	.50	.50	.50	0	1.5	GoPNG/PIR/Trust
Total					2.5	3	2.5	2	10	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 1.10	Established Infrastructures	0	1	1	1	1	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP
	Rehabilitation of Run-down Plantation	0	3	3	3	3	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP
	Aiboki and Silovuti Township	0	1	1	1	1	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP
	Customary Land Administration	0	3	3	3	3	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP
	Land Information System	0	10	10	10	10	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP
	ILGs Mobilization	0	50	50	50	50	Division of Lands, WNBPG, DL&PP



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TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 1.10 Land Development		
1	Land Acquisition on Rundown Plantations, Facilitate forfeitures and Conduct investigations	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act
2	Undeveloped State land- Identify and recoup undeveloped Land for Cater of Increase population within oil palm blocks and villages	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act
3	Township Survey- New Subdivision of Aiboki and Silovuti Government Stations	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act
4	Urbanization Policy and Propose Kimbe Town extension and Implement of Urbanization Policy	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act
5	Installation of LEAP Program in the Province, in consultation with DLPP the LEAP program to be connected to the prov.	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act
6	Land titles Commission and settlement	MTDP IV, IPDP, Land Act.45 of 1996, Vision 2050, ILG Registration Act

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Landowners Reacquisition	AMR	NIL		1	1	1	1
2	Customary Land titles issued and payments done	AMR	2		3	3	3	3
3	Aiboki Township Surveyed and subdivided	AMR	1		1	-	-	1
4	ILG issues sorted out	AMR	100		50	50	50	50
5	Land Information Accessible	AMR			1	-	-	-
6	Established new Industries	AMR			1	1	1	1
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		WNB Division of Lands						



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STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2;

SPA 2

CONNECT PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL: Establish infrastructure facilities that serves the whole of West New Britain for economic wellbeing.

OBJECTIVE: Affordable infrastructure facilities both in urban and in rural settings for the people of West New Britain to have easy access for an improved sustainable livelihood.

The West New Britain Provincial Government and Administration is current undertaking a major shift towards the improvement of infrastructure, especially, roads, bridges and jetties and building facilities within the West New Britain Province. The major projects such as major roads and bridges are obviously apportioned towards the North Coast of Talasea District specifically, linking Kimbe Urban, Central and East Nakanai LLGs; and the whole of Kandrian/ Gloucester District, specifically, linking Kimbe and Kandrian. The WNBPA through its transport network strategy, focus on creating an opportunity for the rural population to access and contribute meaningfully to the economic development of the province.

DIP 2.1

CONNECT WBNP - ROAD TRANSPORT

Land Transport is an important mode of transporting people and goods or even services from one area to another. The movement of people influences the economic activities in the province. The main type of land transports used in the province are both heavy and light vehicles. Local PMV owners provide PMV service for people to move from places. Proper and better road condition allows smooth vehicle operation. The WNBPG has already connected the three districts by road and is now intending to equip Division of Technical Services with heavy duty machines and trucks to strengthen the road conditions in the province.



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TABLE 1: INVESTMENT												
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV Investment	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)	
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027			
DIP 2.1	1	Connect PNG Missing Link Roads;	SOUTH COAST CORRIDOR HIGHWAY	South Coast East and West New Britain		10	10	10	10	40	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
		Connect PNG National Highways;	NEW BRITAIN HIGHWAY	Nakanai Talasea Kandrian Gloucester		10	10	10	10	40	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1	2	Provincial Roads;	TELI HIGHWAY - (UBAI- AMIO)	Nakanai Pomio District, Kandrian Gloucester		15		15		30	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1			MATANAKUNAI - GLOUCESTER HIGHWAY	Nakanai, Talasea, Kandrian Gloucester			15		15	30	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1			Unsealed roads - RUE - AMIO	Nakanai Kandrian Gloucester		10		10		20	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1			Unsealed Roads - SILANGA-YAUYAU- AUNA	Nakanai Pomio, Kandrian Gloucester			15		15	30	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1			KIMBE- KANDRIAN HIGHWAY	Talasea, Kandrian Gloucester		10		10		20	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1			3	District Commodity Roads;	KANDRIAN DISTRICT ROADS	Unsealed road- Gloucester- Aragilpua- Aumo-Kilenge Ring Road.		6		6		12
DIP 2.1	Aumo-Gilnit- Aniepmete- Wako						4		4	8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1	Wasum- Kandrian Road					(Hela)		4		4	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1	Kandrian Station- Eslei Road						3		4	7	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1	Kandrian Station- Gasmata Station						5		5	10	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1	Dagi Ring Road							5		5	10	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1	TALASEA DISTRICT ROADS	Unsealed Road - Bali Ring Road					1.5		2		3.5	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Unsealed Road - Vitu Ring Road						1.5		2	3.5	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Valupai- Komovavo- Minda-Bagum- Garu Road					4		4		8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Unsealed Roads - Hela-Garu						3		4	7	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Kimbe (CBD, Commercial, Industrial, Residential and Institutional Access					6		6		12	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Sapuri-Ismin Road						3		4	7	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1	NAKANAI DISTRICT ROADS	Hoskins- Koimumu Coastal Reclamation (Protection and By-pass) - Lavege Ring Road					8		10		18	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Bialla Town Roads						4		4	8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Sulu-Kaiamu- Sege Ring road					4		4		8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Noau-Bakada- Sabalbala Ring Road						2.5		2.5	5	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1		Ubai-Bereme- Sabal-Malele Road					3		3		6	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1												

Table 1 continued on next page.

Table 1 continued from previous page.

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV Investment	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.1			NAKANAI DISTRICT ROADS	Lolobau Ring Road			3		3	6	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1				Saraklok-Mingai-Ark-Kumali roads		2.5		2.5		5	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.1	4	LLG Roads	ROADS & BRIDGES	All 3 Districts	5	5	5	5	20	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1		National Bridges Constructions;	PROVINCIAL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTIONS	All Districts	50	50	50	50	200	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
DIP 2.1		National Bridges Rehabilitation/ Upgrade & Protection program.	PROVINCIAL BRIDGE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM	All Districts	10	10	10	10	40	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT	
Total						160	144	166.5	147.5	618	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.1 Connect WNB - Road Transport							
	South Coast Corridor Highway		10	10	10	10	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	New Britain Highway		10	10	10	10	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Teli Highway - (Ubai- Amio)		10	10	10	10	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Kimbe -Kandrian Highway		10	10	10	10	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Kandrian District Roads		5	5	5	5	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Talasea District Roads		3	3	3	3	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Nakanai District Roads		4	4	4	4	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Provincial Bridge Constructions		5 Units	10 Units	20 Units	25 Units	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG
	Provincial Bridge Maintenance Program		6 Units	6 Units	6 Units	6 Units	DOW, NRA, PNGFA, WNBPG

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

DIP No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 2.1 Connect WNB - Road Transport		
1	Rehabilitate and maintain the National Road Network (NRN) including bridges	NTS, NRNS, MTTP 2/ Provincial Plans
2	Construct Missing Link Roads	NTS/NRNS/MTTP 2
3	Construct and maintain Provincial Roads, District Roads and Rural Economic Access Roads Provincial	Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2
4	Financing and Implementation of Connect PNG Roads	MTTP 2, Connect PNG Strategy
5	Improve road safety measures Road Traffic Act 2014	Traffic Act 2014
6	Establish long-term maintenance program for the principal contractor to maintain the road for the next 5-10 years to keep it in good trafficable condition	MTTP 2, Connect PNG Strategy



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 2.1 Connect PNG WNB - Road Transport								
1	Total length of National Roads Maintained (km)	DOTS REPORTS		10	10	10	10	10
2	Length of National Roads sealed (km)	DOTS REPORTS		10	10	10	10	10
3	Lengths of Provincial Roads maintained to all weather condition	DOTS REPORTS		20	20	20	20	20
4	Lengths of District Commodity Roads maintained to all weather condition	DOTS REPORTS		12	12	12	12	12
5	No. of Major Permanent Bridges Constructed	DOTS REPORTS		5	10	20	25	25
6	No. of Major Permanent Bridges Maintained	DOTS REPORTS		6	6	6	6	6
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE						



DIP 2.2 CONNECT WBNP - WATER / SEA TRANSPORT

Water Transport is essentially an economic booster in West New Britain. The movement of commodities into and out of the province is accessed via waterways. The West New Britain Port alone contributes a huge portion to the economic development of the country. There are also log points at logging camp sites that logging companies use to transport logs out of the province. The WNBPG has collaborated with stakeholders and partners such as PNG Ports, Customs, IRC etc. to conduct joint inspections and enforcement and compliance to these logging camps. The West New Britain Provincial Government has established a small craft unit that facilitates the operation of all waterways transport that are commercially operating in the province. Areas of Kandrian Gloucester that is not accessed by road is accessed through by sea.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.2	1	Rehabilitation of Wharves and Jetties	All 3 Districts – Coastal Wharves & Jetties		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
Total					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.2 Connect WBNP - Water/Sea Transport								
	1	Number of Wharves and Jetties maintained and upgraded		3	3	3	3	NTS. NMSA, WNBPG
	2	Number of jetties upgraded to wharf status		2	2	2	2	NTS. NMSA, WNBPG

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 2.2 CONNECT WBNP - Water/Sea Transport		
1	Rehabilitate rundown and dilapidated provincial wharves	NTS
2	Rehabilitate rundown Jetties throughout the maritime province	Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2
3	Upgrade jetties to wharf status	Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 2.2 CONNECT WBNP - Water/Sea Transport								
1	1. Total Number of Wharves upgraded and operational	PNG Ports Master Plan	N/A					
1	2. Proportion of national population accessing quality maritime services (%)	PNG Ports Master Plan						
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		Division of Technical Services						





DIP 2.3 CONNECT WBNP - AIR TRANSPORT

Air Transport plays an important role in the economic development of the province. It is the fastest mode of public transport that connects local and international boundaries. Air transport allows expert and technical people, businessman and tourists from overseas to travel into the province. It also transports cargo and services into the province. In the Province, Airstrips are being closed due to the consistent neglect.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT											
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.3	1	Rural Airstrip redevelopment	Airstrips Rehabilitation	3 District		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
	2	Rural Air Services Support Program	Air Service Support	3 District		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
Total						1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	7	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS								
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies	
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.3 Connect WBNP - Air Transport								
2.3	Number of Airstrip maintained and upgraded		8	8	8	8	NAC/CASA/RAA/Transport/WNBPG	
2.3	Number of Third Level Airlines Supported by Government to expand their operations		1	1	1	1	NAC/CASA/RAA/WNBPG	

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 2.3 Connect WBNP - Air Transport		
1	Ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance of rural airstrips	RAA Corporate Plan/ Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2
2	Counter fund support to third level airline - Remote areas	RAA Corporate Plan/ Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 3

TABLE 4: INDICATORS									
Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets					
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.3 Connect WBNP - Air Transport									
	Total Number of airstrips upgraded and operational	PNG Ports Master Plan	N/A		8	8	8	8	
	Proportion of national population accessing quality air services (%)	PNG Ports Master Plan	N/A		5	10	15	20	
Province:		West New Britain							
Supporting Agencies:		Division of Technical Service							





DIP 2.4 CONNECT WBNP - TELECOMMUNICATION AND ICT CONNECTIVITY

Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity drives contributes to economic development in terms of transmitting vital information within seconds to the population of WNB within a given timeframe. The establishment of this essential service enables the WNBPG to rollout critical government services to the population of the province. In such the WNBPG is partnering with DPLGA to conduct the online ward record book and adopt to the new electronic voting system that will be introduced by the National Government through the Electoral Commission.

MTDP IV DIPs Link	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.4.1	1	National Telecommunication Infrastructure Program	1. Mobile Tower Installations-WNBPG	All Districts		2	2	2	2	8	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
			2. NTN Fibre Optic Connectively - WNBPG	Nakanai District, Kimbe Urban LLG, Talasea LLG		2	1.5	1.2	0.5	5.2	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
			3. WNBPG VHF-Radio Communication Network	PHQ, Districts		2	1.5	1.2	1	5.7	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
DIP 2.4.2	2	National Satellite Program	4. VSAT Installations-Off-Grid - WNBPG	Kandrian Gloucester District, Bali-Vitu LLG		1	1	0.5	0.5	3	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
DIP 8.1.1	3	Critical Government Infrastructure and Private Network (GPN)	5. WNBPG Offices Network Extension	PHQ, Districts, LLGs		2	2	1.5	1	6.5	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
DIP 6.3, DIP 8.1.2	4	Government Cloud and Digital Services Cyber Security	6. WNBPG Website	PHQ		0.1	-	-	-	0.1	PSIP, DISP, TRUST, OB
			7. WNBPG Email Service	PHQ, Districts, LLG		1	1	0.5	-	2.5	PSIP, DISP, TRUST
			8. WNBPG DBMSs	PHQ		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	PSIP, DISP, TRUST, OB
Annual Budget Ceiling						10.6	9.5	7.4	5.5	33	

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.4.1	1. Install Mobile Towers		3	3	3	3	NICTA, Bmobile, Digicel PNG, Vodafone PNG, ICT Division-WNBPA
	2. PNG DataCo Fibre	6	10	6	4	5	PNG DataCo, ICT Division
	3. VHF Radio Communication	Existing	3	3	2	1	NICTA, ICT Division-WNBPA, Provincial Disaster & Emergency, ICT Partners/Stakeholders
DIP 2.4.2	4. VSATs	NIL	4	4	2	3	NICTA, DICT, ICT Division-WNBPA
	5. WNBPG Network	26	7	1	1	1	NICTA, DICT, ICT Division-WNBPA
	6. WNBPG website	100%	Review	-	-	-	DICT, ICT Division-WNBPA
	7. WNBPG Email Service	NIL	150	150	100	-	DICT, ICT Division-WNBPA, ICT Partners/Stakeholders
	8. DBMSs	NIL					DICT, ICT Division-WNBPA, ICT Partners/Stakeholders



