PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV

| 2023 - 2027 |

NATIONAL PROSPERITY THROUGH GROWING THE ECONOMY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING

Media Unit:
Email: media@planning.gov.pg
Website: http://www.planning.gov.pg/
Facebook: Department of National Planning and Monitoring

Address:
Department of National Planning and Monitoring
P.O. Box 631
Twin Tower 2, Melanesian Way,
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

Telephone: (+675) 308 4013/308 4061
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**MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV
2023-2027**

National Prosperity Through Growing the Economy

LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father, who art in heaven,
hallowed be Thy name;
Thy kingdom come;
Thy will be done;
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass
against us. And lead us not into
temptation;
but deliver us from the evil one.
For Thine is the kingdom,
the power and the glory,
for ever and ever.
Amen

NATIONAL ANTHEM

I

O arise all you sons of this land, Let us sing of our joy to be free, Praising God and rejoicing to be Papua New Guinea.
Shout our name from the mountains to seas
Papua New Guinea;
Let us raise our voices and proclaim
Papua New Guinea.

II

Now give thanks to the good lord above
For His kindness, His wisdom and love
For this land of our fathers so free,
Papua New Guinea.
Shout again for the whole world to hear
Papua New Guinea;
We're independent and we're free
Papua New Guinea.

NATIONAL PLEDGE

We, the People of Papua New Guinea, pledge ourselves, united in One Nation. We pay homage to our cultural heritage, the source of our strength.

We pledge to build a democratic society based on justice, equality, respect and prosperity for Our People.

We pledge to stand together as

– One People
– One Nation
– One Country

GOD BLESS PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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FOREWORD BY THE PRIME MINISTER

It is my honor as the Prime Minister to introduce Papua New Guinea's Medium Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027.

The MTDP IV has been framed to incorporate the National Government's development agenda which is to grow the economy to K200 billion, double both internal and external revenue and create an additional one million jobs. These achievements or outcomes will assist us achieve our dream to be the "Richest Black Christian Nation" and a "middle income" country by 2030.

In the past 47 years, we have endured many socio-economic challenges caused by both internal and external forces. The lessons we have learned have positioned us to make necessary adjustments in policy, institutional and legislative settings for improving service delivery, promoting good governance and achieving economic prosperity.

We are a proud Nation made up of a thousand tribes and a thriving democracy - a testament to the resilience and strength of our people. As we approach our Golden Jubilee Anniversary of Independence, we will continue to overcome the challenges of our remoteness by connecting every part of the country by road, sea, air, electricity, telecommunications, and e-government systems (by satellite) through one of the Government's signature policies, the "Connect PNG program".

As a country, we have made great progress over the past 47 years. However, for us to further advance in today's globally competitive world, we need strong leadership and partnership at all levels of our society. I am very optimistic about our prospects for a better future and the Government I lead will implement innovative and strategic policy, institutional and legislative reforms to transform our economy.

These reforms will enable the Government to eliminate inefficiencies by improving productivity and maximizing returns from the development of our abundant natural resources. The MTDP IV clearly outlines the Government's policy intent to undertake downstream processing of our natural resources and empowering our people by vigorously promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). We will create a friendly and conducive environment to attract Foreign Direct Investment and establish Exclusive Economic Zones. And through the Plan we will build highly skilled human capital by investing in quality education at all levels and harness the opportunities of research and technology.

We are also aware of the challenges from our bulging young population. The Government is introducing new and innovative policies and programs in the MTDP IV that will skill and empower our youth to contribute to the country's economic development and nation building. This will include the introduction of the National Youth Service and spiritual development through the introduction of compulsory bible studies in the primary to secondary school systems.

Our provinces and districts will be given the recognition they deserve. The Government will address the huge disparity in resource allocation by providing adequate resources to build local economies and the services that people need.

Finally, the effective delivery of the MTDP IV is not the National Government's sole responsibility. It is the shared responsibility of each and every one of us, including our private sector, civil society, Non-Governmental Organization and Development Partners. I encourage all of us to take ownership of the MTDP IV. In doing so, we can build PNG into a great country, that secures the future for our children. Let us leave no one and no place behind.

May Our Heavenly Father bless the MTDP IV and divinely guide us in its implementation.

Hon. James Marape, MP
Prime Minister
Member for Tari-Pori

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND PLANNING

The Medium-Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027 (MTDP IV) is the “Road Map” for the Marape-Rosso Government in the pursuit of its ambitious development agenda. MTDP IV outlines the Government’s strategic policies, aimed at achieving three key developmental objectives: (a) growing our economy to K200 billion by 2030, (b) the creation of one million additional jobs, and (c) improving the quality of life for all our people.

The MTDP IV is notably different from the past MTDPs. It clearly identifies sectoral targets, strategic priority areas, funding modalities, partnerships, implementation, and accountability structures that are underpinned by stringent monitoring and evaluation processes.

There are 12 key Strategic Priority Areas, (SPAs):

1. Strategic Economic Investments
2. Connect PNG Infrastructure
3. Quality and Affordable Health Care
4. Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital
5. Rule of Law and Restorative Justice
6. National Security
7. National Revenue and Public Finance Management
8. Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance
9. Research, Science and Technology
10. Climate Change and Natural Environment Protection
11. Population, Youth and Gender Development
12. Strategic Partnership

Under each of the 12 SPAs, various deliberate intervention programs (DIPs) have been identified and will be adequately funded to enable effective delivery.

Clearly, mobilization of funds is one key factor, however the Government acknowledges it alone is not sufficient. Effective implementation requires a host of strategic policy, institutional and legislative reforms. All of these reforms, including an effective funding modality are an absolute prerequisite for effective delivery of the MTDP IV.

Some of the reforms include outsourcing of key Government functions such as payroll and Human Resources management, audit, technical and financial evaluations, project supervision, and monitoring and evaluation. In addition, establishment of rigorous standards for roads, construction, technical requirements, and implementation of an e-procurement process for greater transparency and accountability underpin the plan.

The outsourcing of these functions, including payroll and HR functions, will not only deliver cost-savings but also significantly improve efficiency, enhance accountability, and build institutional capacities and capability. This is not a new concept - governments around the world have put in place similar measures and have significantly improved their efficiency and productivity at all levels as a consequence of these reforms.

Furthermore, these reforms are intended to address the high cost of doing business. We will restructure our State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and under the Public Private Partnership Policy, achieve effective utilization of aid funds, and alignment of all stakeholders including our development partners. This will ensure enhanced accountability through clearly defined roles and responsibilities and a transparent oversight process.

For the “first time’, the MTDP IV will incorporates some of key resolutions from the Governor’s Council Conference. This is a major policy proclamation by the Marape-Rosso Government in recognition of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government and demonstrates the Government’s commitment to inter-government cooperation and partnership.

We must not repeat past mistakes but we must learn those lessons of the past and ensure that MTDP IV is successfully delivered. A robust partnership between all stakeholders is key to achieving this success. That is why, under MTDP IV, all stakeholders have a role to play in the implementation of the Plan.

I take this opportunity to thank everyone for their contributions towards the development of the MTDP IV and pledge our unequivocal commitment to its full implementation.

God bless our efforts to serve his people.

Hon. Rainbo Paita, MP
Minister for Finance & Planning
Member for Finschhafen

REMARKS BY THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING

The Department of National Planning & Monitoring has undertaken comprehensive consultations with stakeholders in the formulation of PNG's Medium-Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027. This plan is an integral part of the National Planning Framework that articulates the Government's medium-term goals, strategic priorities, and investments. This is intended to strategically align the country to achieve PNG Vision 2050 aspirations – to be “smart, wise, fair, healthy and happy society" and to be in the "top 50 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index" by 2050.

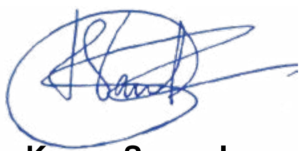
The formulation of MTDP IV has taken into account the achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt from the previous MTDPs. The successful implementation of MTDP IV will require strong and transformative leadership at all levels. Strong alignment to MTDP goals and targets from all sectors, provinces and districts including, international development partners, private sector and civil society organisations.

To support the development priorities of this Government, MTDP IV is focused on investing in deliberate intervention programs through strategic alignment in planning, programming, budgeting and implementation. Public service governance, transparency and accountability will be the core attributes that will guide stakeholders across all sectors, including the provinces and districts, to achieve the development targets.

The MTDP IV clearly articulates strategic sector priorities, measurable targets and indicators. The Department will provide the overarching coordination role by working closely with all stakeholders to ensure that there is greater collaboration underpinned by a holistic approach to meet their respective development targets. The provinces and districts are expected to deliver on minimum service standards through structural transformation in the provincial and district administrations. They must leverage the increase in budgetary allocation to build their enabling infrastructure and economic base to support their development aspirations.

All sectors, provinces and districts, international development partners, private sector and civil society organisations must align their integrated development plans and assistance strategies to the MTDP IV. This will ensure all available resources are fully utilised to create the development impact that will benefit our people.

Let us work innovatively and strive to transform PNG to be prosperous. I commit the MTDP IV 2023-2027 to God and pray for His wisdom and guidance for us to deliver the Plan together.



Koney Samuel
Acting Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Department of National Planning and Monitoring in drafting the Medium-Term Development Plan 2023-2027 has been involved in wider and comprehensive consultations to produce this document. This would not have been possible without the contributions by all the stakeholders involved, including the Prime Minister, the portfolio Minister, Ministers of State, heads of agencies, provincial and district administrators, Development Partners, private sectors, Civil Societies and Faith-Based Organisations.

The Department acknowledges the overarching policy pronouncements by the Prime Minister that sets the direction and the tone for the framing of this MTDP IV. The Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council and the Advisors are acknowledged.

The Department also acknowledges the leadership and guidance of Honourable Rainbo Paita MP, Minister for Finance and Planning, during the drafting of the Plan. This would not have been possible without his foresight, vision and strategic thinking in prioritising development agenda and providing political leadership. The two Vice Ministers responsible for Policy and Planning and Public Investment Program are also acknowledged for their support.

The Department further acknowledges the Heads of the National Departments, Statutory Organisations, Provincial Planners and all DDAs for their contributions during the regional sectoral consultations. Their insights on the challenges and issues affecting Sub-National and sectors has resulted in identifying the programs, minimum services standards and key investments identified in Parts B and C of this Plan.

The Development Partners, private sector partners, NGOs, Civil Societies and Faith-Based Organisations, and Philanthropic Organisations for their contributions to this document. They will remain a critical partner in the implementation of this Plan.

Finally, everyone who has contributed to the drafting of this Plan is acknowledged.

We thank you and may God Bless our efforts to serve His people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium-Term Development Plan IV 2023-2027 (MTDP IV) is themed as "National Prosperity through Growing the Economy". The theme captures the Government's intent to deliberately invest in strategic priority areas to trigger national growth, transformation and prosperity.

This five-year plan is the fourth in succession and it incorporates lessons learnt from the past MTDPs. It reflects the Government's development agenda and the Prime Minister's official pronouncements.

The objectives of the MTDP IV are to grow the GDP by K164 billion towards the 2030 target of K200 billion by doubling the country's internal and export revenues and creating one million new jobs by 2027. In order to achieve these, it requires all agencies of Government and stakeholders to integrate, align and complement their development programs and initiatives to the MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas (SPA).

The 12 SPAs are as follows:

1. Strategic Economic Investment
2. Connect PNG Infrastructure
3. Quality and Affordable Health Care
4. Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital
5. Rule of Law and Restorative Justice
6. National Security
7. National Revenue and Public Finance Management
8. Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance
9. Research, Science and Technology
10. Climate Change and Naturaal Environment Protection
11. Population, Youth and Women Empowerment
12. Strategic Partnerships

Within each of these SPAs, there are Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) which are assigned to the responsible sector agencies to deliver over the MTDP IV period. These DIPs are high level sectoral programs that will guide the Government's investment plans, budget, programming and implementation. This includes the support from Development Partners and other stakeholders.

The Government's commitment to transform the economy requires substantial financial investment into the 12 SPAs. An estimated K51 billion is required to finance the full implementation of MTDP IV deliverables. The following financial sources have been identified to finance the Plan:

i) The Government's direct investments through the Capital Investment Budget;
ii) Concessional loans and grants financing;
iii) Private Sector financing through Private-Public Partnership (PPP), Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme; and SOE Community Service Obligations Programs;
iv) Foreign Direct Investments; and
v) Civil Society and Faith-Based Organisations.

All the finances that are mobilised will be effectively appropriated through the annual capital investment budget for programs identified under the 12 SPAs in accordance with the Public Investment Program guidelines. The integrated development plans of the sectors, provinces and districts must align with MTDP IV priorities in order to access the (Public Investment Program (PIP) funding.

The Government, through its dedicated agency, will undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of PIP funding and its implementation to measure (i) the value for money on investment and (ii) policy outcome indicators. The report will form a score card to rank the performance of the sectors, provinces and districts against the KRAs and minimum service standards.

COUNTRY PROFILE

POLITICAL STRUCTURE 2021

- Regions = **Four (Highlands, Momase, NGI and Southern) One Special Region (Autonomous Region of Bougainville) (22 Provinces)**
- System of Government = **Parliamentary Democracy**
- Country = **Commonwealth Nation**

01 PROVINCES	02 DISTRICTS	03 LLGS	04 WARDS
22	96	331	6,375

ECONOMY 2021

- GDP (PGK'million) = 110,000
- GDP per capita (PGK) = 9,336.63
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) = 157.7
- Merchandise Trade Balance (PGK'million) = 20,990.6
- Overall fiscal surplus (deficit) % of GDP = -5
- Current Account Balance (K'million) = 11,635.4
- TOTAL National Budget (K'million) (2022) = 24,700

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT 2021

Population (million) = 11,781,559

Annual Population Growth (%) = 4.8

Urban population (% of total population) = 13.25

Population growth (annual) = 4.8

Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) = 42.4

General Literacy (%) = 63

Official Languages (English, Tokpisin and Hiri Motu) = 3

Life Expectancy at birth (years) = 64.3

Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) = 215.0

Total Active Languages = 840

ENVIRONMENT 2021

Total Land Mass (Km2) = 462,840

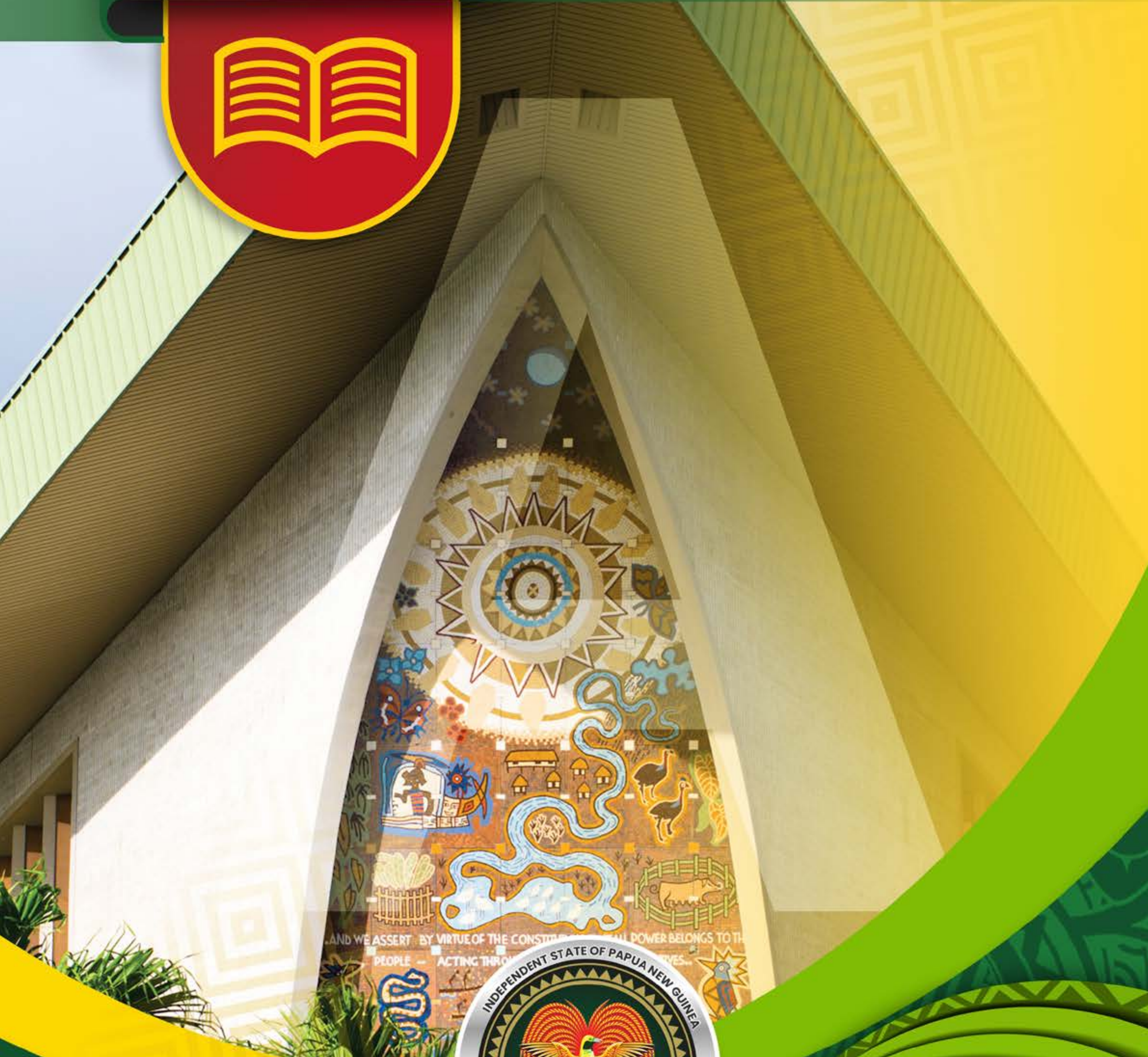
Forest Area (Km2) = 333,244.8

Population Density (per km2) = 25.45

Exclusive Economic Zone

PART A

POLICY DIRECTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA



MTDP IV
2023-2027

CHAPTER 01 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Medium-Term Development Plan 2023-2027 (MTDP IV) is the fourth of Papua New Guinea's successive medium-term plans. This plan is an integral part of the National Development Framework that provides the strategies for the Government's medium-term goals, priorities, investments, targets and indicators. The successful implementation of the MTDP IV is key to PNG achieving Vision 2050 to be a "smart, wise, fair, healthy and happy society", and to be ranked in the top 50 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) by 2050.

1.2 Theme and Objectives

The MTDP IV is premised on the theme of achieving *"National Prosperity through Growing the Economy"*. This theme builds on achievements and lessons from past MTDPs and presents new and innovative approaches to accelerate social and economic growth that translates into fulfilling our aspirations.

The Government cannot rely on the current ways of delivering goods and services, and utilising our natural resources, for the development of the country. We must explore and chart new and innovative ways to address the constraints faced[1] and harness the opportunities for economic growth and development.

In consideration of the above, the Government has stated the following key objectives:

i) To achieve a K200 billion PNG economy by 2030;

ii) To create one million additional jobs; and

iii) To improve the quality of life for all PNG citizens.

With these 2030 objectives in place, the role of the MTDP IV is set priorities and medium-term targets which contribute to growing the PNG economy to K164 billion and improve PNG per capita income to K14,000 (or US$3,000 equivalent) by 2027.

Specific sector targets are posed to contribute to this target through the 12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs).

The Government will undertake deliberate reforms in policies, legislation and institutional structures to create an enabling environment for National transformation. This will include:

- Introducing reforms on State-owned Enterprises (SOEs); and
- Development and implementation of new National policies for:
    - a National content and domestic market obligations
    - Export-import facilitation;
    - Domestic Downstream processing of PNG's natural resources[2];
    - Roll-out of the Connect PNG Program;

[1] See World Bank. 2020. *Doing Business 2020. Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Countries*, Washington, DC: World Bank. DOI:10.1596/978-1-4648-1440-2.
See also, *The Challenges of Doing Business in Papua New Guinea. An Analytical Summary of the 2012 Business Environment Survey by the Institute of National Affairs*. Asian Development Bank 2014.

[2] See PNG Government. *National Gold Bullion Policy.* May 2023.

- National satellite development;
- Outsourcing of National monitoring and evaluation;
- Improving the cost and functionality of Government payroll[3];
- Compulsory National services;
- MSME empowerment; and
- Digitalisation of Government systems.

The MTDP IV is not "business as usual". It is a transformational development planning framework. The structure of SPAs with the Deliberative Intervention Programs (DIPs) provides the ultimate guide for strategic alignment of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of public investments by all Implementing Agencies, Provinces and Districts.

For the first time, the National plan maps out the minimum service standards at the Provincial and District levels and identifies the comparative advantage that each Province will unlock and develop to contribute to economic growth and development.

All sector agencies, Provinces and Districts are provided with specific key performance indicators that they must deliver.

The MTDP IV provides the implementation governance structure to get all sectors, Provinces and Districts, and our Development Partners (DPs), into their respective cluster groups for effective mobilisation and coordination of programs, financing and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting on their performance and outcomes.

1.3 National Development Frameworks

The *Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act (PMRA) 2016* establishes five National Development Frameworks to guide socioeconomic development in the country.

These provide for the planning, budgeting, service delivery, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination of, development programs in the country.

These frameworks support the implementation of the medium to long term development plans of the country. These frameworks are:

1.3.1 National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework provides a clear development path and direction for the Government. PNG's sovereign independence and its development aspirations are envisioned in the National Constitution. This is also expressed in the aspirational goal set out in Vision 2050, the PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and other development frameworks, and its international commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.3.2 National Budget Framework

The National Budget Framework provides the policy structure to guide the formulation of the annual National Budget to implement the MTDP. This framework specifically links the Capital Investment Budget and MTDP to help achieve the development targets and goals.

1.3.3 National Service Delivery Framework

Ensuring that National minimum service standards are adhered to by all levels of Government is an important legislative requirement of the National Service Delivery Framework. This framework guides the design, programming, implementation and measurement of minimum services delivery for all levels of Government.

[3] See Deloitte Report. *PNG Government Payroll Diagnostic Review* | *Final Report*, April 2023.

Figure 1.1 below illustrates the cascading flow of development planning in PNG.

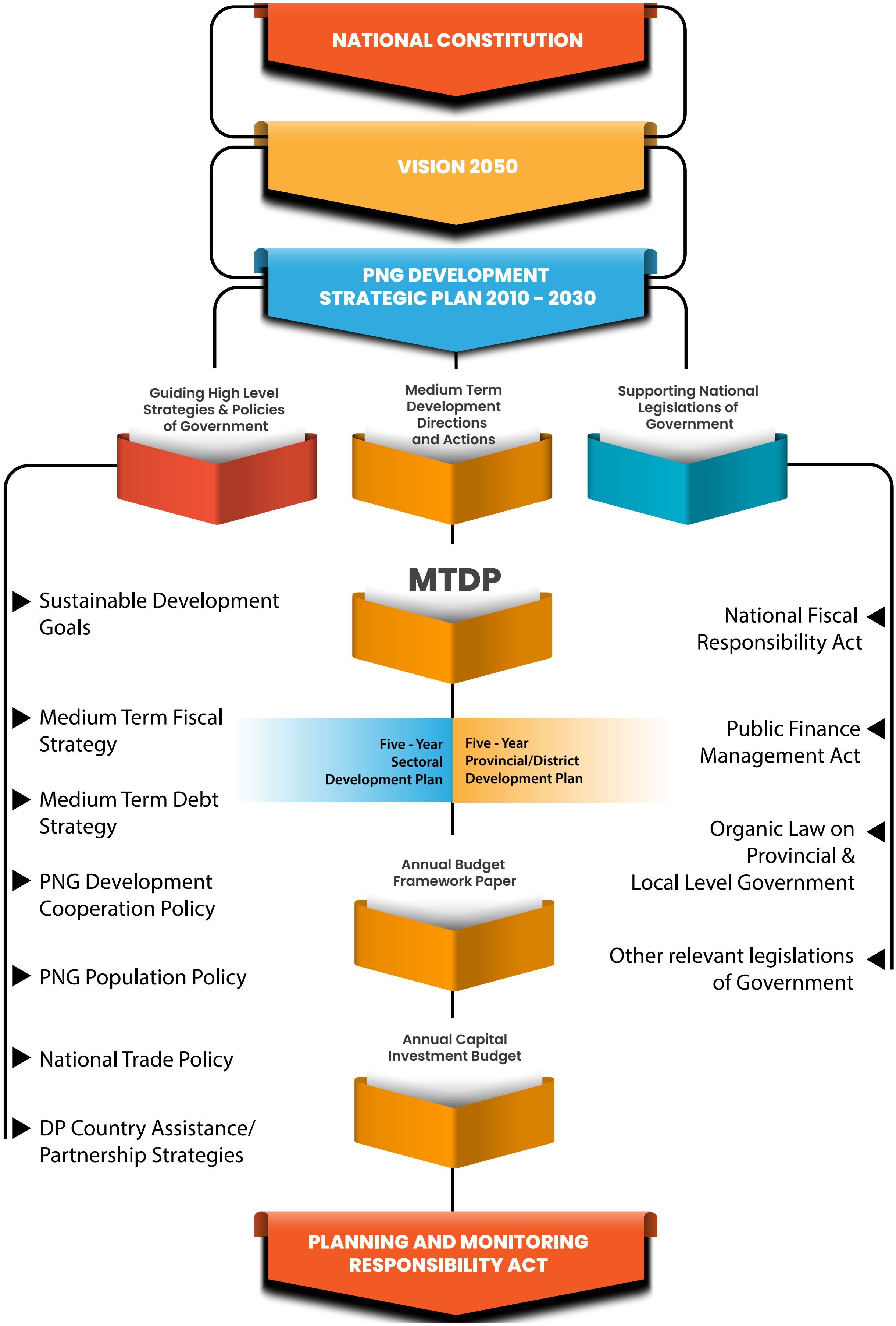


***Figure 1.1**: National Planning Framework*

1.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Measuring the performance of service delivery at National, Provincial and District levels requires an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF). The MTDP MEF aims to achieve two things:

i) Monitoring the implementation of public investment projects against their initial design and ensuring there is value for money, and "return on investment" on all public investments; and

ii) Measuring the impact of the programs implemented under the MTDP IV and against the identified development indicators.

1.3.5 Development Cooperation Framework

Forging strategic partnerships is important for the Government to deliver on its development plans. The Development Cooperation Partnership Framework provides guidance to the Government of PNG in engaging in cooperation with DPs to align their support to the Government's development initiatives expressed in the MTDP IV.

1.4 High Level Policy Targets

PNG's long and medium-term policies and plans are interlinked and articulate critical targets over their respective periods of time. The diagram below illustrates the High-Level Policy Targets.

01 NATIONAL CONSTITUTION GOALS

- Integral Human Development
- Equality and Participation
- National Sovereignty and Self-Reliance
- Natural Resources and Environment
- Papua New Guinea Ways

02 VISION 2050

- "To be Smart, Fair, Healthy and Happy Society by 2050"
- Papua New Guinea to be ranked in the top 50 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) by 2050.

03 PNG DSP 2010-2020

- Reach the Upper Middle-Income Country Status
- K200 billion Economy
- 100% Connectivity
- Leaving No Child Behind

04 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV 2023 - 2027

- 70% Connectivity (Connect PNG)
- GDP to reach K164 Billion
- Internal Revenue growth to K25 Billion
- 1 million new jobs (Both Directly and Indirectly)
- Per Capita Income to increase to K12,000 (US$ 3,000)

05 SECTOR, PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ALIGNED TO MTDP IV)

- Provincial and District Hospitals built
- TVET & Secondary Schools Built in each District
- District Commodity Roads & Wharves/Jetties built
- MSME and District Growth Centres
- Provincial and District Markets
- Provincial Waste Management
- Minimum Service Standards achieved

06 NATIONAL ANNUAL BUDGET

- Capital Investment Budget to grow the economy
- Development Partners' Loan financing to support economic infrastructure
- Development Partners' Grant financing to support socio-economic needs
- Recurrent Budget to support and complement the capital investments

***Figure 1.2**: High-Level Policy Targets*

1.5 Structure of MTDP IV

There are three Parts to the MTDP IV:

PART A High-level Policy direction of the Government articulating the 12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and the supporting Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) for achieving our objectives during the MTDP IV period (2023-2027).

PART B This presents the Sectoral Intervention Programs, Investments and Targets. It defines the investments in the SPAs and elaborates on Key Result Areas (KRAs) and indicators to realise the MTDP IV objectives. It is also the guide for sectoral agencies and stakeholders to align their sector development plans to the MTDP IV.

PART C Outlines the Provincial and District Minimum Service Standards and Economic Opportunities to guide Provincial Administrations and District Development Authorities in aligning their development plans to the SPAs and ensuring delivery of quality outputs.

CHAPTER 02

NATIONAL POLICY AND STRUCTURAL REFORMS

2.1 Policy Reforms

The Government is proposing new policy initiatives to progress the country's development under the MTDP IV. These policy interventions are intended to achieve the overall objective of the MTDP IV which is to grow PNG's GDP to K200 billion and create one million additional jobs by 2030. These initiatives are in alignment with the country's development aspirations already projected in Vision 2050 and PNGDSP 2010-2030.

The major thrust of these proposed policy initiatives is to localise wealth creation, grow the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), expand the country's revenue base and ultimately grow the economy. These policy solutions are also intended to ensure that a conducive enabling environment is in place for economic activities to flourish and businesses to grow.

Listed below are the new policy initiatives that will be implemented under the MTDP IV.

Table 2.1 Policy Reforms

MTDP IV SPA	Policy Reform	Descriptions
SPA 1	Financial Inclusion	To extend the provision of banking services under Community Service Obligations (**CSOs**).
SPA 1	National Downstream Processing (Value-Adding) Policy	National Downstream Processing agenda to be aggressively pushed in the agriculture commodities, palm oil, forestry, fisheries, mineral and petroleum sectors for greater value-adding in the country.
SPA 1	Financial Sector Reform	To ensure the availability of capital formation in PNG and access to that capital by MSMEs.
SPA 1	National Content and Domestic Market Obligation Policy	National Content Policy to ensure major impact projects in the extractive and non-extractive industries contribute to national development. The key pillars of this National Content policy are: • Use of locally sourced goods and services; • Development of Small to Medium Enterprises; • Creation of employment for the local population; • Capacity building in local businesses, constructions, insurance etc.; • Transfer of knowledge and technology to local businesses and our citizens; • Create valued-added industries, including downstream processing in PNG; and • Domestic Market Obligations, particularly in the petroleum industry.
SPA 1	Free Trade Agreement	PNG will review the National Trade Policy and work on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with major partners to reduce or eliminate certain barriers to trade and investment, and facilitate stronger trade and commercial ties between the participating countries.
SPA 1	National Marketing Policy	National Marketing Policy will provide for the mobilisation of products for markets. This includes the development of the local value chain and access to markets.
SPA 1	Export-Import Credit Facility	SMEs participating in exports and imports are severely restricted because of the risks associated with the transactions. Government's involvement will be critical in order to de-risk imports and exports. Export-Import Credit Agency (EICA) will provide credits, guarantees, loans and other support facilities and mechanisms to ensure SMEs effectively participate in the export and import businesses.
SPA 1	Capital Market Developemnt	• Develop capital market policy and legislative framework • Promote participation of local companies in capital markets

Table 2.1 **Policy Reforms**

MTDP IV SPA	Policy Reform	Descriptions
SPA 1	Review of *SME and Informal Sector Development and Control Act*	SME sector has been a major driver of growth in most developing economies in the face of dwindling formal sector employment and has been growing in significance. In PNG, SME sector is recognised through policy interventions but still lags behind significantly due to lack of financial resources, inadequate human resources and general management skills, lack of competition and disjointed Government management. The Government recognises the obstacles[4] and will undertake institutional and legislative reforms to mitigate these risks so that SME sector can become a major driver in achieving the Government's objectives of growing the PNG GDP to K200 billion, creating one million additional jobs; and improving the quality of life of all PNG citizens by 2030. Several proposed initiatives, among others, include: i) Establishing an SME Act (to replace *Informal Sector Development and Control Act* 2004); ii) Review of the Reserve Business (activity) List; iii) Establishment of Foreign Investment Review Board Act; iv) Establishing SME endowment funds under the SME Act; v) Establishment of a National Content policy; and vi) Review of the *National Procurement Act*.
SPA 1	National Gold Bullion Policy	The National Content and Domestic Market Obligation Policy will augment the National Gold Bullion Policy to ensure PNG's share of gold production, either from its investments in PNG gold mines or from National Content Policy, are refined and stored onshore. Gold bullion is both a store of wealth and a form of currency. It is the Government's intention to ensure that the State's gold bullion is kept onshore to provide a growing asset which supports the economy and provides an economic cushion for unexpected global economic events, such as conflicts and pandemics. The National Gold Bullion Policy[5] also establishes the new downstream processing industry and structure for all PNG sourced gold and precious metals, including the retention in PNG of the profits and economic and social benefits from downstream refining, processing and value-adding by the National Gold Refinery & Mint of all PNG gold and precious metals prior to export. The Policy will increase the value of gold in the country and significantly improve much needed foreign currency inflows in the economy for decades to come.
SPA 1	Hemp Development Policy	Hemp is a cultivar of *Cannabis sativa*. Specific hemp cultivars have minimal or nil psychoactive constituents. Hemp is culticated at industrial scale to produce medicinal drugs to treat intractible pains suffered by cancer patients at terminal stages, cosmetics and body care, industrial applications, and for feed and fuel. The PNG government recognises the industrial utility of hemp and therefore intends to develop the policy framework necessary to promote the production and commercialisation of industrial hemp in the country.
SPA 2	Connect PNG Policy	Develop the Connect PNG policy to broaden the concept to make it inclusive of all other infrastructure developments.
SPA 2	National Standards Policy	Respective sector standards are to be determined as part of an approved National required standards in production, importation; design and delivery of various goods and services. The Government will review existing legislation and develop a National standard framework for all goods and services delivered in the country by both Government agencies, the private sector, and all Development Partners.
SPA 2	Kumul One Satellite	This is a significant project initiative of the Government to leapfrog the economy into the digital space in line with Government's ICT Policy and *Digital Government Act 2022*. PNG's own dedicated satellite is expected to result in increased economic and social security for the country. This project will address the cost of communication and ease the connectivity challenges in the country. The MTDP IV plans to deliver the country's first satellite by 2027.

[4] See, *The Challenges of Doing Business in Papua New Guinea. An Analytical Summary of the 2012 Business Environment Survey by the Institute of National Affairs*. Asian Development Bank 2014.
[5] See, PNG Government, *National Gold Bullion Policy*, May 2023.

Table 2.1 Policy Reforms

MTDP IV SPA	Policy Reform	Descriptions
SPA 2 and 6	Energy Security Policy	Energy Security is an essential aspect for economic security, growth and development. The Government will encourage investment in different energy sources to ensure energy security to improve reliability, affordability and accessibility in the country.
SPA 3	National Health Insurance Policy	Establish a National Health Insurance Policy to address the pressure on the public health system.
SPA 4	Foreign Language Studies	Explore the introduction of foreign languages to improve our ability to communicate with our trading and alliance partners.
SPA 4	Compulsory Christian Education	Introduction of compulsory Christian education from Primary to Secondary schools (Gr. 1 to 12).
SPA 5	Forensic and Diagnostic	To establish dedicated forensic and diagnostic labs to process crime scene evidence, evidence gathering and scientific use of evidence.
SPA 8	Political Reform	The growth and success of the country depends on political stability, hence there is need for the review of the current political system, including legislative frameworks in order to identify a suitable political model.
SPA 8	Media Accountability	To ensure a vibrant media sector in PNG which is balanced by accountability mechanisms protecting the National interest and the rights and freedoms of PNG citizens.
SPA 10	Carbon Trade	Develop the potential surrounding climate change opportunities through REDD+[6] and carbon offsets, technological advancements and carbon trading opportunities.
SPA 11	National Compulsory Services (**NCS**) Policy	NCS policy is to engage youths in Nation building. The concept is to enrol every student that completes year 12 in compulsory National service training for a minimum of 6-12 months before they advance into tertiary education, join the workforce or engage in private lives. The training will be designed and tailored to meet minimum standards of discipline, civic actions, trade skills and other relevant development training to fully immerse youths to be physically, mentally, spiritually and socially prepared to live a self-fulfilling and purposeful life in the society.