TABLE 3:		STRATEGIES	
No.		Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/ Plan Reference
DIP 2.4 Connect WNBPG - Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity			
2.4.1	1. Mobile Tower Installations- WNBPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify dark and grey spots in each District and propose to existing mobile telecommunication service providers (Bmobile, Digicel, Vodafone) installation and deployment of communication services. 2. Liaise with mobile telecommunication service providers, Land Groups and or Organizations for tower installations. 3. Consult with NICTA, DICT and mobile telecommunication service provider to sign Agreements (MOU/MOA) between mobile telecommunication service providers, Land Groups, Organizations and WNBPG for rental and benefit sharing arrangements. 4. Revisit all existing agreements with mobile telecommunication service providers, Land Groups and or Organizations and update agreements where necessary and applicable. 5. Provide continuous support and attend to mediation for grievances regarding to tower installations between the Government, Land Owners, Organizations and mobile telecommunication service providers. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008</i>
	2. NTN Fibre Optic Connectively - WNBPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the Communication Rollout Plan 2018 between PNG DataCo Ltd Communication and WNBPG and confirm sites to be connected via Fibre optic along the New Britain Highway and Kimbe-Hoskins Highway. 2. Connect the Fibre optic "missing link" backbone between Kumbango and Mai junction and connect service lines to selected sites as per the plan. 3. Connect the Fibre optic backbone from Mai junction to WNB Technical College and connect service lines to selected sites as per the plan. 4. Commission all selected sites and provision internet service on a initial 10 Mbps bandwidth start-up plan. 5. Provide local support and managed services to the provisioned sites. 	<i>PNG DataCo Act 2014, WNBPG Fibre Connectivity MOU 2018, WNBPG Connectivity Roll-Out Plan 2018.</i>
2.4.2	3. WNBPG VHF-Radio Communication Network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult and Liaise with NICTA, VHF radio service providers and the Provincial Disaster Office (Division of Provincial Disaster and Emergency, WNBPA) to install a robust and upgraded Radio Network System for WNBPG with dedicated channels. 2. Upgrade and Install Radio Base at the Provincial Disaster Office. 3. Upgrade and Install Radio Transmitter at Mt. Otto and re-commission VHF service within the Organization. 4. Install radio receivers at the selected sites as redundant communication service to mobile telecommunication and internet services. 5. Provide local support and or contract service provider (s) for local support. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008</i>
	4. VSAT Installations-Off- Grid - WNBPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install VSATs in selected off-grid WNBPG/A offices and provision internet service. 2. Consult and employ a robust solar hybrid system that would supply power to the installed VSATs, radio communication and for IT equipment onsite. 3. Provide local support and managed services to the provisioned sites. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008</i>
DIP 6.3 DIP 8.1.1	5. WNBPG Offices Network Extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend the WNBPG network to selected sites as per the plan. 2. Install an office LAN with support managed service for ICT systems onsite. 3. Create VPN links back to WNBPG Data Centre for file sharing and information dissemination. 4. Install firewalls, antivirus, etc. and ensure cyber security measures are beefed at the spoke-sites. 5. Provide local support and managed services to the provisioned sites. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008, Cybercrime Code Act 2016</i>
	6. WNBPG Website	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revisit the designed and created website for WNBPG. 2. Renew domain, and hosting rental and subscription fees. 3. Review and update web-content. 4. Publish website on domain name as www.wmb.gov.pg 5. Manage content and update regularly as required under ICT-WNBPA. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008, Cybercrime Code Act 2016</i>
	7. WNBPG Email Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult with ICT stakeholders and DICT to host 400 corporate email accounts for WNBPG users/employees. 2. Pay subscription email and hosting fees. 3. Commission email service and provision email accounts for users. 4. Ensure cyber security for the email accounts are maintained. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008, Cybercrime Code Act 2016</i>
	8. WNBPG DBMSs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructure conventional record-keeping system (s) within WNBPG/A and design digital systems to improve efficiency. 2. Create and design schematic plans for RDBMs development. 3. Consult with DICT and ICT stakeholders for nominated and approved RDBMs application. 4. Design, construct and test DBMSs for accessibility, security and integrity. 5. Deploy and host DBMSs both on intranet and Cloud. 6. Maintain content on-premise and on-cloud. 	<i>NICTA Act 2009, National ICT Policy 2008, Cybercrime Code Act 2016</i>

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets					Total by Projects	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.4 Connect WNBPA – Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity										
DIP 2.4.1	1.Total number of towers installed per 1000 people	NICTA	6	<i>Data with Mobile Communication Provider</i>	3	3	3	3	12	
	2.Total number of Fibre optic sites connected and commissioned	Division of ICT WNBPA, PNG DataCo Ltd	0	6	10	6	4	5	25	
DIP 2.4.2	3.Total number VSATs installed of Satellite	Division of ICT WNBPA, PNG DataCo Ltd	0	0	4	4	2	3	13	
	4.Total number of VHF radio communications upgraded and installed	Division of ICT WNBPA, NICTA	1	1	3	3	2	1	9	
DIP 2.4.1 DIP 2.4.2	5.Total number of WNBPG/A offices networked and commissioned.	Division of ICT - WNBPA	2	26	7	1	1	1	10	
	6.Total number of Educational Institutions networked and commissioned.	Division of ICT - WNBPG, Division of	1	2	6	5	0	1	12	
	7.Total number of Health Centers networked and commissioned	Division of ICT - WNBPA, WNBPHA	1	1	0	1	6	1	8	
DIP 6.3 DIP 8.1	8.Total Number of websites commissioned	Division of ICT - WNBPA	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
DIP 6.3 DIP 8.1	9.Total Number of email accounts commissioned	Division of ICT - WNBPA	0	0	150	150	100	0	400	
DIP 6.3 DIP 8.1	10.Total number of DBMS designed and commissioned	Division of ICT - WNBPA	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
Total Number of Installations by Year:					37	185	170	115	12	519
Province:		West New Britain								
Executing Agency:		DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY								



DIP 2.5 CONNECT WBNP - ELECTRICITY ROLL OUT

The initiative of the National Government of Rural Electrification has benefited West New Britain through rural electrification rollout. Rural areas of Nakanai, and Talasea District which is connected by road is now enjoying this initiative. However, some parts to the province is desperately needing this service at their doorstep. Therefore, the WNBPG in intending to rollout this program to all parts of the province by establishing and developing its renewable resource to generate power throughout the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs Link	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K' mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.5	1	National Power Generation Investment Program	Hydro Power	All District		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
	2	National Satellite Program	Reticulation	All District		2	2	2	2	8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
	3	National Power Distribution Investment Program	Power Supply	All District		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.2	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
	4	Rural Electrification Investment Program	Rural Electrification	All District		2	2	2	2	8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
	5	Off-Grid Renewable Energy Development Program	Solar Power	All District		1	1	1	1	4	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
Total						9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	37.2	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.5 Connect WBNP - Electrification Roll-out							
	Total Power Generation through hydro		230	240	250	260	WNBPG, Division of Technical Services
	Number of districts rolling out rural electrification		3	3	3	3	WNBPG, Division of Technical Services
	Total Power Generation through Solar		3	4	5	6	WNBPG, Division of Technical Services
	Total Power Generation through other sources		2		3		WNBPG, Division of Technical Services

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Improve power generation and transmission infrastructure	National Energy Policy/NEROP
2	Increase power generation through renewable energy sources	National Energy Policy/NEROP
3	Roll-out of Rural Electrification	National Energy Policy/NEROP
4	Develop strong partnership on the rollout of the electrification program	National Energy Policy/NEROP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 2.5 Connect WNB - Electrification Roll-out								
1	Proportion of total population households having access to electricity (%)	National Energy Policy, NEROP	N/A		8	8	8	8
2	Total megawatt power generated by diesel gensets	PPL			100	80	60	50
3	Proportion of rural population having access to electricity (%)	National Energy Policy			20	30	40	50
4	Proportion of urban population having access to electricity (%)	National Energy Policy			40	50	60	70
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES						



DIP 2.6 CONNECT WBNP - WaSH

The West Britain Provincial Government is supporting the rollout of WaSH program through the Division of Technical Services by resourcing the program with recurrent funding for its operation. The program is aligned with the National Water, Sanitation & Hygiene and it targets to establish hand pumps at all communities of the province so that WNB population have easy access to clean and hygienic water free from water borne disease.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs Link	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K' mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 2.6	1	National Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program	Provincial Town Water Supply & Sewerage.	All 3 District		5		5		10	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.6	2	Rural WaSH Intervention Programs (Rural WaSH)	WaSH in Schools	All 3 District		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.6			WaSH in Communities	All District		2		2		4	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.6			WaSH in Health Centers	All 3 District		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
DIP 2.6	3	District Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program (WaSH at District Capitals)	WaSH in District Towns	All 3 District		0.4		0.4		0.8	Donor, PIP, TRUST, DSIP, PSIP, RECURRENT
Total						0.67	0.7	7.65	0.25	15.8	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 2.6 Connect WBNP - WaSH							
	Number of District HQs having improved water, sewerage and sanitation systems established						WPNG / WNBPG / PSIP / WNBPHA
	Number of rural communities having clean drinking water, sewerage and sanitation systems						WPNG / WNBPG / PSIP / WNBPHA
	Town Sewerage Rehabilitation (%)						WPNG / WNBPG / PSIP / WNBPHA
	NWaSHA fully established and functional						WPNG / WNBPG / PSIP / WNBPHA
							WPNG / WNBPG / PSIP / WNBPHA

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 2.6 Connect WBNP - WaSH		
	Provide improved sanitation and hygiene facilities for Provincial and District Headquarters	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
	Provide safe water and improved sanitation facilities for public institutions.	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2031
	Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing national and provincial WaSH infrastructure	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2034

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 2.6 Connect WNBP - WaSH								
2	Proportion of total population using an improved drinking water source (%)	WaSH PMU		10	30	40	50	
1	Proportion of the total population using an improved sanitation facility	WaSH PMU		10	20	30	40	
2	Proportion of rural population using an improved drinking water source	WaSH PMU		20	30	40	50	
2	Proportion of urban population using an improved drinking water source	WaSH PMU		50	60	70	80	
1	Proportion of rural population using improved sanitation facilities	WaSH PMU		10	15	25	50	
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3;

SPA 3

QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

GOAL: *Improve health systems and processes through effective partnership so that the majority of the population can have easy access to better health care.*

OBJECTIVE: *To provide quality health services to the people of West New Britain Province through equitable distribution of funding and other resources.*

The introduction and establishment of PHA gives prominence to Provincial Health as an Authority that manages its own affairs and operation with its own finance, budget and planning. The Quality and Affordable Health Care is a challenge to the people of West New Britain. Individuals seem to pay for medicine from nearby pharmacies with prescription for nurses at Hospitals, Health Centres and Sub-Health Centres. Health services in the province is not accessible and affordable.

The WNBPG is working in collaboration with the WNBPHA is alleviate this by resourcing support to its operation. The provincial government is funding and assisting rural sub-health centres and support funding the essential drugs to health centres and Provincial Hospitals. The WNBPG and WNBPHA is partnering in terms of supporting quality and affordable health care in the province.

DIP 3.1

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Primary Health care is the fundamental aspect of economic growth. Proper primary health care resembles healthy and prosperous community. It ensures people receive quality comprehensive care from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment as closer to people's every day environment. The WNBPG is assisting WNBPHA to ensure that the population of the province have access to Primary Health Care service at nearby Health Centres and Sub-Health Centres.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs Link	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 3.3 DIP 3.1	1	Health Infrastructure	Rehabilitation and Upgrade of Health Centers	All 3 Districts		2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	15	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
			Construction of Community Health Posts.	All 3 Districts		10	10	10	30	60	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
			Kimbe Provincial Hospital Re- development.	Kimbe		50	50	50	150	300	
			Development Nutrition Rehabilitation Wards	All 3 Districts		0.8	1	1	2.8	5.6	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
DIP 3.2	2	Specialized Health care	TB Prevention and Rehabilitation and Establishment of Base Management Units	All 3 Districts		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
DIP 3.1	3	Primary Health care	Health Investment Program	All 3 Districts		0.05	0.15	0.3	0.5	1	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
DIP 3.1	4	Primary Health care	Medical Equipment and Cold Chain Equipment Upgrade Program.	All 3 Districts		0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	3	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
DIP 3.3	5	Primary Health care Specialized Health care	Medical Equipment and Cold Chain Equipment Upgrade Program	All 3 Districts		0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	3	WNBPG, GoPNG, Donor
Total						63.95	64.25	64.4	192.6	385.2	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 3.3 Health Infrastructure							
DIP 3.3	20 Health Centers Rehabilitated and upgraded		5	5	5	5	WNBPHA
	10 Community Health Post Established		2	2	2	2	WNBPHA
	Increase Health Workforce		1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	WNBPHA
DIP 3.1 Primary Health Care & DIP 3.3 Health Infrastructure							
	30 Nutrition Rehabilitation Facilities established		10	10	10	10	WNBPHA
DIP 3.2 Specialized Health Care & DIP 3.1 Primary Health Care							
	12 Base Management Units (BMUs) Rehabilitated, upgraded new ones established.		1	1	1	1	WNBPHA
	20 Healthy Island Village Concept sites.		5	10	5	10	WNBPHA
DIP 3.1 Primary Health Care & DIP 3.2 Specialized Health Care							
	10 Cold chain Equipment and Logistic site establishment		2	2	2	2	WNBPHA



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Improve child Survival	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan
2	Improve Maternal Health.	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan
3	Reduce the burden of communicable and Non-communicable Diseases	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan
4	Promote Healthy Lifestyle	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan
5	Improve on Preparation for Disease outbreaks and emerging population health issues.	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan
6	Improve immunization for ages below 5 years (Improve child survival)	National Health Plan, WNBPHA Strategic Dev. Plan

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 3.1 Primary Health Care, DIP 3.2 Specialized Health Care & DIP 3.3 Health Infrastructure								
1	Case fatality rate for pneumonia in children under 5yrs.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	1.1%	20%	30%	0.70%	0.60%	0.40%
2	Percentage of supervised births attended by skilled personnel.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	50%	20%	30%	70%	80%	90%
3	Percentage of children under 5yrs old malnourished.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	20%	20%	30%	12%	10%	6%
4	TB treatment success rate per year per 100,000 population.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	57%	20%	30%	75%	85%	90%
5	Diarrhea incidence rate per year per 1000 under yrs. old population.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	180%	20%	30%	90%	60%	30%
6	Incidence of reported Malaria per year per 1000 population.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	250	20%	30%	160	130	100
7	Percentage of children under 1-year-old immunized against Measles.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	60%	65%	78%	83%	88%	93%
8	Percentage of 1yr old children immunized with 3rd doses of pentavalent per year.	eNHIS/ PHA Data	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		NDOH						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4;

SPA 4

QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLED HUMAN CAPITAL

GOAL: Increase standard of education by providing quality education for everyone, including adult literacy and barefoot college concept.

OBJECTIVE: Increase enrollment of primary school children into secondary and 80 percent of secondary student entering tertiary schools Education is an essential sector that plays an important role in molding the future of a community. Quality education improves the life of people and promote economic growth. Quality education is the backbone of a country's human resource. However, the standard of education in the West New Britain Province has dropped dramatically due to unknown circumstances. Therefore, the WNBPG through the Division of Education anticipates to conduct research on the academic performance of students in the province and the behavior of teachers and communities to students. The findings of this research will give clear picture to the Provincial Education Board (WNBPEB) and the WNBPG to do proper planning and budgeting on the priorities for WNBPG education sector.