2.2 Legislative Reforms

Legislative reforms are necessary to give effect to policy objectives. Some of the policy priorities mentioned above need to be enforced by way of introducing new or revising existing legislation to ensure greater policy and structural reforms are made to achieve the desired development outcomes. Below are some of the legislation that will be introduced and/or reviewed to provide the enabling environment for these policy objectives and developments.

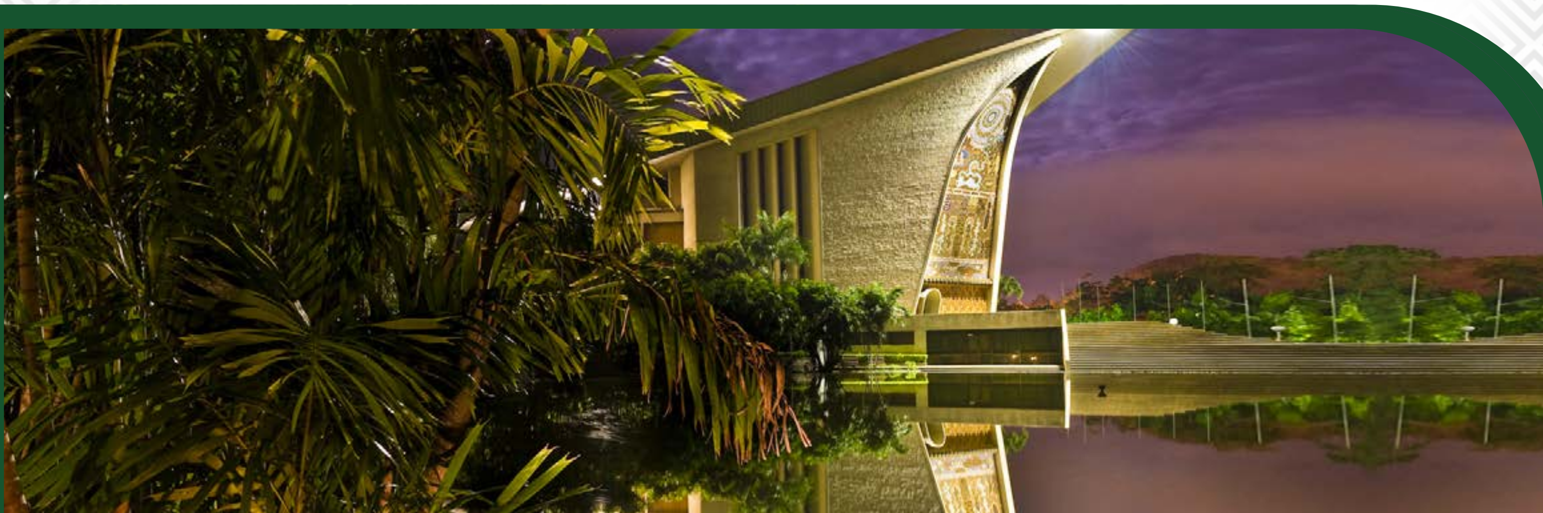
Table 2.2 Legislative Reforms

MTDP IV SPA	Proposed Legislative Reforms	Descriptions
SPA 1	National Content Bill	To promote National participation in procurement contracts and programs.
SPA 1	Public Investment Asset Protection Bill	To impose severe monetary and criminal penalties against damages to public assets.
SPA 1	Arbitration Bill	Legislation to cater for resolution of local and international commercial disputes (PNG *Arbitration Act 1951*).
SPA 1	Review *KCHL Act, KPHL Act, KMHL Act*	Review the relevant legislation to cater for the SOE Reforms to gain efficiency for the economy.
SPA 1	Review Central *Banking Act*	Explore the options for trading in other foreign currencies and establish the foreign currency accounts. Also recognise seigniorage.
SPA 1	Review *Money Laundering Act and Unexplained Wealth Act*	Review and allow for National SME and informal sector to access financial services.
SPA 1	Review *Land Act*	Make land bankable for development.

[6] REDD means reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The "+" stands for additional forest-related activities that protect the climate, namely sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Table 2.2 Legislative Reforms

MTDP IV SPA	Proposed Legislative Reforms	Descriptions
SPA 1	Prudential Regulatory Authority	To reform oversight of the non-banking financial sector.
SPA 2	Review *Connect PNG Act 2021*	Review the current legislation to be inclusive of other Connect PNG infrastructure development in all sectors.
SPA 2	Critical Infrastructure Bill	Declare and protect key National infrastructure as strategic assets for the country.
SPA 4	*Higher Education Act/ Universities Acts*	To clearly establish the role of the Student Representative Council, rename as Student Representative Senate, provide annual grant funding.
SPA 5	*Police Act*	Establishment of a Specialised Unit called Kumul Weapon Arms Tactical Unit (KWAT) for domestic and external counter terrorists.
SPA 6	*National Intelligence Organisation Act*	Redefine and clarify the agency's roles and responsibilities, build capacities and modernise the entity, and rename as Kumul Intelligence Agency (KIA).
SPA 6	*Foreign Investment Review Board Act*.	To establish the Board to review and approve all foreign investments.
SPA 6	Review National Reserve Activities List (*IPA Act*)	To review and enforce the National Reserved Business Activities classification and listing.
SPA 7	Review *Public Finance Management Act*	To outsource the financial inspections to independent reputable accounting firms.
SPA 7	*National Procurement Act*	Introduction of Automated National Procurement (ANPC) process, change of Board membership, (TIPNG), and outsourcing of the tender evaluation process.
SPA 7	*PFMA/Appropriation Act*	Review to clearly demarcate responsibilities related to the issuance of warrants, expenditure control and management.
SPA 7	Review *Enforcement of Non-Tax Revenue Act*	Review of fees and charges for Government services and the distribution to Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).
SPA 7	*PNG Sovereign Wealth Fund Act*	Operationalise the SWF.
SPA 8	*National Identity Act*	To identify and authenticate citizens.
SPA 8	Review *PNG Employment Act*	Review and enforce National job classification and listing.
SPA 8	Review *National Planning Act* amendments	Review the *National Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016* to reposition the department to cater for the new roles and functions.
SPA 8	National Monitoring Authority Bill	Legislate the functions of monitoring of all Government investments and performance of public bodies.
SPA 8	Review *Immigration and Citizenship Act 2010*	Review legislation for granting of permanent residency, citizenship and qualification.
SPA 8	Review *Censorship Act*	Review legislation to identify dangerous applications and block sites that are potentially harmful.



2.3 Institutional and Structural Reforms

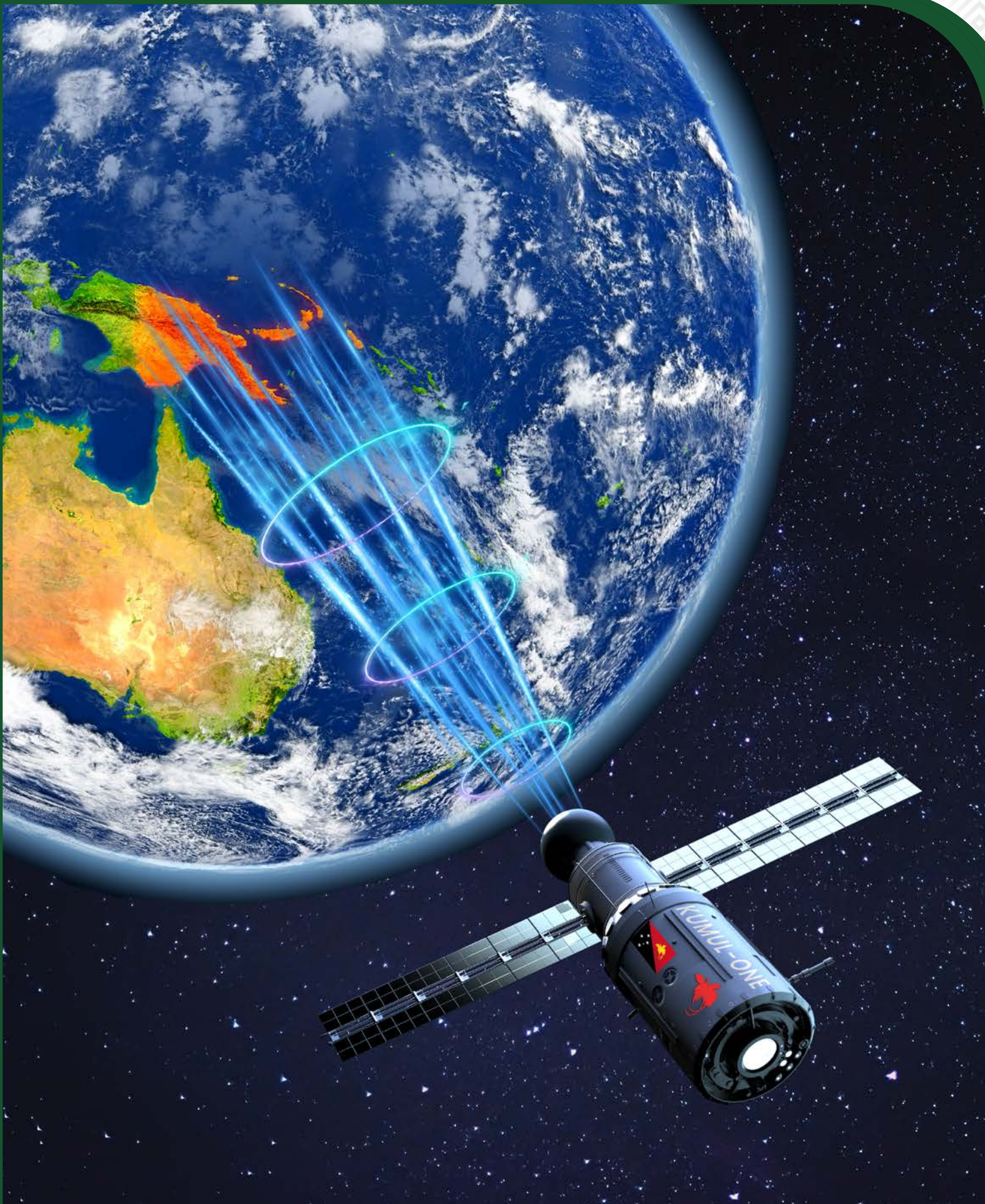
The institutional reforms are critical to embed the Government's policy priorities and to drive the development agenda in MTDP IV. Following are the reforms proposed under MTDP IV.

Table 2.3 Institutional and Structural Reforms

MTDP IV SPA	Institutional Reform	Descriptions
SPA 2	Establishment of the Seat of Government, Waigani Precinct, Downtown Precinct and Security Precinct	Build new Government Precinct.
	Development of Nadzab City	Develop Nadzab into a city and mining township.
	International Airports	Operationalise regional airports for international flights.
SPA 2 and 6	Energy Security	Energy Security is an essential aspect for economic security, growth and development. The Government will encourage investment in an Oil Refinery, Gas Powered Energy, Hydro Power, Bio-diesel, and Solar Energy under hybrid PPP models or FDIs.
SPA 4	Specialised Universities.	New specialised universities: i) Medical University (UPNG Taurama - NCD); ii) Agriculture University (Agriculture College, Mt Hagen– WHP); iii) Maritime University (Madang Maritime College); and iv) Somare University of Public Service (PILAG – NCD). These Universities can be independently audited and assessed for accreditation.
SPA 4	School of Excellence	Enrol top 10% of the country's grade 12 students into the National School of Excellence (NSOE): Aiyura, Kerevat, Passam, Port Moresby, Sogeri and Wawin – with fully developed STEM Curriculum (STEM = Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).
SPA 4	Kumul Scholarship	The Kumul Scholarship to support the top 10% of the grade 12 students particularly graduating from the NSOE for specialised training overseas.
SPA 4	Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET)	Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) to be established in every District in the country. TVET is critical to fill the technical skills gap and provide the necessary skills required to transform the country.
SPA 6	Relocation of Military Barracks	Relocate Murray Barracks, Taurama Barracks and Naval Base outside of the city.
SPA 6	Cyber Crime Units	Establish the Cyber Crime unit under NICTA[7].
SPA 7	Establishment of Single Business Window (One-Stop-Shop)	Integrate functions related to Business Registration, Tax Registration, Work Permit, and Visa under one-stop-shop business Centre.
SPA 8	Establishment of National Monitoring Authority	Department of Implementation and Rural Development to be renamed as the National Monitoring Authority to take on the functions of monitoring and reporting of all public bodies; and oversee the outsourcing.
SPA 8	Restructure Department of National Planning	To establish Planning offices at the Province and District levels.
SPA 8	Establishment of centralised procurement for Government Goods and Services (GS)	Annual procurement of goods and services for Government Agencies.
SPA 8	Review management of payroll system including software platform	Introduce new payroll management system to eliminate ghost names, reduce costs and outsource the payroll management[8].

[7] National Information and Communications Technology Authority.

[8] See Deloitte Report, *PNG Government Payroll Diagnostic Review* | *Final Report*, April 2023.


KUMUL-ONE

CHAPTER 03

GROWING A K200 BILLION ECONOMY BY 2030

With the objective of growing the PNG economy to K200 billion by 2030, the MTDP IV is supported by the 12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) with supporting investments implemented through the Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs). These include growth drivers such as downstream processing in PNG of PNG natural resources, value-added manufacturing in PNG, mining and petroleum operations, strategic trade and investments, Connect PNG infrastructure, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) expansion, and promoting a productive, healthy, and responsible population.

The coming on-stream of major resource projects, including the Papua LNG Project, the P'nyang Gas Project, and the Wafi-Golpu Mine, as well as the reopening of the Porgera Gold Mine, will accelerate economic growth. This should bring the economy close to K164 billion and contribute to generating an additional million jobs for our PNG citizens by 2027. Additional revenues are expected to be generated through Government interventions in tax and non-tax reforms, and Customs administration. These will be used to ensure a balanced budget is achieved by 2027 and enable all debts to be settled by 2034 as per the Government's 13-year Budget Repair Strategy.

3.1 Economic Growth Triggers and Outlook

The MTDP IV growth projections are based on seven key growth triggers. These are focused on internal revenue, Government budget, Capital Investment Budget, export revenue, imports, critical infrastructure, law and order, and National security. Table 3.1 shows the growth triggers.

Table 3.1 Economic Growth Model Key Triggers

No.	Areas	Key Growth Triggers	Baseline (K'mil)	Annual Target (K'mil)
1	**Internal Revenue**	Increase Internal Revenue to K25.0 billion by 2027	K15,600 (2022)	Increase by K1,900
2	**Government Budget**	Increase Total Expenditure to K30.0 billion by 2027	K24,700 (2023)	Increase by K1,500
3	**Capital Investment Budget**	K51 billion by 2027	K9,700 (2023)	At least K10,000
4	**Export Revenue**	Increase to K50.0 billion by 2027	K37,300 (2021)	Increase by K2,540
5	**Imports**	Reduce imports by K5.0 billion in 2027	K11,900 (2021)	Decrease by K1,000
6	**Critical Infrastructure**	Investment in Connect PNG infrastructure to be K17.84 billion by 2027	K2,545 (2023)	Increase by K3,825
7	**Law and Order, and National Security**	Enforce law & order and National Security at a total investment cost of K3,694 million[9] by 2027	K398 (2023)	Increase by K824

Currently, PNG's nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is at K110 billion and categorises PNG as a lower middle-income country with a per capita income of K9,456 (or US$2,673). The GDP growth projection for 2027 is at K164 billion as shown in Figure 3.1. The GDP growth projection is based on the following assumptions:

[9] See Deloitte Report. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

- Deliberate investments in the seven growth triggers and other MTDP IV SPAs;
- Recovery from COVID–19 pandemic and rebounding of the global economy;
- Recovery of the Chinese economy;
- Reopening of Porgera Mine;
- Coming on stream of Papua LNG, Wafi-Golpu, P'nyang Gas, and other resource projects; and
- Total average population to be at 11.78 million (2021 estimate).

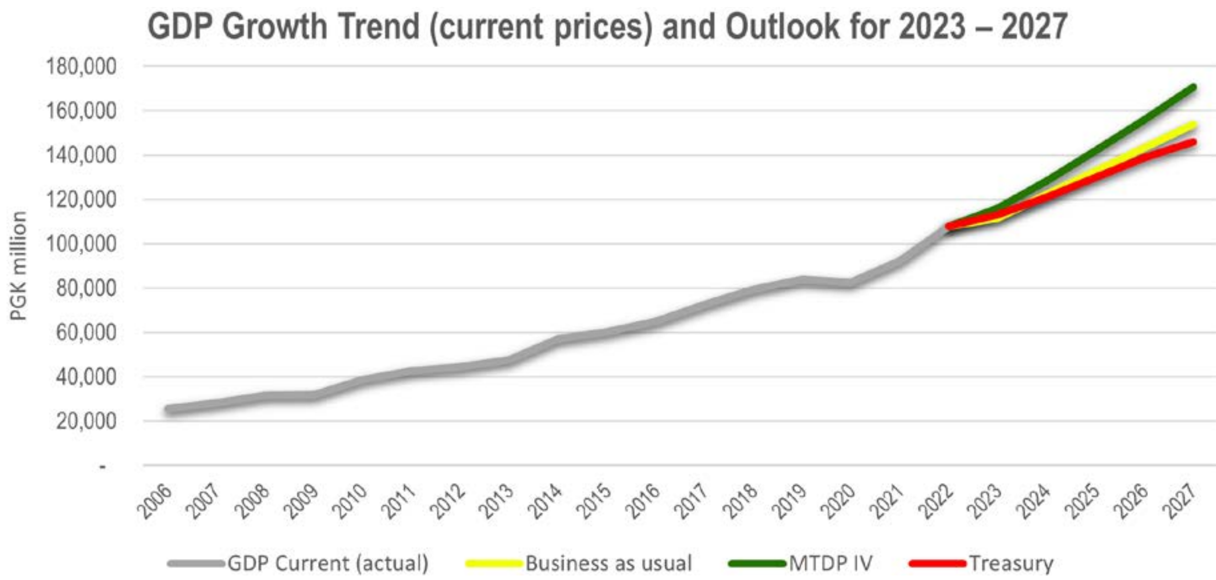


Figure 3.1: *GDP Growth Trend (current prices) and Outlook for 2023-2027*[10]

Table 3.2 GDP Current Price Contribution by Main Sectors (K'mil)

Year	Aggregate GDP	Agriculture	Fishery	Forestry	Manufactur-ing	Mining	Petroleum	Others
Baseline (2022)	107,807	14,231	3,019	2,156	2,156	9,703	20,483	56,060
Proportion-al Share of Total GDP (2022) (%)	100.0	13.2	2.8	2.0	2.0	9.0	19.0	52.0
2023	116,042	15,550	3,597	2,669	2,785	10,908	22,512	58,021
2024	128,448	17,469	4,367	3,340	3,597	12,588	25,433	61,655
2025	141,885	19,580	5,250	4,115	4,540	14,472	28,661	65,267
2026	156,047	21,847	6,242	4,993	5,618	16,541	32,146	68,661
2027	164,000	23,288	7,052	5,740	6,560	18,040	34,440	68,880
Proportion-al Share of GDP Target for 2027 (%)	100	14.2	4.3	3.5	4.0	11.0	21.0	42.0

[10] Data Source: *Budget Volume ,1 2023,* Treasury.

Figure 3.2 below shows a simplified model of the key growth triggers, and the anticipated economic impacts in terms of revenue, employment and infrastructure connectivity that would be realised through sustained investments as per the MTDP IV.

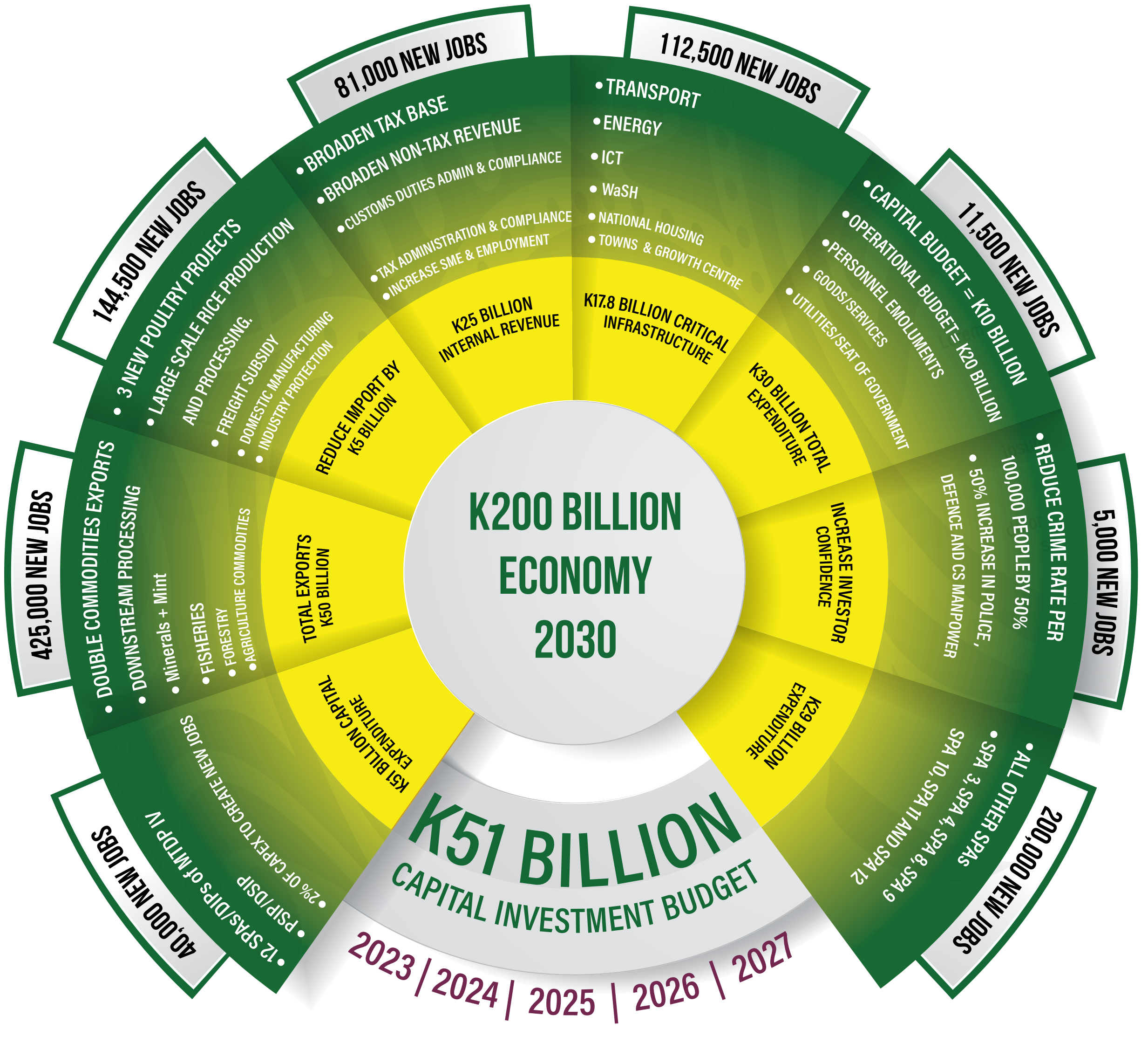


Figure 3.2: *Economic Growth Model*

Table 3.3 Projected Employment of One (1) Million Jobs by MTDP IV SPA Classification

MTDP IV SPA	Employment by Investment Sectors	MTDP IV Budget Estimates (K'Mill)	Projected Minimum Jobs by SPA	Details
SPA 1	Forestry	100.0	30,000	Foresty Hub (Oro, Saundaun,Central, ENB, Western)
	Micro Small Enterprises	200.0	50,000	Micro Small Enterprises Incubation
	Medium Enterprises	300.0	20,000	Deliberate Support to Existing Medium Enterprises
	Large - FDI Investment / SEZ	320.0	10,000	In country Labour mobilisation program to declared SEZ
	Petroleum and Gas	330.0	15,000	Papua LNG & other fields
	Mining	1,274.0	25,480	Wapi-Golpu, Freda & Pogera Re-opening
	Livestock Development	340.0	7,000	Poultry Plants (Sepik, Highlands & Port Moresby)
	Rice Commercialisation	360.0	7,200	Central Rice & Others
	Fresh Produce	278.0	50,000	Fresh Produce Aggreagation & Freight Subsidy
	Fisheries	660.0	13,000	PMIZ & Tuna Hub
	Agriculture Commodities	1,487.0	50,000	Coffee, Cocoa, Coconut, Spices, Rubber Commodity Developments
	Palm Oil	434.0	8,000	Oil Palm Development & Palm Oil Value Adding
SPA 2	Housing	640.0	20,000	Public & Institutional Housing
	Transport	9,603.0	50,000	Connect PNG & All other transport connectivity
	Energy	3,391.0	15,000	National Electrification Production and Rollout
	Water and Sanitation (WaSH)	915.0	5,000	National WaSH Rollout
SPA 3	Health	5,804.0	2,500	New Medical Officers
SPA 4	Education	4,190.0	4,000	New Teachers
SPA 5	Law & Justice	2,899.0	5,000	Law and Justice & Law Enforcement Officers
SPA 6	National security	794.0	2,000	Defence and other National Security Sectors engagements
SPA 7	Internal Revenue & Public Expenditure	477.0	2,000	Revenue & Customs
SPA 8	Digital Government, National Statistics & Public Service Governance	1,752.0	40,000	Digital Transformation
SPA 9	Research, Science and Technology	143.0	3,000	Investment in Research, Science and Tech ology
SPA 10	Climate Change & Environ-mental Protection	499.5	10,000	Climate Change and Environment Program developments
SPA 11	Population, Youth & Women Empowerment	681.5	20,400	Investment in Youths, and women developments
SPA 12	Partnershp	234.2	15,000	Private Sector, Development Partners and Civil Soceity Organisations Employment
SIP	Provincial & District Service Improvement Programs	5,900.0	250,000	Each of the 89 districts are required to create atleast 1500 jobs in their district directly and indirectly
Others	Other Indirect Employment	Indirectly	290,000	Other jobs generated indirectly as a result of intervention under MTDP IV
		TOTAL	**1,019,580**	**Total Projected Employment Target by 2027**

3.2 Strategic Investments of the Seven Growth Triggers

Growth Trigger 1: Increase Revenue to K25 billion by 2027

An annual investment of approximately K1,127 million is needed to achieve a K25 billion internal revenue target by 2027 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Growth Trigger 1 - Increase Revenue to K25 billion by 2027

No.	Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
1	**Broaden Revenue Base**	Micro-Small Cottage Industry	Nationwide Micro-Small Enterprise Incubation Program	K200 /year	Work with DCI, SME Corporation to structure Proper MSME incubation in the country
		Small–Medium Enterprise and Manufacturing	National industrialisation initiatives in Agriculture, Food and Beverages, Textile, Merchandise Trading and Industrial Goods	K300/year	All local manufacturing and downstream processing industries to be supported through a coordination program
		Downstream Processing	Agriculture commodities, fish-eries, Forestry, National Gold Refinery and Mint[11], Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	K400 /year	Large-scale FDI investments in downstream processing and industri-al programs
		Facilitating FDI in Mineral and Petroleum/Gas	Wafi-Golpu, Papua LNG, P'nyang Gas, other pipeline projects	K100 /year	Bring Wafi-Golpu Mining and Papua LNG into construction and operation
			Re-open Porgera including other Mines support		Reopened Porgera Mine into full operation
		Agriculture Commerciali-sation	Large-scale rice farming	Refer to Key Growth Trigger 3	National Rice Farming Program
			Commodities plantation/ Smallholders support	K50 /year	Commodities seedling, plantation re-habilitation and smallholders support Programs
2	**Tighten Tax Compliance**	Tax Compliance and Administration	Increase taxpayer registration, improve compliance and tax administration	K60 /year	IRC to be adequately funded to strengthen tax administration and compliance including registration of new taxpayers
		Custom Duties Compliance and Administration	Custom Border Security, compliance and duties administration		Customs PNG to be funded to improve Import and Export monitoring and surveillance
		Non-Tax Revenue Administration	SOE Reforms to increase Government dividends	K17 /year	SOE to become profitable and pay dividend to State (CRF)
			Gaming machine fees and charge administration		Gaming Machine Fees and Charges administration to complement development budget
			Governance on non-tax fees and charges		Effective collection and administration of Non-Tax Revenue – Govt fees and charges

Internal revenue is projected to grow to K25 billion by 2027 (Figure 3.3) while total revenue, including grants, is projected to grow to K32.5 billion (Table 3.5). This is based on the assumption of grant contributions at a constant rate of K1.5 billion per year and/or K7.5 billion in aggregate over the five-year period.

[11] See PNG Government. *National Gold Bullion Policy*. May 2023.

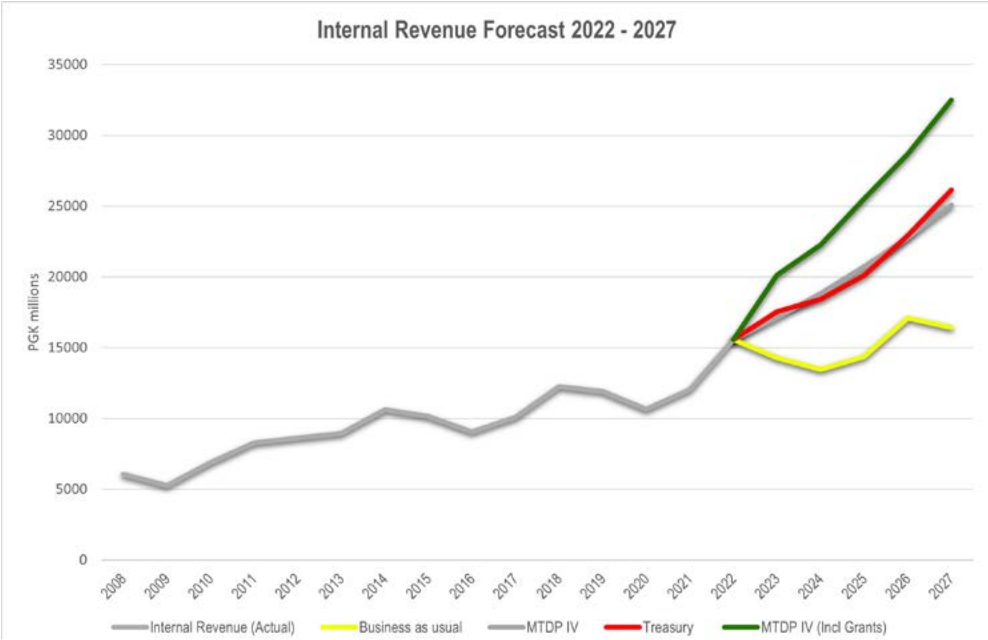


Figure 3.3: *Internal Revenue Trends and Forecast for 2022-2027*[12]

Table 3.5 Internal Revenue Break-up

Year	Internal Revenue	Income, Profits, and Capital Gains Taxes	Goods and Services Taxes	International Trade and Transactions Taxes	Mining And Petroleum Tax	Non-Tax Revenue	Petroleum And Mining Dividend
2023	17,557	6,593.2	5,015.3	949.4	2,341.8	974.9	1,682.5
2024	18,423.8	7,573.9	5,888.1	1,025.6	1,326	1,093.3	1,516.9
2025	20,101.9	8,168.3	6,796	1,391.9	840.5	1,234.4	1,670.8
2026	22,948.5	8,728.5	7,622.3	2,115.2	948.9	1,393.5	2,140.1
2027	26,143.8	9,744	8,613.9	2,509.9	1,072.3	1,574.8	2,629

Growth Trigger 2: Increase Exports to K50 billion by 2027

Investments in export promotion are expected to increase by K500 million annually to realise the export revenue of K50 billion (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Growth Trigger 2 - Increase Exports to K50 billion from K37 billion

No.	Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Annual Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
1	**Agriculture exports**	Coffee	Increase coffee production	70.0	Work to improve production volume through: Rural Freight Subsidy, Price Stabilisation; and Market Facilitation Programs
		Cocoa	Increase cocoa production	40.0	
		Copra	Increase copra equivalent production	30.0	
		Palm Oil	Increase palm oil production	45.0	
		Rubber	Increase rubber production	20.0	
		Spices/Vanilla	Increase spices (especially vanilla) production	10.0	
2	**Fisheries downstream processing**	Tuna	Increase tuna exports	100.0	Tuna stocking and process-ing facilities
		Processed Fish	Increase processed fish products		Increase onshore processing of all fisheries products

[12] Source data: *Budget Volume 1, 2023*, Treasury.

Table 3.6 Growth Trigger 2 - Increase Exports to K50 billion from K37 billion

No.	Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Annual Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
3	**Forestry round logs and downstream processing**	Round Logs	Monitor and account for all round log exports	50.0	Monitoring of round log exports
		Processed Timber Products	All exportable timber products		Downstream processing of all timber products in the country. Establish Forestry Hubs in the country; (1) Vanimo (2) Northern (3) ENB (4) Central (5) Western
4	**Minerals**	Gold, Copper, Silver, Nickel	Monitor and account for all raw and processed mineral exports	20.0	Improve monitoring of mineral extraction and exports
5	**Petroleum and Gas**	Crude Oil and LNG	Monitor and account for all petroleum and gas exports		Improve monitoring of petroleum and gas production and exports
6	**Tourism**	Tourism niche products and services	Tourism niche products and tourism hubs	115.0	Identify and develop potential tourism hubs as declared by the sector

Export revenue is envisaged to grow to over K50 billion by 2027 (Figure 3.4). This is based on investments in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, manufacturing and value-adding from downstream processing.

Investments in new trade initiatives and industrial hubs are expected to further boost export revenues and create jobs.

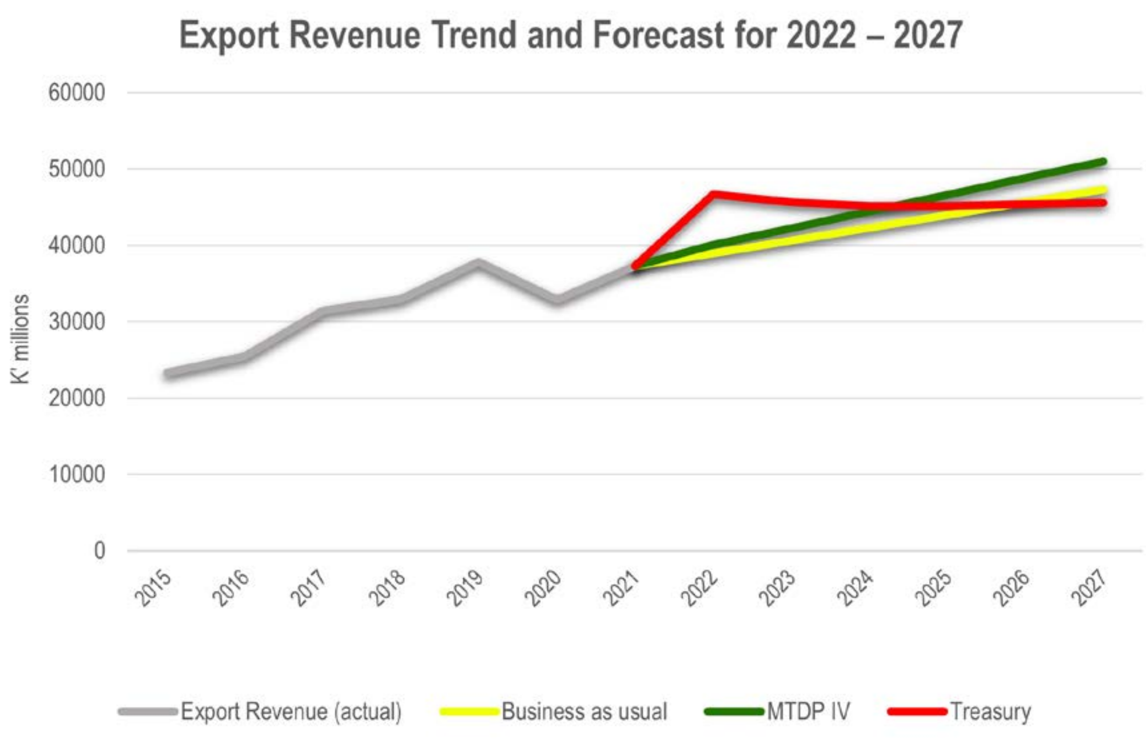


Figure 3.4: *Export Revenue Trend and Forecast for 2022-2027*[13]

[13] Source data: *Budget Volume 1, 2023*, Treasury.