DIP 4.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early Childhood education is the foundation of child's academic excellence. A child needs to be properly taught at an early stage to be smarter at the levels of education like primary, secondary and tertiary. The transition between these stages will not be a struggle but a smooth journey leading to a prosperous future. The WNBPG signed an agreement between UOG to train and upskill Elementary Teachers to be specialist child-cantered teachers.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 4.1	1	Convert Elementary to ECE	All LLGs	0	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.26	CIP
	2	Train ECE Teachers	All LLGs	0	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.16	CIP
	3	ECE Infrastructure	All LLGs	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.20	CIP
Total				0	1.09	1.1	1.11	1.12	5.62	



TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education							
	Convert all Elementary to ECE schools		83	83	83	83	LLGs/District
	Train ECE Teachers		250	250	250	250	LLGs/District
	Certify ECE Teachers		250	250	250	250	TSC and trainers
	Construct 140 ECE Standard classrooms		20	30	40	50	LLGs/District

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Convert all Elementary schools to ECE in each ward	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, NEP, PEIP
2, 3	Trained 1000 ECE teachers in the province	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
4	Construct/Renovate No. of Classrooms to ECE Standard	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education								
1	Convert 356 Elementary schools to ECE	District/LLGs	83		83	83	83	83
2, 3	Certify No. of ECE Teachers	All LLGs	50%		20	30	40	50
4	Construct/Renovate No. of Classrooms to ECE Standard		20%					
Province:		West New Britain - Division of Education						
Supporting Agencies:		NDOE						



DIP 4.2 QUALITY BASIC PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Basic Primary and Secondary Education is the key level of normal education system which determines the transition of a child's academic performance from primary to secondary and tertiary. The WNBPD Division of Education is introducing the Junior high school concept that accommodates grades 9 and 10. Junior high school is an extension of primary school that shares the same school ground but are managed differently.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 4.2.2	1	Quality Basic Secondary Education	All LLGs indicated	0	7.625	7.625	7.625	7.625	30.5	CIP/PIP
Total				0	7.625	7.625	7.625	7.625	30.5	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 4.2.2	Junior High School High School		5	5	5	5	LLGs/District/Province
	High School		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	LLGs/District
	Secondary School		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	TSC and trainers
	School of Excellence		0.5	0.5	0	0	LLGs/District
	Academy School		0.05	0.05	0	0	LLGs/District

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Junior High School	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, 1-6-6 school restructure, NEP, PEIP
1	High School	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, 1-6-6 school restructure, NEP, PEIP
1	Secondary School	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, 1-6-6 school restructure, NEP, PEIP
1	School of Excellence	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, 1-6-6 school restructure, NEP, PEIP
1	Academy School	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, 1-6-6 school restructure, NEP, PEIP



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 4.2 Quality Basic Primary & Secondary Education								
1	Junior High School	District/LLGs		10	10	10	7	
1	High School	District/LLGs		3				
1	Secondary School	District/LLGs		2				
1	School of Excellence	District/LLGs		4	4	4	1	
1	Academy School	District/LLGs		1				
Province:		West New Britain – Division of Education						
Supporting Agencies:		NDOE						



DIP 4.3 TERTIARY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION

The WNBPG is anticipating to establish tertiary institution especially colleges and universities that will cater for the increasing population of the province. This institution will double the chance of local students to access and become successful people in future in any works of life. There are tertiary branches such as DODL, UNPG Open Campus, & UOG already established in the province. Therefore, the WNBPG is anticipating to sign MOU/MOA with tertiary institutions to train more students is such arrangement of either student enter campus or lecturers visit province on a monthly basis.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 4.3	1	Technical College	All LLGs indicated	0	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.2	CIP/PIP
	2	Nursing College	All LLGs indicated	0	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.2	CIP/PIP
	3	Teachers College	All LLGs indicated	0	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	3.4	CIP/PIP
	4	University	Mosa	0	6	6	3	3	18	CIP/GFTS
Total					7.95	7.95	4.95	4.95	25.8	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 4.3 Tertiary Education							
	Technical College - Support WNB Tech College						
	Nursing College - Support WNB Nursing College						
	Teachers College -Support 2 teachers' college and 1 newly established						
	University - STEM University						

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.	Implementation Strategies	
DIP		
1	Continue to support WNB Technical College	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
2	Continue to Support the establishment of WNB Sector Policy/ Plan Reference School of Nursing	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
3	Establish a West New Britain Teachers College and continue to support two existing Teachers College	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
4	Establish a STEM University in the province	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 4.3. Tertiary and College Education								
1	Technical College	District/LLGs/CIP	1	1				
2	Nursing College	District/LLGs/CIP	1	1				
3	Teachers College	District/LLGs/CIP	Nil	1	1			
4	University	District/LLGs/CIP	Nil	1				
Province:		West New Britain - Division of Education						
Supporting Agencies:		NDOE, DHERST						



DIP 4.4 TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING

It is visible in every school in the province that number of students making through to other stages of education is less than the number of students dropped out. There are many grade 8s, 10s and 12, drop out annually and roaming the streets, doing nothing. Therefore, the WNBPG intends to build technical schools for upskill training.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 4.4	1	New Establishment of Vocational Centers	All LLGs indicated	0	6	6	6	6	24	CIP/PIP
	2	Infrastructure - New Established Schools	All LLGs indicated	0	1.5	1	1.5	1	5	CIP/PIP
	3	Training for new graduates	All LLGs indicated	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	CIP/PIP
	4	Technical High School	All LLGs indicated	0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	2	CIP/GTFS
	5	Poinini Technical Secondary School	Mosa	0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	2	CIP/GTFS
		Buvusi SSEC Tech School	Mosa	0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	2	CIP/GTFS
Total								8.4	37	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 4.4 Technical Vocational Education and Training							
1	Establish 12 New Vocational Centers		5	7			LLGs/District
2	Infrastructure - New Established Schools		5	7			LLGs/District
3	Training for new graduates.		20	20	20	20	TSC and trainers
4	Technical High School		15	15	15	15	LLGs/District
5	Poinini Technical Secondary School	0	1				LLGs/District
6	Buvusi SSEC Tech Sch	0	1				LLGs/District

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP		
1	Establishment of 12 New Vocational Centers	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, NEP, PEIP
2	Infrastructure - 12 New Established Schools - one in each LLG	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
3	Trained 80 new graduates	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
4	Establishment of 2 Technical Secondary Schools	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 4.4 Technical Vocational Education and Training								
1	Establishment of 12 New Vocational Centers	District/LLGs		7	5			
2	Infrastructure - 12 New Established Schools - one in each LLG	District/LLGs		7	5			
3	Trained 80 new graduates	District/LLGs		20	20	20	20	
4, 5	Establishment of 2 Technical Secondary Schools	District/LLGs		2				
		Province:	West New Britain – Division of Education					
		Supporting Agencies:	NDOE					



DIP 4.5 QUALITY TRAINING AND ACCREDITATION

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 4.5	1	Early Childhood Training & Accreditation	All LLGs	0	1	1	2	2	6	PIR, GoPNG Grants
	2	Primary School Training - Training & Accreditation	All LLGs	0	2	2	2	2	8	PIR, GoPNG Grants
	3	High/Secondary School- Training & Accreditation	All LLGs	0	2	2	2	2	8	PIR, GoPNG Grants
	4	Technical & Vocational School Training & Accreditation	All LLGs	0	2	2	2	2	8	PIR, GoPNG Grants
	5	FODE/Callan Quality Training & Accreditation	All LLGs	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	PIR, GoPNG Grants
	6	Tertiary	All LLGs	0	2	2	2	2	8	PIR, GoPNG Grants
Total				0	9.5	9.5	10.5	10.5	40	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

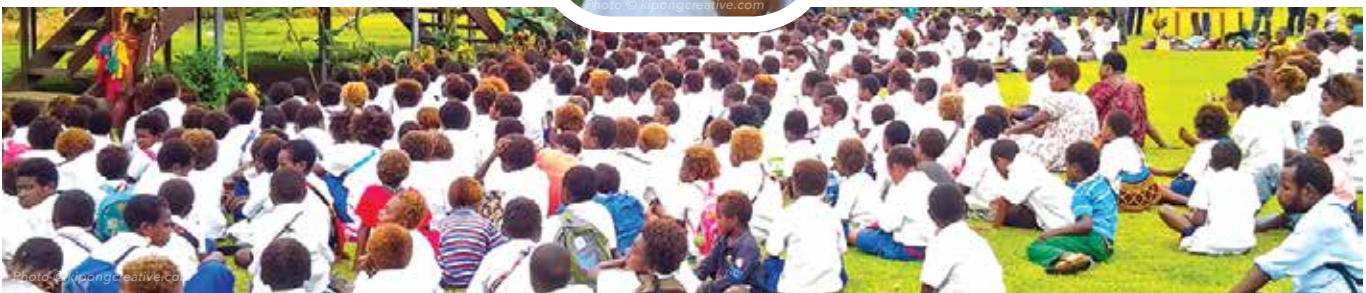
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 4.5 Quality Training and Accreditation							
1	Early Childhood		20	20	20	20	LLGs/District
2	Primary School Training		20	20	20	20	LLGs/District
3	High/Secondary School Training		20	20	20	20	TSC and trainers
4	Technical & Vocational School Training		20	20	20	20	LLGs/District
5	FODE/Callan Training	0	12	12	12	12	LLGs/District
6	Tertiary	0	12	12	12	12	LLGs/District

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 4.5 Quality Training and Accreditation		
1	Early Childhood - sufficient and well-trained Early Childhood Teachers	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, NEP, PEIP
2	Primary School - Well trained and qualified primary teachers	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
3	High/Secondary School - Well-trained and qualified high/secondary teachers	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
4	Technical & Vocational School - well trained and qualified VET teachers	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
5	FODE/Callan - Effective pre-service teacher education program. STEM Training	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP
6	Tertiary - Upgrade of teacher's qualification	MTDP IV, IPDP, NEP, PEIP



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Early Childhood	District/LLGs		60	120	180		
2	Primary	District/LLGs		60	120	180		
3	High/Secondary	District/LLGs		60	120	180		
4	Technical & Vocational	District/LLGs		60	120	180		
5	FODE/Callan	District/LLGs		20	20	20		
6	Tertiary	District/LLGs		20	20	20		
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF EDUCATION						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 5;

SPA 5

RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

GOAL: *Securing a safe and prosperous West New Britain.*

OBJECTIVE: *Ensure efficient enforcement of Rule of Law by establishment of community policing posts in strategic locations in West New Britain.*

Law & Order is one of the factors that influences the development phase in West New Britain Province. Order encourages economic and social development in the society. Given the increase in the law & order issues in the province, the West New Britain Provincial Government consider boosting all aspects of the law and justice systems in the province through the Law & Justice Sector. The targets set in order to maintain just, secure and order in the province by encouraging and resourcing Community Awareness program on Law and Order in the province.

DIP 5.1 NATIONAL POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION

The Government of West New Britain is working closely with the law and justice sector to help people to create safer communities by addressing the causes of crime, drugs and violence and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur. The government is resourcing this sector to support the operation through implementation of community policing, village courts at rural setting.



TABLE 1:

MTDP IV DIPs Link	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 5.1, DIP 2.7	Police Assistance Program	Police Housing	PHQ, District &	-	2	3	3	2	10	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
DIP 5.1, DIP 2.8		Police Stations rehabilitation	PHQ, District &	-	-	2	2	2	6	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
DIP 5.1		Police Reservist Program	PHQ, District &	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
DIP 5.1		Crime Mitigation Strategies	PHQ, District &	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
DIP 5.1	Police ICT infrastructure & Integrated Data Manage- ment System	Criminal Database	PHQ	-	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.3	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
DIP 5.1	Sea Patrol Base (Water Police) Establishment Program	Water Police Mobility sea transport	PHQ, District &	-	0.5	0.5	1	1	3	Trust, PSISP, PIP, Donors
Total					2.7	6.2	6.65	5.65	21.2	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 5.1, DIP 2.7	Sufficient housing for all police personnel in the province	-	-	20%	30%	30%	WNBPA-Justice Sector
	Proper office facilities and equipment for police operations at strategic locations	-	-	20%	30%	30%	WNBPA-Justice Sector
	Police reservist program operational and reservist manpower available.	-	50%	50%	-	-	WNBPA-Justice Sector
	Criminal database operational and in use	-	50%	50%	-	-	WNBPA-Justice Sector
	Crime mitigation strategies identified and subsequent decrease in criminal activities	-	50%	25%	25%	-	WNBPA-Justice Sector
	Adequate mobility of police to address law & order issues in the province	-	25%	25%	25%	25%	WNBPA-Justice Sector

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 5.1 National Policing and Crime Prevention		
1	Establish Partnership Program between RPNGC, Province, District and other partners, e.g., NBPOL, Donors, Chamber of Commerce, etc.	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
2	Formulation of the Community Policing Concept	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
3	MOU/MOA for establishment of Provincial Police Reservist Program	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
4	Solicit support from AFP in developing criminal database.	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 5.1 National Policing and Crime Prevention								
1	Number of houses built Police Officers accommodated Provincial Police structure fully staffed	L&J AMR	-	-	20%	30%	30%	
2	Number of Police Stations built Police Officers on site Police posts reporting to Provincial Police HQ	L&J AMR	-	-	20%	30%	30%	
3	MOU on Police Reservist program Police Reservists trained and being utilized Pathways established for new reservist to be part of the program	L&J AMR	-	50%	50%	-	-	
4	Criminal database in operation Database being updated on regular basis Database utilized for police operations	L&J AMR	-	50%	50%	-	-	
4	Crime mitigation strategies being utilized in communities to reduce in crime	L&J AMR	-	50%	25%	25%	-	
6	Number of vehicles available Number of Boats for police operations	L&J AMR	-		25%	25%	25%	10
		Province:	West New Britain					
		Supporting Agencies:	DJAG, WNBPG, Districts, LLGs					



DIP 5.2 EFFECTIVE JUDICIARY SYSTEM

Effective Judiciary System is an essential component of the rule of law based on effective and fair justice system to ensure that laws are respected.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/Wards	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 5.2	Court House Development Program	New Talasea District Court House to be built, and New Kandrian Gloucester Court House to be constructed.	2 x District		2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	DJAG 01 GoPNG 02 ProGov PNG
			Total		2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS			Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System and DIP 2.7 Connect WNB - Housing								
	Construction of New Provincial Court Complex, with office space for Public Prosecutor, Public Solicitor, Juvenile Justice, Parole & Probation and Community Based Corrections functions.	-	12	12	12	12	12	WNBPG, DJAG
	New Talasea District Court House to be built	-	1	-	-	-	-	WNBPG, DJAG
	New Kandrian Gloucester Court House to be constructed	-	-	-	-	1	-	WNBPG, DJAG

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES			
No.	Implementation Strategies		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System			
1, 2, 3	Establish MOU with DJAG, the Provincial Government and DDAs to share cost in establishing Court Houses (Provincial and District)		Alotau Accord, MTDP IV

TABLE 4: INDICATORS				Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System									
1	Court Complex Built and in use	DJAG, WNBPA		NIL					
2, 3	L&J Offices fully tenanted and operating out of New Court Complex	WNBPA, DIV. LAW & JUSTICE		NIL					
Province:		Wets New Britain							
Supporting Agencies:		DJAG							



DIP 5.3 CORRECTIONAL SERVICES REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Correctional Services is an important service of the National Government that serves as a rehabilitation centre for offenders of law breakers. It is an essential National Government function that operates in the province serving the interest of the Government of Papua New Guinea. Since it serves the province, the West New Britain Provincial Government supports its operation through an annual budget appropriation. The WNBPG also support Correctional Service through counter funding of key infrastructure upgrade and maintenance. Agendas of Correctional Services is addressed through PCMC – a mandated forum that links WNBPG with key stakeholders such as National Agencies operating in the province, SOEs, and CBOs to discuss key development issues affecting the province.

TABLE 1:		INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027			
DIP 5.3	1	Support to Probation and Parole	Develop and implement Probation and Parole Policy	PHQ		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors	
DIP 5.3, DIP 2.7	2	Jail Infrastructure & Rural Lockup Program	Rehabilitation of Correctional Institute Facilities including rural lockups	PHQ, District & LLG		0.5	1	1	0.5	3	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors	
DIP 5.3, DIP 2.7			Rehabilitation of Staff Housing (50 Houses)	PHQ		2	3	3	2	10	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors	
DIP 5.3			Detainee Rehabilitation Program	PHQ		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors	
DIP 5.3			Outreach and Awareness	PHQ, District & LLG		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	Trust, PSIP, PIP Donors	
Prison Industry Program							2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS				Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027			
DIP 5.3 Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration									
	Probation and Parole Policy launched and implemented		50%	50%					DJAG/ WNBPG
	Rehabilitation of Lakiemata Correctional Institute		10%	40%	40%	10%			CIS / WNBPG
	Rehabilitation of Lakiemata Correctional Institute staff housing		20%	30%	40%	10%			CIS / WNBPG
	Rehabilitation of rural lockups		10%	40%	50%				CIS / WNBPG
	Detainees are rehabilitation prior to release from Prison to ensure they become law abiding citizens		25%	25%	25%	25%			CIS / WNBPG
	Outreach programs carried out at strategic locations		25%	25%	25%	25%			CIS / WNBPG



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Establish Partnerships through MOAs and MOUs with Churches, NGOs, Division of Law & Justice, Division of Community Development and communities to rehabilitate prisoners on probation and parole	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR
1	Establish Partnership with Churches, NGOs, Law and Justice Division, Community Development Division, and other stakeholders for Prisoners rehabilitation programs	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR
2	Renovation and Improvement on Lakiemata Cell Blocks	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR
2	Low Risk Prisoners & CIS Personal Law and Order Outreach Awareness Program in Communities	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR
2	Construct Staff House	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR
2	Regular upkeep of rural lockups	MTDP IV, WNBIPDP, CIS Lakiemata AMR

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 5.3 Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration								
1	Probation and Parole policy in place	CIS PCMC Reports	Nil		1		1	
2	Rehabilitation of Lakiemata CIS and rural lockups	CIS PCMC Reports	4		1	1	1	1
2	Detainee rehabilitation ongoing	CIS PCMC Reports	16		4	4	4	4
2	Partnership MOU/MOA with other partners	CIS PCMC Reports	Nil		1			1
2	Prison industries supporting operational expenses of Lakiemata CIS	CIS PCMC Reports	-					
2	Outreach and Awareness being carried out at strategic locations and decrease in criminal activities	CIS PCMC Reports	20		5	5	5	5
		Province:	West New Britain					
		Supporting Agencies:	DIVISION OF LAW AND JUSTICE, DJAG					



DIP 5.4 COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Community peace and restoration justice is an approach to restore conflict resolution and community building by focusing on repairing harm and restoring relationships. As in WNBPA it is one of the priorities for the Provincial Government to creating a harmonious and just societies in the province.

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 5.4	1	Community Based Corrections	Develop Community Based Corrections Policy	PHQ		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	PIR/PSIP/DSIP WNBPA
	2	Community Policing	Create community policing concept and policy			0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	PIR/PSIP/DSIP/ WNBPA
	3	Village Courts	Village Court Infrastructure	LLGs		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	GoPNG Pro Gov PNG
			Village Court Operations	LLGs		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	GoPNG Pro Gov PNG
Total						0.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	5.5	

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 5.4	Community Based Corrections policy launched and implemented						WNBPA, DJAG
DIP 5.4	Community Policing concept approved						WNBPA, DJAG, POLICE
DIP 5.4	Community Policing policy in place						WNBPA, DJAG, POLICE
DIP 5.4	Community Policing operationalized						WNBPA, DJAG, POLICE
DIP 5.4	Reduction of criminal activities reported at strategic locations						WNBPA, DJAG, POLICE
DIP 5.2, DIP 2.7	Village Court Houses for each village court		1	1	1	1	WNBPA, DJAG
DIP 5.2	Villages in operation and reporting on operations		1	1	1	1	WNBPA, DJAG
DIP 5.2	Village Court Officials Entitlements paid on regular basis with on outstanding balances		1	1	1	1	WNBPA, DJAG



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 5.4 Community Peace and Restorative Justice		
1	Establish MOU with DJAG and the Provincial Government to come up with Community Based Corrections Policy	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
DIP 5.2 Effective Judiciary System, and DIP 2.7 Connect WNB - Housing		
2	Establish MOU with RPNGC and the Provincial Government to come up with Community Policing Policy	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
3	Establish MOU with Village Court Secretariat, the Provincial Government and DDAs to share cost in establishing Village Court Houses	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
3	Establish Law & Justice District Coordinators to provide support to village court operations at the LLG Level.	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
3	Training of Conduct training and refresher training for village court officials	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV
3	Payment of Village Court Officials by the Provincial Government to be facilitated by Human Resource Division.	Alotau Accord, MTDP IV

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 5.4 Community Peace and Restorative Justice								
1	Community Based Corrections Policy launched and implemented	PCMC Reports	Nil		50%	50%		
2	Community Policing Concept and Policy launched and implemented	PCMC Reports	Nil		50%	50%		
1, 2, 3	Reduction in Criminal activities in targeted locations	PCMC Reports	Nil		20%	20%	20%	20%
3	All Village court areas have Village Court Houses	PCMC Reports	Nil		10%	10%	10%	10%
3	Ex-gratia payments for Village Court Officials have been paid	PCMC Reports	Nil		10%	10%	10%	10%
3	All Village Court Officials entitlements paid on timely basis.	PCMC Reports	Nil		10%	10%	10%	10%
3	Village Courts operational reports submitted to PHQ	PCMC Reports	Nil		10%	10%	10%	10%
Province:		WNB – Division of Law and Justice						
Supporting Agencies:		DJAG						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 6;

SPA 6

NATIONAL SECURITY

Security is becoming a threat to the province as a result of socio-economic developments. The security issues in the province is both internal and external. Though there are law enforcing entities such as police and Correctional Service, their presence is not seen at very remote parts of the province and this has created a security threat to the province. People are moving from outside provinces into the province and vice versa. These movements bring positive and negative challenges to the province. The movement of people into the province is not controlled and monitored and therefore the province has experienced high rate of criminal activities, population boom and illegal settlements.

Immigration

West New Britain has experienced the movement of huge number of people into and out of the province and therefore it is regarded as a mini Papua New Guinea due to the presence of people from all provinces in the province. This has created a threat to the province in terms of security. There is increase rate in crime, increased population and illegal settlements. Indigenous people are feeling insecure and are becoming victims on their own land. Therefore, the WNBPG is anticipating to formulate an internal immigration policy monitor the movement of people into out of the province. It will utilize National Civil Registry Identity to track biometric information of individual immigrants.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 7;

SPA 7

NATIONAL REVENUE AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Effective Public Financial Management.

OBJECTIVE: Ensure a prudent cash management and financial administration including collection of revenue and ensure equitable allocation of financial resources.

West New Britain has a potential Revenue base that boosts the operation of basic government services to the people of the WNB. This revenue is collected from various sources licensing fees, etc. GST is collected by IRC and is remitted annually. The Provincial Government uses these moneys to fund the overall need of the public through the Provincial Priorities as stipulated in the WNBPIPDP.

DIP 7.4 PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Public Finance Management is the management of revenue and expenditure with sets of laws, rules, systems and processes under the Public Finance Management Act. It basically deals with the revenue generation collected by the government and the expenditures the government makes to deliver basic services to the population of the province.

TABLE 1:		INVESTMENT									
MTDP IV DIPS	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/ Projects	Districts/ LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 7.1	1	Tax Revenue Administration	GST Admin	PHQ		0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.4	Internal Revenue
DIP 7.3	2	Non-Tax Revenue Administration	Traffic safety infrastructure PHQ enhancement	PHQ		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12	Internal Revenue
DIP 7.4, DIP 2.4	3	Public Finance Management	WNBPG Finance Local FMS	PHQ	0.3	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5	2	
Total					0.3	3.7	3.75	3.8	3.85	15.4	



TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 7.3 Non-Tax Revenue Administration							
	Weigh Bridges Construction x 7		0.3				Division of Finance – Revenue unit
	Potable weigh Scales x3 pairs		3.0				Division of Finance – Revenue unit
	Inspection Station 2x		0.2				Division of Finance – Revenue unit
DIP 7.4 Public Finance Management							
	Establish Database – Revenue		0.2				RTA/MVIL/WNBPA/PFO/DFO/DoF/NPC
	Budget Prep/Allocation						Division of Finance – Budget unit
	Asset						Division of Finance – Asset Unit
	IFMS connectivity						DoF/PFOs/DFOs

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 7.4 Public Finance Management		
1	Rollout of Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS)	IRC Reforms
2	Construction of weighing bridge stations	Road Traffic Act 2014
3	Purchase of portable vehicle weighing scales	Road Traffic Act 2014
	Erection of inspection station	Road Traffic Act 2014
3	Installation & Proper wiring of Standby Generator– Power	Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability (PEFA)
	Installation of Internet Service Providers – Modems/Mobile Hotspot/	Department of Finance
3	Mapping of WNBPG Local Finance Management System (LFMS)	WNBPA AMR
3	Commissioning of WNBPG LFMS	WNBPA AMR
3	Roll out to LLGs	WNBPA AMR

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1, 2	Number of Weigh Bridges station	RTA	NIL					
1, 2	The frequency of travel by vehicles	RTA		1500	1500	1500	1500	
1, 2	Number of Purchase	RTA		3				
DIP 7.4 Public Finance Management								
3	Number of Office accessing IFMS	IFMS		5%	10%	50%	80%	100%
3	Level of accuracy of IFMS	IFMS		10%		50%		100%
3	Level of security of IFMS System	IFMS						100%
3	Financial Control	IFMS						100%
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF PROVINCIAL FINANCE						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 8;

SPA 8

DIGITAL GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC SERVICE GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Governance and Administration are two (2) key programs in Public Administration. Both terms have differing characteristics but are intrinsically related. WNB Provincial Government has now focused on linking Governance and Administration through improved medium of communication and improved internal systems, processes and procedures. In addition, the focus is also on increasing the capacity of the human resources, improving the human resources management practices, financial management practices, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring & evaluation. These internal management practices form the foundation of the entire systems and processes relating to the implementation of all service delivery programs within the service delivery structure of the West New Britain Provincial Government. It is anticipated that by 2027, level of governance and administration of the West New Britain Provincial Government will be improved and all service delivery mechanism will be 100% functional effectively and efficiently.

The National Government is focusing on establishing the new digital government standard that transform accessible, user-friendly, transparent digital services in system of government. Technology has become essential in the government services especially for remote working, distance learning, maintaining economies and keeping governments running. The West New Britain Provincial Government has aligned its basic government approach to implement the digital government services by welcoming the IFMS system, Ward Record Book and the electronic voting system. It is also anticipating to create a website for the WNBPG through the ICT unit within the WNBPA.



DIP 8.1 INTEGRATED DIGITAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

“The National Government aims at digitizing and automating all public services, strengthening and improving revenue generation and making the delivery of services fast and accessible to every Papua New Guinean. Overview” Digital Government Plan 2023 - 2027.” The introduction of this concept into the province will boost the operation and linking and aligning daily responsibilities between Provincial, District and Local Level Government. The WNB Provincial Government will support this concept by resourcing the ICT unit and work closely with National ICT to establish facilities.

TABLE 1:		INVESTMENT									
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 8.1, DIP 2.4	1	G2G Sub- National E- Government Portal	WNB Integrated Database System Project.	Provincial Level (to link 3Districts & 12 LLGs)	0.0	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.95	Trust Fund, PSIP, PG Internal
	2	Connect PNG - Telecomm & ICT Connectivity	WNBPG & IFMS Internet Connectivity	Provincial & 3 Districts	0.0	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20	PG Internal
	3	Connect PNG - Telecomm & ICT Connectivity	Ward Record Books Rollout Project.	12 LLGs & 119 LLG Wards	0.416	0.30	0.38	0.35	0.35	1.89	PG Internal
Total					0.416	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.85	4.04	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.1 Integrated Digital Government System							
DIP 8.1	1. WNB PG establish 1 Data Management System	0	50%	100%			NSO, PM, ICT
DIP 8.1	2. All Divisions/Agencies interface with WNB Integrated Data Exchange & Depository.	All relevant data from sectors captured in Database					ICT & All Divisions
DIP 8.1	3. Number of District & LLGs using Ward Record Books.	68	119	119	119	119	DPLGA, DLLG, 3 Districts & LLGs

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.	Implementation Strategies	
DIP 8.1 Integrated Digital Government System (IDGS)		
1	WNB PG ICT Division to establish, housed, equip & manage the Provincial Data Repository & IDGS in consultation with responsible National Govt Department.	MTDP IV, WNBPG, District & LLGs Development Plans
2	Training of appointed officials for accurate & efficient provincial, Districts and LLGs data entry.	MTDP IV, WNBPG, District & LLGs Development Plans
3	Maintenance, updates, ensure sustainability and remittance of Provinces data through secure data exchange platform to NG Departments.	MTDP IV, WNBPG, District & LLGs Development Plans

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 8.1 Integrated Digital Government System (IDGS)								
	Ease of accessing public information & services (% of population)	WNB Database, WRB Database	20	20	25	25	25	30
	50% Ease of accessing socio-economic data	NSO, WNBPG	40.8	50	50.5	60	70	80
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF PLANNING – STATISTICS, ICT						

DIP 8.2 NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Statistics is an essential service that is needed at the provincial level. “The statistics of WNB are all estimates” according to 2021 Demographic Survey. These are not accurate data that the province plan on. Planners cannot make sustainable plans without this vital data. It would be inappropriate to guess a figure without proper research and analysis. Therefore, the WNBPG is counter funding the 2024 National Census so that demographic data is collected and used accordingly. It will also be important for the province to give prominence to the Statistical Office as a Division of its own.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 8.2	1	National Statistical System	2024 National Census Project	WNB Province, 3 Districts & 12 LLGs.	0.0	3.00	0.50	0.25	0.20	3.95	Go PNG, PG Internal, Trust Fund
	2		Provincial Data Base	PHQ		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Go PNG, PG Internal, Trust Fund
Total						3.00	0.50	0.25	0.20	5.95	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.2 National Statistical System								
	National Census		1				NSO, WNBPG, Districts, LLGs,	
	Provincial Data Base System		10%	50%	80%	100%	Division of Planning- Statistics	

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.			
DIP 8.2 National Statistical System			
2	Establish Wards data recording system in 12 LLG and 119 Ward in WNBPG		MTDP IV & NSO Act.
1	Conduct 2024 Census & associated Surveys in 12 LLG & 119 Wards in WNBPG		MTDP IV & NSO Act.
2	Establish Statistical Units/Database in WNBPG Divisions/Offices		MTDP IV & NSO Act.