Growth Trigger 3: Reduce Imports to K5 billion by 2027
Investments of about K220 million annually is required to reduce imports to K5 billion by 2027 (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Growth Trigger 3 - Reduce Imports to K5 billion from K11 billion

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Annual Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
Import Substitution	Fresh Produce	Fresh produce farming and development	15.0	Nationwide Fresh Produce Development and Farmers Support Program
		Supply chain storage facilities	30.0	Supply chain cooling facilities in strategic locations
		Freight Subsidy	20.0	Freight subsidy from the point of production to the market
	Rice	Large-scale rice production	50.0	Central Rice and other large-scale rice production
	Poultry, Beef and Pork Meat	Increase meat production	50.0	1) Deliberately support 3 x new poultry processing facilities in the country (Sepik, Highlands and Central Province); and 2) Beef and pork abattoirs
	Cement	Cement production / Limestone development.	25.0	Limestone Project development
	Other Manufactured Goods	Merchandise goods, construction goods, textile products	30.0	Deliberately Support local merchandise, construction and textile production

Growth Trigger 4: Increase Total Expenditure to K30 billion by 2027
Prudent management of expenditure and gradual increase in total expenditure to K30 billion by 2027 (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Increase Total Expenditure to K30 billion from K24 billion

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
Total Expenditure	Operational Expenditure	Personnel emoluments	K16,000 /year + Annual Increment	Right Sizing, Cut-out duplication and Structural Transformation
		Sectoral agencies operational budgets		Cut-out duplication and non-essential agencies
		Provincial and Districts support grants		Increase Sub-National capacities to facilitate services deliveries in the Provinces and Districts
		Debt servicing and administration costs		Servicing debt obligations and other administrative costs
	Capital Investment Budget	Public Investment Program (PIP)	K10,000 /year	Effectively align investment programs in the Capital Investment Budget to the MTDP IV SPAs and their respective DIPs
		Province and District Service Improvement Programs (SIPs)		
		Development Partners Program Supports		
		Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS)		

The total annual expenditure is projected to increase to about K30 billion by 2027 (Figure 3.5). The growing development needs of the country, coupled with population growth, requires funding of more than K10 billion per year in capital investment.

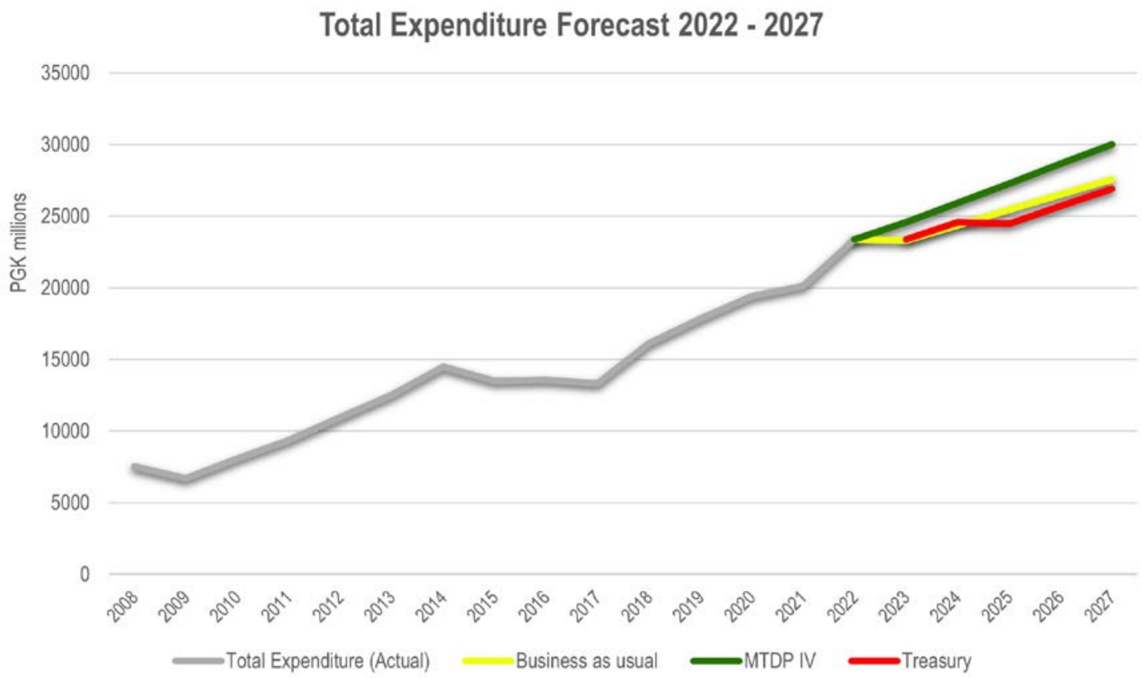


Figure 3.5: *Total Expenditure Trend and Forecast for 2023 – 2027*[14]

Growth Trigger 5: Increase Capital Investment Budget (CIB) to K10 billion annually
The Capital Investment Budget (CIB) will be guided by the MTDP IV. All expenditures from the CIB must be within the parameters of the 12 Strategic Priorities (SPAs). The CIB is projected to expend at least K10 billion annually (Table 3.9) to deliver the objectives of MTDP IV.

Table 3.9 Growth Trigger 5 - Increase Capital Budget to K10 billion annually

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Annual Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
Total Capital Investment Budget	Public Investment Program	National Significant Sectoral PIPs	6,220.0	PIP to fund all National Significant Programs identified under MTDP IV
		Province/ District Service Improvement Program (SIPs)	1,180.0	Provinces and Districts to fund Minimum Services as identified under MTDP IV and their respective Provincial and District Development plans
		Sub-National Kina-4-Kina Special Intervention Program	500.0	Provinces and Districts to front load a Kina-4-Kina to solicit counterpart funding from PIP
	Development Partners (Loans and Grants)	Sectoral Support Country Programs	2,000.0	Development Partners to provide visibility in funding sectoral and Sub-National programs and projects including Kina-4-Kina arrangement at Sub-National levels
		Sub-National Kina-4-Kina Development Support Program		
	Tax Credit Scheme (TCS)	Infrastructure Development Support Program	100.0	TCS to fund critical infrastructure in accordance with the TCS Guidelines.
	Public Private Partnership (PPP)	Private Sector Financing (Pipeline Projects)	Off-Budget	Potential Private Sector financing for critical infrastructure development under different PPP modalities

[14] Source data: *Budget Volume 1, 2023,* Treasury.

The National Government and Development Partners to support Provinces and Districts through a Kina-4-Kina arrangement for National Significance Projects. This support will be performance-based and highly competitive.

Growth Trigger 6: Critical Infrastructure budget to be at K17.8 billion
The total investments into the critical enabling Connect PNG infrastructures to facilitate the projected growth are estimated at K17.8 billion (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10 Growth Trigger 6 - Critical Infrastructure Budget to be K17.8 billion

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Strategies
Enabling Infrastructure	Transport Sector	• Connect PNG Roads • Provincial & District Roads. • Ports, Wharves & Rural Jetties. • National Airports & Rural Airstrips.	10,103.0	• PIP to fund all National Significance Projects identified under MTDP IV • Provinces and Districts to fund minimum services as identified under MTDP IV and their respective Provincial and District development plans • Province and District to front load a Kina-4-Kina support from National SIP and Development Partners contributions
	Energy	National Energy Generation and Roll-out Program	3,391.0	• Grid generation and HV/LV roll-out • Off-grid power generation and Transmission • Rural Electrification and household electricity roll-out.
	Telecommuni-cation	Telecommunication Network	2,034.0	• Telecommunication network roll-out • Digital Government • Internet Connectivity • Kumul One Satellite
	Water and Sanitation (WaSH)	National WaSH Roll-out	915.0	• WaSH in Schools and Health Centres • WaSH in District Towns and communities • WaSH in Cities and Peri-Urban areas
	National Housing	Institutional Housing Public Housing	640.0	• Institutional Housing • District Housing • Public Housing
	Townships and District Growth Centres	New townships and District Growth Centres	760.0	• Provinces and Districts to develop their own townships and District growth centres

Growth Trigger 7: Law and Order and National Security
Total Investments in the Law and Justice, and National Security are estimated at over K3.3 billion during the MTDP IV period (Table 3.11)[15].

Table 3.11 Growth Trigger 7 - Law and Order and National Security

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Key Trigger Strategies
Enforcing Law and Order	**National Policing and Law Enforcement**	• Special Police assistance • Enforcement • Highway and Sea Patrols • Police infrastructure	1,583.0	• Provincial Police Mobile Barracks • Urban Street Foot Patrol • Highway Patrol • Sea/Rivers Patrol • Police ICT development • Provincial and District Police Stations and Barracks • Forensic & Diagnostic Labs • Smart City

[15] See Deloitte. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

Table 3.11 Growth Trigger 7 - Law and Order and National Security

Intervention	Project/ Program	Description	Proposed Funding (K'mil)	Key Trigger Strategies
Enforcing Law and Order	Judiciary Systems Administration	• Court infrastructure facilities	715.0	• National and District Court Houses and Court System developments
	Correctional Services Rehabilitation Program	• Jail infrastructure and rural lockups	177.0	• Jail Infrastructure and Rural Lockup Programs
	Community Peace and Restorative Justice	• Community Justice and Crime Prevention Program	424.0	• Village Courts and Community Justice Program • Crime prevention and community public safety program
National Security	Defence Reset Program	• Fully capacity Defence capabilities and critical infrastructure development for progress	40.0	• Military capabilities • Critical infrastructures
	Border Protection and Surveillance Program	• Border protection and National Surveillance	240.0	• Develop Border Posts and improve surveillance capabilities
	Civic Action Programs	• Supporting the Development Program through Civic Program • Connect PNG • Disaster and Emergency Response	125.0	• Use of PNG Defence Force for infrastructure works and emergency response

From the estimated total MTDP IV Capital Investment Budget of K51 billion, a total of K30 billion will be invested in the key trigger SPAs listed in Table 3.12. The balance of K21 billion will be in other sectors under SPAs.

Table 3.12 Summary of the Total Investments in order to achieve the Key Growth Trigger Targets.

Key Growth Triggers	MTDP IV – SPA	Annual Budget (K'mil)	MTDP IV Investment (K'mil)	MTDP IV (2027) Targets (K'mil)	Total Employment
1	SPA 1 and SPA 7	2026	10,129	K25,000 Internal Revenue	81,000
2	SPA 1			K50,000 Export Revenue	625,000
3	SPA 1			Reduce Imports by K5,000	144,500

Table 3.12 Summary of the Total Investments in order to achieve the Key Growth Trigger Targets.

Key Growth Triggers	MTDP IV – SPA	Annual Budget (K'mil)	MTDP IV Investment (K'mil)	MTDP IV (2027) Targets (K'mil)	Total Employment
4	SPA 1-12	Total National Budget Projection		Total Govt Exp at K30,000	11,500
5	SPA 1-12	10,000 from 2023-2027		Total Capital Budget at K51,000	40,000
6	SPA 2 – Connect PNG Enabling Infrastructure			• 15,000km total National roads • 48% access to air transport • 60% access to maritime transport	112,500
	i) Transport	2,021	10,103		
	ii) Electricity	678	3,391	• 40% access to electricity	
	iii) Telecommunication	407	2,034	• 70% access to telecommunication services • 70% access to internet	
	iv) Water and Sanitation (WaSH)	183	915	• 70% access to clean safe drinking water • 60% access to safe sanitation	
	v) National Housing	128	640	• 2,000 houses	
	vi) Townships and District Growth Centres	152	760	• At least 20 new Townships and District Growth Centres	
7	SPA 5-6	684	3,418	• Reduce crime rate per 100,000 by 50% • 50% increase in Police and Defence manpower[16]	5,000
Total Deliberate Investments in the Key Growth sectors		**6,141**	**30,704**		**1,019,500**

[16] See Deloitte. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

CHAPTER 04

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS AND DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

The MTDP IV identifies 12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPA - Figure 4.1) as the pillars that reflect the National objectives, goals and aspirations of Vision 2050, and to which Government investment will be aligned.

These SPAs are supported through Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs). All development programs and projects financed through the National Budget; and implemented by respective sector agencies, Sub-National Governments, and Development Partners are aligned and coordinated within these SPAs and DIPs.

Figure 4.1 *(over page): MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas and Deliberate Intervention Programs*

Prime Minister's Delegation crossing the Kikori River at Kaiam Bridge on missing link road, Gulf Province

MTDP IV STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS AND DELIBERATE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

SPA 01 Strategic Economic Investment

- DIP 1.1: Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Development
- DIP 1.2: Mining and Petroleum Development
- DIP 1.3: Fisheries and Marine Resources
- DIP 1.4: Forestry
- DIP 1.5: Banking and Finance
- DIP 1.6: Micro, Small Medium Enterprise
- DIP 1.7: National Tourism, Arts and Culture Development
- DIP 1.8: Trade and Investment
- DIP 1.9: Manufacturing
- DIP 1.10: Land Development
- DIP 1.11: Downstream Processing

SPA 02 Connect PNG Infrastructure

- DIP 2.1: Connect PNG—Road Transport
- DIP 2.2: Connect PNG—Water/Sea Transport
- DIP 2.3: Connect PNG—Air Transport
- DIP 2.4: Connect PNG—Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity
- DIP 2.5: Connect PNG—Electrification Rollout
- DIP 2.6: Connect PNG—WaSH
- DIP 2.7: Connect PNG—Housing
- DIP 2.8: Connect PNG—Urban Town District Growth Centres

SPA 03 Quality and Affordable Health Care

- DIP 3.1: Primary Health Care
- DIP 3.2: Specialized Health Care
- DIP 3.3: Health Infrastructure
- DIP 3.4: Specialized Training and Accreditation
- DIP 3.5: HIV-AIDS

SPA 04 Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital

- DIP 4.1: Early Childhood Education
- DIP 4.2: Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education
- DIP 4.3: Tertiary Education
- DIP 4.4: Technical Vocational Education and Training
- DIP 4.5: Quality Training and Accreditation

SPA 05 Rule of Law and Justice

- DIP 5.1: National Policing and Crime Prevention
- DIP 5.2: Effective Judiciary System
- DIP 5.3: Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- DIP 5.4: Community Peace and Restorative Justice

SPA 06 National Security

- DIP 6.1: National Defence and Cooperation
- DIP 6.2: Immigration
- DIP 6.3: Cyber Security
- DIP 6.4: Biosecurity
- DIP 6.5: National Business Protection
- DIP 6.6: National Intelligence

SPA 07 National Revenue and Public Finance Management

- DIP 7.1: Tax Revenue Administration
- DIP 7.2: Customs Administration
- DIP 7.3: Non-Tax Revenue Administration
- DIP 7.4: Public Finance Management
- DIP 7.5: Payroll Administration

SPA 08 Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance

- DIP 8.1: Integrated Digital Government System
- DIP 8.2: National Statistical System
- DIP 8.3: National Identification Registration
- DIP 8.4: Electronic Electoral System
- DIP 8.5: Censorship
- DIP 8.6: Public Service Administration
- DIP 8.7: Public Service Governance
- DIP 8.8: Central Agencies Coordination

SPA 09 Research, Science and Technology

- DIP 9.1: Medical Research
- DIP 9.2: Environment and Bio-Science Research
- DIP 9.3: Agriculture Research
- DIP 9.4: Engineering and Technology Research
- DIP 9.5: Socio-Economic Policy Research
- DIP 9.6: Food Security

SPA 10 Climate Change and Environment Protection

- DIP 10.1: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- DIP 10.2: Environment Protection
- DIP 10.3: National Disaster Management

SPA 11 Population, Youth and Women Empowerment

- DIP 11.1: Sustainable Population
- DIP 11.2: Youth Development and Labour Mobility
- DIP 11.3: Sports Development
- DIP 11.4: Women Empowerment
- DIP 11.5: Family and Social Protection

SPA 12 Strategic Partnerships

- DIP 12.1: Foreign Relations
- DIP 12.2: Development and Economic Cooperation
- DIP 12.3: Private Sector
- DIP 12.4: Civil Society and Churches
- DIP 12.5: National Volunteer Services

SPA 01 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INVESTMENT

SPA 1 focuses on critical economic sectors where PNG has the greatest potential to meet its development aspirations and targets. The Government aims to grow the economy from K110 billion in 2022 to K200 billion by 2030. This will double internal revenue and contribute to the creation of one million new jobs through the implementation of DIPs in these key sectors.

PNG's economy is structured on the extractive and non-extractive sectors. The extractive sectors account for 28% of GDP and 88% of total exports. This is complemented by the renewable sectors comprising of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism, which support over 80% of the population, yet represent only a fifth of GDP. The combined value of palm oil, cocoa and coffee exports is approximately K2.0 billion (or US$ 600.0 million) and accounts for two-thirds of total agricultural exports.

The MTDP IV will broaden our economic base by strategically investing in sectors where PNG has a comparative advantage, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and petroleum, clean energy and the MSME sector.

Investments in the downstream processing of commodities from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as well as minerals and petroleum will add value to our exports and help reduce our dependence on imports. These initiatives will be boosted through the establishment of Special Economic Zones and relevant infrastructure (SPA 2). Participation of our private sector will be encouraged through policies, regulations, investment incentives and equity.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 1 include;

DIP 1.1: Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Development

Investments will focus on large-scale commercial projects that go beyond primary production to include agro-processing and value-adding along the whole supply chain. Smallholder involvement will be further strengthened to generate income earning opportunities in nearby rural areas. In the medium term, a new National Agriculture Sector Plan and overarching legislation will be developed to ensure strong governance and coordination of the sector.

DIP 1.2: Mining and Petroleum Development

Mining and petroleum are currently the main drivers of the PNG economy. The re-opening of the Porgera mine and the review of existing legislation signals the Government's aspirations in promoting equal distribution of benefits, add value to the economy, encourage trade and investment, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The new wave of extractive industry projects that come on-stream will help promote investor confidence. Furthermore it will help increase revenue and create economic and job opportunities.

DIP 1.3: Fisheries and Marine Resources

The fisheries and marine resources sector has the potential to yield substantial economic benefits and create additional jobs. This will require appropriate level of investment in the development of value-added processing of fisheries and marine resource projects, combating illegal and unregulated fishing within the EEZ, diversification of international market access, creating domestic markets for marine products and promoting MSMEs.

DIP 1.4: Forestry

The Government is working towards banning all round log exports, and promoting downstream processing of logs to add value to forest products for export. The forestry sector will work towards developing at least three forestry hubs in the country, to position itself to advance into the full downstream processing mode, and gradually phase-out log exports. This will be facilitated through changes in forestry policies, legislation, and regulations.

DIP 1.5: Banking and Finance

A financially inclusive population is a fundamental aspect of a strong and sustainable economy. Improving access to financial services is critical to trigger MSME development and citizens' participation in the formal economy. Financial inclusion and provision of credit facilities are significant initiatives for empowering the people and improving savings and investment, access to capital markets, and sharing of the benefits of economic growth.

DIP 1.6: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSMEs have the potential to contribute significantly to the transformation of the country through employment, wealth creation and improvement in the livelihoods of the people. Contributing 6% to the National GDP, MSMEs provide opportunities for economic growth and achieving more equitable development. The MTDP IV will empower MSMEs to help unlock their full potential by supporting up to 100,000 new ventures over all sectors.

DIP 1.7: National Tourism, Arts and Culture Development

Tourism is the largest industry in the World, and contributes to income generation, employment and foreign exchange earnings. Government is committed to promote our diverse culture, arts (music and filming) and PNG's unique tourism brand to establish our country as a preferred holiday destination. Tourism initiatives will be supported through financial and tax incentives as well as infrastructure development. Domestic tourism will be promoted through inter-District and inter-Provincial travels.

DIP 1.8: Trade and Investment

Encouraging trade and investment helps increase exports and FDI. This requires an enabling environment that is conducive to product innovation, strengthens systems and processes for better trade outcomes in favour of PNG. Under the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) model, industrial hubs will be established in selected parts of the country that have significant potential for economic development.

DIP 1.9: Manufacturing

Government initiatives will focus on growing the manufacturing sector and promoting production of 'PNG made' products to add value to local commodities and contribute to exports, domestic product development and income generation. These will boost entrepreneurship, create jobs, foster innovation, enhance skills development, and utilise PNG's growing youth population.

DIP 1.10: Land Development

Unlocking customary land and making it bankable is key to promoting private sector investment. Under the National Land Development Program (NLDP), customary lands will be surveyed and registered for acquisition by the state and/or private sector. This will enable landowners to participate as equity partners in the development of their land for investment purposes.

DIP 1.11: Downstream Processing

Investments in the downstream processing of natural resources to add value to our products for export promotion or import substitution is an integral focus of the Government. These include the renewable sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries including minerals and petroleum. With the potential of every Province to be an industrial hub or be host of a Special Economic Zone, the Government will encourage private sector participation in downstream processing and provide a conducive environment through policy, regulation, investment incentives and equity participation.

SPA 02 CONNECT PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

Connect PNG is a flagship long-term infrastructure program that will transform PNG's socio-economic landscape by improving country-wide connectivity through the development of critical enabling infrastructure. It focuses on expanding transport infrastructure, rolling out energy grids and ICT networks, installing water and sanitation systems, and building affordable housing. These aim to unleash the country's economic potential and create opportunities through:

i) Improving access to minimum services;
ii) Promoting commercial/MSME activities;
iii) Developing rural areas;
iv) Promoting inclusive growth and greater participation;
v) Managing urbanisation and environment protection;
vi) Creating employment opportunities; and
vii) Stimulating synergy and complementarity with ongoing and new development initiatives.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 2 include;

DIP 2.1: Connect PNG - Road Transport
The objective of the Connect PNG Road Program is to achieve 100% National road connectivity by 2040. It will involve improving all Provincial and District roads, and construct 2,500km of new roads to the existing National road network by 2027. It identifies 14 major Corridors of which seven are prioritised in the MTDP IV: Trans-Island Corridor, Southern Corridor, Momase Corridor, Gulf-Southern Highlands Corridor, New Britain Corridor, Highlands Corridor and the Baiyer-Madang Corridor.

DIP 2.2: Connect PNG - Sea / Water Transport
Sea/water services and infrastructure connect our people and businesses within the country and to the outside world. The Connect PNG Sea / Water Transport Program will construct or rehabilitate strategic Provincial and District ports, wharves and jetties. It specifically aims to upgrade the port facilities of Lae, Motukea, Aitape, Alotau, Buka, Daru, Kavieng, Kieta, Kimbe, Lorengau, Madang, Oro Bay, Rabaul, Vanimo and Wewak to commercial status with the focus on pilotage, surveillance, line handling, berthage and storage services and facilities. Other ports operated by private entities, including mining firms, will also be supported.

DIP 2.3: Connect PNG - Air Transport
The Connect PNG Air Transport Program will construct, rehabilitate, expand and elevate current National airports and rural airstrips to enhance safety, travel time, and affordability. Selected National airports will be improved to accommodate larger aircrafts. Rural airstrips will be upgraded and maintained to allow regular flights.

DIP 2.4: Connect PNG - Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity
The National Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity Program will provide satellite and other ICT infrastructure to connect the 'last mile' and deliver country-wide radio and television services, high-speed internet, mobile broadband, and digital information management systems. Digital infrastructure and Government systems, innovation and entrepreneurship, cyber security, and financial inclusion will be key aspects for leveraging the greater Connect PNG program.

DIP 2.5: Connect PNG - Electrification Roll-out
The National Electrification Roll-out Program will provide efficient, reliable and affordable energy to 70% of our households and industries by 2030. Investment in power generation from renewable resources will supply 70% of the electricity.

DIP 2.6: Connect PNG - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)
The National WaSH Program aims to deliver safe water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure to schools, health centres, communities and rural towns and peri-urban centres. Collaboration with Development Partners will be a main feature of this DIP.

DIP 2.7: Connect PNG - Housing

The National Housing Program aims to provide affordable housing for citizens. This program will be rolled out to Provinces and Districts, and involve partnerships with stakeholders to mobilise land, and provide low cost credit facilities. The Program will also deliver public housing for Provincial and District headquarters and State institutions.

DIP 2.8: Connect PNG-Urban Townships and District Growth Centres

The Government aims to develop urban townships and District growth centres to accommodate the growing population and demand for public services at Provincial and District level.

DIP 2.9: Connect PNG-Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

The *Special Economic Zone Authority Act 2019* guides the identification, development, operationalisation and the regulation of SEZs to unlock economic potential in each Province. Government recognises SEZs as a Key Result Area (KRA) that will be delivered through domestic and foreign investments and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

Hon. James Marape, MP travelling on newly constructed missing link road between Samberigi and Erave, SHP

SPA 03 QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

Access to quality and affordable health care services is a basic human right for every Papua New Guinean. The Government in collaboration with private health care providers intends to roll-out primary health care services through the Community Health Post (CHP) and the District and Provincial Hospitals Programs. In addition, Provincial Health Authorities (PHAs) will be empowered to deliver specialised health care services.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 3 include;

DIP 3.1: Primary Health Care
Primary health care interventions focus on strengthening access to community-based services. Government will roll-out primary health care services by establishing lower-level health facilities in every ward and hospitals in every District with basic medical equipment and skilled staff.

DIP 3.2: Specialised Health Care
Specialised health care involves referral cases that District hospitals lack the capacity to handle. All Provincial hospitals will become referral hospitals and will be equipped with specialised medical services for cases that District hospitals are unable to cater for. Port Moresby and Lae will be National referral hospitals to cater for complicated cases, such as cancer and cardiac patients that are referred from the Provinces.

DIP 3.3: Health Infrastructure
Government will ensure that every District will have a Level 4 District Hospital that is fully functional and operational. It will also ensure that every Province will have a Level 5 referral hospital.

DIP 3.4: Specialised Training and Accreditation
The Government aims to ensure that the health sector manages quality assurance of pharmaceutical drugs and medical equipment supplies. This will include training of medical professionals that must meet international accreditation standards and/or standards approved under the National accreditation standards for practice in the medical field. The new University of Medicine and Health Sciences will uphold the standard and quality of skills training of all medical workers to meet the health needs of the country.

DIP 3.5: HIV-AIDS
Government will ensure that people living with HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) have access to adequate medical treatment, care and support in order for them to continue to fully participate in the socio-economic development of the country.

SPA 04 QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLED HUMAN CAPITAL

The National Education Policy (2020-2029) and the Higher and Technical Education Strategic Implementation Plan (2017-2038) are premised on building our human capital. The Government will invest to deliver “accessible, affordable and quality education” for early childhood, primary and secondary education. In addition, the Government will continue the Tuition Fee Free (TFF) education policy as well as continue to invest in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) throughout the country. The Government aims to make Christian education as a compulsory curriculum from Primary to Secondary education.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 4 include;

DIP 4.1: Early Childhood Education

Building sustainable quality education begins at early childhood level. In order to achieve 100% gross enrolment and retention at primary education level the Government will ensure that minimum service levels z delivered across all Districts.

DIP 4.2: Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education

Delivering basic primary and secondary education is an important continuation from early childhood development. All children will need to develop their social, cognitive, cultural, emotional and physical attributes during this phase to prepare them for post-secondary education, employment and other equally fulfilling pursuits, such as sports and entrepreneurship. The Government will deliver quality basic primary and secondary education by investing in infrastructure, teacher training, curriculum, physical and spiritual development.

DIP 4.3: Tertiary and College Education

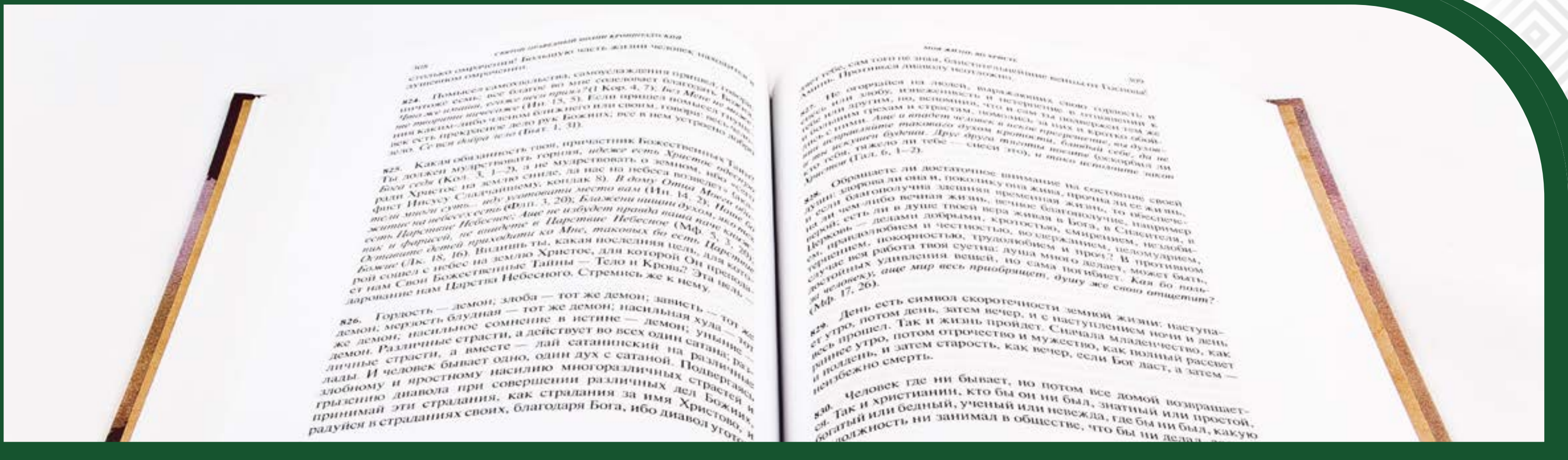
The higher education sector drives economic development by producing highly skilled human resources. Government will prioritise increasing the number of graduates from tertiary institutions to build a well trained workforce that can succeed in today’s global economy.

DIP 4.4: Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

Government investments will focus on developing human capital with technical skills that meet international accreditation and standards. As a minimum service standard, every District will have at least 2 TVET centres to meet our economy’s growing demand for skilled labour.

DIP 4.5: Quality Training and Accreditation

Higher education institutions must comply with a set of criteria both as an institution as well as in the quality of their academic programs. The Government recognises the importance of accreditation and will support universities and colleges to develop high quality programs that respond to job market requirements and demands.



SPA 05 RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

The Law and Justice sector covers policing, National Judiciary, Correctional Services and District and village court services. The Government commits to restoring the "respect for the rule of law" by focusing on effective policing, enhancing public safety and extending initiatives for crime prevention, facilitating restorative justice, improving access to justice systems, promoting community peace and capacity building for effective delivery of justice services[17].

The Government commits to ensuring a just, safe and secure society for all by addressing the underlying issues of law and order through effective policing at all levels, as well as crime prevention and restorative programs[18].

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 5 include;

DIP 5.1: National Policing and Crime Prevention Program
Government will expand the police force to strengthen National policing efforts and improve the Rule of Law in communities. At the same time, initiatives aimed at crime prevention will be intensified and rolled out, including engaging with youth through the Youth Development Program (DIP 11.2).

DIP 5.2: Judiciary Systems Administration
Government will support relevant reforms to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial services. This will include increasing the number of judges, magistrates and judicial staff, upgrading of court facilities and housing in Provinces and Districts, improving the case management system, and improving access to legal services by the people, especially in rural areas.

DIP 5.3: Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration (CSRR) Program
Prisons are an integral part of the criminal justice system. Whilst the Correctional Services play a critical role in enforcing the judgments and ensure that offenders serve their sentences, they are also the key institution responsible for the rehabilitation of detainees through prison industries and juvenile detention centres to help their re-integration into society after they have served time and following their release. Government will support these processes through the CSSR program.

DIP 5.4: Community Peace and Restorative Justice
Village courts and community justice systems are vital to promoting restorative justice and maintaining community peace. The Government will strengthen these services through investments in infrastructure development, training of village court magistrates and peace and mediation officers, to promote and maintain law and order and peace within their communities.

[17]See Deloitte. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report*. January 2020.
[18]Ibid.

SPA 06 NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security has been elevated as a priority sector in MTDP IV due to the increasing threats to PNG's sovereignty. The Government intends to improve the capabilities of the National Defence systems to protect the National borders from external threats.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 6 include;

DIP 6.1: National Security and Defence Cooperation
Government will support the National Defence Force to develop and build its land, air and sea capabilities, including appropriate border infrastructure with intelligence coverage. This will help improve the Force's preparedness to respond to external threats and natural emergencies. In addition, defence cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners will be pursued to strengthen PNG's National security interests.

DIP 6.2: Immigration
Effective border management requires strict enforcement of immigration laws, specifically in the movement of persons into and out of PNG. Immigration authorities will be supported to improve visa processing, conduct integrity checks, and effectively prosecute those who breach immigration laws to ensure the protection of our National interest and security.

DIP 6.3: Cyber Security
PNG is witnessing a rapid increase in the adoption of digital technologies across all sectors. Ensuring the security of cyberspace and the safeguarding of digital technologies used by Government, our people and businesses is critical. Government will support the development of protective systems and technology to reduce our exposure to cybersecurity risks.

DIP 6.4: Biosecurity
Biosecurity services are our front line to keep out pests and diseases. At the same time, our agricultural exports require regulations and certification for international trade. PNG's Biosecurity services will be strengthened to prevent the entry and spread of pests and diseases; and support development and application of export certification standards for our agricultural produce and commodities to enable access to international markets.

DIP 6.5: National Business Protection
Nurturing locally owned businesses to develop into competitive enterprises is critical to increasing local participation in the economy. Government will ensure the protection of selected economic activities reserved for citizens by reviewing the Reserved Business Activities List and instituting policy and legislative reforms.

DIP 6.6: National Intelligence
An effective National Intelligence system is crucial for ensuring PNG's security. Government will develop relevant infrastructure and seek strategic partnerships to strengthen our intelligence capabilities to deal with National security issues.

SPA 07 NATIONAL REVENUE AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Revenue generation and public finance management will be strengthened by empowering responsible agencies. The focus is to support tax and non-tax revenue mechanisms through improved compliance and collection, capacity enhancement, reporting, and exploring new revenue sources.

Prudent expenditure management is also a critical need for Government to implement and enforce the planning and budget frameworks under the *Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act*, *Public Finance Management Act*, and the Budget Repair and Reconstruction Strategy.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 7 include;

DIP 7.1: Tax Compliance and Administration
Government will support the Internal Revenue Commission to strengthen its tax administration and ensure tax compliance.

DIP 7.2: Customs Compliance and Administration
Government will support the PNG Customs Service to facilitate legal movement of goods across our borders and international trade, as well as improve collection of Customs fees and charges, excise duties, import taxes and levies.

DIP 7.3: Non-Tax Revenue Compliance and Administration
Non-tax revenue includes fees, charges, rentals/lease fees and dividends that form an important source of revenue for Government. Public bodies and State agencies will be required to effectively and efficiently collect and disburse these revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Dividend Policy will be applied to administer dividend payments from SOEs.

DIP 7.4: Public Expenditure Governance
Effective oversight of Public Expenditure is critical for the efficient delivery of MTDP IV outputs. Government will continue the roll-out of the Integrated Finance Management System (IFMS) to all state agencies, Provinces and Districts. Procurement will be subjected to transparent and accountable processes.

DIP 7.5: Payroll Administration
The Government's payroll provides for its single largest expenditure item. The payroll and operating software will be reviewed and audited by an independent agency to ensure the principle of 'one position – one person - one pay' and subsequently outsourced to a third party for payroll management and administration[19].

[19] See Deloitte Report, *PNG Government Payroll Diagnostic Review* | *Final Report*, April 2023.