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 8.2 National Statistical System								
	Ease of accessing accurate public information on Nation's, Province's, LLG's & Ward's population figures.	NSO, NS Act.	20%	20%	40%	80%	100%	100%
	50% Ease of accessing socio-economic data	NSO, NS Act.	40.8	50	50.5	60	70	80
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		DIVISION OF PLANNING - STATISTICS						

DIP 8.3 NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION REGISTRATION

The National Civil and Identity Registry has been registering the citizen of the province since its establishment at the province in 2017. This service is mobile that enables people at very remote areas of the province is registered using a mobile kit registry by the NCIR team from the province. It is a National Government agenda that every individual citizen of Papua New Guinea is registered. The WNBPG will utilize this program as a security measure to monitor the movement of people into and out of the province. The WNBPG has also supported this program with recurrent funding and will allocate land to establish an NGI Regional PNG NCIR office here at the Provincial Headquarter.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 8.3	1	Civil & Identity Roll-Out Program	All Districts	-	1.0	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.5	DSIP , PSIP , PIR
	2	Register of Birth, Marriage and Death and National Identification (NID)	All Districts	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.8	DSIP , PSIP , PIR
	3	Conduct Civil Registration training for officers and stakeholders		-	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.20	1.4	DSIP , PSIP , PIR
	4	Training for the Gazettal of Priest, Pastors as the Marriage Celebrant		-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.8	DSIP , PSIP , PIR
Total					1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.5	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.3	Civil & Identity Roll-Out Program	-					
	Register 50 % Births, Marriage, Adoption, Births and NID	-	10%	10%	10%	10%	WNBPG, NID office
	Carry out trainings for officers and Stakeholders	-	1	1	1	1	WNBPG
	Carry out trainings for celebrant	-	1	1	1	1	WNBPG

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 8.3 National Identification Registration		
1,2	Civil & Identity Roll-Out Program	PNG CIR Privacy Policy
	Establish effective coordination mechanism of all Civil - Registrations	PNG CIR Privacy Policy



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 8.3 National Identification Registration								
1	Civil & Identity Roll-Out Program	PNG CIR	x					
2	% Completion of Civil Registration	Division of Com. Dev	x		20%	30%	30%	20%
1, 2, 3	Provincial Population issued with Birth Certificates	PNG CIR	x		20%	30%	30%	20%
1, 2, 3	Provincial Population issued with NID Cards	PNG CIR	x		20%	30%	30%	20%
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		NID OFFICE						

DIP 8.4 ELECTRONIC ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The Electronic Electoral System is a transparent and user-friendly technology for eligible voters to use for mandating a leader of choice. PNG is a democratic country that allows free choice of will. Electoral officials will also use this electronic voting technology to speed the counting of ballots and reduce the cost of paying staffs to count. The introduction of this system will enable people to cast their vote without threat of bribery. The Election period of West New Britain is becoming a threat to the security of the people.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT		Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)	
MTDP IV DIPs	No.			MTDP IV INVESTMENT	2023	2024	2025	2026			2027
DIP 8.4	1	Electronic Voting System	2024 LLG Elections	Province, 3 District & 12 LLGs		1.50	0.10	-	-	1.60	PNGEC, Trust Fund, PG Internal, LLGVS
	2		2027 National General Elections	Province, 3 District & 12 LLGs		-	-	0.24	2.00	2.48	Trust Fund, PG Internal, LLGVS
	3		National Government & LLG By-Elections	Province, 3 District & 12 LLGs		-	-	0.08	0.08	0.16	Trust Fund, PG Internal, LLGVS
Total					1.5	0.18	0.32	2	4.24		

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.4 Electronic Electoral System							
	Electronic Electoral System				100%		PNGEC, WNBPG, Districts, LLGs
	Ward Rolls Updated for eligible Voters						PNGEC, WNBPG, Districts, LLGs
	Biometric Voting System established & use in 2027 NGE					1	PNGEC, WNBPG, Districts, LLGs

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		Sector Policy/Plan Reference
No.	Implementation Strategies	
DIP 8.4 Electronic Electoral System		
1	Roll-out Biometric Voting system in WNB LLGs and Wards	PNGEC/WNBPG/LLGS

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets					
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.4 Electronic Electoral System									
	Greater proportion of voting population registered for elections	Div. of Com. Dev						100%	
	Province:	West New Britain							
	Supporting Agencies:	DISTRICTS, LLG, WNBPA, WNBPG, PNGEC, CIR							

DIP 8.6 PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Public Service Administration is the planning and executing of public policy to build and strengthen civil society. The West New Britain Provincial Administration comprises of Corporate, Economic and Social sector that work hand in hand to achieve set targets outlined by the WNBIPDP. The WNB Provincial Administration will liaise with DPM to sponsor identified public servants to undergo various training to upskill the knowledge of Public Service Administration.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	District/LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 8.6	1	Coordination, Management of the WNB Provincial Administration Mechanism.	PHQ	0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG, PIR
DIP 8.6	2	WNBPG HQ Complex	PHQ	0	5.00	10.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG, PIR
DIP 7.5	3	WNBPG Capacity Building, Human Resource Management Systems and Process Improvement	PHQ	0	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	3.60	GoPNG, PIR
DIP 7.4	4	WNBPG Financial Management, Mechanisms, Systems and Process Improvement	PHQ	0	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.0	4.0	GoPNG, PIR
DIP 8.2	5	WNBPG Planning, Data, Monitoring and Evaluation, Systems & Processes Improvement	PHQ	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	GoPNG, PIR
DIP 8.7	6	WNBPG Legislative Mechanisms, Systems and Process Improvement	PHQ	0	1.00	1.00	1.00		4.00	GoPNG, PIR
Total					4.9	18.9	4.9	4.9	35.6	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 8.6 Public Service Administration							
	Strengthen Governance and Administration through Improved Internal Management Systems		4	4	4	4	Executive Provincial Administration
	Construction of WNB Provincial Government Complex		10%	50%	100%		WNBPG, WNBPA
DIP 7.5 Payroll Administration							
	Promote Inclusive Human Resource Development and Management		46	46	46	46	HRM
DIP 7.4 Public Finance Management							
	Promote and Improve Budgeting and Financial Management		217	317	317	317	Division of Finance



DIP 8.2 National Statistical System							
	Improve Policy Development, Planning, Coordination, Implementation, Monitoring & Technical Aspects		384	384	384	384	Division of Planning
DIP 8.7 Public Service Governance							
	Improve WNB Provincial Government Legislative Mechanisms, Systems, Processes and Procedures		181	181	181	181	PSU, WNBPA

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 8.6 Public Service Administration		
1	Strengthen Governance and Administration through Improved Internal Management Systems	Provincial Administration Act/ OLPLLG/ PSMA/ GOs, MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV
2	Improve WNB Provincial Government Headquarter Infrastructure Facilities	OLPLLG/ PSMA/ GOs/ MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV
3	Promote Inclusive Human Resource Development and Management	OLPLLG/ PSMA/ GOs/ MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV
4	Promote and Improve Budgeting and Financial Management	Provincial Administration Act/ OLPLLG/ PFMA/ MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV
5	Improve Policy Development, Planning, Coordination, Implementation, Monitoring & Technical Aspects	OLPLLG/MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV/ Planning & Monitoring Responsibility Act
6	Improve WNB Provincial Government Legislative Mechanisms, Systems, Processes and Procedures	OLPLLG/ PSMA/ GOs/ MTDP/IV, IPDP/IV

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 8.6 Public Service Administration								
1	1. Improved Governance and Administration (%)	WNBPA Corporate Plan	70%	0%	80%	90%	100%	100%
2	WNBPG New HQ Constructed (%)	WNBPA Corporate Plan	0%	0%	20%	50%	90%	100%
3	Improved Human Resource and Management Systems, processes and procedures (%)	WNBPA Corporate Plan	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
4	Improved WNBPG Financial Management Systems, processes and procedures (%)	WNBPA Corporate Plan	60%	0%	70%	80%	90%	100%
5	Improved Policy Development, Planning, Coordination, Implementation, Monitoring processes (%)	WNBPA Corporate Plan	50%	60%	70%	80	90%	100%
6	Improved WNBPG Legislative Mechanisms, Systems, Processes and Procedures	WNBPA Corporate Plan	50%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Province:		WNBPA						
Supporting Agencies:		DPLGA, DPM, DoT, DoF, DNPM						



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 10;

SPA 10

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION**

GOAL: Build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change while enhancing sustainable use of the natural environment.

OBJECTIVE: Develop key constructive sustainable environment programs and climate change abatement programs that enhances environment and reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change.

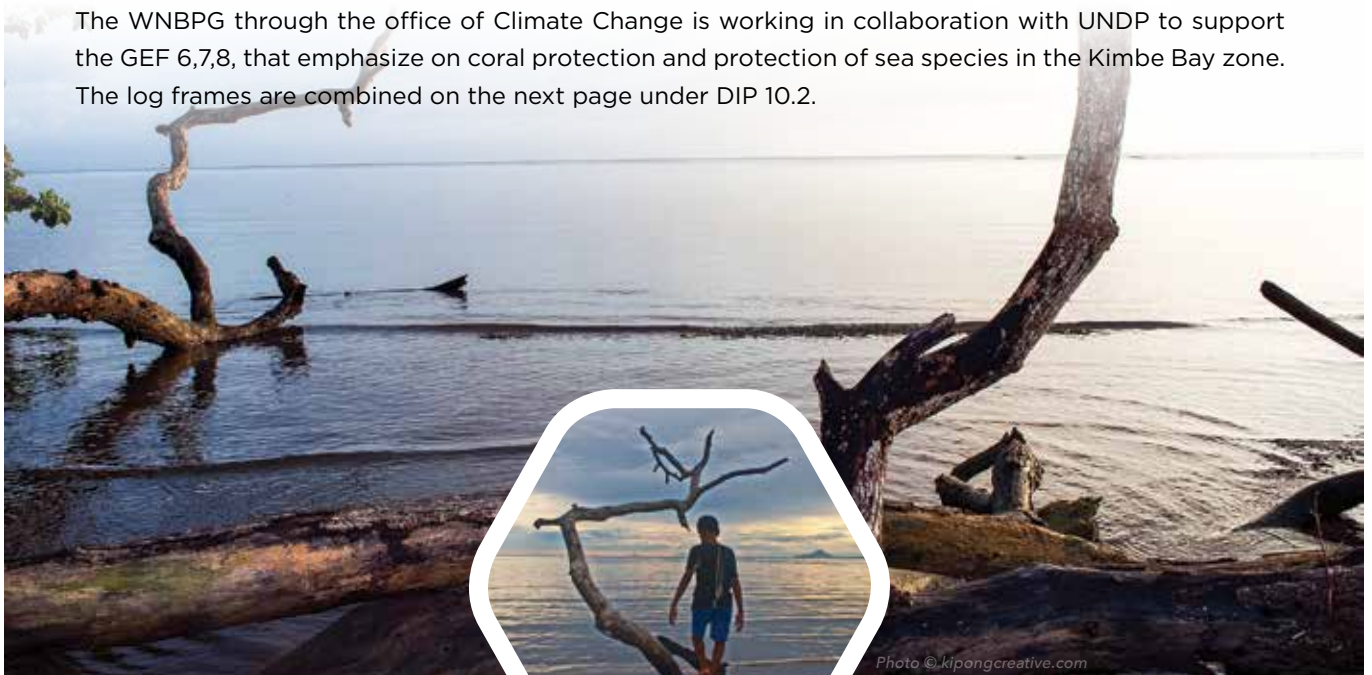
A clean safe and healthy environment is conducive for economic growth. It promotes healthy food, clean and safer drinking water and sanitation. The protection of environment involves a whole of government and community approach that include differently able person.

DIP 10.1

**CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND
ADAPTATION**

The West New Britain Provincial Government is emphasizing on the use of solar energy and eventually do away with the fuel burning gen-sets that triggers air pollution. The WNBPG have an agreement with PNG Power to establish solar plants at Kapore to power Hoskins, Kimbe town and Biella. This is a mitigation measure to reduce climate change impacts and promotion of clean energy.

The WNBPG through the office of Climate Change is working in collaboration with UNDP to support the GEF 6,7,8, that emphasize on coral protection and protection of sea species in the Kimbe Bay zone. The log frames are combined on the next page under DIP 10.2.



DIP 10.2 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

It is obvious in WNBPG that the impact on climate change is rescinding the environment and forcing people to migrate. The WNBPG through the Climate Change Division, it is anticipating to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to repair damage and reverse trends. This is evident in some parts of the province, mangrove in planted to prevent sea level rise and some forests are conserved.

TABLE 1:		INVESTMENT		Annual Allocation (K'mil)						Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/ LLGs	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
	1	Sustainable Environment Management Program; National Waste Development Program	Environment Compliance	All Districts	TBA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	GOPNG, RECURRENT, DSIP
	2		Environment Conservation	All Districts	TBA	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	GOPNG, RECURRENT, DSIP, DONORS (GEF6,7 & Global Funds for Corals)
	3	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation program	Climate Change Abatement	All Districts	TBA	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	GOPNG, RECURRENT, PSIP, DSIP
	4	Enhanced Determined Contribution Implementation Plan 2020-2030	WNBPG EC Trust Fund	PHQ	0	1	0.5	0.3	0.2	2	Recurrent, PSIP
	5	Climate Mitigation program	Mitigation program	All Districts	TBA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	GOPNG, RECURRENT
	6	REDD+ Safeguards Information System	REDD +		0	1	1	1	1	4	RECURRENT, PSIP, DSIP, TRUST DONORS (GEF6,7 & Global Funds for Corals)
Total						3.37	2.87	2.67	2.57	11.48	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 9.2 Environment & Bio-Science Research; and DIP 10.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation							
	Data management and Information center	20	40	60	80	100	WNBPA, CEPA, CCDA
DIP 9.2 Environment & Bio-Science Research; and DIP 10.2 Environment Protection							
	New Protected Areas	20	40	60	80	100	WNBPA, CEPA
DIP 10.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation							
	Provincial ECC Policy and Regulations	85	95	100	Implementation		WNBPA, CEPA, CCDA, PNGFA
	Provincial Adaptation Plan	50	80	100			WNBPA, CCDA
	REDD+ pilot project	10	30	50	70	100	WNBPA, Districts, CCDA
DIP 10.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation; and DIP 10.2 Environment Protection							
	Provincial Environment and Climate Change Committee	80	100	Strengthening Committee			WNBPA, CEPA, CCDA
	Environmental Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) guideline		100				
	Provincial Environment and Climate Trust Fund	10	50	100			

DIP 10.2 Environment Protection							
	Protected Areas Management Plans and Business Development Plans		30	70	100	1	WNBPA, CCDA
	Waste Management Plans and infrastructure		100	Infrastructure			WNBPA, CEPA, LANDS
DIP 10.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation							
	Provincial Blue Carbon Policy	10	20	50	100	1	WNBPA, CCDA
DIP 9.2 Medical Research							
	Strategic Alliances	20	40	50	80	100	WNBPA

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Improve Governance of Protected Areas (PA) and areas of concern	National Oceans Policy of PNG 2020 – 2030, Policy Responses Strategy 4: Sustainable Economic Development; Protected Areas (PA) Policy Implementation Plan 2018 – 2028 Goal 1: Governance and Management of Protected Areas is enhanced; Goal 2: Livelihoods of communities are sustained Goal 3: Effective and adaptive biodiversity management
2	Establish sustainable financing for Protected Areas (PAs) and communities of PAs	Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan 2018 – 2028, Goal 5: Sustainable and Equitable financing Facility supports the PA network and established PAs
3	Environment and Bio-Science Research	MTDP IV, SPA 8, DIP 8.2; Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan 2018 – 2028, Goal 4: Objective 4.2: Develop and maintain a proposal database of potential priority sites for PAs
4	Climate Change Mitigation	MTDP IV, SPA 10, DIP 10.1
5	Climate Change Adaptation	MTDP IV, SPA 10, DIP 10.2, PNG National Adaptation Plan 2022 – 2030
6	Environment Protection	MTDP IV, SPA 10, DIP 10.3; National Oceans Policy of PNG 2020 – 2030, Policy Responses Strategy 3: Environment Protection and Conservation; PNG Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2017