SPA 08 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC SERVICE GOVERNANCE

Digitisation and integration of public service systems will help improve governance and service delivery at the National, Provincial and District levels. This will enhance strategic planning, better coordination and evidence-based decision making for National development and transformation.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 8 include;

DIP 8.1: Integrated Digital Government System
Modernising and integrating all Government systems will help improve their efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and management of the on-going challenges of information management. A Central Repository will be established as a data bank for the e-Government system. The country is implementing the GoPNG Technology Stack which is an ICT Framework that aligns investments in digital government using common re-usable technologies such as shared infrastructure, government cloud, digital identity, a federated secured data exchange, and digital payments. This modular approach to digital government services is aimed at rationalising investment and improving the Government's interface with citizens (G2C), businesses (G2B) and within Government itself (G2G).

DIP 8.2: National Statistical System
A robust and modernised National Statistical System is a legislative requirement to enable the management of development statistics obtained from the National Census, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES); national accounts and other data sources. It is a critical tool to inform Government with real time data for planning and decision making.

DIP 8.3: National Identification Registration
Government will seek to complete the National Identification Registration across the country so that all citizens are accounted and authenticated through an identification card.

DIP 8.4: Electronic Electoral System
Government will adopt a suitable biometric voting system for the conduct of the National General Election and local level Elections. This will be put in place in readiness for the 2027 Elections.

DIP 8.5: Censorship
Government will promote a high moral and ethical PNG society as an important feature of its development agenda. An appropriate ICT censorship platform will be developed to safeguard our social, cultural and religious values as well as protect citizens from being exposed to illicit and harmful materials.

DIP 8.6: Public Service Administration
An efficient Public Sector enables Government to expedite service delivery for its people. Government will implement public service administration reforms to achieve efficiency and productivity and strengthen service delivery modalities.

DIP 8.7: Public Service Governance
Ensuring greater governance enforcement in the public service is important to protect the public's trust and promote accountability. Government will promote the Open Government Partnership initiatives to uphold the principles of good governance. The role of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), the integrity of the Auditor General and the Ombudsman Commission will be strengthened to ensure that the rule of law is upheld, that regular financial auditing is prioritised and relevant checks-and-balances are expedited.

DIP 8.8: Central Agencies Coordination
The leadership of the Central Agencies Coordination Committee (CACC) of the Government is to be strengthened to oversee the implementation of MTDP IV and ensure that the responsible agencies are held accountable for delivering their respective outputs.

SPA 09 RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Government recognises that strategic investments in Research, Science and Technology (RST) are fundamental to growth and transformation into a smart Nation.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 9 include;

DIP 9.1: Medical Research
Government supports medical research initiatives into tropical infectious diseases as well as emerging lifestyle diseases, including Non-Communicable Diseases. Research will provide information about disease trends, outcomes of treatment, and health care costs.

DIP 9.2: Environment and Bio-Science Research
The environment represents PNG's critical natural assets. The Government supports research into biodiversity to develop new technologies to address National and global problems.

DIP 9.3: Agricultural Research
Government supports agriculture research to improve our knowledge and technologies for strengthening value chains and increasing productivity. Research is also necessary to address threats of emerging pests and diseases, climate change, and food insecurity.

DIP 9.4: Engineering and Technology Research
Government will support research into developing technologies for developing sustainable infrastructure and energy security, and ICT applications.

DIP 9.5: Socio-Economic Policy Research
Socio-economic research is critical to provide Government with evidence-based information to help development of relevant policies.

DIP 9.6: Food Security
Considering the increasing threats posed by pests and diseases, climate change effects and geopolitics, it is critical for Government to support research initiatives on how these can be mitigated to sustain food security.

SPA 10 CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Building an economy that is resilient to impacts of climate change is an important focus of Government. The intensifying effects of climate change in PNG pose a risk to the economy including public assets, export commodities, private investments and the well-being of Papua New Guineans. The Agenda for Climate Change and Natural Environmental Protection is important to grow the economy so that the country does not bear the opportunity cost of missing out on opportunities for job creation, prosperity and a more resilient future.

PNG is ranked as the 10th most vulnerable country in the world. PNG has responded to the global climate change agenda and is committed to comply with international obligations. As the magnitude and urgency of the climate crisis accelerates, PNG is putting forward proactive approaches to data, tools, disclosures and mitigation strategies.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 10 include;

DIP 10.1: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate Change Mitigation commitments are focused on Agriculture, Forestry, Land and other Land-use (AFLOU) and Energy (electricity) sectors. PNG is committed to be carbon neutral within the energy industries sub-sector. Opting for a sustainable approach is the new norm for development planning in the country.

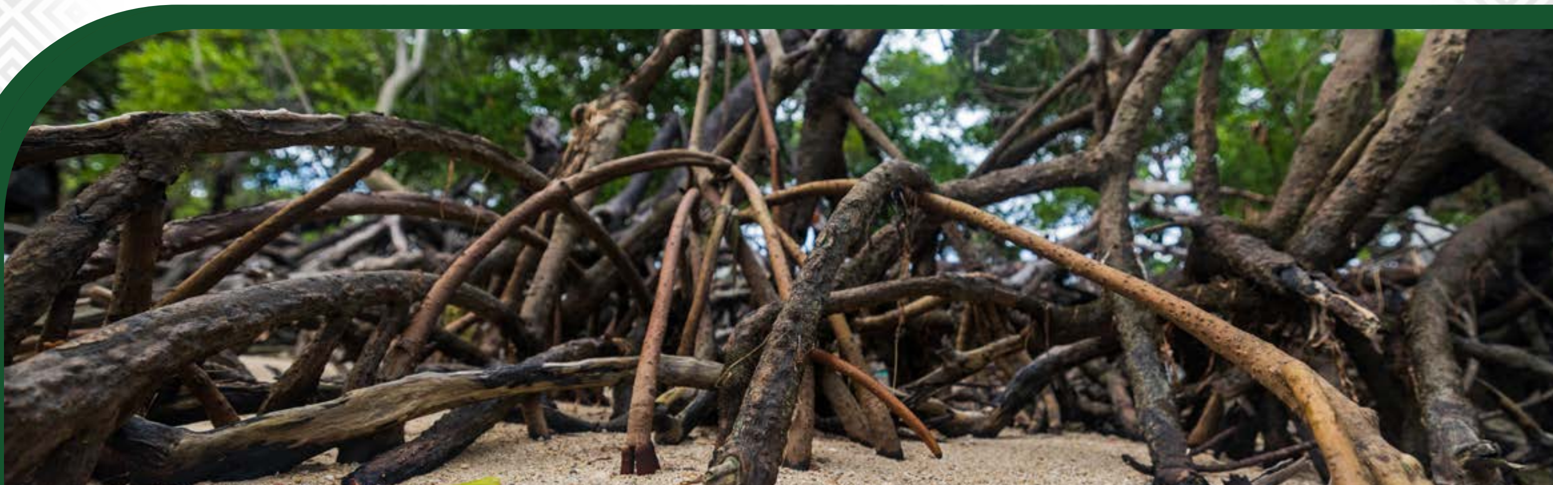
PNG is committed to focus on four development sectors of the nine priority areas of adaptation which include Health, Infrastructure, Agriculture and Transport. Ongoing adaptation measures will be incorporated in these sectors' programs and projects development to ensure climate change losses are mitigated.

DIP 10.2: Environmental Protection

PNG's wealth of terrestrial and marine biodiversity makes it one of the World's 18 most bio-diverse countries with more than 7% of global biodiversity on less than 1% of the World's land area. The Government will develop and adopt relevant legislation and policies to ensure the protection and conservation of our natural resources for future generations.

DIP 10.3: Natural Disaster Management

Managing and reducing the risk of natural disasters and consequently increasing the resilience of communities in PNG to disasters is a priority of the Government. Support will be sought from strategic partners to help fund this DIP.



SPA 11 POPULATION, YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Population size and growth, composition, including women empowerment, family and social inclusion are important aspects of National development. Managing sustainable population growth will contribute to achieve social and economic growth.

Government will focus on managing our population in a sustainable way; empowering youths through skills training and opening up opportunities for them to contribute meaningfully towards development; addressing issues affecting women; and ensuring that the requirements of people living with disability and vulnerable are addressed.

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 11 include;

DIP 11.1: Sustainable Population

Government will target to maintain population growth at a sustainable pace. This will be achieved through economic empowerment particularly of youth, girls' education and promoting effective family planning.

DIP 11.2: Youth Development and Labour Mobility

Government will mainstream youth programs into sectoral plans to help their empowerment and participation in development processes in a meaningful way. This will involve skill-building initiatives through higher education and TVET programs, labour mobility, sports development, National Compulsory Service and MSME.

Government will develop a policy on labour mobility in two parts to: (a) develop opportunities on labour mobility that provide "decent, temporary work overseas"; and (b) mobilise youth through civic actions, National services and other investment initiatives to contribute to national development.

DIP 11.3: National Sports Development

The Government commits to sports development for greater participation and engagement of youth in sports. Investment in sports will contribute to transforming the lives of individuals and provide a pathway to excel and contribute to National development.

DIP 11.4: Women Empowerment

The Government commits to addressing issues affecting women by creating fair and equal opportunities in education, sports, arts, employment, business activities and political representation.

DIP 11.5: Family and Social Inclusion

Women, children, elderly; and people living with disabilities are integral to a vibrant and happy society. Government will continue to promote their equal rights to enable them to fully participate in the socioeconomic development of PNG.

SPA 12 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

PNG's strategic partnerships with foreign Development Partners (DPs), the Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations are fundamental to our socioeconomic development.

PNG has established diplomatic relations and strategic development cooperation arrangements with bilateral and multilateral partners. Government will strengthen these partnerships and arrangements to advance PNG's economic, development, security and other strategic interests. DPs will be required to align their programs to the MTDP IV in accordance with the Development Cooperation Policy (DCP).

The Government will encourage DPs to prioritise investments in key sectors that have significant potential for catalysing additional and wider economic and socio-economic development – these are called 'Trigger' investments. These 'Trigger' sectors are reflected in the DCP and elaborated upon in Chapter 6 – Strategic Alignment.

The MTDP IV provides the governance structure for coordination and reporting of all strategic partnership programs and projects under the following protocols:

Table 4.1 Level and Frequency of Dialogue with Development Partners

Levels	Dialogue	DP Levels of Representation	Chair	Frequency of Dialogue
1	**High Level Forum (HLF)**	Head of Mission	Minister for Planning	Annually
2	**Development Partners Round Table (DPRT)**	Head of Cooperation / Minister Counsellor	Secretary DNPM UN Resident Coordinator Minister Counsellor - DFAT	Biannually
3	**High Level Bilateral Aid Talks**	Head of Development Cooperation or the equivalent	Secretary DNPM Head of Mission	Annual
4	**High Level Portfolio Reviews (with Multilateral Partners)**	Head of Development Cooperation or the equivalent	Secretary DNPM Head of Mission	Annual
5	**MTDP IV Sector Coordination**	Program Head or the equivalent	Deputy Secretary DNPM Program Heads	Quarterly
6	**Program Implementation and Coordination**	First Assistant Secretary Team Leader levels	PSC Chairman	Quarterly leading up the Level 3 dialogue
7	**CIMC Process**	Head of Agency Levels	Secretary DNPM /CEO CIMC	Biannually
8	**Business Council**	Head of Corporation / Companies	Secretary DNPM / Secretary Trade/Investment President Business Council	Biannually

The key Deliberate Intervention Programs to develop SPA 12 include;

DIP 12.1: Foreign Relations

The Government will continue to affirm PNG's place as a responsible citizen on the global scene, on the basis of mutual understanding and respect, guided by its foreign policy themed 'Friend to All, Enemy to None' to promote international peace and security.

On the domestic front the Government will continue to strengthen our institutional capacity and representations to better manage ongoing and emerging global challenges and geopolitical developments. In addition, Government's policies will focus on developing strategic international relationships to balance trade and security interests.

DIP 12.2: Development and Economic Cooperation

The Government endeavours to develop and strengthen partnerships with DPs for effective cooperation and coordination of development programs, improve access to financial markets, and facilitate international trade.

DIP 12.3: Private Sector

Government will proactively engage with the Private Sector to identify opportunities to improving PNG's 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking and encourage further investment. The newly established PPP Centre will facilitate and coordinate PPP initiatives and encourage opportunities under the Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS). Government will also develop a Community Services Responsibility policy to help align contributions by corporate entities and Private Sector. Selected functions and operations of Government will be outsourced to the Private Sector.

DIP 12.4: Civil Society and Faith-based Organisations

International and National NGOs, and Faith-based Organisations are important partners for delivering goods and services to the community. The Government recognises their networks across PNG and their contributions to development, and will support and strengthen partnerships in line with the Community and Civil Society Organisations Policy.

DIP 12.5: National Volunteerism

The Government recognises the importance of the role of volunteers in delivering outreach services to communities across PNG. In line with the National Volunteer Service policy, Government will continue to encourage partnerships with National and international volunteer organisations.

CHAPTER 05

FINANCING OF THE MTDP IV 2023-2027

The strategic investments in MTDP IV are estimated at over K10 billion a year, totalling to about K51 billion over the medium term. These investments will be targeted towards the 12 Strategic Priority Areas. These 12 SPAs have been costed based on the significance of the programs and the Government's deliberate interventions to grow the economy and achieve the target of a K200 billion economy by 2030, provide access and improve quality of life for its people.

Based on the Government's key investment priorities, Deliberate Intervention Programs have been identified and costed for the five-year period of the MTDP IV.

From this investment plan, the Connect PNG Infrastructure (SPA 2) takes up 35.1% of the total MTDP IV financing while Strategic Economic Investment Programs (SPA 1) takes up about 19%. Quality and Affordable Health Care (SPA 3), Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital (SPA 4); and Rule of Law and Justice (SPA 5) are planned to cost 11.5%, 8.2% and 5.7% respectively. The other SPAs under the MTDP IV will share the balance of the total estimated cost of the plan. Table 5.1 summarises the cost of the MTDP IV by SPAs classification including the SIPs over the 5-year period.

Table 5.1 Financing Summary of the MTDP IV

SPAs	Strategic Priority Areas	Amount (K'mil)	Share of Investment (%)
SPA 1	Strategic Economic Investment	9,651.5	19.0
SPA 2	Connect PNG Infrastructure*	17,843.3	35.1
SPA 3	Quality and Affordable Health Care	5,849.0	11.5
SPA 4	Quality Education and Skilled Human Capital	4,190.3	8.2
SPA 5	Rule of Law and Justice	2,898.5	5.7
SPA 6	National Security	794.5	1.6
SPA 7	National Revenue and Public Finance Management	477.0	0.9
SPA 8	Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance	1,752.0	3.4
SPA 9	Research, Science and Technology	143.0	0.3
SPA 10	Climate Change and Environmental Protection	499.5	1.0
SPA 11	Population, Youth and Women Empowerment	681.5	1.3
SPA 12	Strategic Partnerships	234.2	0.5
Fixed Financing	Provincial and District Service Improvement Programs (PSIP and DSIP)	5,900.0	11.6
	Total	**51,080**	**100**

*Connect PNG Infrastructure contains the special infrastructure grant that will be implemented under the Kina-4-Kina fund.

5.1 Sources of Financing for MTDP IV

The main sources of financing the MTDP IV will be the National Budget, PPPs, Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme and loans and grants from Development Partners.

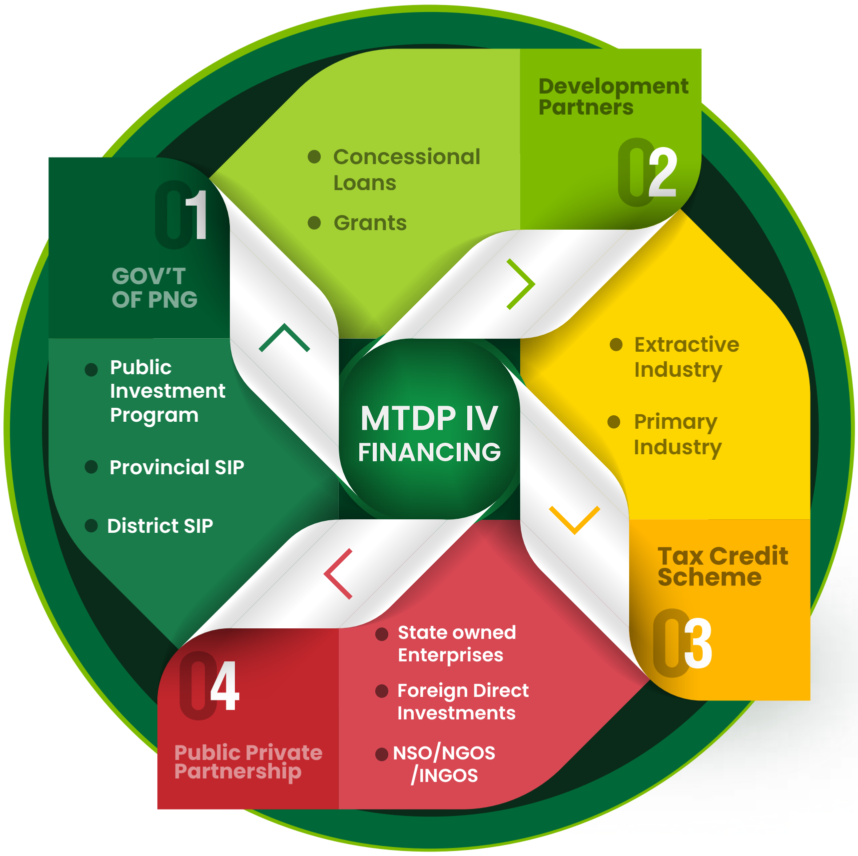


Figure 5.1: *Funding Sources of the MTDP IV 2023-2027*

5.1.1 Public Investment Program

The Public Investment Program (PIP) generally refers to programs and projects that are financed directly through the Government's Capital Investment Budget. PIP funding is targeted at financing the policy priorities of the Government reflected in the MTDP IV. Large economic and infrastructure programs, including critical enabling sector programs, will take the centre stage under the PIP financing commencing 2023 and beyond.

5.1.2 Service Improvement Program

The Provincial Service Improvement Program (PSIP) and the District Service Improvement Program (DSIP) are Government policy commitments that are allocated as National Government grants to Provinces and Districts. The PSIP and DSIP are administered respectively by Provincial and District Development Authorities to support the delivery of their priority investments in accordance with their individual Development Plans, which must be aligned to the MTDP IV.

Financing of National Significance Programs and projects in Provinces and Districts will be through a matching 'Kina-4-Kina' financing modality. The Provinces and Districts can opt to front-load their PSIP and DSIP for impact projects that can be jointly funded by the National Government through the PIP and/or with Development Partners, including private sector organisations[20].

[20] See, ADB Report. *Proposed Policy-Based Loan for Subprogram 3 Papua New Guinea: State-Owned Enterprises Reform Program.* November 2022.

5.1.3 Concessional Loans and Grant Financing

Development Partners will support the MTDP IV by providing concessional loans and grants. Concessional loans will be targeted to finance critical infrastructure under the Connect PNG program, including transport infrastructure, energy, ICT, commercial agriculture, and enabling infrastructure for downstream processing and manufacturing.

Grant support from DPs is commonly provided through capacity building programs and include technical assistance, training and education, and outreach and awareness activities. Grants should also be flexible to include innovative financing modalities from the private sector and multilateral partners[21], for key infrastructure developments and other key economic growth triggers.

5.1.4 Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS)

The Private sector plays an important role in supporting the development of the country on their corporate platforms and rely on the socioeconomic environment created by the Government through Government policies and regulatory frameworks. The Government initiated the Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS) in 1992 as one of the modalities of financing for infrastructure projects by private sector corporations and joint ventures who are engaged in major resource developments.

Tax Credits are tax payable in the future which are credited to the present to help meet the development needs of the country. The ITCS will be used in financing critical economic and social infrastructures in the host Province and other selected areas that meet the guidelines of the scheme. The current rate of Tax Credit Scheme is 2% and includes: (i) Extractive Industry; (ii) Primary Industry; and (iii) Tourism Industry.

5.1.5 Public Private Partnership (PPP)

The Government recognises the potential of partnership with the private sector to deliver on major priority infrastructure investments and service delivery. With the recent amendments to the *Public-Private Partnership (*PPP*) Act* and the establishment of the PPP Centre, the Government will facilitate private sector investment through financing modalities in accordance with the PPP legislation and regulations.

The PPP legislation sets the benchmark for PPP projects at K70 million for social sector infrastructure and energy projects, while other infrastructure projects are at K100 million benchmarks. All proposals will be vetted by the PPP Centre, under specific administrative and vetting guidelines and regulations.

Superannuation funds and State-Owned Enterprises will be encouraged to participate in PPP programs, based on their competency, interest and financial capability.

5.1.6 Non-Government Organisations and Philanthropies

The Government recognises Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and philanthropic organisations and their networks are important financing partners for development and service delivery.

5.1.7 Foreign Direct Investments

The Government will create a conducive regulatory and administrative environment to attract foreign direct investment to unlock the country's economic potential in the key sectors of the economy. These include Special Economic Zones, industrial hubs and downstream processing initiatives in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, petroleum and mineral resources.

[21] See, ADB Report. *Proposed Policy-Based Loan for Subprogram 3 Papua New Guinea: State-Owned Enterprises Reform Program*. November 2022.

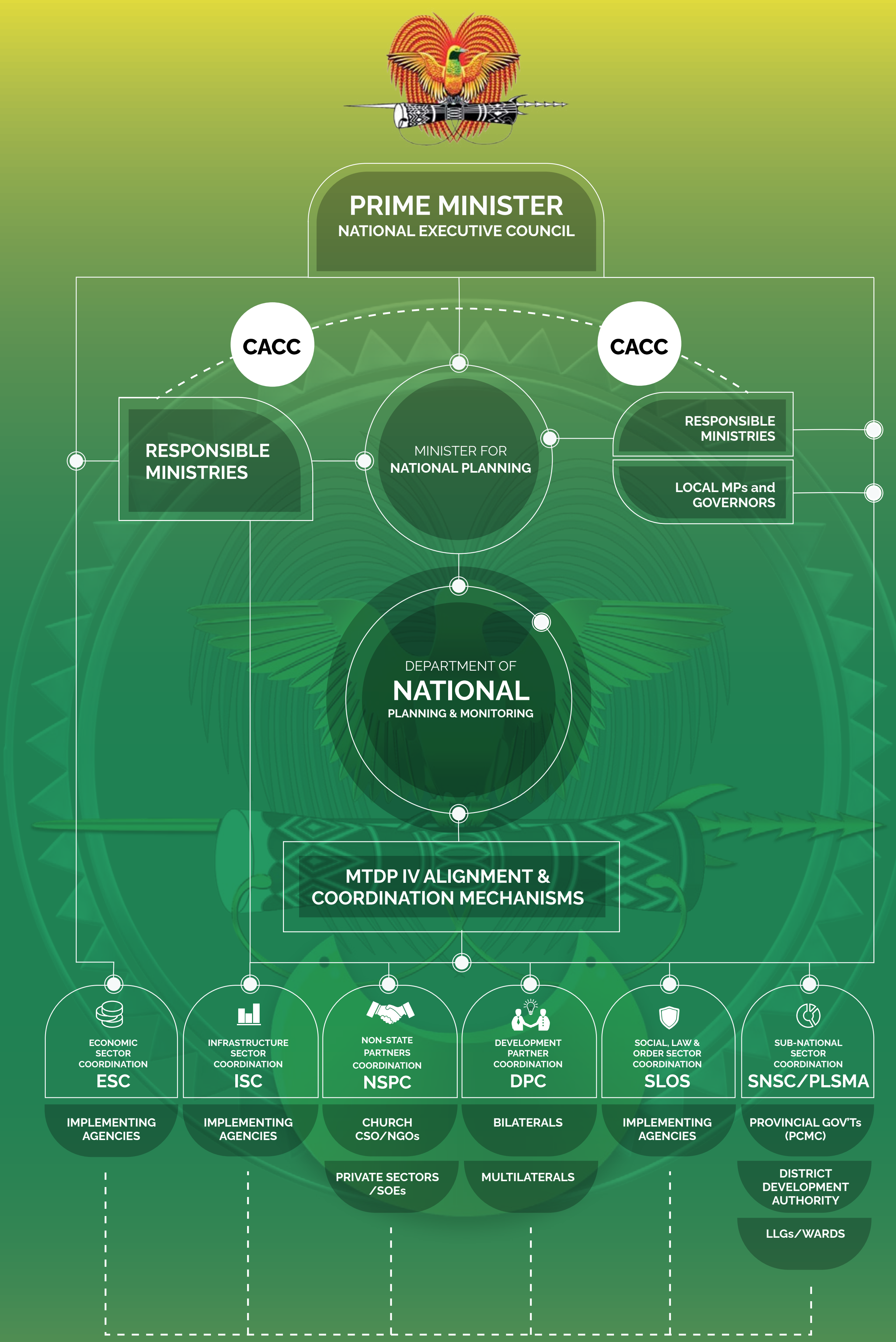


Figure 6.1*: MTDP IV Implementation Governance Structure*

CHAPTER 06

IMPLEMENTATION GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

6.1 MTDP IV Governance

The MTDP IV will be implemented through the established institutional and legal frameworks. This will be driven by high level coordinating mechanisms by:

i) Economic Sector Coordination;
ii) Infrastructure Sector Coordination;
iii) Social, Law and Order Sector;
iv) Sub-National Sector Coordination;
v) Development Partners Coordination; and
vi) Non-State and Private Sector Coordination.

The Department of Prime Minister and NEC (DPMNEC) and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) will be the core lead agencies and they will be supported by the Central Agencies Coordination Committee (CACC) (Figure 6.1).

The six cluster groups are as follows:

i) Economic Sector Coordination (ESC)

a) High-Level Agriculture Coordination;
b) Mining and Petroleum Sector Coordination;
c) Fisheries Coordination;
d) Forestry Coordination Committee;
e) Finance and Banking Sector Coordination Mechanism;
f) Trade and Investment Sector Coordination Committee;
g) National Land Development Coordination Committee;
h) Climate Change and Environmental Protection Coordination Committee; and
i) High-Level National Disaster Coordination Committee

ii) Infrastructure Sector Coordination (ISC)

a) Transport Sector Coordination and Monitoring Investment Committee;
b) High-Level Committee on Connect PNG Infrastructure;
c) High-Level ICT Coordination Committee;
d) High Level Energy Coordination Committee;
e) High Level WaSH Coordination Committee;
f) Public Service Housing Coordination Committee; and
g) Township and District Growth Centres Coordination Committee.

iii) Social, Law and Order Sector (SLOS)

a) High-Level Health Sector Coordination Committee;
b) Education Sector Coordination Committee;
c) National Coordination Mechanism for the Law and Justice Sector;
d) Research, Science and Innovation Coordination;
e) High-Level Population and Youth Coordination Committee;
f) High-Level Sports Coordination Committee; and
g) High-Level Committee on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion.

iv) Sub National Government Coordination (SNGC)

a) Provincial and Local Level Services Monitoring Authority (PLLSMA);
b) Provincial Coordination Monitoring Council (PCMC); and
c) District service delivery coordination.

v) Development Partners Coordination

a) High-Level Forum (HLF);
b) Specific Bilateral and Multilateral Partnerships;

c) Development Partners Round Table Discussions; and
d) Country Portfolio Reviews with Multilateral Partners.

vi) Non-State Partners Coordination (NSPC)

a) Consultative Implementation Monitoring Council (CIMC);
b) Open Government Partnership (OGP) Forum;
c) Existing Private Sector Forums with the Government of PNG;
d) Church-State Partnership; and
e) Civil Society Organisation and Non-Government Organisations.

Sub-committees will be established at the sector level to coordinate the implementation of specific programs and projects.

6.2 MTDP IV Implementation and Reporting

The coordination, implementation and reporting of the MTDP IV is an ongoing process that will follow the governance structure as outlined in Figure 6.2.

All cluster groups outlined in 6.1 above will carry out two High-Level Meetings in a year. All stakeholders in respective cluster groups are required to plan programs, formulate budgets, implement and report on their performance against MTDP IV key result areas, strategies, targets and indicators.

The Technical Working Groups (TWGs) are sub-set working committees of the cluster groups that will meet at least 4 times in a year to prepare for the High-Level Meetings.

All these meetings will be required to prepare for the Leader's Summit the following year to provide a full report of performance of all sectors, Provinces and Districts against the MTDP IV targets and indicators.

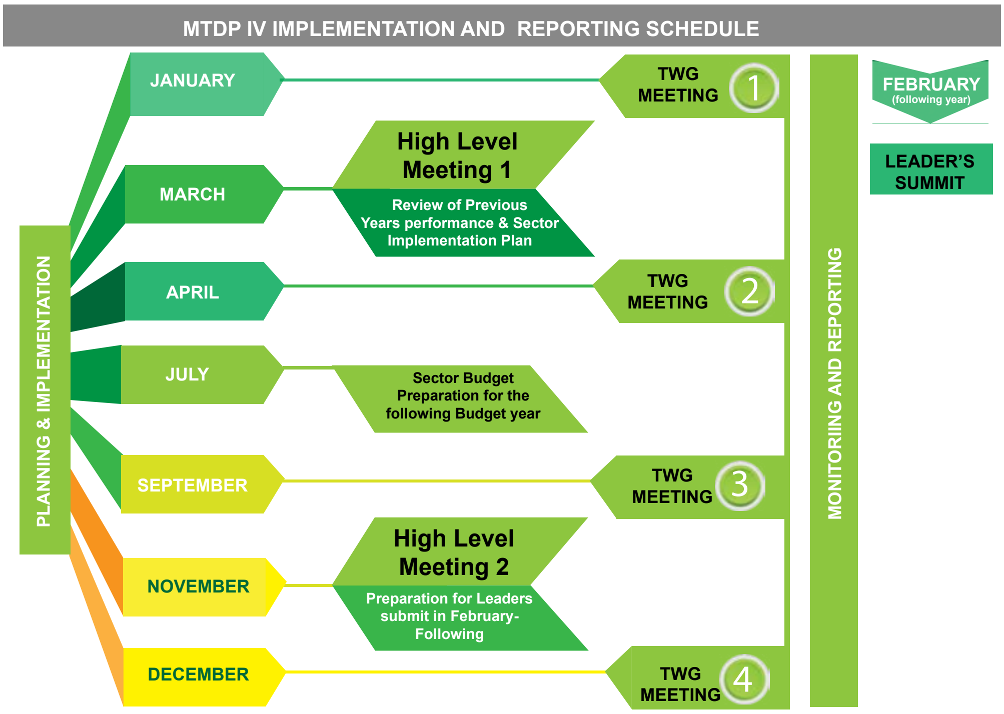


***Figure 6.2:** MTDP IV Implementation and Reporting Schedule*

6.3 Roles and Responsibilities of All Stakeholders in Implementing MTDP IV

The MTDP IV is the roadmap for the country towards achieving its development agenda by the year 2030. To achieve these aspirations, all respective and responsible stakeholders, political leaders, agencies of Government and citizens will participate in its implementation, as depicted in Figure 6.3.

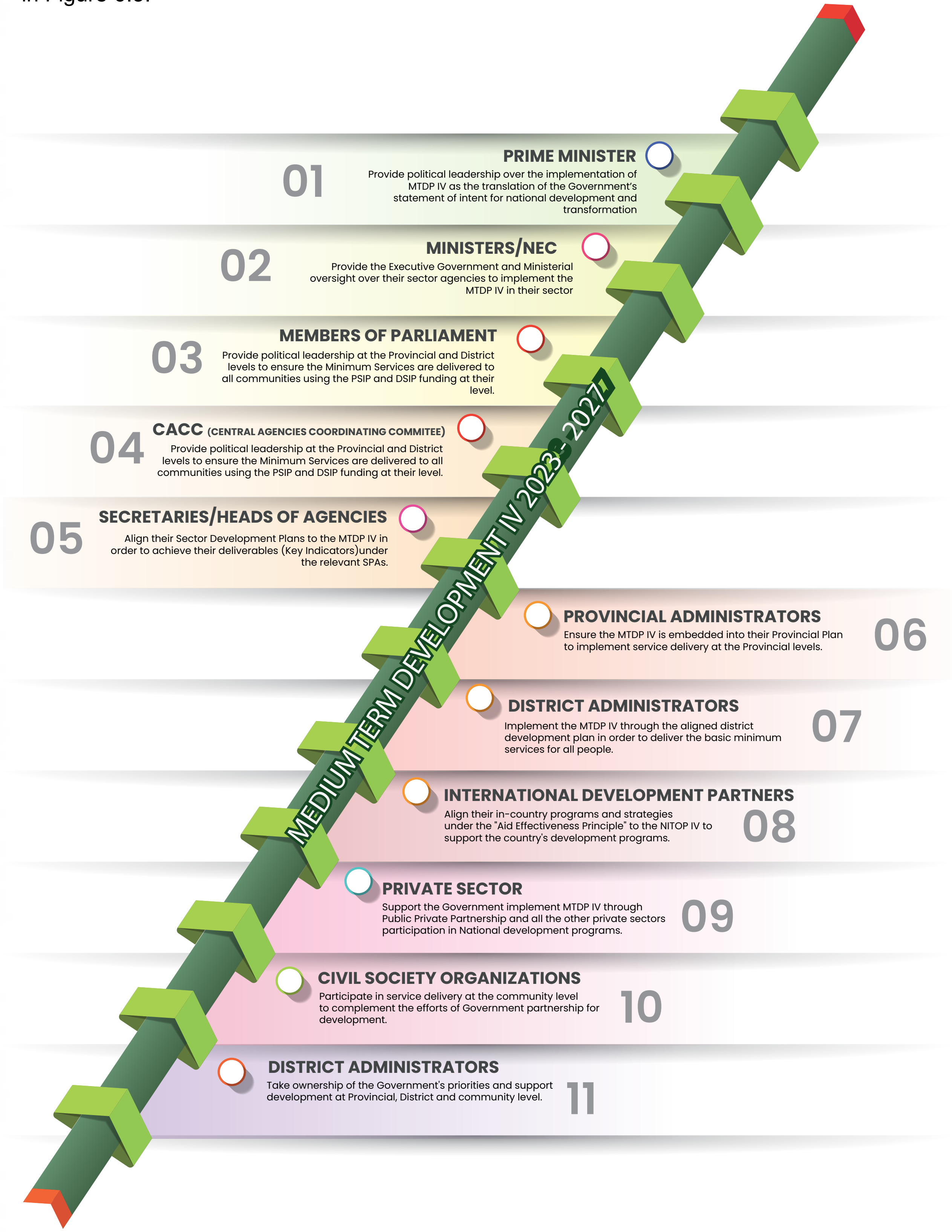


Figure 6.3: Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in Implementing MTDP IV

CHAPTER 07

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT TO MTDP IV 2023-2027

7.1 Alignment in Development

The Vision 2050, DSP 2010-2030 and the rolling five-year MTDPs provide the framework for all stakeholders to align their development plans and strategies in their respective sectors. This alignment is in accordance with the *Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*.

The independent review of the MTDP III 2018-2022 indicated that there is a need for greater improvement of the alignment between sectors, Provincial and District development plans, as well as country partnership strategies to the MTDP IV[22].

The implementation of sectoral and Sub-National plans, including Development Partners in-country programs and strategies are aligned to the MTDP IV. Part B and Part C of the MTDP IV provide the details. Resources will be mobilised and expended in accordance with the Public Investment Program (PIP) Management Guidelines.

7.1.1 Sectoral Development Plans

Sector agencies are required under the Planning Framework to align their respective sectoral plans to the MTDP IV. Specific interventions will be undertaken under each sector's DIPs to achieve the development indicators.

The DIPs will be delivered through a National roll-out program that will be funded under a Kina-4-Kina financing arrangement.

7.1.2 Provincial and District Development Plans

Provincial and District Development Plans reflect the development needs of the people to achieve the minimum service standards as provided under the Service Delivery Framework. They will be implemented in alignment with the MTDP IV.

The plans must contain the aggregate list of minimum services needed to be provided at the wards and Local Level Government levels in each District; whilst the Provincial development plans must comprise the consolidated summary of all District development plans in the Province.

Structural alignment through the planning system and the public service structure is critical to ensure there is effective oversight on program implementation and vice-versa, including the submission of reports to relevant National Government agencies.

7.1.3 Development Partners Country Partnership Strategies

The Government acknowledges the support from Development Partners and, through the DNPM, will work with them to ensure that their country partnership strategies and their specific intervention programs are aligned to the MTDP IV SPAs. This alignment must be consistent with the Government's Development Cooperation Policy that provides the framework that reinforces the globally accepted "Aid Effectiveness Principles".