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 10.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation and 10.2 Environment Protection Baseline (2023)								
1, 2, 3	Data management and Information center is established	WNBPA AMR	5%	20	40	60	80	100
2	New Protected Areas are identified and established	WNBPA AMR	2 WMA 10 LMMA	20	40	60	80	100
2, 3	Provincial ECC Policy and Regulations is developed and implemented	WNBPA AMR		85	95	100	Implementation	
3	Provincial Adaptation Plan is developed and implemented	WNBPA AMR		50	80	100		
3	REDD+ pilot project is trialed in WNBPA	WNBPA AMR		10	30	50	70	100
4	Provincial Environment and Climate Change Committee is established and funded	WNBPA AMR		80	100	Strengthening Committee		
2	Protected Areas Management Plans and Business Development Plans are developed	WNBPA AMR			30	70	100	
1, 2	Waste Management Plans is developed and Sewerage System and Landfills are constructed	WNBPA AMR			100	Establish Infrastructure		
2	Provincial Blue Carbon Policy is developed and implemented	WNBPA AMR		10	20	50	100	
6	Environmental Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) guideline is established	WNBPA AMR	1		100			
5	Provincial Environment and Climate Trust Fund is operating	WNBPA AMR		10	50			
7	Strategic Alliances are made	WNBPA AMR		20	40	60	80	100
Province:		West New Britain						
Supporting Agencies:		ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE UNIT						



DIP 10.3 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster and Mitigation involves all of hazards approach including keeping homes away from floodplain and considers all known hazards and their risks and impacts. The Disaster and Emergency Division of West New Britain is regularly conducting awareness on disaster prone areas such as in East Nakanai Electorate which Mt. Ulawun is located.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/ Wards	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP10.3	1	Create Disaster Resilient Communities through disaster mitigation and preparedness approaches	All LLGs		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	GoPNG, Trust, PSIP, DSIP
	2	Strengthen volcano observatory activities through constant monitoring and surveillance	Talasea and Nakanai Districts		0.2	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60	Trust, PSIP, DSIP
	3	Strengthen early warning systems, response and preparedness capacities	Talasea and Nakanai Districts		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	GoPNG, PSIP, DSIP, Trust
Total					3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.80	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 10.3	1. Secure land for Care Centre Sites for Mt Ulawun, Gabuna, Pago & Langila volcano (No of Sites)		2	2			WNBG Disaster Office, National Disaster Office
	2. Construct Volcano Observatory buildings for Mt Ulawun & Langila (No. of Buildings)		1	1	1		WNBPG, Rabaul Volcano Observatory
	3. Establish District Disaster Committees (% of Establishment)		10%	20%	50%	100%	WNBPG Disaster Office & Districts
	4. Small Craft Monitoring Landing Points (No. of Points)		5%	5%	10%	10%	WNBPG Disaster Office
	5. Emergency Response & Surveillance Boat (No. of)		2				WNBPG Disaster Office
	6. Land Response Mobility (No. of)		1				WNBPG Disaster Office & Land Division
	7. Communications system (% of Capacity)		50%				WNBPG Disaster Office & ICT
	8. Stock Pile Established (% of capacity established)		30%				WNBPG Disaster Office

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES		
No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 10.3 National Disaster Management		
1	Strengthen and maintain partnership with key stakeholders	MTDP IV, PNG Disaster Management Act
2	Create disaster resilient communities through disaster mitigation and preparedness awareness	MTDP IV, PNG Disaster Management Act
3	Strengthen volcano observatory activities through constant monitoring and surveillance	MTDP IV, PNG Disaster Management Act
4	Strengthen early warning systems, response and preparedness capacities Establish District Disaster Committees	MTDP IV, PNG Disaster Management Act

TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 10.3 National Disaster Management								
1, 2, 3	Care center areas are identified and land is made readily available for response	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	4	2	2	2	-	-
1, 2, 3	Volcano observatory Buildings are Constructed	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	2	-	1	-	1	-
1, 2, 3	3 x District Disaster Committees Established	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	3	1	-	1	-	1
1, 2, 3	Number# of Landing points are identified and established	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	8	3	-	2	-	3
1, 2, 3	Number# of search and rescue Boats are purchased	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	2	1	-	-	1	-
1, 2, 3	Number# of response Vehicles/ fleets are purchased	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	4	1	-	2	-	1
1, 2, 3	Number# of VHF radios are set up and installed	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	100	10	20	30	50	-
1, 2, 3	Number# of stalk Files sites identified and established	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR	100	20	30	50		
		Province:	West New Britain					
		Supporting Agencies:	Office of Disaster & Emergency AMR					



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 11;

SPA 11

**POPULATION, YOUTH AND WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT**

GOAL: To empower youth and women population to be economically sustained in the communities.

OBJECTIVE: To harness Youth energy in the development of West New Britain while at the same time ensuring that Women and vulnerable are empowered to contribute to the development of the province.

The increasing number of youths in the province is a big challenge in the development of West New Britain Province. There are more dropouts in the normal education system and force burden to the development phase of the province. There is also a huge number of teenage pregnancies with then put pressure on parents. Women are becoming victims to the change of development tend in the societies they reside. They are vulnerable of abuse and labour. Therefore, the WNBPG is emphasizing on empowering youth and women through SMEs, and skills training. The Division of Community Development is also conducting trainings focusing on motivating youths and women to be agents of change and become successful in communities they reside.

DIP 11.1

SUSTAINABLE POPULATION

Immigration has posed a population change in the province. There are increased number of people migrating into the province and causing a burden to the development of the province. The provincial capital of West New Britain and its urban towns are overpopulating and illegal squatter settlements is booming which is causing an increased growth rate. Therefore, it is an urgent need to conduct the National Census to count individual person for better planning of the province.



TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.1	1	Sustainable Family Livelihood Program (Reproductive Health and Family Planning)	All Districts	-	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	7.2	PIP/PSIP , /DSIP/PIR
	2	Conduct Pre-Natal Conception program for young people and married couples	All Districts	-	1.5	1.0	0.05	0.2	1.0	PIP/PSIP , /DSIP/PIR
	3	Rollout Reproductive Health counselling programs for young Girls	All Districts	-	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.8	PIP/PSIP , /DSIP/PIR
	4	Awareness on Family Planning Methods	All Districts	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	PIP/PSIP , /DSIP/PIR
	5	Sponsorship for Young Girls in School of TVET (Girls Education Support Program and Curriculum Training Scholarships)	All Districts	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	PIP/PSIP , /DSIP/PIR
Total					4.5	4.4	3.85	4.4	15.4	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.1 Sustainable Population							
	Sign MoU's with relevant Agencies to Facilitate Reproductive Health Programs		2	Implementation of the MOUs			PHA, Catholic Diocese and Community Development Division
	Carry out Awareness on Family Violence	-	15	15	15	15	PHA, Catholic Diocese
	Liaise with TVET for young Girls Scholars		10	20	30	40	Community Development Division & Division of Education

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 11.1 Sustainable Population		
1	Encourage Partnership collaboration in terms of Implementing Reproductive Health Awareness programs	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
2	Promote positive and informed decision-making about family planning for young girls and women in West New Britain Province	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP NY 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
3	Establish Second chance schooling to Educate and promote Self Reliance skills in young woman	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027
4	Finalize the Provincial Youth Management Policy and implement	WNB IPDP 2023 -2027

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 11.1 Sustainable Population								
1.2	# Number of Reproductive Health Awareness conducted (coverage by LLGs)	MTDP IV, AMTDP	NA	-	20%	30%	35%	
1.3	(%) of young girls attended family planning Awareness program	MTDP IV, AMTDP	NA	-	12	24	24	
11.1.2	Proportion of young Girls Population that is Economically Active (Ages 15-30) %	MTDP IV, AMTDP	NA	-	10%	20%	30%	
11.1.2	# Number of Young Girls enrolled in TVET	MTDP IV, AMTDP	NA	-	10%	20%	30%	

DIP 11.2 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR MOBILITY

Labour mobility is essential for youth development. Labour mobility in the province should focus on youths by bringing new employment opportunities. The skilled training conducted for youth will enable them to venture into labour force through the youth mobility program. The WNBPG will support this program through a recurrent funding allocation to the Division of Community Development.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.2	1	1. Provincial Youth Development Program	LLGs, District, Provincial							PIP/PSIP//DSIP/ Trust fund
		2. Provincial, District, LLG's Youth Development Council Program	LLG, District		0.4				0.4	
		3. Youth Multi-Service Resource Centre Program	Provincial			5			5	
	2	4. Juvenile Detention Program	LLGs, District, Province		0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.3	PIP/PSIP//DSIP
	3	5. Labor Mobility & Employment Program	LLGs, District, Province		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	PIP/PSIP//DSIP
	4	6. National Compulsory Service Program	All LLGs/All Districts		-	-	-	-	0	PSIP/DSIP
Total								7.3		

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.2 Youth Development and Labour Mobility							
	Pillar # 1: Governance & Institutional Development						
	Establish LLG, District and Provincial Youth Development Council		1				Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Establish and Operationalize Youth Resource Centre			1			
	Leadership Training targeted at the 12 x LLGs		4	5	3	x	
	Pillar # 2: Community & Environment						
	Youth Detention & Rehabilitation Support Program		2	2	1	1	Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Conduct 2 Life- Changing trainings and rehabilitation programs in the juvenile detention center.			1	1		Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Community Youths and Environment Engagement - Provincial Volunteer Services Program						Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Pillar # 3: Youth Education and Employment						
	Support Youth in MSME-Financial Management & Grants		30	25	25	15	Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Basic Life skills Training Program		3	3	3	3	Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Labor Mobility and Employment Program - Overseas Youth Labor Mobility Scheme	54	60	65	100	120	Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Pillar # 4 Sports, Health and Culture						
	Training Program for youths to discipline their minds, their bodies and nourish their spirit (Conduct Spiritual Enrichment Training Program)		3	3	3	3	Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Provincial Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	Mobilize youths and Work in collaboration with the three (3) districts and the twelve (12) LLGs for the establishment of the youth development council	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
2	Conduct Youth Leadership Training in partnership with the reputable partners and stakeholders	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
3	Promote young people to leadership positions in the village and in an organization.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
4	Work with the local partners and stakeholder to identify 50 potential youths to be trained to hold positions as WDC, Village Court Magistrate, and etc	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
5	Partner with the WNBPG and development partners for the construction of the Provincial Youth Rehabilitation Centre	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
6	Enlist youth in road construction and other major infrastructure development in the Province	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
7	Liaise with the Division of Technical Services, Town Authority to engage or assign young youths on road side clearance or construction and other infrastructure work under contract basis	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
8	Sign an MOU with Moramora Technical College, Hoskins Girls Technical school, Poinini Technical High School and MAPEX institute to enroll young youths on Trade Skills Training that are employable.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
9	Work in consultation with the Justice Division and other partners who are able to run paralegal trainings for the young people	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
10	Partner with Churches and stakeholders who run Life long and behavior change training for the juvenile in the detention Centre	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
11	Partner with Churches and Stakeholders to conduct Training Program for 150 youths to discipline their minds, their bodies and nourish their spirits.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
12	Liaise with Sports Office and Culture Division to run and promote leisure, entertainment and cultural activities in the Local level Communities.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
13	Promote leisure, entertainment and cultural activities	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
14	Partner with Sports Office to run, promote and support sports and physical fitness programs for young people	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
15	Promote and support sports and physical fitness programs for young people	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
16	Partner with WNBPHA to conduct programs that promote and support healthy lifestyle programs for young people.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
17	Promote and support healthy lifestyle programs for young people	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030



TABLE 4: INDICATORS		Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
Project Link	Provincial Indicators			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	No. of LLGs with Youth Groups and Associations Formed and operational	PICD, COM DEV	NA	-	48	72	96	120
	No. of Youth Development Councils established with 5 year formulated and aligned Youth Development Plans	PICD, COM DEV	x	-	12	Empowerment Programs		
1	No. of Youth Leadership Training conducted	PICD, COM DEV	x	-	1	3	3	1
	No. of youths (female/male) who received Leadership Training	PICD, COM DEV	x	-	10	20	20	20
1	No. of youths accessing the multi-service Resource Centre	PICD, COM DEV	x	-		1		
	No. of Life- Changing trainings and rehabilitation programs run in the juvenile and detention centers	PICD, COM DEV	x		1	1	1	1
4	No. of volunteers engaged in 3x Districts	PICD, COM DEV	x		24	24	24	
	No. of registered youths' groups attached to civic engagements	PICD, COM DEV	x		12	24	36	
3	No. of Youths involved in the MSME space	PICD, COM DEV	x		12	12	24	
	Annual Average Remittance from abroad	PICD, COM DEV	x		10	10	10	
3	Youth Employment to youth population ratio 15+ (%)	PICD, COM DEV	x	-	40%	30%	20%	10%
	Females 15+ (%) Vulnerable 15+ (%)		x	-	40%	30%	20%	10%
3	50 young people are trained in various works of life programs and are able to take up village court magistrate position, church leaders, and Ward Development Committee role	PICD, COM DEV	x		12	12	12	14
1	Youth Resource Centre constructed and in operation for the youth program	PICD, COM DEV	x	Consultation & Preparations			1	
3	MOU devised for the engagement of the youth groups by Technical Services Division and the Town Authority for the road side, drainage clearance and other infrastructure work within the province	PICD, COM DEV	x	3	Implementation of MoU's			
3	Young people are upskilled with Trade Skills Training and secured job	PICD, COM DEV	x	-	5	5	5	5
4	Young people kept the society in order that are safe and free for the mothers and girls to move around.	PICD, COM DEV	x	10%	10%	10%	20%	50%
1	All grade 8, 10, and 12 pushouts secured space in the TVET/ FODE institution and able to pursue school to higher level	PICD, COM DEV	x	10%	10%	10%	20%	50%
2	Juvenile detainees well sensitized and rehabilitated and reintegrated back to the community they belong.	PICD, COM DEV	x	50%	20%	10%	10%	10%
1	Young people take ownership of the development and took up some leadership roles in their families, Community and the society they live in.	PICD, COM DEV	x	10%	10%	10%	20%	50%
1	Young people know their cultural identify, kept fit and healthy in whatever decision they make within their own space.	PICD, COM DEV	x	10%	10%	10%	20%	50%
1	Sports session run in all wards and LLGs to keep the young people busy and fit.	PICD, COM DEV	x	12	24	48	50	60
1	Young people live a healthy and happy life ever	PICD, COM DEV	x	100	150	200	300	400



DIP 11.3 SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

Sports development encourages development carriers that encourages youths to participate in sporting activities. It involves support from government, NGOs and charities to promote sporting opportunities and address social issues. Sport development contribute to various aspects of human well-being, such as health, education, social inclusion, peace, and sustainable development. Sport can be a powerful tool for promoting positive values, skills, and attitudes that can help people overcome challenges and achieve their goals.