The concept of categorising the SPAs into Big Table (Table 7.1) and Small Table (Table 7.2) reflects the Government's objective of growing the economy to K200 billion and providing minimum service standards to improve the quality of life of people. Table 7.1 identifies the Trigger Priorities described in Chapter 3. Table 7.2 identifies other SPAs that support the growth agenda.

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[22] See Department of National Planning. *MTDP III Review Report 2022. An Independent Review Report highlighting major findings and lessons on the Medium Term Development Plan III 2018-2022.*

The Government is the lead financier of all DIPs of the SPAs and, through greater coordination, the DPs are expected to allocate at least 50% of all grants and 80-100% concessional loan financing to the "Big Table" programs.

Table 7.1 Big Table - Key Trigger Priorities

Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs)	
SPA 1: Strategic Economic Investments	
DIP 1.1 Commercial Agriculture and Livestock	DIP 1.6 Tourism and Culture
DIP 1.2 Mining and Petroleum	DIP 1.7 Trade and Investment
DIP 1.3 Downstream Processing	DIP 1.8 Manufacturing
DIP 1.4 Banking and Finance	DIP 1.9 Land Development
DIP 1.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
SPA 2: Connect PNG Infrastructure	
DIP 2.1 Transport (Land, Sea and Air)	DIP 2.5 Housing
DIP 2.2 Electricity	DIP 2.6 Towns and Cities
DIP 2.3 Telecommunication	DIP 2.7 SEZ Developments
DIP 2.4 WaSH / Waste Management	
SPA 5: Rule of Law & Justice	
DIP 5.1 Policing and Crime Prevention	DIP 5.3 Correctional Services
DIP 5.2 Judiciary Systems	DIP 5.4 Community Peace and Justice
SPA 6: National Security	
DIP 6.1 National Defence and Cooperation	
SPA 7: National Revenue and Public Finance Management	
DIP 7.1 Tax Revenue Administration and Compliance	DIP 7.4 Administration and Compliance
DIP 7.2 Customs Revenue Administration and Compliance	DIP 7.5 Public Expenditure Management and Governance
DIP 7.3 Non-Tax Revenue	

Table 7.2 Small Tables (ST) - Investments

Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs)	
SPA 3: Quality and Affordable Health Care	
DIP 3.1 Primary Health Care	DIP 3.4 Quality Training and Accreditation
DIP 3.2 Specialised Health Care	DIP 3.5 HIV-AIDS
DIP 3.3 Health Infrastructure	
SPA 4: Quality Education & Skilled Human Capital	
DIP 4.1 Early Childhood Education	DIP 4.4 Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
DIP 4.2 Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education	DIP 4.5 Quality Training and Accreditation
DIP 4.3 Tertiary Education	
SPA 6: National Security	
DIP 6.1 National Defence and Surveillance	DIP 6.4 Bio Security
DIP 6.2 Immigration	DIP 6.5 National Business Protection
DIP 6.3 Cyber Security	DIP 6.6 National Intelligence
SPA 8: Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance	
DIP 8.1 Integrated Digital Government	DIP 8.5 Censorship
DIP 8.2 National Statistics	DIP 8.6 Public Service Governance
DIP 8.3 NID	DIP 8.7 Central Agencies Coordination
DIP 8.4 Electronic Electoral System	
SPA 9: Research, Science & Technology	
DIP 9.1 Medical Research	DIP 9.4 Engineering and Technology R & D

Table 7.2 Small Tables (ST) - Investments

Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs)	
DIP 9.2 Environment and Bio Research	DIP 9.5 Socio-Economic Policy Research
DIP 9.3 Agriculture and Food Research	
SPA 10: Climate Change & Environmental Protection	
DIP 10.1 Climate Change Mitigation	DIP 10.3 Environment Protection
DIP 10.2 Climate Change Adaptation	DIP 10.4 National Disaster Management
SPA 11: Population, Youth & Women Empowerment	
DIP 11.1 Sustainable Population	DIP 11.4 Women Empowerment
DIP 11.2 Youth Development and Labour Mobility	DIP 11.5 Family and Social Protection
DIP 11.3 Sports Development	
SPA 12: Strategic Partnership	
DIP 12.1 Development Cooperation	DIP 12.4 Churches
DIP 12.2 Private Sector	DIP 12.5 National Volunteers Services
DIP 12.3 Civil Society Organisations	

7.1.4 The Public Private Partnership

The private sector investments through the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) modality are required to be aligned to the Government's development priorities outlined in the SPAs.

7.1.5 Civil Societies, Non-Government and Faith-Based Organisations

All investments from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Government Organisation (NGOs); and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) including philanthropies are required to be aligned to the Government's development priorities outlined in the SPAs.

7.2 Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to MTDP IV

PNG has localised SDGs into the country's development programs through the sectoral plans and programs guided by the National development planning frameworks. The country has provided the first Voluntary Review Report to the UN General Assembly on the performance and it will continue into MTDP IV. Annex 4 provides the SDGs indicators.

Edevu Hydro Power Station, Central Province

Grand opening of Edevu Hydro Power Station, Central Province

CHAPTER 08

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

8.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The *PMR Act 2016* provides for the establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation that will guide the oversight of the implementation of the MTDP. This will enable the Government to track physical and financial performance and the desired outcomes. This task will be administered by the agency responsible for National Monitoring.

The outcome of the assessment from the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning will be used for evidence-based decision making to determine future resource allocations.

The MEL aims to ensure that:

i) value for money is achieved;

ii) sectoral outcomes are achieved;

iii) effective data coordination and management; and

iv) PNG's performance against MTDP IV and SDG indicators is met.

8.2 Rationale of MTDP IV Monitoring and Evaluation

The rationale for an effective MEL system is to track the performance of the 12 SPAs against the budgeted investments under the respective DIPs. The MTDP IV MEL is aimed at:

i) Improving evidence-based National development planning, decision making and budgeting;

ii) Enhancing accountability and provide legitimacy for the use of public funds and resources;

iii) Promoting service delivery improvement;

iv) Ensuring compliance with statutory and other requirements;

v) Improving management of programs and projects and their linkage to policy outcomes and impact;

vi) Promoting the emergence of a learning culture in the public sector; and

vii) Supporting stakeholder engagement, and ex-post review and control mechanisms.

8.3 Public Investment Program Implementation Monitoring

The Government will ensure that the implementation of the PIP, as captured under the SPAs, are subject to the MEL Framework and the PIP Management Guidelines. The consistent monitoring of funded programs and projects is to ensure there is a value for money outcome gained by the beneficiaries.

8.4 Service Improvement Program Implementation Monitoring

The Government will ensure that the implementation of the SIPs is subject to the MEL Framework, PIP Management Guidelines and the SIP Administration Guidelines. This will ensure that the principles of good governance and accountability are observed for the use of public funds.

8.5 Development Partners Program Implementation Monitoring

The monitoring of the Development Partners programs will be administered under the MEL Framework and the PIP Management Guidelines. This will help achieve:

i) PNG Government development plans and SPAs;

ii) Alignment and sustainability;

iii) Aid effectiveness;

iv) Good governance and accountability;

v) Transfer of technology, skills development, and knowledge; and

vi) Effective information sharing.

8.6 Policy Outcome Indicators Monitoring

The Government's policy framework sets the parameters for all Government initiatives and investments to achieve the desired outcomes. Each policy provides KRAs that are assigned to the responsible sectoral agencies for delivery and measured against the MTDP IV indicators.

8.7 Province and District Ranking and Profiling

The Service Delivery Framework identifies the "Minimum Service Standards" that must be delivered in every community, District and Province. Under the MTDP IV, it is anticipated that they are monitored, assessed, and ranked through a scorecard system according to their performance.

An incentive system will be established to reward those who improve their performance.

8.8 Reporting

Reporting on the implementation of the MTDP IV will be ongoing for the purposes of accountability and transparency.

Reporting of the country's development progress against various development indicators and targets is required under the PFMA and the PMRA. Annual reporting by State agencies and Sub-National governments is mandatory for public information and assessment of the performance of the Government under the Open Government Partnership Framework.

CHAPTER 09

NATIONAL DETERMINATION STANDARDS

9.1 National Standards

The Government recognises the importance of National standards to ensure the delivery of quality goods and services to the people. The existing legislation and regulations will be reviewed and new ones developed to internationally acceptable standards. All goods and services procured, and development initiatives implemented, under the MTDP IV will comply with their respective National standards.

9.1.1 Health Service Standards

The provision of health services must be of the highest standard to protect the health of the people. Apart from infrastructure design standards, all medical standards are to be applied in the following areas:

i) Medical drugs and equipment procured must be certified by the National Pharmaceutical Board and the Medical Board;

ii) All medical and health officers (nationals and expatriates) are required to meet the accreditation and certification standards to practice in any medical fields, as stipulated in the *Medical Registration (Amendment) Act 2021*; and

iii) Private hospitals and clinics must meet all standards as required under the *Medical Registration (Amendment) Act 2021*.

9.1.2 Education Service Standards

The *Education (Amendment) Act 2020*, *Higher Education Act 1983*, the *Teaching Services Act 1988* and other laws stipulate the standard and quality of education services. These standards will be enforced to achieve the following:

i) Quality Teacher Training and Accreditation;

ii) Curriculum and extra-curricular development quality and standards;

iii) Quality of the education facilities; and

iv) Private providers of educational services to be properly screened and tested to ensurethey meet the expected national standards and requirements.

9.1.3 Food and Beverage Industry Standards

The quality of all food and beverage produced, imported and consumed in the country must be of acceptable and approved standards. The Government will strictly enforce these standards to safeguard and protect the health of the people.

9.1.4 Housing and Building Construction Standards

The *Building Act 1971* and the *Physical Planning Act 1989* regulate and control all the building and construction developments and zoning in the country, respectively. The Government will enforce compliance with the standards and adopt new building codes and zoning designs. In order to achieve this, the following will be implemented:

i) Standardise and modernise designs for public and institutional housing;

ii) Effective regulation of the real estate industry;

iii) Adopt better physical planning designs for cities, urban, rural towns and District growth centres; and

iv) Registration of all importers of building and construction materials.

9.1.5 Civil Works and Bridges Construction Standards

The design standards of roads and bridges for construction and maintenance must comply with the *Transport Infrastructure Act 2010* and *National Maintenance Act 1971*. The Government recognises the need to review these legislations and the regulations to improve classifications, design standards, compliance and enforcement.

The supervision, inspection, and audits of the construction must be independently carried out.

Independent assessments to strengthen infrastructure standards regarding the minimum and maximum cost ranges, by types, and design specifications will be required. These standards will be adopted by the Government. Annex 4 provides examples.

9.1.6 Public Utilities Standards

Public utilities are governed by their respective legislation and regulations. The Government will review the legislation and regulations to improve the quality of their services. The relevant legislations are:

i) *National Energy Authority Act 2016*;

ii) *Electricity Industry Act 2002*;

iii) *Telecommunications Act 1996*;

iv) *NICTA Act 2000*; and

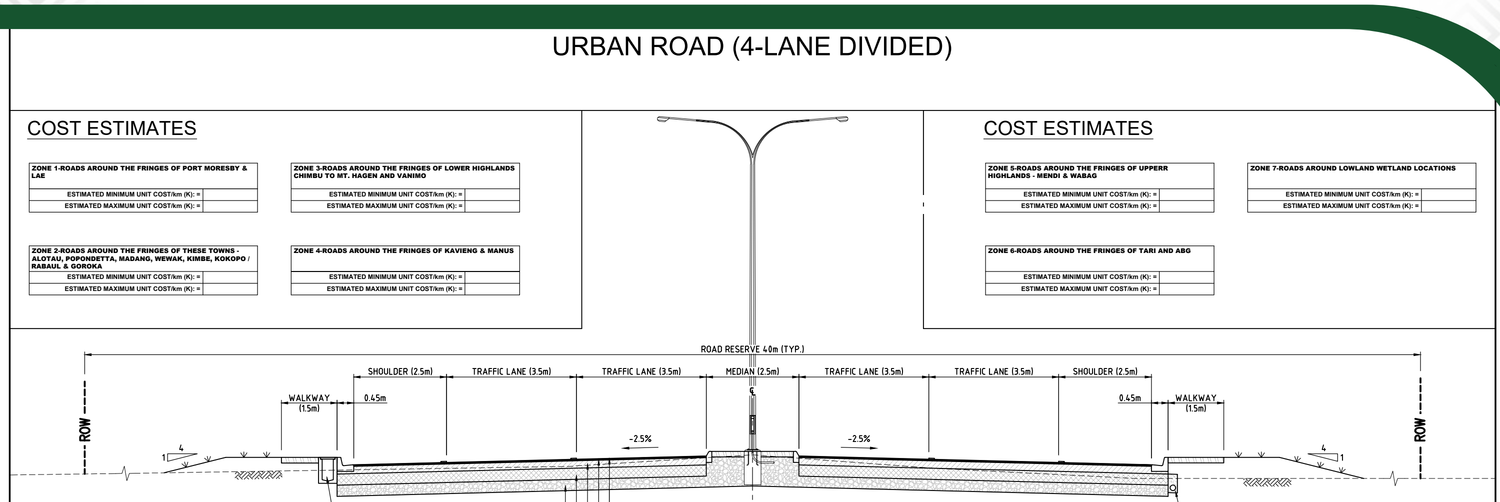
v) *National Water Supply and Sanitation Act (Amendment)1986*.

9.2 Sub-National Minimum Service Standards

The Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for service delivery at the three levels of Government are part of the Service Delivery Framework (SDF) that provides the guide for services to be delivered from the wards up to the National level.

MSS include basic primary health care, primary education, clean and safe drinking water, sanitation, decent housing, access to better connectivity in transport, communication and electricity, and provisions of banking services and commerce.

It is the first time that MSS have been incorporated in the MTDPs. Table C.1.1 in Part C provides the MSS by the SPA classification to be delivered through the Provincial and District development plans.



9.3 National Standards Quick Response (QR) Codes

Civil Works and Bridge Construction

Downstream Processing

Education Service and Infrastructure

Energy

Food and Beverage Industry

Health Service and Infrastructure

Hospitality and Tourism

Housing and Building Construction

ICT

Law, Justice and National Security

Markets

Sports Facilities

Trade and Investment

Transport

Water and Sanitation

CHAPTER 10

PERFORMANCE OF PREVIOUS MTDPs

10.1 Achievements of Past Medium-Term Development Plans

MTDP III

Key macroeconomic indicators since 2010 to 2020 indicates improved outcomes as depicted in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1 Macro Impact Outcomes

Indicator	Baseline (2010)	Year 2020	% Change
Real GDP (K'mil)	43,437	65,000	50%
GDP per capita (real, PGK)	5,833	6,770	16%
Internal Revenue (K'mil)	6,887.8	10,668.3	55%
Tax Revenue (K'mil)	6,434.7	9,802.1	52%
Export Value (K'mil)	12,282.7	32,127.4	162%
Employment (No.)	2,905,244	2,953,427	2%
Population (No.)	7,275,324	9,600,000	32%

Source: *Quarterly Economic Bulletin, BPNG 2020 and NRI Report 2020 (for population)*

Table 10.1 above shows that the macroeconomic indicators have improved in 2020 compared to the baseline indicators in 2010.

vi) GDP has grown by 16% in per capita terms.

vii) Exports in PNG kina have grown by 162% since 2010. This massive growth is due to the LNG exports. Between 2010 and 2014, export revenue grew by 53%, the year when the first LNG shipments were made. The exponential increase thereafter was driven by increases in World commodity prices (42% between 2014 and 2020).

viii) Total employment has grown by only 2% since 2010, mostly due to the growth of employment in the mining and petroleum sector.

ix) The positive overall growth rate since 2010 has not translated to tangible outcomes on a per capita basis. This is simply because high population growth rate and the needs of the population has overwhelmed the finite resource base and the capacity of the Government to deliver goods and services to its citizens.

Table 10.2 Economic Sector Indicators against MTDP I (2010) Baseline

Sector	Indicator	MTDP I Baseline (2010)	MTDP II (2016)	MTDP III (2021)	MTDP IV Targets (2027)
Agriculture	Coffee Production (tonnes '000)	63.0	47.8	47.1	168
	Palm Oil Exports (tonnes '000)	556.0	621.8	657.5	1,300.0
	Cocoa Production (tonnes '000)	56.0	31.9	37.4	63.0
	Copra Production (tonnes '000)	110.0	50.6	73.2	133.2
Fisheries and Marine Products	Processed Fish Exports (K'mil)	189.0	1,460	1,702.9	5,000
Forestry	Share of Processed Timber (logs harvested) (%)	20 of logs harvested	**	**	100
	Increased areas of forest plantation (hectares)	62,000	102,771	111,128	206,500
	Land area covered by Primary Forest (%)	59	60	79.2	80
	Primary Forest Depletion Rate (%)	2.6	8.9	13.7	1
	% of protected land area	3.83	3.1	3.21	5
	% of marine protected area	0.00047	0.2	0.13889	10
Petroleum	Total Value of Petroleum Exports (K'bil)			13.1	31.1
	Govt Revenue (K'bil)	2.6	5.26	5.26	10.0
Minerals (mining)	Total Value of Mineral (mining) Exports (K'bil)	2.6	5.4	13.1	20.9
SME	No of SMEs	16,500	120,000	150,000 (2019)	350,000
	Employment in SME	82,500	82,500	82,500 (2017)	150,000
Manufacturing	Value of Manufacturing Production (K'bil)	4.0	**	**	10.0
	Value of Manufacturing Exports (K'billion)	1.4	3.1	3.8	5.0
Tourism	Number of Foreign Visitors	125,000	181,840	38, 940	75,000
	Total Tourism Receipts (K'mil)	170	170	224	650
	Share of population engaged in the sector (%)	**	10 (2018)	0.2	15

***Source:** DNPM MTDP III Review Report Findings, 2022*

*** No data available.*

Table 10.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Indicators against MTDP I (2010) Baseline

Sector	Indicator	MTDP I Baseline (2010)	MTDP II (2016)	MTDP III (2021)	MTDP IV Targets (2027)
Transport	National Road Network (km)	8,500	8,738	8,838	15,000
	National Road, Quality sealed, drainage, good bridge (%)	28.7	31	40	75
	Certified Airports	15	16	19	22
	Rehabilitation of closed airstrips	10	45	73	200
Water and Sanitation	Access to improved water source (%)	39	43	48	70
	Access to improved sanitation (%)	44	15	33.5	60
	Education Institution having access to safe water (%)	30	34.5	57.8	75
	Rural households having access to safe water (%)	5.8	36.1	39.1	60

Table 10.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Sector Indicators against MTDP I (2010) Baseline

Sector	Indicator	MTDP I Baseline (2010)	MTDP II (2016)	MTDP III (2021)	MTDP IV Targets (2027)
ICT	Access to Telephone, subscribers per 1,000 people (%)	150 mobile subscribers per 1,000 people (780,000 users)	44	50	70
	Proportion of population having access to Internet (%)	2.3 (119,600 users)	12	30	50
	Media Coverage (%)	55 Radio access 26 TV access	NA	NA	80
Electricity	Household access to electricity (%)	12.4	16.7	27	40
	Electricity generation capacity (MW) by energy sources				
	Gas (MW)	70	85	NA	120
	Hydro (MW)	215	432	NA	700
	Geothermal (MW)	56	56	NA	80
	Solar (MW)	0	0	NA	0
	Wind (MW)	0	0	NA	5
	Biomass (MW)	0	7	NA	15
	Biogas (MW)	0	0	NA	5
	Diesel (MW)	160	217	NA	150

***Source:** DNPM MTDP III Review Report Finding, 2022*

Table 10.4 Social & Law and Order Sector Indicators against MTDP I (2010) Baseline

Sector	Indicator	MTDP I Baseline (2010)	MTDP II (2016)	MTDP III (2020)	MTDP IV Targets (2027)
Education	Net Admission Rate (age 6-14) (%)	11.5	56	59	70
	Gross Enrolment at Grade 1 (%)	52.9	81	81	86
	Graduates from higher education	6,496	13,261	20,436	27,611
Health	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	57	33	33	9
	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	29	23	22	2
	Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	75	48	44	27
	Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births	733	217	171	121
	Life Expectancy	57	64	65	69
	Annual incidence of malaria per 1000 people	230	109	108	102
	Positive TB Cases per 100,00 people	432	327	432	328
Law and Order	Crime Rate (%)	9.7	27.2	49	22
	Incidence of major crime	6,000	2,371	4,677	3,000

***Source:** DNPM MTDP III Review Report Finding, 2022*

10.2 Financing of MTDP III 2018-2022

The MTDP III was estimated to cost over K27.2 billion over the five-year period with financing from three (3) primary sources:

i) The Government of PNG;

ii) Grants; and

iii) Concessional loans.

This mammoth, but seemingly achievable, cost estimate was projected based on sustained economic growth, an expected spike in internal revenue growth and strategic investments, especially in the economic sector. The successful implementation of the MTDP III to a larger extent depended on the commitment and alignment of funding towards the MTDP III programs and projects. The ideal scenario would be for over 85% of the annual Capital Investment Budget to be expended on the MTDP III programs and projects.

According to the MYEFO 2022, as of June 2022, the total capital investment expenditure was K3,316 million, comprising:

i) The Government of PNG K2,169 million;

ii) Grants K9.6 million; and

iii) Concessional loans K231 million.

Including this total amount of K3,316 million to the 2018 – 2021 total capital investment expenditure (K26,252 million), means K29,568 million expended by June 2022. However, it was technically difficult to capture the 2022 budget Figures in the MTDP III expenditure analysis because:

- the 2022 capital investment budget expenditure report was not fully updated;
- it was difficult to determine actual expenditures on MTDP III by sectors from the K3,326 million; and
- the data on Grants and Concessional loans by sector was not available in the MYEFO 2022 except the Government of PNG component.

The analysis on financing was done for periods 2018–2021 only, since 2022 was still under implementation. The Tables 10.5 and 10.6 below show the capital budget and the actual investments towards MTDP III programs/projects by financing source between 2018-2021.

Table 10.5 Total Expenditure by funding source, Capital Investment Budget (K'mil)

Sources of Financing	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Concessional Loans	792	1,312	1,568	1,494	5,165
Grants	1,836	1,776	1,425	1,862	6,899
GoPNG	2,851	3,325	4,045	3,968	14,189
Total	**5,479**	**6,412**	**7,038**	**7,324**	**26,252**

Source: *Final Budget Outcome, Treasury and Expenditure Report DNPM.*

Table 10.6 Actual Expenditure on MTDP III Programs and projects (K'mil)

Sources of Financing	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
GoPNG	2,161	2,003	2,686	2,909	9,759
Grants	451	516	654	498	2,120
Loans	735	624	935	1300	3,594
Total	**3,347**	**3,144**	**4,275**	**4,707**	**15,473**

Source: *Final Budget Outcome, Treasury and Expenditure Report DNPM*

The following analysis can be made from the above tables:

i) K26.3 billion was expended over the four-year period through the Capital Investment

Budget from 2018 to 2021.The Capital Investment Budget expenditure exceeded the estimated cost of implementing MTDP III from 2018 to 2021 against the estimated cost of K20.8 billion by K5.5 billion.

ii) From the total expenditure reported for that period, only 59 percent (K15,473 million) was expended on MTDP III programs and projects.

iii) 40% of the capital investment budget was spent on programs and projects outside of the MTDP III.

iv) Of the K15,473 million capital budgets expended on MTDP III, about 63% (K9,759million) was from the Government of PNG funding.

v) The concessional loans accounted for 23% (K3,597million) and grants contributed 14% (K2,120 million).

Expenditure analysis of the capital budget to implement the MTDP III by sector is depicted in table 10.7 and Figure 10.1 below.

Table 10.7 Actual Expenditure on MTDP III by Sectors, 2018 – 2021 (K'mil)

Sector	Loans	Grants	GoPNG	Total	Proportion (%)
Economic	297	146	823	1,266	8
Law and Justice	38	152	511	701	5
Social	661	382	1,263	2,306	15
Infrastructure	(70%) 2,502	547	1,615	4,664	30
Administration	53	(46%) 875	189	1,118	7
Provinces	43	16	5,359	5,418	35
Total	**3,594**	**2,120**	**9,759**	**15,473**	**100**

Source: *Final Budget Outcome, Treasury and Expenditure Report DNPM*

The larger proportion of funding was spent on the Provinces Sector (35%), followed by the infrastructure sector (30%).

Law and Justice received the least with only 5%[23].

Economic Sector received 8% which is 5% less than the 13% planned.

For Concessional loan funding, the Infrastructure Sector received the highest proportion of loans (70%).

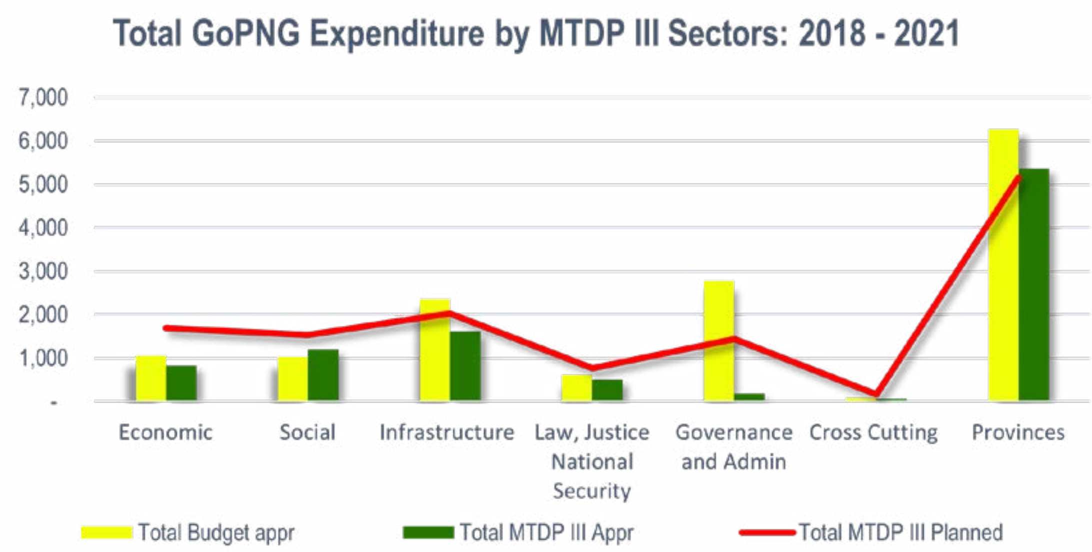


Figure 10.1: The Government of PNG Expenditure (2018-2021)-MTDP III Estimated Cost and Annual CIB Budget vs Actual Expenditure.

[23] See Deloitte. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

For Grant funding support, the Administration Sector received the highest proportion of grants (46%).

Figure 10.1 above shows that a much bigger proportion (44%) of the Government's financing went towards the Provinces Sector, followed by Administration Sector (20%).

Actual Expenditure on the remaining sectors was well below the MTDP III planned cost.

The Administration Sector was allocated the second highest funding through Government financing but not related to MTDP III programs and projects as indicated in the graph above. On average, the Government's direct financing was approximately 63% aligned to the MTDP III.

10.3 Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learnt from the Implementation of Past MTDPs

The progressive improvements of key indicators over the last decade is indicative of greater potential and innovative approaches for the Government to enhance transformational economic growth for PNG. With these successes also came a multiplicity of both internal and external challenges that impeded the full potential of the plan over these periods. These include:

Challenges /Issues

i) Inadequate and inconsistent funding to complete the programs and projects initiated under MTDP III.

ii) Lack of high-level coordination to monitor the implementation of the critical infrastructure and other economic and social programs and projects, funded and implemented under MTDP III.

iii) The delay in issuing of warrants to implement the capital budget on time.

iv) Lack of effective governance mechanisms in place to ensure that there is institutional accountability and consistent reporting of Government investments.

v) Lack of effective monitoring and tracking of development indicators of the MTDP III at the National, Provincial and District levels.

vi) Lack of proper data coordination to administer the outcome of Government interventions at all levels of Government beginning from the ward-level up.

vii) The alignment of programs and projects towards achieving the National outcomes continues to be the challenge.

viii) No proper public advocacy for ownership on all Government initiatives. The public needs to understand the efforts the Government is putting into achieving the greater development outcome.

ix) Greater political influence over the bureaucratic systems affects the effective implementation of the Sector and Sub-National Development Plans.

x) Unsolicited funding is prevalent and a cause for concern, especially impropmtu political projects that enter the budget. In most cases, such projects are misaligned to MTDP programs.

10.4 Recommendations to be Considered

i) Development Plans and Investment Programs must be done in order to be collectively executed as "whole-of-nation" for a greater National outcome.

ii) The funding of the identified programs for development must be consistently funded over the MTDP period to get the desired outcomes.

iii) All Sectors of Government must be effectively coordinated so that resources and information are shared. This requires stronger coordination from the sector agencies to the Provinces and Districts are maintained to ensure the sectoral targets and deliverables are achieved under one coordinated approach.

iv) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of public investments, including the general performance of State agencies in implementing the funded programs and projects are critical. The M&E system must be fully institutionalised so that all recipients of public funds are monitored and assessed against their performance, including reporting on the sectoral development outcomes.

v) Support for the effective M&E of MTDP IV indicators at the National, Provincial and District levels is needed. This requires the collection, collation, processing and dissemination of reliable and timely data across all levels of Government.

vi) There is a need for effective coordination of Sectors, Provinces and Districts, including the Development Partners, engaged in respective sectors to ensure the implementation and outcome data are consistently updated and managed in a credible and timely manner.

vii) Develop strong governance mechanisms for greater institutional accountability and administration.

viii) Prioritise and strengthen greater alignment of development plans to the MTDP IV. This applies to sectoral agencies, Provinces and Districts, including Development Partners.

ix) Ensure that strategic capital investments over this medium term have greater economic returns which will in turn generate internal revenues over the implementation phase of the MTDP IV.

x) Build on the challenges of the Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme (ITCS) and with Resource Developers, establish effective coordination and governance on the ITCS arrangements for strategic interventions that support the priorities of the MTDP IV.

xi) Apply innovative financing modalities that support the Government's Capital Investment Budget for the delivery of priority investments in MTDP IV. These include the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mechanisms, and the Kina-4-Kina financing modality with the Provincial Administrations, the DDAs, the National Government and Development Partners.

xii) Development Partners program to be coordinated within the MTDP Framework for greater sector outcomes.

xiii) Private sector and civil society contributions to be accounted for in the National outcome assessments.

xiv) Provinces and Districts to take ownership of their own development needs.

xv) Citizens to take ownership for development and see themselves as part of the "whole-of-country's" efforts for development.

xvi) Explore new and strategic partnerships to support the implementation of MTDP IV, especially in the infrastructure and economic sectors that have greater economic return on investment to the economy.

xvii) Expedite Public Investment Program (PIP) Management Guidelines so that due process of investments proposed go through a set criteria and analysis.

xviii) PNG is currently experiencing a demographic window of opportunity in which a greater proportion of the population is of working age and are becoming economically active. PNG needs to capitalise on this opportunity to grow the economy.

CHAPTER 11

RISK MANAGEMENT

11.1 Key Constraints of Implementing MTDP IV

Risks in resourcing and implementation are inevitable in the implementation of MTDP IV. The Government will address the identified risks in an orderly manner. The main potential risks to be addressed are: political influences, lack of effective governance systems and processes, corruption, foreign currency fluctuations, commodity price instability, financial constraints to fund the budget, financing of unsolicited projects, escalating law and order issues, natural disasters, pandemics, and non-alignment of sectoral, District and Provincial development plans to the MTDP IV.

Figure 11.1: *Risks Management Matrix*

11.1.1 Political Influences

One of the primary risks associated with implementing the MTDP IV is political instability and interference on investment priorities. While the political ownership for development is critical, the annual Capital Investment Budget prioritisation and other funding mechanisms for DIPs must be guided by the MTDP IV SPAs.

Strategy for managing risks include;

i) Alignment of Sub-National 5-year development plans;

ii) Effective advocacy of the MTDP IV; and

iii) Advocate greater political leadership and ownership

11.1.2 Lack of Effective Governance and Corruption Monitoring

Lengthy and cumbersome Government processes and lack of inter-agency coordination imposes significant risks in achieving the goals of the MTDP IV. The Open Government Partnership, and other governance reforms under SPA 7, will improve governance and the corruption index. The effective compliance with the processes and efficient delivery are critical for the successful implementation of the MTDP IV.

11.1.3 Cashflow Constraints

Cashflow constraints are a major risk to the effective and timely delivery of MTDP IV. This risk is attributed to:

i) Lower than expected revenue collection;

ii) Lack of timely release of budgeted funding;

iii) Lack of coordination over expenditure; and

iv) Lack of effective MEL over capital investments.

11.1.4 Financing of Unsolicited Projects

Funding unsolicited projects and programs imposes a major constraint on the MTDP IV budget and the ability to deliver the targets. The causes for this may arise from political influences or natural disasters. This can be mitigated by ensuring strict compliance with the PIP Management Guidelines.

11.1.5 Escalating Law and Order

The escalating law and order problems undermine the effective implementation of MTDP IV. The Government's ability to respond has been constrained by limited capacity and lack of support and ownership at the National, Provincial and District levels.

Addressing law and order issues features prominently in SPA 5, as a key trigger.

11.1.6 Natural Disasters

Climate change and natural disasters impinge on the financing and implementation of the MTDP IV. Mitigation strategies will be included in all PIP programs and projects, including provisions of buffer funding for any emergency responses and recovery action plans.

11.1.7 Non-Alignment of Program Development

Non-aligned sector investments can have a significant negative impact on the implementation of the MTDP IV. This risk will be addressed by aligning Sector, Provincial and District 5-year development plans to the MTDP IV.

11.1.8 Commodity Price Instability

Commodity price fluctuations can significantly impact on the profitability of farming of export crops and the feasibility of mineral and petroleum extraction.

The Government will continue the commodity price stabilisation program and extend the ongoing transport subsidies, as well as support value-adding to commodities to supply high value niche export markets.

11.1.9 Foreign Exchange Fluctuations

The value of the PNG Kina will move in line with the performance of our economy and affect the availability of foreign exchange reserves that are needed for international trade.

Banking sector reforms and prudent management of our foreign exchange reserves by the Bank of PNG aim to mitigate the impact of major currency fluctuations and protect our capacity to import and export.

11.2 MTDP IV 2023-2027 Risk Management Strategy

It is important to identify the risks, assess the risks and find effective ways to manage them. These risks should be monitored on a regular basis and reported in the appropriate forums. Fraud audit is carried out on all corruption and mismanagement and prosecution applied in accordance with *PFMA 1995* and *Physical Planning Act 1989*.

Table 11.1 Risk management Table

KEY RISKS	CONSE-QUENCE 4. Extreme 3. High 2. Medium 1. Low	PROBABILITY 4. Almost certain 3. Likely 2. Possible 1. Unlikely	RATING[24]	STRATEGY GOING FORWARD
1. Political Influences	4	4	16	• Ensure Alignment of Provincial and District Development Plans with MTDP IV • Advocacy and marketing of the MTDP IV
2. Lack of Effective Governance and Corruption	3	3	9	• Strengthen the implementation of Open Government Partnership
3. Financial Constraints to fund the Budget (i) Lack of adequate funding; (ii) Lack of coordination over expenditure; and (iii) Lack of effective M&E over capital investments	3	2	6	• Solicit support from partners • Rolling out of IFMS • Routine M&E on DIPs and strengthening governance mechanisms • Alignment and integration of Provincial and District development plans
4. Unsolicited Project Financing	2	3	6	• Strict PIP guidelines and processes to ensure unsolicited project proposals are vetted and aligned to MTDP IV deliverables • PPP project will be scrutinised and filtered to ensure it meets certain funding thresholds and requirements as well as the objectives are aligned to MTDP IV deliverables
5. Natural Disasters	2	2	4	• Develop mitigation programs in the respective Sector and Sub-National plans to manage the natural disaster risks
6. Escalating Law and Order	4	3	12	• Improve policing and enforcement through increased police recruitment and development of community policing programs[25]
7. Non-Alignment of Program Development	2	1	2	• Department of National Planning and Monitoring to work with the sector agencies and Sub-National Government to align their development plans

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

[24] Rating: The rating is calculated by multiplying the Consequence and Probability columns.