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	MTDP IV INVESTMENT	Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/LLGs	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated Costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.3	1	Sport Development Program;	Policy Governance and Management	PHQ/District/LLGs Ward	-	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	PIR/PSIP, DSIP, Trust Fund
	2	Sports Infrastructure Development;	Sports Facilities & Resources	Districts	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	
	3	Sports High Performance (HP) Centers; and	Participation & Performance	All LLGs and Wards	-	1	1	2	2	0.8	PIR/PSIP/DSIP
	4	Sports Research, Education and Training	Training and Education	All LLGs and Wards	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	PSIP/DSIP/PIR
Research			All Districts and LLGs	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	PSIP/PSP/PIR	
Total					-	2.4	1.75	2.65	4.4	4.8	

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.3 Sports Development							
	West New Britain Sports Plan approved and implemented	1	1	-	-		Sports Unit, Com Development, Finance/Planning
	Sports Development Plan Committee established and operational	1	-	-	-		Sports Unit, Com Development, Finance/Planning
	Sports Operational Manual	1	-	-	-		Sports Unit, Com Development, Finance/Planning
	Sports Governance Structure established	1					Sports Unit, Com Development, Finance/Planning
	Sports Authority Bill approved by PEC and enacted by Provincial Assembly	1					Sports Unit, Com Devt, Planning
	Sports Trust Fund established and operational	1					Sports Unit, WDC, Legal Services
	Sports M&E established and operation	1					Sports Unit, Planning
	1.2.1 Sports Training conducted	2	2	2	2		Sports Unit, WDC, LLG, District
	1.3.1 Competitions and Pathways established	15	15	15	15		Sports Unit, WDC, LLG, District
	1.4.1 Increase partnership with sports service providers	1					Sports Unit, WDC, LLG, District
	1.5.1 Sports Facilities established and improved	1			1		Sports Unit, WDC, LLG, District
	1.5.2. Sports Material and supplies Accessible	1			1		Sports Unit, WDC, LLG, District



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 11.3 Sports Development		
1	Develop the West New Britain Sports Plan	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Establish a Sports Implementation Plan Development Committee	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Develop and adopt a Sports Operational manual	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Establish a Provincial Sports Governance Structure	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Establish the WNB Sports Authority	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Establish a WNB Sports Trust Account	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
1	Establish an M&E mechanism for Sports	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
4	Conduct Sports trainings	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
3	Establish and enhance sports competitions and pathways	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
4	Identify and enhance sports partners and stakeholders	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
2	Construct and improve sports facilities	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP
4	Procure sports Equipment and Supplies	National Sports Policy, MTDP IV, WNBIPDP

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 11.3 Sports Development								
	The WNB Provincial Sports Council established	AMR	Nil	-	1		-	-
	Sports programs and activities are implemented consistent with the Provincial Sports plan	AMR	Nil	-	1			
	Proportion of Sports Associations to have access to AMR Sports operational manual for proper and efficient Management of sports Activities	AMR	Nil	-	1			
	Proportion of Sports Council and Associations to be structured and efficiently administer and Manage their operations and programs	AMR	Nil	-	1			
	Provincial Sports Authority Established	AMR	Nil	-				
	Proportion of Competitions and Games to have access of financial support for major sporting events	AMR	Nil	-	1			
	M&E for Sports Mechanism in placed to guide and report progress of the policies, structures programs and activities are efficiently implemented and established	AMR	Nil	-	1		-	-
	Efficient Governance structure for sports programs and Activities to be implemented.	AMR	Nil	-	1			
	Proportions of Competitions and sports Associations have yearly Games Calendar to Establish the sports pathways and Competitions	AMR	Nil	-	17	15	18	15
	Negotiations with stakeholders and Service providers for partnerships and sponsorship programs.	AMR	Nil	-	1	1	1	1
	Mini sports Stadium Constructed at Districts for District Games and District Competitions	AMR	Nil	-	1	1	1	
	Proportion of Ward & LLG sports Associations and competitions having access to sports Supplies and Equipment	AMR	Nil	-	117	117	117	117



DIP 11.4 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women empowerment is the enhancements of women and girls' rights, opportunities and wellbeing in various aspects of life. It promotes gender equality and is a foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable society. The WNBPG is supporting women through NGOs such as Meri Safe Aus, UNDP Women etc. through a program of financial literacy training to support the SME assistance from the WNBPG.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/ Projects	LLGs/Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total esti- mated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.4	1	Women Governance and Institutional Development	All LLGs, Districts and the Provincial Level							PSIP/DSIP
		Provincial Council of Women (PCW) Network Establishment		0.3	Established & Functioning			0.3	PIP, TRUST, PSIP, DSIP	
		Capacity Building for the PCW networks		2.0	1.5		1.5	5.0		
	2	Gender Based Violence and Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV)	All LLGs & the 3 Districts	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.5	PIP/PSIP /DSIP	
	3	Women in leadership and Business support program	LLGs, District, Province	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.35	PIP/PSIP /DSIP	
		Financial Literacy Training for Women participating in the MSMEs		0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.35		
Livelihood Skills Training and Incentives for Women			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	PSIP /DSIP		
Total				4.7	3.5	2	3.5	13.7		

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment							
	Women Governance and Institutional Development						Division of Community Development (WNBPA), DDA, DA & NYDA
	Provincial Council of Women (PCW) Network Establishment	1					
	Capacity Building for the PCW networks		1				
	Gender Based Violence and Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV)						
	Support Grants for the GBV/SARV Referral Pathways Partners	4	4	4	4	4	Com. Dev, WNBPG, PSIP, DSIP
	Establish Safe House Facility for Women & Girls	1					PSIP, DSIP, WNBPG Trust
	Women in leadership and Business support program	1	1	1	1	1	PSIP, DSIP, WNBPG Trust
	Financial Literacy Training for Women participating in the MSMEs	3	3	3	3	3	PSIP, DSIP, WNBPG Trust
	Livelihood Skills Training and Incentives for Women	3	3	3	3	3	PSIP , DSIP
	Provide incentives for 300 women participated in the Informal Economy activities.	30	70	100	100	100	PSIP, DSIP, Com Dev, WNBPG Trust



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Provincial Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment		
1	Facilitate Women Governance and Institutional Development	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Conduct Women Development Forums	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Establish programs for champions on women issues	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Promote DP Support Grants for the PCW networks	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
2	Gender Based Violence and Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV)	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Establish and operationalize the Provincial GBV/ SARV Strategy Plan	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Observation of 20 days Human Rights Activism annually	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Advocacy on the Rights of women and children (Rights-Based Advocacy)	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Establish Referral Pathways SOP	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
3	Women in leadership and Business support program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Support Women in Informal Economy initiatives	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Women in business and Leadership Partnership Program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030
	Women in Business Exchange Program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023 -2027, National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015 - 2024, NYP 2020 - 2030

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment								
1	Women Governance and Institutional Development	PICD, COM DEV						
	1. Women Governing Structure improved and the women activities are well administered.	PICD, COM DEV	x	10%	20%	20%	50%	
	Women Forum	PICD, COM DEV	x	1	1	1	1	
2	Gender Based Violence and Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV)	PICD, COM DEV						
	Review GBV/ SARV Strategy Plan	PICD, COM DEV			1			
	Establish Meri Seif Haus	PICD, COM DEV		1				
3	Women in leadership and Business support program.	PICD, COM DEV						
	Skills acquired are fully utilized for income earning	PICD, COM DEV		30%	40%	50%	60%	
	4. Women population are viable and improved in the financial management.	PICD, COM DEV		30%	40%	50%	60%	
	5. WNB Women are able to compete at high-level business space.	PICD, COM DEV		50	100	150	200	
	300 women graduated from informal sector to MSME	PICD, COM DEV		50	70	80	100	



DIP 11.5 FAMILY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Family and social protection is the building blocks of societies and is the source to nation building. It is an essential factor for reducing poverty and promote long term prosperity and understand the right of children, women, differently able person and elderly. Children are the largest age group in a population and the most vulnerable group economically, socially and physically.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT

MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	LLGs/ Wards	Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimat- ed costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
DIP 11.5	1	Disability and Social Inclusion Program								PIR, PSIP, DSIP
		Establish One stop shop Disability Resource Centre	Talasea District				5		5	PIR, PSIP, DSIP
		Training and Distribution of Disability Assistive Devices	All LLGs		0.05		0.1	0.3	0.180	
		Revitalize the Establishment of the Provincial, District and LLGs Disability Organization			0.2				0.2	PIR, PSIP, DSIP
		Establish Provincial Coordinating Committee on Disability (PCCD)	Provincial		0.04				0.04	PIR, PSI , DSIP
		Establishment of Provincial Disability Policy				0.1			0.1	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
	2	Child Protection and Family Support Services	All LLGs & the 3 Districts							PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		Research and Development	Talasea and Nakanai Dist.			0.3			0.3	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
	3	Establishment of Council of Family and Child Protection Services								PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		Establish Legal Framework for Family & Child Protection Services	Provincial		0.3				0.3	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		Children Forums	Provincial		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		Repatriation Exercise	LLG, District		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		Case Management	Provincial		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.2	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
		20 days Human Rights Activism	All Districts		0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.26	PIR, PSIP , DSIP
	Total				0.80	0.66	5.37	0.58	7.23	

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS

DIP No.	Key Deliverables	Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 11.5	Disability and Social Inclusion Program						Division of Community Development (DoCD)
	Establish Disability Rehabilitation Centre (1xDistrict)		Preparation Stage		Construction	1x Centre Established	
	Provisions of Assistive Devices to Disability People		30	45	45	50	
	Child Protection and Family Support Services						(DoCD)
	Conduct Research, surveys and Case Studies (3 Districts)		1	1	1	1	(DoCD)
	Effective legal framework mechanism in place			1			(DoCD)
	Annual Children Forum	2	1	1	1	1	(DoCD)
	20 days Human Rights Activism		3	12	3	12	
	Effective Repatriation Exercise		2	2	3	5	Com. Dev, WNBPGÍ
	Case Management Training		1	1	2	3	Com. Dev, WNBPG



TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Implementation Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
DIP 11.5 Family & Social Protection		
1	Disability and Social Inclusion Program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Promote safer, conducive and inclusive environment for Disability People	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Promote and strengthen vulnerable group of people with assistive devices	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
2	Child Protection and Family Support Services	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Develop Policy, programs and strategic interventions through Research- Development	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Enhance legal framework of coordination and implementation of Child and family protection Services	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
3	Annual Children Forum	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Repatriation Exercise	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Case Management Training	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027
	Annual implementation of the 20 days human right Activism Activities by all Partners and Stakeholders	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 11.5 Family & Social Protection								
1	Number of Disability and Social Inclusion Program	PICD, COM DEV						
	Proportion (%) of PLWD accessing the Disability Rehab Centre Services	PICD, COM DEV			10%	20%	30%	40%
	Number of Disability People assisted with Assistive Devices	PICD, COM DEV			50	100	300	400
2	No. of Children Protected and Families Supported	PICD, COM DEV						
	Number of Research, surveys and Case Studies conducted	PICD, COM DEV				1		
	Number of programs run during the Human Rights Celebrations	PICD, COM DEV			05	12	3	12
3	No. of Children who attended the Children Forum Annually	PICD, COM DEV			1	1	1	1
	No. of Family or children repatriated	PICD, COM DEV			5	5	5	5
	No. of officers and stakeholders attended the Case Management Training	PICD, COM DEV			2	2	2	2



STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 12;

SPA 12

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

GOAL: Strengthen and maintain partnership with key stakeholders.

OBJECTIVE: Delivering service to the people of West New Britain through the PPP concept.

The West New Britain Provincial Government is adopting and practicing the PPP concept for effective service delivery in the province. The government is utilizing its key stakeholders in the province to achieve set targets through sharing of resource, creating a win-win situation for all partners. PCMC is an avenue that bring together key strategic development partners to address development issues in the province.

DIP 12.3 PRIVATE SECTOR

Private Sector plays a crucial role in social and economic development of the province. It is the part of the economy that is run by individuals and companies for profit and is not controlled by the government. The private sector companies operating in the province has a good working relationship with the WNBPG for service delivery through a Private Partnership Concept.



DIP 12.4 CIVIL SOCIETY AND CHURCHES

The WNBPG supports civil society programs and projects for the purpose of service delivery to the people of WNBPG. The government is working closely with churches, community-based organization and non-governmental organization to bring service down to rural parts of the province. The Community development is the implementing division that coordinate the operation of civil societies in the province.

TABLE 1: INVESTMENT				Annual Allocation (K'mil)					Total estimated costs (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)		
MTDP IV DIPs	No.	Provincial Programs/Projects	Districts/LLGs	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027				
DIP 12.4	1	CSO State Partnership Program (funding support)	PHQ							2.00	PIR, PSIP, DSIP	
		Identification of CSO & (Support Funding)	PHQ	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50					
		Government CSO Summit	PHQ	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20					
	2	Church State Partnership Program	PHQ								0.80	PIR, PSIP, DSIP
		Establish Provincial Council of Churches	PHQ	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.10					
		Interdenominational Summit	PHQ	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50					
Total					1.30	1.7	1.30	1.30	5.60			

TABLE 2: MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS		Annual Deliverables					Responsible Agencies
DIP No.	Key Deliverables	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
DIP 12.4 Civil Societies and Churches							
	CSO State Partnership Program						Division of Community Development, WNBPG, NID office, WNBPHA, Catholic Diocese, Division of Education, DDA, DA & NYDA
	Identification of CSO via surveys conducted	-	12				
	Number of Churches engaged						
	Conduct Government CSO Summit		2	2	2	2	Division of Community Development, WNBPG, NID office, WNBPHA, Catholic Diocese, Division of Education, DDA, DA & NYDA
	Church State Partnership Program						
	Establish 12x Local Council of Churches		12				
	Establish 3x District Council of Churches		3				
	Number of CSOs engaged						
	Establish Provincial Council of Churches		1				
	Interdenominational Summit						

TABLE 3: STRATEGIES

No.	Provincial Strategies	Sector Policy/Plan Reference
1	CSO State Partnership Program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Conduct 12 Surveys to Identify number of CSO's in the Province	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Conduct Half-yearly Government and CSO summit 2x a year.	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
2	Church State Partnership Program	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Establish 12x Local Council of Churches	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Establish 3x District Council of Churches	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Establish 1x Provincial Council of Churches	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Hold Interdenominational Summit	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Enhance engagement with CIMC on a regional basis through the Regional Development Forums	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy
	Activate the dialogue mechanism with the CSOs and the Churches	MTDP IV, PICD, WNB IPDP 2023-2027, PNGDCP, CSO Policy, PPP, Church State Partnership Policy

TABLE 4: INDICATORS

Project Link	Provincial Indicators	Source(s)	Baseline (2022)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
DIP 12.4 Civil Societies and Churches								
1	CSO State Partnership Program	PICD, COM DEV	Various MOUs	0				
	12 x Surveys Carried out	PICD, COM DEV	"	0	3	3	3	
	Number of Government and CSO Summit Conducted	PICD, COM DEV	"	0	2	2	2	
2	Church State Partnership Program	PICD, COM DEV	"	0				
	16x Council of Churches Established	PICD, COM DEV	"	0	12	3	1	
	Number of Interdenominational Summits Conducted	PICD, COM DEV	"	0	2	2	2	
Province:		West New Britain						
Executing Agency:		Division of Community Development						





SECTION 18 | ANNEXES

COST SUMMARY AND SCHEDULE

SECTOR COST SUMMARY

IPDP IV SUMMARY OF COST / BUDGET STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA	Annual totals (K'mil)					COST SHARING ARRANGEMENT			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL 'Kmil'	WNBPG	DONOR PARTNER	Go PNG	PRIVATE SECTOR
ECONOMIC SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	73.98	135.08	88.72	87.94	385.72	99.5	2.3	117.0	166.92
SOCIAL SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	301.98	308.81	323.13	425.50	1363.90	192.2	265.0	258.8	54.22
GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION SECTOR COST SCHEDULE	11.00	22.78	8.27	11.40	56.03	30.6	0.0	24.2	0.6
TOTAL	387.0	466.7	420.1	524.8	1805.7	322.3	267.3	400.0	221.7

ECONOMIC SECTOR COST SUMMARY

SECTOR MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area (SPAs)	ECONOMIC WNBPG Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPS)	Annual total (K'mil)				Grand TOTAL 'Kmil'
		2024	2025	2026	2027	
SPA 1. STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INVESTMENT	Coconut Development	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	27.60
	Cocoa Development	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	27.60
	Oil palm Development	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	70.00
	Live Stock Development	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	64.00
	Rice Development	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.34	1.28
	Coffee Development	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.50	3.90
	Spices Development	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20
	Pest & Diseases (Bio-Diversity)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.40
	Agriculture Commodity Market	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
	Food Security	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.30	2.74
	Mining Development	10.90	62.60	14.30	12.50	100.30
	Fisheries & Marine Product Development	1.60	1.60	2.10	1.60	6.90
	Forestry Development	6.10	10.60	6.10	5.60	28.40
	Micro, Small Medium Enterprise	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.70	7.10
	Culture & Tourism Development	4.50	4.00	6.00	3.50	18.00
	Trade & Investment	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00
Lands & Physical planning	3.00	3.50	2.50	0.50	9.50	
TOTAL		73.98	135.08	88.72	87.94	385.72



SOCIAL SECTOR COST SCHEDULE

SECTOR:	SOCIAL	Annual total (K'mill)				Grand TOTAL 'Kmil'
MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area (SPAs)	WNBPG Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPS)	2024	2025	2026	2027	
SPA 2. Connect PNG Infrastructure	infrastructure - Land Transport	160.00	144.00	166.50	147.50	618.00
	Infrastructure - Water/Sea Transport	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00
	Infrastructure - Air Transport	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	7.00
	Infrastructure - Communication & ICT	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	35.60
	Telecommunication & ICT Connectivity	0.00	10.60	9.50	7.40	27.50
	Electricity	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	37.20
	Town District Growth Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50		4.50
	Wash	7.00	11.60	8.60	10.00	37.20
SPA 3. Quality and Affordable Health Care	Primary Health Care	63.95	64.25	64.40	192.60	385.20
SPA 4. Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital	Education - Early Childhood	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	5.62
	Education - Basic Secondary	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	30.50
	Education Tertiary & College	7.95	7.95	4.95	4.95	25.80
	Education -Technical Vocational	10.00	9.40	9.20	8.40	37.00
	Education - Training/Human Capital	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.10	6.10
SPA 5. Rule of Law and Justice	Law & Justice - Policing	2.70	6.20	6.65	5.65	21.20
	Law & Justice - Judiciary	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	4.20
	Law & Justice - Correctional Services	2.90	4.50	4.60	3.10	15.10
	Law & Justice - Community Justice	0.80	1.50	1.50	1.70	5.50
SPA 8. Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance	National Identification Registration	1.90	1.10	1.40	1.10	5.50
SPA 10. Climate Change and Environment Protection	Environment & Climate Change	3.37	2.87	2.67	2.57	11.48
	National Disaster Management	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	12.80
SPA 11. Population, Youth and Women Empowerment	Sustainable Population	4.50	4.40	3.85	4.40	15.40
	Youth Development and Labour Mobility	0.60	5.30	0.45	0.55	7.30
	Sports Development	2.40	2.20	3.10	3.10	10.80
	Women Empowerment	4.70	3.50	2.00	3.50	13.70
	Family and Social Inclusion	0.84	0.66	5.37	0.58	7.32
SPA 12. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP	Civil Society & Church	1.30	1.70	1.30	1.20	5.60
TOTAL		303.48	310.31	324.63	425.50	1363.90

GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION COST SCHEDULE

SECTOR:	GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	Annual totals (K'mill)				TOTAL 'Kmil'
MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area (SPAs)	WNBPG Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPS)	2024	2025	2026	2027	
SPA 7. National Revenue and Public Finance Management	National Revenue & Public Finance Management	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	7.60
SPA 8. Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance	Integrated Digital Government System	1.10	1.60	1.00	2.50	6.62
	National Statistical System	1.60	0.20	0.15	0.10	1.98
	Electronic Electoral System	1.50	0.18	0.32	2.00	4.24
	Public Service Administration	4.90	18.90	4.90	4.90	35.60
TOTAL		11.00	22.78	8.27	11.40	56.03



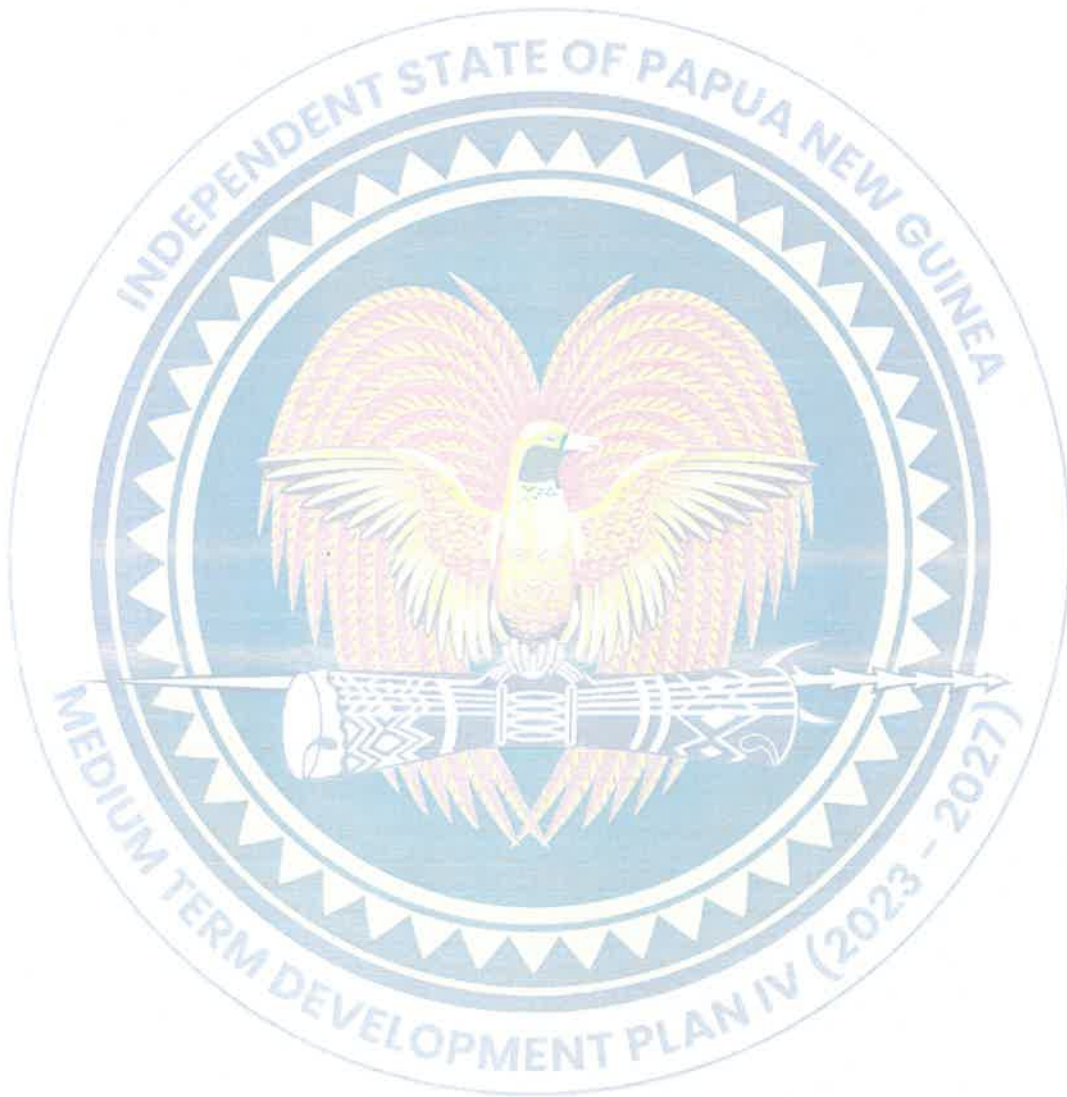
PROVINCE DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAM			
SUMMARY DELIVERABLES			
PROVINCE:		WEST NEW BRITAIN	
SPA	NO	INVESTMENT(S)	DELIVERABLE STATEMENT
SPA 1	1	Agriculture Commercialisation	Expand the production of cash crops; and value adding through downstream processing
	2	Forestry	Downstream Processing Central Marketing Unit established
	3	Fisheries	Fish storage and processing facilities established in all LLGs Fish markets constructed
	4	SME	At least 500 MSMEs trained by 2027 every year, for 4 years
	5	Tourism	Tourism sites to be identified and developed in the 3 Districts
SPA 2	1	Road Network	Provincial Roads upgrade and maintenance All district main road network upgraded to good condition
	2	Wharves and Jetties	Wharves and Jetties rehabilitation and maintenance
	3	Rural Airstrips	Airstrips rehabilitated
	4	Utilities	Increased access to affordable and quality utilities
	5	Growth and Service Centre	Roll out enabling environment to promote economic growth & improve service delivery to District & LLG headquarters
SPA 3	1	Provincial Hospital	Re-development of Kimbe Provincial Hospital
	2	Community Health Post	New CHPs constructed in 3 Districts
	3	Health Workforce	Increase by at least 1,000 health workers
SPA 4	1	Early Childhood Education	Renovation of elementary schools classrooms for early childhood education
	2	Primary & High Schools	Classrooms built Teachers houses built
	3	TVET Centres	New TVET schools constructed and established in all LLGs
SPA 5	1	Police Stations	Rehabilitation of police stations in province and each district
	2	Rural Lockup	Rehabilitation of rural lock ups
	3	Court House	New Provincial Court Complex built
	4	Provincial Correctional Service	Lakiemata CIS rehabilitated
SPA 6	1	Bio Security Support Program	Bio Security issues addressed
	2	Business Protection	Business protection initiatives supported and issues addressed
SPA 7	1	IFMS	IFMS established in the districts
	2	E-Procurement	E-Procurement system established in the PHQ
SPA 8	1	DIMS	DIMS established in all districts
	2	Ward Recorder	Ward Recorder system roll out to the districts
SPA 9	1	R&D Support Program	R&D program supported
SPA 10	1	Provincial and District Waste Management	Proper waste management facility established in Kimbe Town & the 3 Districts
	2	Natural Disaster Management	Natural Disaster Management program supported
	3	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation program supported
SPA 11	1	District Sports Facilities	Mini Sports Stadium constructed in the districts
	2	Youth Empowerment Program	Community youths and environment engagement – Provincial Volunteer Services

ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV





	3	Women Empowerment Program	Financial literacy training for women participating in MSMEs
	4	Gender Based Violence and Meri Seif Haus	Meri seif haus established in the districts
SPA 12	1	Support Church Partnership Program	Number of churches partner with Province and DDAs in service delivery
	2	CSO and Private Sector Support Program	Number of CSOs and private sectors partner with Province and DDAs in service delivery



ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV



West New Britain Provincial Plan Checklist

Content	Status	Comments
Table of Content	✓	
List of Tables	✓	
Acronyms	✓	
Foreword (by Governor for Province)	✓	
Acknowledgement (by Provincial Administrator)	✓	
Executive Summary	✓	
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW	✓	
1.1 Introduction (write brief introduction of the plan)	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2 Province Profile (Fact Sheet)	✓	Customised to Province Level & captured in Section 1
1.2.1 Development Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2.2 Legal Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2.3 Planning Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2.4 Budget Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2.5 Service Delivery Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
1.2.6 M&E Framework	✓	Captured in Section 7 & customised to Province Level
1.2.7 Partnership Framework	✓	
CHAPTER 2: DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF THE PROVINCE	✓	
2.1. Economic Sector	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 2
2.2 Infrastructure Sector	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 3
2.3 Health Sector	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 4
2.4 Education Sector	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 5
2.5 Law and Justice Sector	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 6
2.6 National Security	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 7
2.7 Public Finance Management	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 8
2.8 Administration and Public Service Governance	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 9
2.9 Climate Change and Natural Environment	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 10
2.10 Population, Youths and Women	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 11
2.11 Strategic Partnership	✓	Captured as Sector Profiles in Section 12
CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV 2023-2027	✓	Customised to Province Level & captured in Section 13
3.1 Objective of the Plan	✓	Customised to Province Level
3.2 Provincial Logical Framework	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 1 – Strategic Economic Investment	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 2 – Connect PNG Infrastructure	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 3 – Quality and Affordable Health	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 4 – Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 5 – Rule of Law and Justice	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 6 – National Security	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 7 – National Revenue and Public Finance Management	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 8 – Digital Governance, National Statistic and Public Service Governance	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 9 - Research Science and Technology	N/A	
SPA 10 – Climate Change and Environment Protection	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 11 – Population, Youths and Women Empowerment	✓	Customised to Province Level
SPA 12 – Strategic Partnership	✓	Customised to Province Level
CHAPTER 4: FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN 2023-2027	✓	Customised to Province & Captured in Section 12
4.1 Source of Financing	✓	
4.1.1 PSIP	✓	
4.1.2 DSIP	✓	
4.1.3 Provincial and District Infrastructure Funds	✓	
4.1.4 MTDP IV Kina-4-Kina Intervention Program	✓	
4.1.5 Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme	✓	
4.1.6 Fixed Commitments (IDGs, HIIP)	✓	
4.1.7 Development Partners Program Support	✓	
4.1.8 Functional Grants	✓	
4.1.9 Internal Revenue	✓	
4.1.10 Sectoral Investments	✓	
4.1.11 Private Sector Partnerships	✓	
4.1.12 CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Philanthropies	✓	
4.2 Implementation and Governance Structure (Narration + charts) Strategy	✓	
CHAPTER 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	✓	Customised to Province & Captured in Section 13
5.1 Implementation and Monitoring	✓	
5.1.1 Project Monitoring (PIP monitoring)	✓	
5.1.2 Result Monitoring (Impact)	✓	
5.2 Reporting and Information Management	✓	
5.2.1 District Information System	✓	
5.2.2 Section 119 Report	✓	
5.2.3 Ward Recorder System	✓	
5.2.4 PIP Implementation Report (specify the periodic reports)	✓	
5.3 Evaluation and Assessment	✓	
5.3.1 Mid-Term Review and Assessment	✓	
5.3.1 Provincial and District Forum	✓	
CHAPTER 6: RISK MANAGEMENT	✓	
6.1 Risk Management Strategy (Matrix)	✓	
CHAPTER 7: MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	✓	
7.1 Marketing and Communication	✓	
7.2 Objectives	✓	
7.3 Target Groups	✓	
7.3 Methods of Communication	✓	
7.3.1 District Website	✓	

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