[25] See Deloitte Report. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

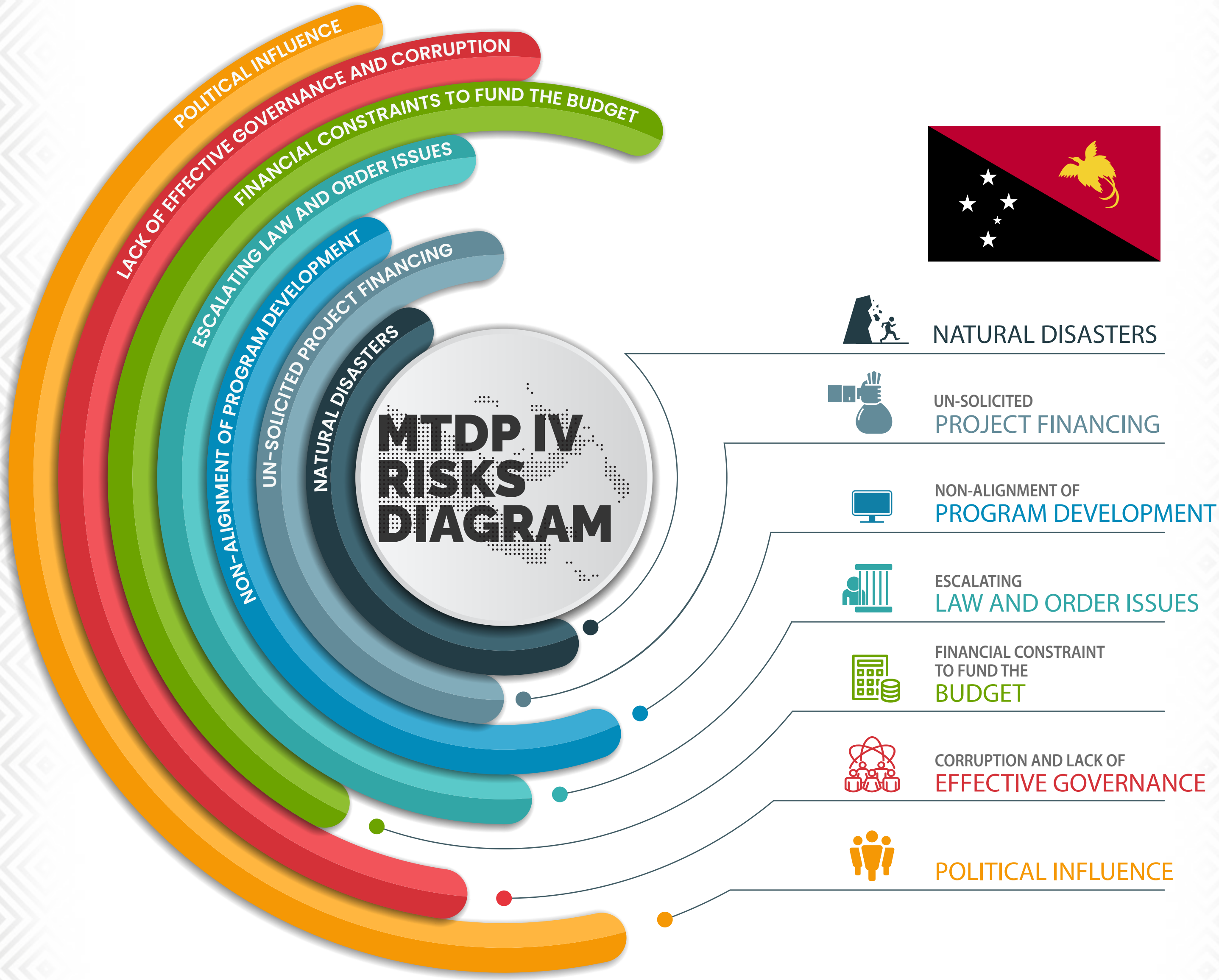


Figure 11.2: *Risks Analysis*

CHAPTER 12

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

A well-planned and executed Marketing and Communication Strategy will achieve a greater buy-in and ownership of the MTDP IV from all stakeholders. It will create wider awareness and understanding, and solicit support in resource mobilisation and implementation.

12.1 Objectives

To solicit and mobilise wider ownership and support; and forge synergy and complementarity with stakeholders in achieve greater development results. The aim is to accomplish:

- Wider ownership with better informed and understanding of MTDP IV objectives, scope and KRAs;
- Effective implementation with better understanding of roles, responsibilities and expectations;
- Efficient and effective mobilisation and use of scarce public resources;
- Forge stronger partnerships at political and administrative leadership levels; and
- Deeper understanding of the implications and the benefits to the country.

Challenges in the effective implementation of the Communications Strategy include availability of funding, the ability to reach remote and rural areas, and institutional capacity. The Government will address these challenges under the MTDP IV.

12.2 Target Groups

The strategy involves informing and educating specific target groups that have a direct or indirect role in the implementation of the MTDP IV, as well as raising public awareness through common mass media and large events. Table 12.1 identifies some of these target groups and the respective outreach strategies.

Table 12.1 Targeted Institutions/Stakeholders and Outreach Programs

Target Institutions / Stakeholders	Target Audience	Method of communication	Key Communication Messages
Members of Parliament and Politicians	Members of Parliament	• NEC Information papers • Orientation seminar for MPs • Participation in Provincial/District Seminars • Nation TV and radio talk-back shows highlight key achievements	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Their roles/responsibilities, and specific output requirements and outcomes • Resource/funding mobilisation for MTDP IV SPAs, effective use and implications for misalignment • Ownership, Drive and Accountability
Ministries, Departments/ Agencies	Ministers, Secretaries, Chief Executive Officers, Managing directors, and Public Servants	• Regular Inter-Agency and Sectoral Committee meetings for feedback on implementation and on progress of development Programs and investments • Regional and National Development Forums • National TV and radio talk-back shows highlight key achievements	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Their roles/responsibilities, and specific output requirements and outcomes • Resource/funding mobilisation for MTDP IV SPAs, effective use and implications for misalignment • Ownership, Drive and Accountability

Table 12.1 Targeted Institutions/Stakeholders and Outreach Programs

Target Institutions / Stakeholders	Target Audience	Method of communication	Key Communication Messages
Sub-National Governments	Provincial Administrators, DDA CEOs Planners, Technical advisors, and public servants	• Planners Conference • Nation TV and radio talk-back shows highlight key achievements • Regional development forums • Workshops	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Direct Intervention Programs • Sector targets • Source of funding and counterpart support • Ownership, Drive and Accountability
Development Partners	Country Directors, Country Manager, sector specialists, finance specialist, and technical advisors	• High Level Development Forums • Sector Group Meetings • Consultative Meetings • Sector conferences • Newspapers • Radio Programs • Newspaper, TV and radio talk-back show to highlight key achievements	• Information on development priorities • Partnership modalities, including Financing models of PPP
NGOs/CSOs	Leaders/Managers of Organisations; Women/Youth Councils; Philanthropists and Individuals	• Seminars • Workshops • Consultative Meetings, Newspaper, TV and radio talk back show to highlight key achievements	• Information on development priorities • Partnership modalities, including Financing models of PPP
Philanthropies	Leaders/Managers of Organisations; Women/Youth Councils; Philanthropists and Individuals	• Seminars • Workshops • Consultative Meetings, Newspaper, TV and radio talk back show to highlight key achievements	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Information on development priorities and alignment • Information on opportunities for partnerships to implement MTDP IV
Private Sector	Extractive Industries; Manufacturing companies; multi-national corporations; and M/MSMEs	• Meetings • Newspaper articles • Radio Programs • Newspaper, TV and radio talk-back show to highlight key achievements	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Alignment of development priorities • Development financing and space for each partner • Investment Plan and commitment • Ownership, Drive and Accountability
Universities and higher learning institutions	Lecturers, professors, academics and research fellows	• Seminars • Policy Forums • Conferences • Newspaper, TV and radio talk back show to highlight key achievements	• Information on development priorities and alignment • Strategic interventions (SPAs) • Ownership, Drive and Accountability
Research Institutions	NRI, think thank groups	• Seminars • Policy Forums • Conferences • Newspaper, TV and radio talk back show to highlight key achievements	• MTDP IV objectives, priority areas of intervention, KRAs, strategies and indicators • Development financing • Alignment of development priorities • Ownership, Drive and Accountability
DNPM, DICT, relevant government agencies and public institutions	General Public, including marginalised groups, etc.	• Printed media, as well as TV and radio in English, Pidgin and Motu • Social media • Billboards and banners • Large public events	• Raise awareness of the MTDP • Solicit public support • Inform about the expected benefits

12.3 Rolling Out the Communications Strategy

Implementation commences immediately after the launching of the MTDP IV and will continue over its entire duration. A dedicated team from DNPM will collaborate with respective stakeholders to plan and implement the activities. An annual budget of K3 million will be allocated to implement the strategy.

Dirio Power Station, Central Province

PART B

SECTOR LOG FRAMES TO DELIVER THE MTDP IV 2023 - 2027

MTDP IV
2023-2027

The Government's public service structure exists to perform their mandated functions to serve the people of Papua New Guinea. Since gaining independence in 1975 the Government's efforts to coordinate sectoral agencies as one "Whole of Government" for effective delivery of public goods and services has its strengths, but has also been challenging. Agencies are established by their own Acts of Parliament which gives them the mandate to operate independently and, as a result, they have created silos in public service delivery.

Non-alignment of Government functions has led to the country having distorted development and development information. In turn, this has resulted in wastage of public resources, duplication of functions, and failure of representation and deficiencies in service delivery to the people. This has also created a conduit for inefficiency, systematic corruption and abuse of public resources. The MTDP IV is themed to achieve "National Prosperity through Growing the Economy" and provides a new opportunity to undertake structural change to State agencies to reposition themselves to deliver the Government's call for socio-economic transformation in an aligned and coordinated way.

The MTDP IV is designed to correct any structural disintegration and break the silos of all agencies of Government with the objective that they integrate and work together, as a sector, for the common good of the country and people. In MTDP IV, all sectoral agencies have been identified and put under the 12 SPAs with specific DIPs to be implemented over the five-year period of MTDP IV.

Part B of the MTDP IV contains the logical flow of the DIPs and their relevant investment programs that will be funded through various financing sources. The agencies responsible are assigned with specific deliverables and outcomes that they will deliver. The logical framework also provides possible strategies that sector agencies will implement to deliver the expected targets.

The diagram below shows the logical structure of how the sectoral agencies, Provincial Governments and DDAs will administer their programs and projects toward delivering the objective of the MTDP IV.

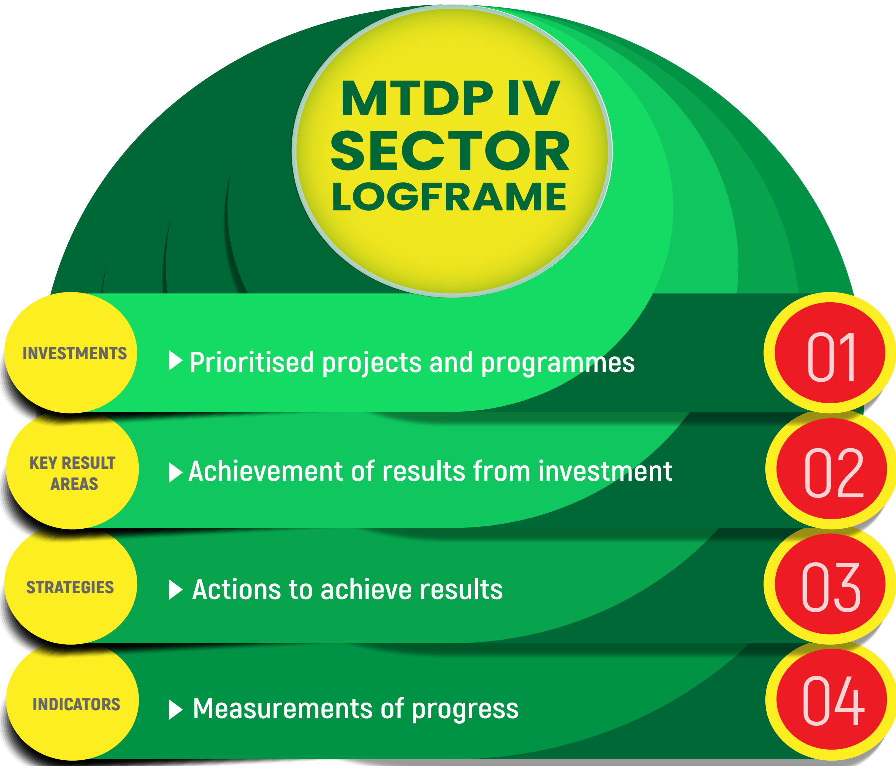


Figure 1.0: *Structure of the Sector Log frame*

SPA 01 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INVESTMENT

Objective: **To build a robust and resilient economy**

This SPA outlines the broad-based investment strategies for the economic sector and specifies the deliberate interventions required to build a robust and resilient economy. Implementing the strategies will increase the country's GDP to K164 billion by 2027 and create an additional one million new jobs.

Deliberate investments will be made in the green, blue, and brown economies[26], financial services, tourism, downstream processing and manufacturing, MSMEs and land development.

The extractive sector accounts for 28% of the country's GDP and 88% of total exports and remains the main driver of the economy. The renewable resources sector (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) on the other hand accounts for 21% of total exports from 2018 to 2021; but provides the lifeline for over 80% of the country's population. On aggregate, the value of coffee, cocoa, coconut, and palm oil exports amounts to about PGK3 billion, which accounted for three quarters of the country's total agricultural exports in 2021.

Whilst the country records a positive balance of payment, most receipts from commodity exports are not repatriated onshore. This affects foreign currency reserves and imposes stress on the value of the Kina. This in turn impacts the ability of those that need to access foreign currencies for imports and investment and impedes the overall performance of the economy.

Building on from the traditional sectors, MTDP IV will further strengthen and unleash the potential of other sectors such as tourism, MSME, downstream processing and manufacturing. These are the sectors that have great potential to increase revenue, create jobs and contribute to wealth creation.

The SPA 1 on Strategic Economic Investments has 11 DIPs:

An investment envelope of K9.651 billion is needed to deliver these economic sector priorities. Various innovative financing modalities will be deployed with stakeholders and partners including the Government's own budgetary resources envelope.

[26] 'Green' refers to agriculture and forestry, 'Blue' to fisheries and marine resources; and 'Brown' to minerals and hydrocarbon

1.1 Commercial Agriculture and Livestock Development

Agriculture accounts for 14% of the total GDP. This continues to be the primary economic activity that provides livelihoods for over 80% of the rural population, many of whom rely on subsistence farming for their basic needs and have limited contact with the formal economy.

The Government's goal for the agriculture sector is to increase agricultural export values by 58% and volumes by 56%. It will increase the sector's GDP contribution to 31.7% by 2027.

The value of all agricultural export commodities has been stagnant for most part of the MTDP III period compared to the two years of MTDP II. This has primarily been due to internal factors such as extreme weather conditions, lower yields from ageing trees, pests and diseases, lack of farmer incentive and poor market access. However, relatively better market prices, and Government interventions (price stabilisation and freight subsidy) boosted commodity values on average by 121.5% in 2021.

The current focus of the agriculture sector is to develop a new National Agriculture Sector Plan and an overarching legislation to ensure strong governance, administration and coordination of the sector; rehabilitating run-down plantations; supply of improved planting materials and provision of extension services to smallholder farmers to improve productivity and production; encouraging agro-processing industries; facilitating transportation of produce to the markets; and improve bio-security safeguards.

In addition, the sector will develop systems to generate, administer and analyse industry data, including promoting research and development aimed at improving productivity, addressing food security issues and improving the quality and yield of food crops.

The following programs will be implemented by DAL:

i) National Agriculture Development Program;

ii) Spice Development Program;

iii) National Freight Subsidy Program;

iv) Commodity Price Support Program; and

v) Industrial Hub and Market Access Support Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the agriculture sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	National Agriculture Development Program	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	80.0	GoPNG
	Spice Development Program	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.0	GoPNG
	National Freight Subsidy Program	20.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	165.0	GoPNG
	Commodity Price Support Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.9	Industrial hub and market access Support Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of large-scale run-down plantations rehabilitated and revived	4	8	12	14	16	All Commodities/DAL/ PGs/KCH
2	Number of smallholder farmers supported through MSME Financing (000s)	5	12	20	30	40	NDAL/MSMEC/DCI/ PG
3	Number of value chain/storage facilities established	2	5	8	12	15	DAL/FPDA

4	Number of Special Economic Zones for agriculture developed	1	3	5	7	10	NDAL/SEZA/DNPM/ PG/PPP
5	Number of Downstream Processing in agriculture	0	5	10	14	20	SEZA/DAL/DITI
6	Number of Provincial and District markets established	10	25	40	60	80	PG/DoWH/DDAs/DP
7	Number of farmers benefited from Freight Subsidy ('000s)	10	20	30	40	50	FPDA/DNPM/
8	Number of farmers benefited from price stabilisation Program ('000s)	10	20	30	40	50	DAL/ All Commodity Boards
9	Total hectares of land developed/secured for agricultural hub ('000s)	20	60	100	150	200	DAL/SEZA/DLPP
10	Number of new commodities introduced	0	2	4	6	10	DAL Commodity Boards

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Provide legislative and policy frameworks to encourage downstream processing.	Agriculture MTDP
2	Establish strong governance and administration system with clear policy guidelines to drive the sector forward	Agriculture MTDP
3	Address major impediments to the growth of the sector which are infrastructure, law and order, customary land registration	Agriculture MTDP
4	Support extension services to farmers and Cooperative Societies to maintain quality value and supply chains	Agriculture MTDP
5	Support farmers and MSMEs by giving them access to financial capital and identify viable domestic and international markets	Agriculture MTDP
6	Support learning, research and development in innovations and technology to cater for industry needs	Agriculture MTDP
7	Establish a central data centre to coordinate and track progress of the sector for future planning purposes	PNGSDS
8	Review and finalise biosecurity strategy to establish proper research program on invasive pests and insects such as coffee berry borer and cocoa pod borer, etc.	Agriculture MTDP, Commodity Boards, NAQIA
9	Government subsidises Air Niugini to do international flights to deliver foods, vegetables and supplies directly to international niche markets	MTDP
10	Mobilise private sector partners to establish downstream processing industries and agricultural hubs	Agriculture MTDP
11	Develop a Hemp Policy	Agriculture MTDP

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Value of exports for all commodities (K'mil)	QEB	3,783.1	5,434.5	6,008.0	6,665.3	7,556.4	8,585.9
2	Volume of exports for all commodities ('000 tonnes)	QEB	1,174.0	1,405.5	1,553.4	1,705.6	1,936.8	2,194.0
3	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	DAL/ NSO	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14	14.2
4	Proportion of population formally employed in agriculture (%)	DAL	2.5	4	5	6	7	8
5	Proportion of customary land mobilised for Agriculture Hub and Commercial Mechanised farming	NA		DAL, DLPP and NSO to provide the data				
	Executing Agency:	DAL, LDC, NARI, KIK, CBPNG, OPIC, CIC, NAQIA, CUSTOMS, DTC, RIB, DCI						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock						

1.1.1 Palm Oil

The Palm Oil industry remains an important agriculture sub-sector to PNG's economy. In the MTDP III period, palm oil contributed approximately 60% of the total export earnings of the agricultural sector with a value of K7.4 billion from the production of 3.4 billion tonnes of crude palm oil and palm kernel oil. The 2011 National Census estimated that 19,877 households were directly involved in the palm oil industry.

The Palm Oil sub-sector is a private sector driven industry with many villagers and smallholder oil palm block owners involved. Given the prominence of the industry, in 2022 the Government created a new Palm Oil Ministry. The legislative reforms will help attain an environmentally sustainable development outcome with the target of going beyond the agronomic production of plantations and into full downstream processing of crude palm oil and palm kernel oil to maximise economic gains for the country.

The Government's goal for the Oil Palm sub-sector to double the production level from 657,000 tonnes in 2021 to 1,300,000 tonnes by 2027, and increase the share of palm oil export value to 66% of the total agriculture sector exports.

The Government will invest in the following Programs:

i) Oil Palm Development Program;
ii) Palm Oil downstream processing and Industrial Hub Development;
iii) Customary Land mobilised to develop additional large-scale Oil Palm Plantations;
iv) Smallholder Oil Palm Commodity Access Roads upgrade and sealing; and
v) Oil Palm Research and Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the palm oil industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Oil Palm Development Program	30	30	30	30	30	150	GoPNG
DIP 1.11	Palm Oil downstream processing and Industrial Hub Development	0	30	30	30	30	120	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.9	Customary Land Mobilised to develop additional large-scale Oil Palm Plantations	0	10	10	10	10	40	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 2.1	Smallholder Oil Palm Commodity Access Roads upgrade and sealing	10	10	10	10	10	50	GoPNG/ DP
DIP 9.3	Oil Palm Research and Development Program	4	5	5	5	5	24	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	*National Oil Palm Authority (NOPA) Act 2023* passed by Parliament along with the amended *Oil Palm Industry Regulation Act 2023*	Full enforcement of the legislation					DAL, OPIC
2	Total number of run-down Oil Palm plantations redeveloped	1	3	5	7	10	DAL, OPIC
3	Total hectares of customary Land mobilised for large-scale commercial Oil Palm Plantation development (ha)	50	80	120	150	200	OPIC
4	Total number of smallholder oil palm plantations replanted, and extension services delivered	Smallholder farmers given seedlings and trained					DAL, OPIC
5	Total area of Smallholder Oil Palm replanted (ha)	20	30	40	50	60	OPIC
6	Total length of Smallholder Roads Rehabilitated (km)	70	80	120	150	200	OPIC

7	Oil Palm downstream processing (manufacturing) facilities established in PNG	0	0	1	2	3	DAL/OPIC
8	Number of commercial nurseries established with climate and insect resilient varieties	1	2	2	3	5	DAL/OPIC

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review and amend the current *Oil Palm Industry Corporation Act, 1992* and restructure OPIC as the new National Palm Oil Authority (NPOA) with supporting legislation	AMTDP 2018-2022
2	Rehabilitate block-holders roads infrastructure	AMTDP 2018-2022
3	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
5	Promote Oil Palm Research, Development and Extension Services	Bio Security Policy
6	Promote onshore crude oil processing into finished products	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2021)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total fresh fruit bunch (FFB) palm oil production ('000 tonnes)	OPIC	2,309.7	3,315.7	3,561.6	3,828.5	4,162.2	4,566.1
2	Export volume ('000 tonnes)	QEB	657.5	944.0	1,014.0	1,090.0	1,185.0	1,300.0
3	Export value (K'mil)	QEB/OPIC	2,687.2	3,858.1	4,144.2	4,454.8	4,843.1	5,313.1
4	Palm oil contribution to the agriculture sector (%)	OPIC	64	75	73	78	68	66
5	Palm oil contribution to GDP (%)	QEB/NSO	N/A	NSO to calculate the share of GDP				
6	Proportion of households involved in the palm oil sector (%)	AMTDP '20-'22	11	12	13	14	16	18
7	Land used for oil palm production as proportion of total suitable areas for oil palm [% of 6.2m ha]	OPIC	4.0	4.0	7.3	10.3	13.3	16.3

Executing Agency(ies): DAL, OPIC

Sector Coordination Mechanism: High-Level Agriculture Coordination Mechanism

Lead Sector Agency: Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)

1.1.2 Coffee

Coffee remains one of PNG's important export commodities with a contribution of over K1.8 billion in the MTDP III period. However, the sector has experienced a decrease of K507.9 million from K1,827.4 million between 2013 and 2016. Currently the country produces around 47,000 tonnes (2020), which is less than 1% of the World's total coffee exports. The sector supports more than 450,000 households (24%) and engages approximately 2.5 million people in 18 of the 22 Provinces.

In 2022 the Government created the new Coffee Ministry to give prominence to the industry. The focus of the Government is to improve productivity and add value through improving market access and downstream processing. This will add value to current benefits derived from coffee, increase employment as well as inspire new coffee plantings and rehabilitating of existing both large plantations and smallholder blocks.

The coffee sub-sector will create 200,000 new direct formal employment with the aim of increasing coffee production levels from the current average of 47,000 tonnes to over 160,000 tonnes by 2027. The value of coffee exports will increase by 256% from K394 million to K1.4 billion; and the contribution to GDP from 6% to 9%.

To reach this target there are deliberate intervention programs that the Government aims to administer through the MTDP IV such as building and maintaining coffee roads, building of large-scale seedlings and distribution networks, replanting and revitalisation of existing coffee plantations, as well as formulation of an appropriate coffee sub-sector policy and implementation plans.

The Government will invest in the following Programs:

i) Large Plantations Rehabilitation Program;

ii) Price Stabilisation Program;

iii) National Coffee Development Program;

iv) Coffee Freight Subsidy;

v) Downstream Processing and Exports Support Program;

vi) Development of Coffee Export Office;

vii) Coffee Commodity Roads; and

viii) Coffee Research and Development.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the coffee industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Large Plantations Rehabilitation Program	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	GoPNG/PPP
	Price Stabilisation Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG
	National Coffee Development Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG/DP
	Coffee Freight Subsidy	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.11	Downstream Processing and Exports Support Program	0.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	160.0	GoPNG/PPP
DIP 1.8	Development of Coffee Export Office	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	GoPNG
DIP 2.1	Coffee Commodity Roads	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	48.0	GoPNG
DIP 9.3	Coffee Research and Development	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Coffee Plantations Rehabilitated and Developed	0	31	31	31	31	CIC
2	Total length of Coffee Commodity roads constructed and upgraded (km)	20	20	20	20	20	CIC, DoWH
3	Number of Coffee Export Offices Constructed and in operation	1		√			CIC
4	Number of Coffee processing facilities operating by international standards	-	1	2	2	2	CIC
5	Number of MSME coffee value chain actors supported	10	15	30	30	30	CIC
6	Number of coffee seedlings distributed (millions)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	CIC
7	Number of registered Coffee Cooperative Societies	N/A	8	15	22	30	CIC, DCI
8	Total volume of coffee transported to markets under freight subsidy program ('000 tonnes)	60	80	100	150	150	CIC

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Revive and rehabilitate large-scale coffee blocks and plantations	Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024)
2	Provide extension and training business support services to cooperative society and smallholder farmers (MSMEs, youth and women)	Agriculture MTDP
3	Rehabilitate and improve commodity roads and transport access.	Agriculture MTDP, Connect PNG, DoWH Sector Plan
4	Establish internationally certified coffee mills for cooperative societies to attract premium prices and ensure quality as downstream processing)	Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024)
5	Promote productive public private partnership for extension, research and industry operations	Agriculture MTDP
6	Promote value-adding products, access to coffee market and domestic consumption of coffee	Agriculture MTDP
7	Support integrated farming, food security and sustainable livelihood	Agriculture MTDP
8	Protect the coffee industry against pests and diseases such as coffee berry borer	Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024)
9	Support market access infrastructure and promote e-marketing	Agriculture MTDP
10	Coffee adaptability and risk management to climate change	Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024)
11	Distribution of coffee seedlings to existing farmers and new growers	Coffee Strategic Business Plan (2020 – 2024)

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total coffee production ('000)	CIC	47.1	58.3	75.8	102	132	168
2	Export volume ('000 tonnes)	QEB, CIC	40.7	50	65	85	110	140
3	Total volume of coffee processed domestically ('000 tonnes)	CIC	7.8	8.3	10.8	17	22	28
4	Export value (K'mil)	QEB	416.5	501.1	651.4	851.9	1,102.4	1,403.1
5	Coffee contribution to the total export revenue of agriculture sector (%)	QEB	7	9.7	11.5	15	15.6	17.8
6	Coffee contribution to GDP (%)	CIC	6.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0
7	Proportion of households involved in the coffee sector (%)	CIC/NSO	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.5	26.0
		Executing Agencies:	DAL, CIC					
		Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee					
		Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)					

1.1.3 Cocoa

Cocoa is currently produced in 14 provinces in PNG. The industry is dominated primarily by smallholder village growers, who produce 96% of the cocoa beans, whilst the balance of 4% is produced by the plantation sector. The plantation sector's production has been declining over the years due to land tenure issues and increasing costs of production amongst others. The average cocoa production per year declined by 4.5% between 2015 and 2022. This was due to factors such as cocoa pod borer, constraints in bringing cocoa from remote areas to the markets and impact of COVID-19. PNG cocoa supplies 1% of the World market, and the industry contributed a total of K1.045 billion in export revenue between 2018 and 2021, which is about 7% of total export revenue of all agriculture commodities. PNG cocoa 'fine or flavour' producer status is 70%, reduced from 90% in 2021 due to smoke taint in cocoa beans.

At the present, there is little downstream processing of cocoa in the country. Of the 37,367 tonnes of cocoa produced in 2021, 36,600 tonnes were exported whilst 2% is processed domestically. Government will support increased domestic production of chocolate.

The Cocoa Industry's Strategic Plan (2016-2025) and the MTDP IV aim to support planting of 13 million new cocoa trees to increase PNG's current export volume from a baseline of 36,600 tonnes to over 60,000 tonnes by 2027. With this target, the sub-sector aims to undertake strategic interventions in cocoa nursery roll-out programs at the district and province levels, and rehabilitation of rundown cocoa plantations and senile cocoa farms. Introducing cocoa to new areas and promoting cocoa MSMEs and group-based farming systems can improve quality in breeding and farming methods; and the whole value chain.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) National Cocoa Development Program;
ii) Cocoa Freight Subsidy;
iii) Regional, Provincial and District Nurseries Program;
iv) Cocoa Downstream Processing and Value Adding Initiatives;
v) Cocoa Access Roads Upgrading and Sealing; and
vi) Research and Development.

Tables to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the cocoa industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	National Cocoa Development Program	2.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	62.0	GoPNG/ PPP
	Cocoa Freight Subsidy	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG
	Regional, Provincial and District Nurseries Program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.11	Cocoa Downstream Processing and Value Adding Initiatives	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 2.1	Cocoa Access Roads Upgrading and Sealing	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG
DIP 9.3	Research and Development	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of cocoa plantations rehabilitated and/ or planted	5	20	20	20	20	PNGCB
2	Number of Provinces growing cocoa as a major cash crop	14	15	16	17	18	PNGBC, Provinces, DDAs
3	Number of Regional, Provincial and District Cocoa Nurseries established	10	26	26	26	26	PNGCB, Provinces, DDA

4	Number of cocoa seedlings distributed (million)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	PNGCB
6	Number of Improved Cocoa Quality Combination Drier roll-out	30	30	30	30	30	PNGCB
7	Number of Cocoa Downstream Processing Facilities established	0	3	5	5	5	PNGCB
8	Number of Cocoa MSMEs supported	5	15	25	40	60	PNGCB
9	Number of Cocoa Cooperatives supported	0	10	20	40	60	PNGCB
10	Kilometres of Cocoa access roads upgraded and Sealed (km)	20	40	70	100	130	PNGCB, DoWH
11	Cocoa R & D programs and/ or centres re-established and upgraded	1	2	3	3	3	PNGCB

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Establish and improve regional budwood gardens, seed gardens and nurseries	Cocoa Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
2	Support cocoa extension programs for smallholder growers	
3	Promote and support Downstream Processing Initiatives or Projects	
4	Cocoa quality improvement and assurance	
5	Promote Cocoa Cooperative Societies	
6	Institutionalise capacity building of human resource and facilities	
7	Improve regional, Provincial and District cocoa nurseries through MOA partnerships	
8	Distribute cocoa seedlings to cocoa farmers	
9	Increase planted area under cocoa production	
10	Improved Cocoa Quality – roll-out distribution of Combination Driers	
11	Promote Cocoa MSMEs and group-based production and marketing systems	
12	Facilitate, identify and advise on priority areas for market access infrastructure	
13	Support and fund Cocoa R & D programs	
14	Promote and facilitate investments by FDIs and PPPs for downstream processing	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2021)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total cocoa production ('000 tonnes)	Cocoa Board	37.4	42.9	45.9	50.5	56.2	63.0
2	Total cocoa export volume ('000 tonnes)	QEB	36.6	42.0	45.0	49.0	54.0	60.0
3	Total volume of cocoa processed domestically ('000 tonnes)	Cocoa Board	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.2	3.0
4	Total cocoa export value (K'mil)	QEB, Cocoa Board	284.6	315.0	337.5	367.5	405.0	450.0
5	Cocoa contribution to the total export revenue of agriculture sector (%)	Cocoa Board,	7.0	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.7
6	Cocoa contribution to GDP (%)	NSO/BPNG	NSO to calculate GDP for cocoa					
7	Proportion of households involved in the cocoa sector (%)	AMTDP '20-'22	15.3	16.5	17.1	18.3	19.7	21.4
	Executing Agency:	DAL, Cocoa Board						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.1.4 Coconut

Papua New Guinea's export of coconut products makes up 1.1% of the World market (KIK, 2022). In 2021, the coconut industry ranks fourth in terms of export revenue generated by major agricultural commodity exports after palm oil, coffee and cocoa by contributing about 3% (K101 million). More than 464,000 households are engaged in the coconut sub-sector. Of these, 71% use coconuts for their own consumption, whilst only 29% is used for commercial purposes.

PNG current copra production is 73,000 tonnes, mostly produced by smallholders from declining coconut plantations. The MTDP IV seeks to increase production levels by 82% to 133,000 tonnes in 2027. This target will be achieved by improving the productivity of smallholders, adoption and utilisation of new high-yielding coconut varieties and management technologies, large-scale investments that lead to expansion of new planted areas, and revival of rundown coconut plantations. The industry strategic plan identifies 18 registered exporters, three crude coconut oil (CNO) mills, and one biodiesel plant producing about 720 tonnes of oil per year. The sector has nine virgin coconut oil (VCO) mini mills showing a shift towards high-value coconut products (HVCP). The potential for more returns from HVCP is yet untapped and deliberate intervention programs can significantly boost the value well over the current K126.5 million per year to the PNG economy.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Coconut Plantation Seed Distribution Program;
ii) Coconut Freight Subsidy;
iii) Coconut Downstream Processing and value adding initiatives;
iv) Market Development and Trade Program;
v) Coconut Access Roads upgrading; and
vi) Coconut Research and Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the coconut industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Coconut Plantation Seed Distribution Program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.8	Coconut Freight Subsidy	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.11	Coconut Downstream Processing and value adding initiatives	0.0	10,0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/ PPP
	Market Development and Trade Program	5.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	135.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 2.1	Coconut Access Roads upgrading	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG
DIP 9.3	Coconut Research and Development Program	2.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	16.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of run-down coconut plantation rehabilitated and revived	2	4	6	8	10	DAL/KIK
2	Number of coconut nursery centres established	3	3	3	3	3	DAL/KIK
3	Number of new coconut seedlings distributed and planted	1	2	3	4	5	DAL/KIK
4	Number of Coconut Cooperative societies registered for coconut planting and production	5	10	15	20	25	DAL/KIK

5	Total length of access roads built and upgraded for coconut transportation (km)	10	15	20	30	40	DAL/KIK
6	Number of Jetties build to transport coconut to markets	5	10	15	20	25	DAL/KIK
7	Number of coconut vessels providing the transportation	1	2	3	5	7	DAL/KIK/PPP
8	Number of Cooperative Societies and MSME doing white copra processing	3	6	9	12	15	DAL/KIK/PPP
9	Number of MSMEs doing downstream processing of copra to finished products	2	4	6	8	10	DAL/KIK/PPP

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Rehabilitate coconut plantations	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
2	Establish Regional nursery and seedlings distribution centres	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
3	Support replanting and expansion of coconut areas	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
4	Develop and promote coconut MSMEs, agribusiness and marketing	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
5	Promote and facilitate investments in downstream processing	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
6	Improve Product Diversification (improve exportable products for DSP/Exports)	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
7	Improve productivity and product quality	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
8	Promote coconut industry R & D, and support extension services	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
9	Support the development of coconut gene bank and its scientific research and development efforts	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025
10	Pest and disease control (Bogia Coconut Syndrome)	Coconut Industry Strategic Plan 2016-2025

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2021)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total copra production ('000)	KIK	73.2	101.9	109.7	117.6	125.4	133.2
2	Total copra equivalent export volume ('000 tonnes)	BPNG QEB	46.7	65	70	75	80	85
3	Total value of copra equivalent export (K'mil FOB)	BPNG QEB	132.6	153	165	178	191	203
4	Total copra export volume ('000 tonnes)	BPNG QEB	35.1	48.9	52.6	40.0	35.0	20.0
4	Total copra processed domestically ('000 tonnes)	BPNG QEB	38.1	53.0	57.1	77.6	90.4	113.2
5	Copra equivalent contribution to total agriculture sector export value (%)	BPNG QEB	3	3	3	3.1	2.7	2.6
6	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	NSO	N/A	NSO to provide data under national accounts				
7	Proportion (%) of population involved in coconut farming for cash generating activities (%)	NSO	7.2	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.9

Executing Agency:	DAL, KIK, NAQIA
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)

1.1.5 Rubber

The Rubber industry has the potential to contribute significantly to the economy. More than 30,000 households are engaged in the industry who produce some 6,000 tonnes annually. Between 2018 and 2022 total rubber export volume was 16,800 tonnes, at an average of 3,300 tonnes per year, and generated K58.5 million in export revenue.

The plantation estates in Central Province, and the cooperative societies in Western Province, are proceeding with new plantings. Despite rubber being a low priority commodity, it is a sustainable crop that is pest and disease-free and has huge potential for downstream processing and value-adding. The industry aims to increase annual production to over 12,000 tonnes by 2027.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Rubber Plantation Rehabilitation and Nursery Program; and

ii) Rubber Downstream Processing.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the rubber industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Rubber Plantation Rehabilitation and Nursery Program	2.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	82.0	GoPNG/PPP
DIP 1.11	Rubber Downstream Processing	0.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	75.0	GoPNG/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Rubber Plantations and Blocks Rehabilitated	2	4	6	8	10	DAL/Rubber Board
2	Number of new rubber trees planted (million)	0.4	1	1.5	2	4	DAL/Rubber Board
3	Number of provinces growing rubber as a cash crop	10	11	12	13	14	DAL/Rubber Board
4	Total area under rubber ('000 hectares)	22	25	30	40	50	DAL/Rubber Board

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review and amend the *Rubber Act* to govern the new National Rubber Authority to regulate the Rubber Industry in PNG, and strengthen the Rubber Board	Agriculture MTDP
2	Improve institutional capacity by recruit appropriately qualified technical personnel to run the new entity	Agriculture MTDP
3	Rehabilitate and replace matured trees through seedling distribution and replanting programs	Agriculture MTDP
4	Increase rubber production based on emerging opportunities	Agriculture MTDP
5	Increase investments in the PNG rubber industry through PPP arrangements	Agriculture MTDP
6	Increase number of MSMEs in the PNG rubber industry	Agriculture MTDP
7	Promote downstream processing for value adding in terms of rubber by-products	Agriculture MTDP
8	Improve partnership to subsidise costs	Agriculture MTDP
9	Develop rubber nurseries and distribute seedlings to rubber farmers	Agriculture MTDP
10	Improve accessibility to markets	Agriculture MTDP

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total rubber production ('000 tonnes)	Rubber Board	5.0	6.4	8.0	9.6	11.2	12.8
2	Total rubber export volumes ('000 tonnes)	QEB	2.8	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
3	Total value of rubber exports (K'mil)	QEB	12.0	14.0	17.5	21.0	24.5	28.0
4	Contribution to total agriculture sector export value (%)	QEB, DNPM	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
4	Proportion (%) of population in rubber farming (000s, household)	AMTDP	N/A	DAL to provide data				
5	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	NSO	N/A	NSO to provide data				
	Executing Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Rubber Board						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.1.6 Tea

The Tea industry of PNG thrived between the 1960s and 1980s but a drop in the World market price in the 1990s greatly impacted production. Since then, the Tea industry has been on the decline with many tea plantations being abandoned. This was compounded with other factors such as land tenure issues, increases in production costs, price fluctuations and other management issues. Currently PNG tea production is estimated to be just over 1,000 tonnes per year. Although the entire industry is run by the private sector, there is considerable potential to increase its contribution to the PNG economy.

Through the Equity Participation initiative Government intends to partner with the private sector to revive some of the premium tea plantations notably the Garaina Tea estate in Wau, Morobe Province to improve production levels.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Tea plantation rehabilitation program; and

ii) Additional customary land mobilised for establishment of new tea plantations.

Tables 1 to 4 below outline the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the tea industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Tea plantation rehabilitation program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.10	Additional customary land mobilised for establishment of new tea plantations	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 11.1	Downstream processing of tea	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Tea Plantations Rehabilitated	1	1	1	1	1	DAL
2	Number of new tea plantations established	1	1	1	1	1	DAL

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Rehabilitate Garaina Tea plantation	DAL Sector Plan / Provincial and District plans
2	Development of relevant policies	DAL Sector Plan / Provincial and District plans
3	Renegotiate with Private Sector who owns the estate of other tea plantation in the highlands for revitalisation	DAL Sector Plan / Provincial and District plans
4	Develop PPP arrangement with private sector for tea production and processing in the country	DAL Sector Plan / Provincial and District plans
5	Employment of unemployed youths for tea sector labour mobility	DAL Sector Plan / Provincial and District plans
6	Rehabilitate other tea plantations in the country through partnership and/or by equity participation	DAL Sector Plan/Provincial and District Plans

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total Volume of Tea Exports ('000 tonnes)	QEB	0.20	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
2	Total value of tea exports (K'mil)	QEB	1.1	1.65	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.5
3	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	QEB	N/A	NSO to consider in National Accounts				
4	Proportion (%) of population involved in Tea farming	DAL/NSO	N/A	NSO to consider in Agriculture survey				
	Executing Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.1.7 Rice

Rice has now become the staple food for the majority of Papua New Guineans. While PNG produced around 4,800 tonnes of rice in 2020, it imported some 400,000 tonnes at a value of K1.2 billion. Not much effort has been made to support rice farming on a commercial scale to meet the local demands and also for possible export. The rice growth cycle is only three months from planting to harvesting, and its durability for prolonged storage makes it a significant crop for strengthening food security for times of drought and other natural disasters.

In 2022, around 12,900 households were involved in rice farming, with 3,663 hectares of land currently under the control of smallholder rice farmers. The Government will promote commercial scale rice production through strategic interventions that include the mobilisation of customary land, labour and capital to transform the rice sector and help fulfil its huge potential.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Large scale Commercial Rice and Grains Farming Program;

ii) Smallholder Rice Farming Support Program; and

iii) Rice Milling and Downstream Processing Support Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below outline the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the rice industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Large scale Commercial Rice and Grains Farming Program	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50	200.0	GoPNG/ PPP
	Smallholder Rice Farming Support Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.11	Rice Milling and Downstream Processing Support Program	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of commercial scale rice farms established	0	1	2	3	4	DAL
2	Total hectares of land used for commercial rice farming ('000s)	0	1	2	3	4	DAL
3	Number of rice varieties grown locally	4	4	5	5	6	DAL/NARI
4	Number of Provinces growing rice	5	8	12	16	20	DAL
5	Number of rice processing mills (large-scale)	0	1	2	3	4	DAL
6	Establishment of Rice Authority			Established in this period			DAL

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Promote partnership with the private sectors to subsidise costs in production through PPP arrangements	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
2	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	
3	Adequately promote and market rice produce in PNG	
4	Promote PPP arrangements in commercial rice production in PNG	
5	Mobilisation of additional customary land for commercial rice production	
6	Promote smallholder and cooperative societies in rice farming	
7	Formulate a Rice Policy to support both Smallholder Rice Farming and Commercial Rice Productions	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total volume of rice produced domestically ('000 tonnes)	DAL Data Base	4.9	6.0	10.0	25.0	30.0	40.0
2	Total volume of rice imports ('000 tonnes)	DAL Data Base	400	476	511	543	594	653
3	Proportion (%) of population involved in rice farming (000, households)	DAL Data Base	1	1.5	3	5	7	10
4	Hectares of land used for domestic rice production	DAL Data Base	4,306	4,950	5,200	5,500	6,000	7,000
5	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	NSO	N/A	NSO to consider in National Accounts				
	Executing Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.1.8 Livestock

Inadequate and inconsistent data collection and compilation complicates the determination of livestock production and import statistics. Although the country has large areas that are suitable for large-scale cattle, poultry and other livestock farming, there has been little support in the past to develop the sector. In addition, beef cattle numbers have gradually declined over the past 20 years due to mismanagement of stock, lack of pasture and feeding arrangements, and lack of management and skills in all aspects of animal husbandry.

Under the new Ministry of Livestock, Government will invest in a national livestock development program, including large-scale cattle breeding and farming, poultry and other livestock.

Under the MTDP IV, domestic livestock production is projected to increase from the current baseline of about 16,000 tonnes to reach 60,000 tonnes in 2027.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) National Livestock Development Program;

ii) Rehabilitating and building new Abattoirs; and

iii) Establishment of Commercial Animal Feed Farm.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the livestock sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	National Livestock Development Program	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	230.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.9	Rehabilitating and building new abattoirs	0.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	60.0	GoPNG/ PPP
DIP 1.1	Establishment of commercial animal feed farm	0.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	50.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of National cattle breeding farms rehabilitated and established	1	2	3	4	5	DAL/LDC
2	Number of livestock/poultry quarantine centres established and in operation	1	2	3	4	5	DAL/LDC
3	Number of small livestock Provincial breeding and distribution centres rehabilitated and restocked	1	2	3	4	5	DAL/LDC
4	Number of abattoirs rehabilitated and development	1	2	3	4	5	DAL/LDC
5	Number of old cattle ranches reclaimed, rehabilitated and restocked	2	4	6	8	10	DAL/LDC

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Establish breeding and distribution centres	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
2	Support research development and training programs	
3	Rehabilitation and build regional abattoirs	
4	Commercialise the Cattle Industry	
5	Encourage smallholder commercial piggery and poultry production	
6	Promote cooperative society marketing under the Nucleus Estate Concept	
7	Acquisition of Land/Sustainable Land Development	
8	Promote downstream processing	
9	Promote the development of ruminants	
10	Support research and development for animal pest and disease control (Biosecurity)	
11	Development of quarantine facilities	
12	Promote partnerships to diversify the industry	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Annual total beef, pork and mutton import value (K'mil)	ASYCUDA ++	350	330	300	270	240	200
2	Annual total domestic beef, pork and mutton production ('000 tonnes)	AMTDP	15.5	22	30	40	50	60
3	Livestock contribution to the agriculture sector (%)	NADP	N/A	DAL to provide data				
4	Livestock sector contribution to GDP (%)	NSO	N/A	NSO to provide data under the National Accounts				

Executing Agency:	Livestock Development Corporation, DAL, Customs, NAQIA
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)

1.1.9 Spices

The production and commercialisation of spice crops, including vanilla, cardamon, ginger, turmeric, cinnamon, pepper, citronella, and nutmeg, fall under the purview of the spice industry. Amongst these crops, vanilla is produced by smallholders with all produce exported. The BPNG QEB captures vanilla exports in the "Others" category of agriculture commodities which in 2021 contributed 19% to the total export revenue from all agriculture commodities exports. It is estimated that some 250,000 households participate in spice production.

The total volume of spice exports is 300 tonnes in 2023 and is expected to increase to 600 tonnes by 2027. This will generate an export revenue of K592 million and K1,183 million respectively in those corresponding years. The total export value of spice is expected to contribute 7.9% to the agriculture sector GDP by 2027 from a base of 5.8% in 2023.

Spices offer good potential for large-scale production and becoming significant export commodities. The Government will promote the development of the spice industry to meet the growing local and export demand for organic spice products. The MTDP IV will increase household spice farming as well as support large-scale spice production that will act as production hubs. The Government will review and formulate appropriate policies, legislation, and regulations to govern the operations of the PNG spice industry. The Spice Industry Board (SIB), through the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) is the regulatory authority to advance the development of the spice industry.

MTDP IV will deliberately focus on the commercialisation of the spice products and support access to reliable markets.

The specific investment program under this sub-sector is National Spice Development.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the spice industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	National Spice Development Program	2.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	87.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of large-scale spice farming		1	2	3	4	DAL
2	Establishment of Spice Industry Authority	To be established during this period.					Spice Industry Board (SIB)
3	Total volume of Vanilla Produce ('000 tonnes)	300	350	400	500	600	SIB/DAL
4	Total volume of other spices crops produced ('000 tonnes)	320	370	420	470	620	SIB/DAL
5	Number of licensed exporters of spice products	5	6	8	10	12	SIB/DAL
6	*Spice Act* reviewed and amended			√			SIB/DAL
7	Number of farmers and staff trainings and extension services delivered	150	200	250	300	400	DAL
8	Quality control and monitoring system established			√			DAL

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review the *Spice Act (1998)*	Agriculture MTDP 2023-2024
2	Strengthen Coordination and management of the industry	
3	Improve training and extension services for spice farmers	
4	Provide quality inspection and monitoring Systems	
5	Create partnerships with provinces and development partners	
6	Spice Board institutionalised and capacitated	
7	Farmers and staff training and extension services enhance	
8	Quality control and monitoring system established	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total Value of Spice Exports (K'mil)	QEB	573.2	591.6	690.2	788.8	986.0	1,183.2
2	Total Volume of Spices Products Exports ('000 tonnes)	DAL	290.7	300	350	400	500	600
3	Spices contribution to the agriculture sector (%)	QEB	NA	5.8	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.9
4	Spices sector contribution to GDP (%)	DAL	NSO to provide data through National Accounts computation					
5	Proportion of households involved in the spices sector (%)	DAL	3	4	5	5	6	7
	Executing Agency:	DAL, NARI, NAQIA, Customs, Spice Industry Board, DTC						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.1.10 Fresh Produce

Papua New Guinea's fresh produce industry is estimated to be a K2.5 billion industry at the total market value. The sub-sector sustains approximately 85% of the population in the informal economy with significant potential to develop into merchanting and value-adding of organic food products for domestic and exports. The total value of fresh production in 2023 is K71 million and is expected to increase to K100 million by 2027.

The challenges in the fresh produce supply value chain system is that local produce do not meet standard market protocols. This comprises the food quality and safety standards. Therefore, most of the formal market outlets continue to import large volumes of fresh fruits and vegetables, despite having an abundant supply of local produce. Currently, the total value of imports stands at K19 million.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Fresh Produce Development Program;

ii) Market for Village Farmers Program; and

iii) Value Chain Development.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the fresh produce industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.1	Fresh Produce Development Program	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	GoPNG/ PPP
	Market for Village Farmers Program (capacity building, market access, extension services, partnerships)	3.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	83.0	GoPNG/ DP
	Value chain development (storage and cool room facilities, post-harvest, packaging and handling)	5.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	115.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of registered farmers engaged in the horticulture farming (fruits and fresh vegetables)	6,387	6, 500	6,600	6, 700	6, 800	FPDA
2	Number of Micro-Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in fresh produce value chain development	50	55	60	65	70	FPDA/SMEC
3	Number of cold chain storage facilities in the country	1	3	5	7	9	FPDA
4	Number of downstream processing of the horticulture produce	25	30	35	40	45	DAL/FPDA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Improving the management and coordination of the fruits and vegetables sector	AMTDP 2018-2022
2	Develop and promote adoption of sustainable production and best farming practices	AMTDP 2018-2022
3	Enable farmers to have access to financial services	AMTDP 2018-2022
4	Establish market access and improve marketing opportunities of fruits and vegetables farmers	AMTDP 2018-2022
5	Build cooling facilities in strategic locations to aggregate fresh produce for the market	AMTDP 2018-2022
6	Identify and establish partnerships to promote the fresh produce value chain development	AMTDP 2018-2022
7	Improve Research and Development in the sector	AMTDP 2018-2022

8	Develop freight subsidy program to assist farmers to bring their produce on time to the market	AMTDP 2018-2022

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Production volume ('000 tonnes)	FPDA database	23.5	35.7	39.3	42.9	46.4	50.0
2	Value of domestic production (K'mil)	FPDA database	50	71	79	88	93	100
3	Value of imports (K'mil)	FPDA database	14	19	20	22	23	25
4	Fresh produce contribution to the agriculture sector (%)	FPDA to provide data						
5	Number of farmers engaged by FPDA	FPDA database	5,793	9,738	11,054	12,369	13,684	15,000
6	Number of formal MSMEs	FPDA database	44	68	76	84	92	100
7	Proportion of households involved in the fresh produce sector (%)	FPDA database	NA	FPDA to provide data				
8	Fresh produce sector contribution to GDP (%)	FPDA database	NA	FPDA to provide data				
	Executing Agency:	Fresh Produce Development Agency						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Agriculture Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Livestock and DNPM (oversight)						

1.2 Mining and Petroleum

The mining and petroleum sectors in Papua New Guinea have contributed significantly to the economy of the country over the last thirty (30) years. Both Mining and Petroleum contribute around 30% to National GDP. The sector's direct contributions to the economy spans from dividends payments, employment, royalties and taxes to community development, including infrastructure development built under the Tax Credit Scheme.

The current and ongoing developments in the mining and petroleum sector, such as:

i) re-opening of the Porgera Mine;
ii) reviews of the Lihir and Ramu Nickel project agreements;
iii) progress in the development of Wafi-Golpu;
iv) upcoming projects such as Papua LNG, Pasca-A, and P'nyang;
v) provide opportunities for promoting equal distribution of benefits and larger share of revenues;
vi) participation of local and national businesses, the employment of skilled nationals and the development of key public infrastructures; and
vii) show of investors' confidence in the country, with anticipated increases in revenue from the LNG exports.

In addition, PNG must take advantage of the economic opportunities that will come on-stream as a result of the development of these projects through increased employment, local SME participation, mobilisation of local land owning communities and the greater spin-offs, including the net gains to the economy.

In the MTDP IV Deliberate Intervention Programs for Mining and Petroleum will include the following investments:

i) State Equity from the Government of PNG;
ii) National Gold Refinery and Mint Project;
iii) Land Owner Benefit Sharing Agreements; and
iv) Downstream Processing.

1.2.1 Mining

The Mining sector contributes around 13% of the total GDP and employs over 52,000 people from the total of 10 mines operating in the country. Currently, the Porgera Mine is going through negotiation for reopening while others new ones are expected to come into full operation soon. The Wafi-Golpu Mine will boost mining production and increase economic gains for the country in terms of employment, SME participation, increased National revenue; and other gains directly and indirectly to the stakeholders. Government will work towards a vibrant and sustainable industry developed with equitable benefits to all during MTDP IV. The sector is expected to deliver on the development of relevant legislation and policies, sustainable and mitigation plans, gold bullion development and promote equitable benefit sharing.

In addition, the Government aims to invest in the mining sector through equity participation, landowners' participation; and advancing the downstream processing of all mineral products in the country for greater value gains for the country. These downstream investments include the National Gold Refinery and Mint Project and the Limestone Development Program.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) National Gold Refinery and Mint Project;
ii) Limestone Development Program; and
iii) Mining Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the mining industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.2	National Gold Refinery and Mint Project	4.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	404.0	GoPNG
	Limestone Development Program	10.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	150.0	GoPNG
	Mining Development Program	120.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	720.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Mines in Operation	10	12	12	13	14	DoMG
2	Number of licenses issued: EL, ML, SML, ME	70	80	90	100	100	MRA
3	Total value of tax credits utilised	IRC to provide the data					IRC
4	Number of local SMEs directly engaged in mining projects	DMPGHM /MRA to provide the statistics					DMPGHM /MRA
5	Total Value of monetary value paid to SMEs engaged directly in mining activities (K'mil)	DMPGHM /MRA to provide the statistics					DMPGHM /MRA
6	Total royalties paid to landowners (K'mil)	DMPGHM /MRA to provide the statistics					DMPGHM /MRA
7	National Gold Bullion Policy developed			√			DMPGHM /MRA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Legislative review to accommodate the Production Sharing Agreements	DMPGHM
2	Development of relevant policies and plans	DMPGHM
3	Development of downstream [processing	DMPGHM
4	Review Mining Development Contracts (Effective inclusion of other minerals)	DMPGHM
5	Promotion of National Content, including employment, benefit sharing, joint ventures, incentives	DMPGHM
6	Exploration and development of other minerals and metals	DMPGHM
7	Effective sustainability plans (Risk management and mitigation)	DMPGHM
8	Sustainable Waste Management	DMPGHM
9	Develop a National Gold Bullion Policy	DMPGHM

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Aggregate value of mined ore exports (K'mil):	BPNG QEB	13,108.2	16,500	17,600	18,700	19,800	20,900
	- Gold exports		9,757.1	12,276	13,094.4	13,912.8	14,732.2	15549.6
	- Copper exports		1,718.2	2,161.5	2,305.6	2,449.7	2,593.8	2,737.0
	- Nickel exports		1,363.8	1,716	1,830.4	1,944.8	2,059.2	2,173.6
	- Cobalt exports		269.1	346.5	369.6	392.7	415.8	438.9
2	Aggregate volume of mined ore exports ('000 tonnes)	BPNG QEB	168.7	219.3	232.5	247.0	261.4	276.0
	- Gold exports		54.1	70.4	74.6	79.3	83.9	88.6
	- Copper exports		82.3	107.0	113.5	120.5	127.6	134.7
	- Nickel exports		29.7	38.6	40.92	43.5	46.0	48.6
	- Cobalt exports		2.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1
3	% of gold ore processed domestically	MRA	NA	MRA to consider				
4	Revenue from mining taxes	DoT		IRC and DoT to provide data				1000
5	Volume of limestone produced ('000 tonnes)	MRA	N/A	MRA				
6	Mining sector contribution to GDP (%)	NSO	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0

7	Share of population employed by mining sector (%)	DMPGHM	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
8	Value of FDI investment in the mining sector (K'mil)	DMP-GHM/ MRA, BPNG, DoT	NA	BPNG to provide				
9	Volume of gold produced through alluvial mining (ounce)	MRA	NA	MRA to consider				
Executing Agency:		Mineral Resource Authority, DMPGM, CCDA, CEPA						
Sector Coordination Mechanism:		Mining and Petroleum Sector Coordination Mechanism						
Lead Sector Agency:		Department of Mineral Policy and Geo-hazards Management (DMPGHM) and DNPM (oversight)						

1.2.2 Petroleum

The Petroleum sector in PNG contributes around 17% to the National GDP and employs around 10% of the total employment in the mineral and petroleum sector. The PNG LNG is in operation whilst the new pipeline projects of Papua LNG, Pasca and P'nyang are expected to come on-stream during the MTDP IV period pending finalisation of preparatory works.

In the medium term, the Government aims to review and create provision for greater National content in petroleum and all resource developments in the country. It will review existing policies and legislation, including the production sharing regime to ensure equitable sharing of benefits between all stakeholders including landowner participation, development of National content and domestic market obligation policies, and promote downstream processing through the development of petroleum parks.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Petroleum Downstream Processing; and

ii) Petroleum Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the petroleum industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.11	Petroleum downstream processing	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.2	Petroleum development program	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	250.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Production Sharing Framework	0	1	2	4	6	DPE
2	Number of Downstream Processing Parks	0	1	1	2	4	DPE
3	Number of licenses issued: PPL, PPFL, PRL, PDL	65	70	72	75	78	DPE/CoMP
4	Volume of LNG exported in tcf (million)	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	DPE
5	Volume of crude oil exported in barrels	432	432	432	432	432	DPE
6	Total value of tax credits utilised	NA	IRC to provide the data				DoT

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Legislative review on production sharing	DPE
2	Downstream processing	DPE
3	Petroleum National Content Policy	DPE
4	Establishment of the National Petroleum Authority	DPE
5	Effective administration of the landowner benefit sharing	DPE
6	Effective sustainability plans (Risk management and mitigation)	DPE

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Aggregate value of Petroleum Exports (K'mil):	QEB	13,068.3	18,332	20,447	22,565	24,633	31,290
	- Value of Crude Oil Exports (K'mil)	QEB	647.4	884	963	1,042	1,121	1,200
	- Value of LNG Exports (K'mil)	QEB	10,080.8	14,546	16,035	17,523	19,012	25,000
	- Value of Condensate Exports (K'mil)	QEB	1,260.4	2,902	3,449	4,000	4,500	5,090
	Aggregate volume of Petroleum Exports ('000 barrels):	QEB	14,342.8	16,412.2	17,578.3	18,959.8	21,500.2	24,824.0
	- Volume of Crude Oil Exports ('000 barrels)	QEB	4,819.8	6,915.6	7,132.0	8,568.9	9,200.2	10,920.0
	- Volume of Condensate Exports ('000 barrels)	QEB	9,523.0	9,496.6	10,446.3	11,490.9	12,300.0	13,904.0
2	Revenue from Petroleum tax (K'mil)	DoT	1,079.8	300	500	750	890	1,000
3	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	NSO	7.1	9	10	12	14	15
4	Total employment in the sector	NSO	28068	60,000	76,000	80,000	90,000	100,000
5	Value of FDI investment in the petroleum sector (K'mil)	QEB	DTI and relevant agencies to provide data					
	Executing Agency:	DPE, GPCO, BPNG, IRC						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Mining and Petroleum Sector Coordinating Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Petroleum and Energy and DNPM (oversight)						


PNG LNG Liquefaction Plant, Central Province

1.3 Fisheries and Marine Resources

Papua New Guinea has an extensive and valuable fisheries sector ranging from inland river fisheries, aquaculture, coastal beche-de-mer and reef fisheries to the prawn trawl and large-scale deep-water tuna fisheries. The fisheries Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.4 million square kilometres is the largest in the South Pacific covering an extended reef system and extensive coastline that supply about 18% of the World's tuna catch (Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030).

The fisheries and marine resources sector is a multi-billion-dollar industry that needs proper development to maximise economic returns to the country. The development of value-added processing in PNG has the potential to yield substantial economic benefits in terms of export value and job creation. However, due to inadequate onshore processing facilities, especially for coastal fisheries, millions of Kina that could have been generated through value-added products are being lost through fresh fish exports or over-exploitation of the fish by licensed fishing vessels that ship them overseas for processing. There is also rising concern over illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within territorial waters.

PNG controls around 15% of the global tuna trade valued at US$4 billion-US$5 billion (approximately K12 billion – K15 billion; NFA 2022). The tuna export volumes appear to have stabilised at 200,000 metric tonnes over the last five years, indicating sustainable harvesting, with the export value stabilising around US$450 million (or K1.5 billion) over the same time period. PNG has the potential of becoming the World leader in tuna supplies, but is yet to realise this.

The Government anticipates revamping the fisheries sector to increase the exports and maximise economic returns through combating illegal and unregulated fishing within the EEZ, diversifying international market access, creating domestic markets for marine products and promoting MSMEs. Major investments in downstream processing through the Pacific Marine Industrial Zone (PMIZ) projects, fisheries surveillance programs and other marine infrastructure are key focus in the medium term. In addition, Government will establish Kumul Fisheries to participate in tuna and other fisheries products for exports.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Monitoring and Surveillance Program (EEZ);

ii) Downstream Processing Hubs/PMIZ and Marine Parks; and

iii) Aquaculture Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the fisheries industry.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 6.1	Monitoring and Surveillance Program (EEZ)	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	NFA / GoPNG
DIP 1.3 and DIP 1.11	Downstream Processing Hubs/PMIZ and Marine Parks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	NFA/GoPNG/PPP
DIP 1.1	Aquaculture Development Program	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	NFA/GoPNG/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agencies
1	Number of EEZ Monitoring Surveillance done per week	NA	NFA to provide updated reports				NFA/PNG DF

2	Number of licensed foreign fishing vessels fishing in PNG waters	100	90	80	70	60	NFA
3	Number of licensed National fishing vessels fishing in PNG waters	80	90	100	110	120	NFA
4	Number of on-shore downstream processing plants	6	3	4	5	5	NFA
5	Number of Marine Parks /Tuna Industrial Hubs	1	2	√	3	√	NFA
6	Number of Inland Fisheries Farming	300	400	500	600	700	NFA
7	The Number of Fingerling, Hatchery and Distribution Centres Development	NA	NFA to provide data				NFA
8	Number of aquaculture products developed	400	450	500	550	600	NFA
9	Number of Illegal fishing vessels impounded	NFA to provide data					NFA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review policy and legislative framework e.g. *Fisheries Management Act 1998* to allow downstream processing	Fisheries Development Plan
2	Increase commercial fisheries	Fisheries Development Plan
3	Grow and develop MSME	Fisheries Development Plan
4	Strengthening monitoring and surveillance	Fisheries Development Plan
5	On-shore processing	Fisheries Development Plan
6	Establishment of Inland Fisheries Farms	Fisheries Development Plan
7	Establishment of Fingerling, Hatchery and Distribution Centres	Fisheries Development Plan
8	Build capacity of National fishing companies/operators for more National content from the sector	Fisheries Development Plan

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Aggregate value of marine products exports (K'mil):	QEB, NFA Database	1,702.9	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000
	- Value of Tuna exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	1,659.3	2,631.7	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
	- Value of Crab exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	11.1	12.6	14.3	16.2	18.4	20.9
	- Value of Prawn exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.2	14.9
	- Value of Lobster exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	10.7	12.1	13.7	15.5	17.5	19.8
	- Value of Reef Fish exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	9.8	10.5	11	12	12.5	13
	- Value of aquaculture exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	0.3	0.4	0.45	0.48	0.5	0.53
	- Value of beche-de-mer exports (K'mil)	NFA Database	NA	NFA to provide data				
2	Aggregate volume of marine products exports ('000 tonnes):	NFA Database	NA	NFA to provide data				
	- Volume of Tuna exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA database, ASYCUDA ++	206,778	327,939	370,946	413,969	456,985	500,000
	- Volume of Crab exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA Database	NA	NFA to provide data				
	- Volume of Prawn exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA Database	NA					
	- Volume of Lobster exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA Database	NA					
	- Volume of Reef Fish exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA Database	NA					
	- Volume of aquaculture exports ('000 tonnes)	NFA Database	400					
	- Volume of beche-de-mer exports ('000 tonnes)	ASYCUDA ++	196,000	326,286	369,714	413,143	456,571	500,000

3	Population involved in aquaculture	NFA Data base	N/A	NFA to provide data				
4	Fisheries sector contribution to GDP (%)	Fishery Strategic Plan	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
5	Total employment by the sector	Tuna Fishery Report 2020	12,005[a]	15,069	16,301	17,534	18,767	20,000
Executing Agency:		National Fisheries Authority, Department of Agriculture and Livestock						
Sector Coordination Mechanism:		Fisheries Coordination Committee						
Lead Sector Agency:		National Fisheries Authority and DNPM (oversight)						

[a]: 2019 data

1.4 Forestry

Forests cover almost 70% of the country's total land mass of about 46.9 million hectares. Out of this, 77.8% is forested with 13 natural forest types, whilst forest plantations contain various species. The forestry sub-sector contributes about K400 million annually from its log export tax to the Government and employs overall direct employment of around 9,000 – of whom over 90% are Papua New Guineans.

In 2022, the Government announced a ban on all round log exports in the next 3 to 5 years, and conversely promoted downstream processing. PNG currently exports about 2.9 billion m^3 of round logs, compared to 112,558 m^3 of processed forest products. The latter is projected to increase by 78% to 200,000 m^3 by 2027. Under the MTDP IV, the forestry sub-sector will work towards developing at least five forestry hubs in the country, to position itself to advance into the full downstream processing mode, as a way of gradually phasing out log exports. Oro, Central, Western, West Sepik and East New Britain provinces have been identified to host the five forestry hubs.

The specific investment Programs under this Forestry sub-sector include:

i) Reforestation & Afforestation;

ii) Downstream processing Hubs; and

iii) Mitigation & Adaptation.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the forestry sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.4	Reforestation and Afforestation	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG
DIP 1.11	Downstream processing Hub	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	350.0	GoPNG/PPP
DIP 10.1	Mitigation and Adaptation Program	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	GCF

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Total hectares of land deforested (000s)	80	85	87	88	89	PNG FA
2	Total hectares of land reforestation	397,747	410,811	423,874	436,937	450,000	PNG FA
3	Reducing round log export (volume)	1,700	1,000	500	150	0	PNG FA
4	Establishment of downstream processing hubs or facilities	0.0	1	1	2	3	PNG FA
5	Forest seedling distribution	0.0	200,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	PNG FA

Table 3 Strategies

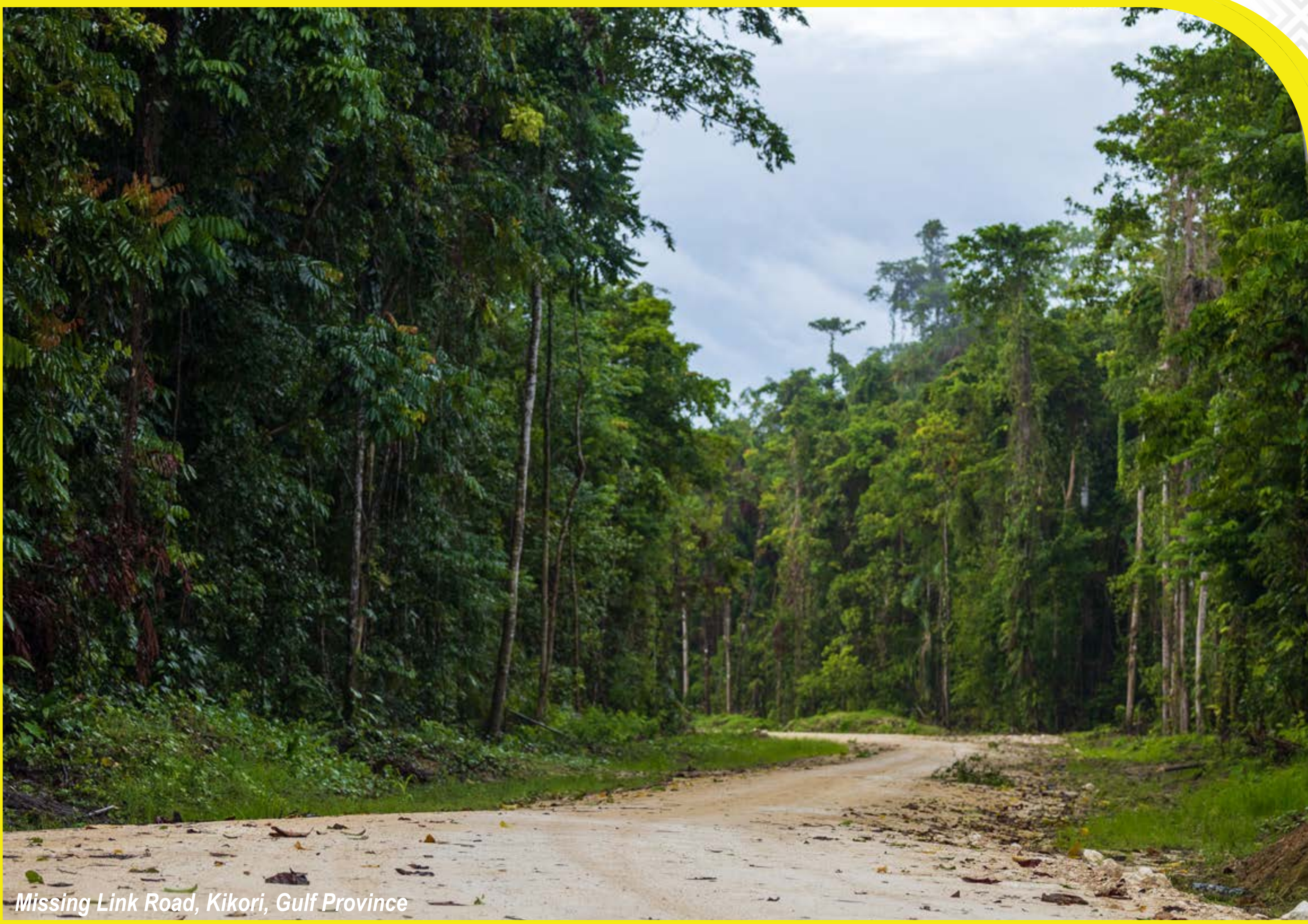
No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effectively manage and account for all Reforestation and Afforestation Program	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan
2	Promote research and development in the sector to gain value from the abundance of the resource	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan
3	Develop forestry hubs and fully engage in developing downstream processing facilities	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan
4	Expand market research	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan
5	Promote REDD+ Program in compliance to the climate change initiatives of the country	Climate Change Policy
6	Improve monitoring and surveillance to track and minimise illegal logging in the country	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan

7	Review of all existing forestry legislation	PNG FA Policy and Development Plan

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total forested area (km^2)	PNGSGS Report	358,558	397,747	410,810	423,873	436,937	450,000
2	Aggregated value of forestry products exports (K'mil):	BPNG QEB	1,849.1	3,264	3,735	4,208	4,679	5,150
	- Value of round log exports (K'mil)	BPNG QEB	911.6	585	476	368	259	150
	- Value of processed forest products exports (K'mil)	BPNG QEB	938.1	2,679	3,259	3,840	4,420	5,000
3	Volume of round log exports (million m^3)	BPNG QEB	2,891	1,695	1,296	897	499	100
4	Volume of processed forest products exports (m^3)	ASYCUDA ++	112,558[a]	120,000	135,000	155,000	178,000	200,000
5	Forestry sector contribution to GDP (%)	NSO	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5
6	Formal employment in the sector	PNGFA	NSO/PNG FA to consider in censuses and surveys					
	Executing Agency:	PNG Forestry Authority, CCDA, CEPA						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Forestry Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	PNG Forestry Authority and DNPM (oversight)						

[a]: 2018 data



Missing Link Road, Kikori, Gulf Province

1.5 Banking and Finance (Financial Inclusion)

A financially inclusive population is a move towards a stronger and more sustainable economy. Currently, an estimated 70% of the country's population does not have access to formal financial markets and services. Poor financial accessibility in PNG is perpetuated by limited infrastructure; a diverse and often geographically remote population; limited participation in the formal economy by most Papua New Guineans; and limited exposure to the formal financial sector and high levels of financial illiteracy. Given these challenges coupled with the dual structure of the economy, it is a mammoth challenge to shift the structure of the economy towards a formal economy, including opening up financial services to more than 80% of the country's population.

Recent data indicate that there has been substantial progress made since the first National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) 2014-2015 was launched. It is estimated that more than 40% of the country's adult population have a bank account in a formal institution, the number of women with mobile FS account has increased to 1.18 million, and the number of mobile FS accounts has increased to 1.1 million. Despite this progress, more work is needed towards achieving a financially inclusive population.

The Government will continue implementing the strategies of NFIS. Focus will be through MSMEs, Women, Youths and cooperative societies. Financial inclusion curriculum will also be introduced in Secondary and Primary Schools, including promoting Sumatin Accounts. In addition, work will continue in encouraging investments in innovative technology to accelerate the coverage of the unbanked. Moreover, Government will continue to work with the existing financial institutions to design innovative financial products suitable to diverse segments of the PNG markets. Strategies also include financial literacy, promoting a savings culture and providing opportunities to access credit facilities, such as the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

The Government will develop the capital market in the country through institutional and regulatory framework.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the banking and finance sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Option(s)
DIP 1.5	Credit Guarantee Corporation Support Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	GoPNG/ PPP
	Financial Inclusion Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG
		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Increase number of MSMEs	1,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	BPNG/CEFI
2	Number of Women in MSME having access to financial services	2,000	7,000	12,000	25,000	40,000	BPNG/CEFI
3	Number of Districts having access to financial services	20	30	40	60	80	BPNG/CEFI
4	Number of Papua New Guinean Companies listed on domestic capital markets	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	BPNG/NSC
5	Number of domestic retail investment participants	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	+10%	BPNG/NSC

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Increase and encourage digital financial services	Financial Inclusion Strategy 2018-2030
2	Promote financial inclusion program for Women	

3	Diversify financial products and services for easy access	Financial Inclusion Strategy 2018-2030
4	Encourage MSMEs to participate in the Credit Guarantee Scheme	
5	Promotion of Savings Culture	
6	Development of Financial Inclusion curriculum for Schools	
7	Capital Markets Instutional Regulatory Framework	National Securities Policy
8	Create a secondary equitiees exchage platform	National Securities Policy

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of population having access to financial facilities (%):	CEFI	25	27	30	35	45	50
	- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider (%)	CEFI	45[a]	51	54	56	58	60
	- Proportion of women with an account at bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider (%)	CEFI	6	6.5	8	9	10	12
2	Number of mobile financial service access points	CEFI	14,205	18,831	20,373	22,000	25,000	30,000
3	Proportion of MSMEs with access to credit facilities (%)	MSME	46	48	50	52	54	55
4	District coverage of Financial Services (%)	CEFI	N/A	BPNG to provide data				
5	Proportion of population investing in the domestic capital markets (%)	PNGSC	PNGSC to provide data					
	Executing Agency:	Bank of PNG, Securities Commission and all Commercial Banks						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Finance and Banking Sector Coordination Mechanism						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Bank of PNG, Department of Commerce and Industry and DNPM (oversight)						

[a]: 2019 data

1.6 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MSMEs are the engine for economic growth and employment across the World. The Government launched a new MSME Policy with the aim of promoting and driving inclusive economic growth through employment and wealth creation. The Policy aims to develop the MSME sector to increase National revenue, create employment, empower local entrepreneurs while contributing to improving quality of people's lives.

The overall vision of the Policy is that the MSME sector will be a major contributor toward PNG becoming a middle-income country by 2030. PNG's MSME sector consists of both formal and informal businesses that engage in the micro to small and medium enterprises. More than 85% of MSMEs comprise mostly of informal, semi-informal and micro enterprises that are operating in the informal sector and account for more than K12 billion estimated cashflow that circulates in the informal economy per annum. This is the equivalent to 20% of the country's GDP which needs to be brought into the formal economy.

The aim of the Government is to increase the number of registered MSMEs from 150,000 to 240,000 by 2027. Local MSMEs must be empowered to participate in all economic sectors, including agriculture; livestock production; textile and cottage industries; retail businesses; fisheries; construction; tourism; transportation; and small-scale mining to create National wealth and economic growth. The Government aims to develop MSME incubation hubs in the country, especially at the Provincial and District levels as a minimum standard to facilitate mass participation of citizens in the sector.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) National Business Incubation Hubs and MSME Accelerator Program;

ii) Medium Enterprise Support Program; and

iii) SME Funding for Agriculture and Cottage Industry.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the MSME sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.6	National Business Incubation Hubs and MSME Accelerator Program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG/PPP
	Medium Enterprise Support Program	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	400.0	GoPNG/PPP
	SME Funding for Agriculture & Cottage Industry	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	600.0	GoPNG/DP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agencies
1	Number of registered MSMEs accessing financial services	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	NDB, BSP
2	Number of Growth Centres inclusive of Incubation centres	3	6	9	12	15	DoCFW
3	Number of informal businesses formalised	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	DoCFW

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Business Enabling Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy
2	Access to financial services and products (Financial Inclusion)	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy
3	Unlocking land	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy
4	Access to market and market information	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy
5	Infrastructure to promote growth of MSME	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy
6	Training and Capacity Building	MSME Policy 2016, National Content Policy

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total Registered MSMEs:	MSME Database	150,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000
	- Proportion of MSMEs owned by nationals (%)	MSME Database	53	75	77	80	81	83
	- Proportion of MSMEs owned by foreigners (%)	MSME Database	47	25	23	20	19	17
	- Proportion of MSMEs owned by women (%)	MSME Database	24.8	27	29	31	33	35
2	Share of population employed by MSME sector (%)	MSME Database	18[a]	25	27	30	32	35
3	MSME sector contribution to GDP (%)	MSME Database	6.3[b]	8	10	12	14	16
	Executing Agency:	SME Corporation, National Development Bank, Bank of PNG, Credit Guarantee Corporation, ICDC, DAL, NFA, IRC, IPA						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Finance and Banking Sector Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Bank of PNG, Department of Commerce and Industry and DNPM (oversight)						

[a]: 2019 data

[b]: 2018 data

1.7 National Tourism, Arts, and Culture Development

PNG's tourism sector remains small and underdeveloped by international standards, and only contributes 0.6% of the total GDP, which is equivalent to K510.0 million in 2020 (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2021). PNG is placed at 187th in the world, and 5th in Melanesia.

The Tourism sector in PNG has been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused tourism numbers to slump by almost 90%, from 211,000 in 2019 to 39,000 in 2020. The industry is expected to remain affected until 2023 and 2024 (TSDP 2022). This has caused massive revenue losses and closure of many small tourism businesses in the country, and has been further compounded by deteriorating law and order issues that portray a negative image to potential international tourists.

To strategically grow the tourism industry in the country, the Government aims for the industry to develop a "domestic tourism model" and build up the cultural visibility of PNG to complement the entire tourism industry. The approach to domestic tourism includes the promotion of inter-District and inter-Province travels; developing tourism niche products that target the domestic travelers; and development of domestic tourism hubs with improved infrastructure, improved law and order and transport connectivity. The MTDP IV tourism sub-sector identifies potential tourism hubs and niche products to develop as part of taking the sector to the next level.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) Tourism MSME Development Program;

ii) Sustainable Tourism Development Program;

iii) Tourism Hubs Developments Program; and

iv) National Film and Creative Arts Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the tourism, arts and culture sector:

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.6	Tourism MSME Development Program	0.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	75.0	GoPNG/PSIP/DSIP
DIP 1.7	Sustainable Tourism Development Program	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	95.0	GoPNG/TCS
	Tourism Hubs Developments Program	0.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	320.0	GoPNG/DP/PPP
	National Film and Creative Arts Development Program	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	GoPNG/DP/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Total number of registered MSME in the Tourism Industry	10	30	120	200	300	TPA/IRC/IPA
2	Number of Registered Cultural Tourism Sites	5	15	30	50	70	NCC
3	Number of Registered Tourism Tracks	5	15	20	25	30	TPA
4	Number of Registered Eco-Tourism products	50	80	130	200	300	TPA
5	Number of registered Tourism Diving Sites	5	10	15	25	40	TPA
6	Number of registered Surfing sites	5	8	15	22	30	TPA
7	Total number of declared tourism hubs developed to standard	5	10	15	20	27	TPA
8	Number of Tourism Hotspots developed	2	5	10	15	20	TPA
9	Number of Tourism Cities Delivered	1	2	3	4	5	TPA
10	Number of Film Producers and Directors Trained	10	20	30	40	50	NCC
11	Number of Local Films produced	2	4	8	12	20	NCC

12	Number of PNG films submitted for Oscar^{R} consideration	0	0	1	1	2	NCC/NFI
13	Number of local artists performing to international standards.	5	10	15	20	25	NCC

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review, formulate and develop sector plans and policy to adjust to the sector need for greater tourism product development	PNG TP Development Plan
2	Promote and develop Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) involved in tourism	PNG TP Development Plan
3	Development of National tourism niche products	PNG TP Development Plan
4	Promote the concept of domestic tourism, to create the environment that is safe and good before we invite international tourism to visit	PNG TP Development Plan
5	Promotion and marketing of tourism products	PNG TP Development Plan
6	Development of tourism hotspots at each strategic location	PNG TP Development Plan
7	Development of Tourism City Projects in POM and elsewhere	PNG TP Development Plan
8	Work closely with PNG Immigration and Citizenship Authority to issue Visa on arrival for selected countries	PNG ICA Corporate Plan
9	Copy right local arts and culture	PNG National Cultural Policy
10	Development of music and film industry policies and regulations	PNG National Cultural Policy

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Number of Foreign Visitor Arrivals:	TPAPNG	38,940	54,394	59,545	64,697	69,848	75,000
	- Number of business travellers	TPAPNG	9,149	11,999	12,949	13,899	14,849	15,800
	- Number of tourists	TPAPNG	3,398	4,298	4,599	4,899	5,199	5,500
	- Number of tourists arriving by cruise ships	TPAPNG	NA	1,000	3,000	6,000	10,000	15,000
2	Total expenditure by foreign visitors (K'mil):	TPAPNG	224	407	467	528	589	650
	- Tourist Expenditure (K'mil)	TPAPNG	136	303	353	402	451	500
3	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the tourism industry	TPAPNG	30	60	70	80	90	100
4	Share of population engaged in the tourism sector (%)	TPAPNG	0.2	2	4	6	8	10
5	Share of population engaged in formal arts and culture	PNG NCC	NA	PNG NCC will provide				
6	Tourism sector contribution to GDP (%)	TPAPNG	0.6	2	4	6	8	10
			Executing Agency:	Tourism Promotion Authority, National Cultural Commission, National Museum and Art Gallery				
			Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Trade and Investment Coordination Committee				
			Lead Sector Agency:	Tourism Promotion Authority and DNPM (oversight)				

1.8 Trade and Investment

Trade and investment are integral to a country's economic development and prosperity. Currently, PNG has yet to fully harness its trade and investment potential. The country has been primarily exporting raw materials and primary produce with successive governments over the years, without adequate restructuring of the economy. The Government aims to maximise trade and investment by increasing exports and increasing FDI that will generate wealth and increase national economic growth. It targets to more than double the value of exports to K65.7 billion, and reduce the value of imports by some 25% to K9.5 billion by 2027. The sub-sector will also aim to improve the 'Ease of Doing Business' indicator from 0.3 to 0.9.

Owing to the country's vast natural resource endowment, the country experienced favourable current account returns since 2014. The positive current account was due specifically to the LNG exports which commenced in 2014. However, the capital and financial accounts have been in the negative over the same period. This is due to lack of substantial FDI after the PNG LNG project construction phase. Short term investments in terms of portfolio investments have been fluctuating over the same period with minuscule impacts on the economy. The current account surpluses have been offset by the Capital and Financial Account deficits resulting in the country experiencing a foreign exchange crisis since 2015. The fluctuation in World commodity prices has further exacerbated the foreign exchange crisis.

The Government will focus on creating the enabling environment for trade and investment to flourish. This will involve the creation of industrial hubs and export processing zones under the SEZ model to ensure a much larger proportion of our natural resources are processed mid-stream and down streamed onshore. The Government also will partner with existing companies and new investors to increase production for both the local markets and value-added exports.

The specific investment Programs under this sub-sector include:

i) National Trade Facilitation Program;

ii) State Equity (Renewable and Non-Renewable) Program; and

iii) Special Economic Zone Development.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the trade and investment sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Sources
DIP 1.8	National Trade Facilitation Program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG
	State Equity (Renewable and Non-Renewable) Program	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	GoPNG
	Special Economic Zone Development	20.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	320.0	GoPNG/ PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of FDIs	3	4	10	20	30	DITI, DoC, IPA
2	Number of National Joint Ventures with FDIs	2	5	10	20	30	DITI, DoC, IPA
3	Number of Nationally Owned Businesses having access to investment financing in Credit Guarantee Corporation (CGC)	4	8	16	25	40	DITI, DoC, IPA
4	Number of Special Economic Zones developed	3	3	3	3	3	DITI, DoC, IPA
5	Number of Licensed Exporters	4	10	20	30	40	DITI, DoC, IPA
6	Export-Import Credit Facility established	0			√		DITI, DoC, IPA

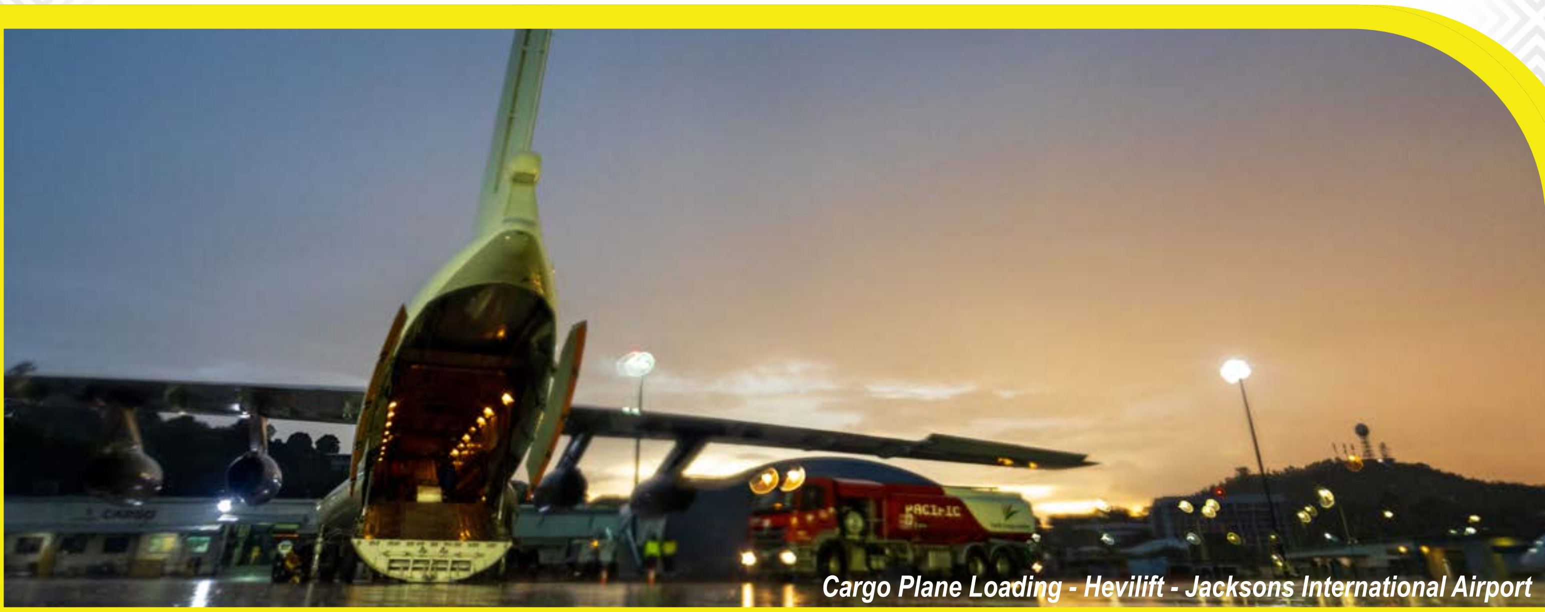
Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Increasing enabling and ease of doing business	National Trade Policy 2017-2032
2	Review and change the policy and legislative framework to encourage foreign investment	
3	Support and encourage large-scale investment in renewable sectors	
4	Ease tariff barriers	
5	Effective Management of Monetary Policy (Foreign Exchange)	
6	Special Economic and Free Trade Zones	
7	Establishment of Foreign Investment Review Board	
8	Review and strengthen favourable International and Regional Trade Agreement and Treaties	
9	Development of Institutional Capacity Building	
10	Establish Export-Import Credit Facility	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	TRADE							
1	Balance of Trade (K'mil)	QEB	18,846.5	38,494.9	42,323.5	46,767.9	51,450.9	56,227.1
	- Value of total exports (K'mil)	QEB	31,491.1	35,094.9	43,671.5	45,498.5	48,008.4	50,728.9
	- Value of imports (K'mil)	QEB	12,644.6	12,600.0	12,348.0	11,730.6	10,557.5	9,501.8
2	Import Duty Revenue (K'mil)	ASYCUDA ++	361	420	440	460	480	500
3	Excise Duty Revenue (K'mil)	ASYCUDA ++	310	360	380	400	415	430
4	Export Duty Revenue (K'mil)	ASYCUDA ++	408	499	530	560	590	620
	INVESTMENT							
5	Value of FDI stock (USD billion)	ASYCUDA ++	6	8	9	10	11	12
6	Ratio of Foreign Investment to GDP (%)	QEB	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0
7	Ease of Doing Business Index	QEB	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

Executing Agency:	DITI, DoC, NAQIA, PNG Customs, NISIT, IPA, IPO, ICCC, Department of Treasury, BPNG
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Trade and Investment Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	Department of International Trade and Investment, Department of Commerce, and DNPM (oversight)



Cargo Plane Loading - Hevilift - Jacksons International Airport

1.9 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector in PNG has grown from strength to strength in taking advantage of the country's untapped potentials in agriculture and natural resources for value-adding opportunities. The sector has contributed immensely to the country's economy, employing almost 3.7% of the population and contributes around 4.8% of National GDP. The major industries are in brewery, tobacco, food and beverages, fish canneries, agriculture and forest products; and crude refinery of petroleum, palm oil, and metals processing, including gold and precious metals downstream processing.

Generally, the cost of doing business in PNG is one of the key constraints that impede the growth of the manufacturing industries. This includes high start-up costs; and high rental costs, including reliable and cost-effective access to utilities, such as water and power. In addition, high cost of energy is a major impediment in the manufacturing sector. Other challenges include the loss of skilled workers to higher-paying booming mining and petroleum industries which affect the manufacturing sector.

Under the MTDP IV, the Government aims to boost the manufacturing sector through provision of enabling environment such as infrastructure, enforcing law and order and other policy and legislative reforms that are necessary to incentivise increased investment in the downstream processing and manufacturing sector.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the manufacturing sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.9	Manufacturing Hubs	4.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	34.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Manufacturing companies engaged in the sector	50	100	100	100	100	DoC/DITI
2	Number of Manufacturing/Downstream Hubs developed		1	2	3	4	DoC/DITI
3	Number of State Equity Participation in Manufacturing Sector	1	2	4	6	8	DoC/DITI

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Development of Downstream Processing Hub	National Content Policy
2	Review and Development of Appropriate Legislations and Policies	Dept of Commerce and Industry (DCI)
3	Provision of enabling infrastructure and utilities, and social environment	DCI
4	Unlocking of land	DLPP
5	Private Sector Partnerships	DCI
8	Promotion and Marketing of PNG as an investment destination	IPA

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Aggregate value of merchandise imports and exports (K'mil):	ASYCUDA ++/QEB	13,896.2	13,184	12,585	11,492	10,846	10,000
	- Value of PNG made exports (K'mil)	QEB	573.2	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,800	5,000
	- Value of merchandised imports (K'mil)	QEB	13,323	9,184	8,385	7,092	6,046	5,000
2	Volume of goods manufactured domestically ('000 tonnes)		N/A	Dept of Commerce and NSO to provide data				
3	Share of population engaged in the sector (%)	Business Survey	3.65	4	5	6	8	10
4	Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP (%)	QEB	2.0	2.4	2.8	7	8.5	10
	Executing Agency:	Manufacturing Industry, ICDC, IPA, Department of Trade and Industry, SEZ Authority and relevant partners						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Trade and Investment Coordination Mechanism						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Commerce and Industry						

1.10 Land Development

Land is one of the critical factors of production to grow the economy. Making secure land available for investment and development, complemented with better land administration will drive broad-based economic growth with increase in Government revenues, jobs creation, improved socioeconomic developments and reduction of poverty for every Papua New Guinean.

The land in PNG comes under the category of alienated and customary land. It is estimated that 5% of land is State-owned while 95% is customarily owned. The Government started the Land Reform in 2005 with the focus on three thematic issues and there are:

i) improving land administration;

ii) improving land disputes settlement; and

iii) developing a system for customary land development.

This reform was further implemented through National Land Development Program II specifically focusing on 17 resolutions made to ensure the security of customary rights are preserved while unlocking land under a tenure system for the investor confidence.

To drive this reform successfully, there must be an effective and efficient administration of the customary land to achieve the expected outcomes. Furthermore, the reform must ensure that the *Land Act* and other relevant legislation that guides land administration in PNG, are reviewed and aligned to the reform priorities of the Government.

The specific investment programs under the land development include:

i) National Land Development Program;

ii) LEAP;

iii) Land Partnership Program; and

iv) Border Survey and Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and targets to develop the land sector.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 1.10	National Land Development Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	GoPNG
	LEAP	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	24.0	GoPNG
	Land Partnership Program	150.5	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	950.5	GoPNG/ PPP
	Border Survey and Development Program	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	24.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Parliamentary Committee on Land Reform	1	1	1	1	1	Parliament
2	Total Customary Land Unlocked and Issued with Leases Annually	6	7	8	9	10	DLPP
3	Establishment of National and Provincial Land Reform Committees	5	10	15	20	23	DLPP

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Unlocking and securing Customary Land	Lands Department
2	Efficient Land Administration for both State and Customary Land	Lands Department

3	Review of Land Policies	Lands Department
4	Review and Development of Land Legislation and Regulations	NLDP 2
5	Establish National Land Audit	NLDP 2
6	Establishment of Parliamentary Committee on Land Reform	NLDP 2
7	Reform Department of Lands and Physical Planning	NLDP 2
8	Implementation of *Land Commission Act 2022*	DJAG

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Land areas in the formal market including customary land (%):	DLPP Database	5	9	11	13	15	16
	- Proportion used for economic development (%)	DLPP Database	DLPP to provide data					
2	Number of registered ILGs	DLPP Database	2,650	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000
3	Total Land Alienated (%):	DLPP Database	5	6	7	8	9	10
	- Proportion used for economic development (%)	DLPP Database	DLPP to provide data					
	Executing Agency:	DLPP, DNPM, DoT, MS, NRI, NID, OoU, NHC, ICDC, DAL, DPE, MRA, PNGFA, DCI, CLRC						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Land Development Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Lands and Physical Planning and DNPM (oversight)						

1.11 Downstream Processing

The Government will deliberately invest in downstream processing of the country's natural and mineral resources to gain maximum value and translate these gains into growing the economy, creating employment and improving the quality of lives of the people. The MTDP IV incorporates downstream processing as a significant deliberate intervention program that is assigned to the resource sectors.

The downstream processing opportunities of the country lies in its comparative advantage sectors and they are:

i) Agriculture: Coffee, cocoa, coconut / copra, rubber, spices, fruits, cassava, potatoes and fresh produce;

ii) Livestock: Poultry, cattle and pork;

iii) Forestry: Processing of round logs and timber products;

iv) Fisheries: Tuna, other fisheries, beach-de-mer, prawns and crabs, aquaculture; and

v) Mining and Petroleum: Gold and precious metals and copper refinery, Petroleum Oil refinery, LNG Gas condensation and refinery.

The establishment of SEZs and relevant infrastructure will help provinces develop their economic opportunities for downstream processing and value-adding. Participation of our private sector will be encouraged through policies, regulations, investment incentives and equity participation under the PPP and other outsourcing and procurement arrangements.

Downstream processing does not have its own log frame. It is a major program that will be undertaken by the responsible sectors including programs in manufacturing (Section 1.9).

SPA 02 CONNECT PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective: **Building country-wide critical enabling infrastructure for socio-economic connectivity**

The Connect PNG Program is focused on infrastructure, which is a critical enabler for economic growth. To achieve economies of scale, the Government plans to connect the country by providing good quality transport infrastructure, reliable and affordable energy, access to better telecommunication networks, the provision of clean and safe drinking water, sanitation services, urban growth centers and national housing.

The Government's strategic economic investments, such as industrial hubs, growth centres, petroleum and mining projects, special economic zones, including the provision of goods and services at the Provincial and District levels, are dependent on the quality and accessibility of basic infrastructure in the country.

The Department of Works and Highways, Department of Transport, National Energy Authority, Water PNG Limited, Telikom PNG Limited, DataCo Limited, Public Private Partnership Centre, National Housing Corporation, Provinces and Districts are entrusted to collaborate with stakeholders to take lead and accomplish the targets and indicators for connectivity.

A projected investment of K17.8 billion is needed to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. Priority investments will be focused on the following DIPs:

- DIP2.1 Connect PNG-Road Transport
- DIP2.2 Connect PNG-Water/SeaTransport
- DIP2.3 Connect PNG-Air Transport
- DIP2.4 Connect PNG-Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity
- DIP2.5 Connect PNG-Electricity Roll-Out
- DIP2.6 Connect PNG-Water, Sanitation and Hygine
- DIP2.7 Connect PNG-Housing
- DIP2.8 Connect PNG-Urban Towns and District Growth Centres

2.1 Connect PNG - Land Transport

PNG has approximately 30,000 kilometres (km) of total road network, of which 8,740km is the National Road Network (NRN), whilst approximately 21,260km are Provincial and District roads. Of the NRN, 4,260km are Priority Roads and 4,480km are Non-Priority Roads. A total of 3,000km of priority roads are covered under the Connect PNG Roads Program (Phase 1) in MTDP IV.

Under this plan, 75% of National roads are envisaged to be in good condition, and 4 economic corridor roads and 10 of the 16 missing link roads will be constructed.

The Government will develop, rehabilitate and/or maintain 500km of National roads and highways, 4,000km of provincial and district roads, 400km of roads under the 20-year Connect PNG program, 10 national bridges, 60 rural bridges, and 2 railways. DoWH, Department of Transport, Provinces and Districts are entrusted to take the lead and ensure greater coordination to achieve these targets.

A projected investment of K7.2 billion is needed to deliver the road infrastructure priorities by

2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Connect PNG Missing Link Roads;
ii) Connect PNG National Highways;
iii) Provincial Roads;
iv) District Commodity Roads;
v) National Railway/Tram Network;
vi) National Bridges Constructions; and
vii) National Bridges Rehabilitation and upgrade program.

Tables 1 to below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to develop the Connect PNG Road Network.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.1	Connect PNG Missing Link Roads	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	5,000.0	GoPNG/ DPs//TCS
	Connect PNG National Highways	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	600.0	GoPNG/DPs/TCS
	Provincial Roads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	GoPNG/ DPs/TCS
	District Commodity Roads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Railway/Tram Network	0.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	70.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Bridge Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Total kilometres of (National Roads) highways rehabilitated and maintained (km)	840	840	840	840	840	4,200	DoWH
2	Total length of Provincial and District roads rehabilitated (km)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	DoWH/ Provinces/ Districts
3	Total length of Connect PNG Road constructed (km)	400	400	400	400	400	2,000	DoWH
4	Total number of National Bridges upgraded or reconstructed	93	93	93	93	93	467	DoWH/ Provinces
5	Total length of Provincial and District Commodity Roads (incl. 4 Regional City Roads and Provincial Town Roads) rehabilitated (km)	450	450	450	450	450	2,250	DoWH/DDAs/ Provinces
6	Total number of rural bridges on Sub-National roads constructed	70	70	70	70	70	350	DoWH
7	Total length of National Railway network established (km)	-	-	40	50	70	160	DoT/DoWH/ DNPM/ Treasury

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
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*
6	Review and align the MTTP2 to capture the development of a national railway network, including appropriate legislative frameworks	MTTP 2, Connect PNG Strategy
7	Establish an efficient and modern railway network in PNG	MTTP 2, Connect PNG Strategy
8	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

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total length of National Roads (km)	RAMS	8,740	10,000	11,500	12,500	14,000	15,000
2	Proportion of National Roads sealed (%)	RAMS	40	44	56	63	69	75
3	Proportion of National Priority Roads is good and trafficable condition (%)	RAMS	45	55	58	64	70	75
4	Proportion of Provincial and District Commodity Roads in good condition (%)	DoWH	11	30	40	50	60	70
5	Proportion oc Connect PNG Missing Link Roads (3,000km) constructed (%)	DoWH	13	18	23	30	40	45
Executing Agency:	DoWH, Department of Transport, Provincial Administrations, DDAs							
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Transport Sector Coordination and Monitoring Investment Committee (TSCMIC)							
Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Transport and DNPM (oversight)							


Road Construction between Tabubil (Western Province) and Telefomin (WSP)

2.2 Connect PNG - Air Transport

The Government plans to install international air navigation aid systems in all the National airports and in 80% of the rural airstrip in order to ensure a large portion of the people have access to air services by 2027. National Airports Corporation, Civil Aviation and Safety Authority, Rural Airstrips Agency, Department of Transport, and Provinces and Districts are responsible to take the lead to build up the air transport sector.

MTDP IV interventions will focus on:

i) upgrading 5 regional airports, including Jacksons Airport, to take international flights;

ii) upgrade and capacitate at least 5 airports to take Fokker 100 or its equivalent;

iii) ensure that all National airports comply with National Civil Aviation Regulation and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices;

iv) upgrade and certify the 22 National airports;

v) increase the number of international airlines accessing PNG airspace; and

vi) upgrade and operationalise at least 500 rural airstrips.

The Government plans to invest over K2.2 billion to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) National Airport Infrastructure Development Program;

ii) International Airports Security Systems Upgrade Program;

iii) Development of 5 Regional Airports (Nadzab, Tokua, Gurney, Kagamuga, Wewak) to cater for international and commodity airfreight flights;

iv) Rural Airstrips Redevelopment Program; and

v) National Weather Service Support Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to develop air transport connectivity.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.2	National Airport Infrastructure Development Program	419.0	330.0	140.0	190.0	70.0	1,149.0	GoPNG/DPs
	International Airports Security Systems upgrade program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Redevelopment of five Regional Airports	0.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	800.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Rural Airstrips Redevelopment Program	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	110.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Rural Air Services Support Program	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Weather Service Support Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Regional Airports upgraded to cater for International Flights	0	1	2	3	5	NAC/CASA/NSL
2	Number of Airports upgraded and maintained for Fokker 100 Flights		4	5	5	5	NAC/CASA/NSL
3	Number of National Airports that comply with National Civil Aviation Regulation and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)	5	10	15	4	20	NAC/NSL/CASA

4	Number of new National Airports upgraded and certified	5	10	15	20	22	NAC/ NSL/CASA
5	Number of International Airlines accessing PNG Airspace	10	20	30	40	50	NAC/NSL/CASA
6	Number of Rural Airstrips upgraded and made operational	140	180	240	340	480	NAC/CASA/RAA/ Transport
7	Number of Third Level Airlines supported by Government to expand their operations	2	4	6	8	10	NAC/CASA/RAA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Upgrade and declare selected national airports to international airport standards to cater for international flights	MTTP 2/NAC Corporate Plan
2	Ongoing maintenance of National airports throughout PNG	NAC Corporate Plan/MTTP 2NTS
3	Ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance of rural airstrips	RAA Corporate Plan/MTTP 2 Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2
4	Improve Aviation Safety Standards and navigational systems to cater for both domestic and international flights.	MTTP 2/CASA Corporate Plan
5	Upgrade Airports (Kokopo, Nadzab, Wewak) to cater for international flights, including export of organic food produce	MTTP 2/NAC Corporate Plan
6	Elevate the status and functions of National Weather Services to an Authority with its own legislation to provide timely weather updates to all modes of transport in PNG	MTTP 2/NWS Corporate Plan
7	Installation of modern security systems at all Airports throughout PNG to scan cargoes and people	MTTP 2/CASA Corporate Plan/NAC Corporate Plan
8	Review existing legislations to Open up PNG Airspace to competition and also to allow international carriers to access PNG International Airports	MTTP 2/CASA Corporate Plan/NAC Corporate Plan
9	NAC to formulate and make available Airport Redevelopment Master Plans for PPP financing arrangements to further develop airside land assets for hotel and shopping complexes, sky trains, improved terminal facilities to cater for both day and night flights into PNG and also transit to other destinations	MTTP 2/NAC Corporate Plan
10	Review legislation to permit international airlines to access PNG International Airports so that each international carrier brings its own citizens thus leading to exponential growth in tourism in PNG	MTTP 2/NAC Corporate Plan/CASA Corporate Plan/NSL Corporate Plan
11	Fully upgrade all Air Traffic Control Systems throughout the 22 National Airports to modern facilities, including the upgraded District Airstrips	NAC Corporate Plan/NSL Corporate Plan

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of National Airports installed with international air navigation aid systems (%)	MTTP 2, Niusky Limited Annual Report RAMS	N/A	70	85	90	95	100
2	Proportion of Rural Airstrips installed with Navigation Aid systems (%)	RAA Annual Report AMS	N/A	10	20	30	40	50
3	Proportion of national population having access to air services (%)	NAC Annual Report/ RAMS	N/A	33	35	39	43	48

Executing Agency:	NAC/Department of Transport/CASA/RAA/NSL
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Transport Sector Coordination and Monitoring Investment Committee (TSMIC)
Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Transport and DNPM (oversight)

2.3 Connect PNG - Water Transport

The Government is focused on developing a sea transport system that is easily accessible by maritime communities. It also intends to harness the potential of the trans-shipment hub by investing in the infrastructure to cater for the growing demand from domestic and international commerce. PNG Ports Corporation Limited, Department of Transport, National Maritime Safety Authority, Public Private Partnership Centre, Provinces and Districts will to take lead to develop the water transport system.

The MTDP IV supports the construction of new wharves in Wewak, Vanimo, Kikori, Arafura Port and Manus, rehabilitate five national ports, upgrade and maintain 24 wharves and jetties, equip five ports with safety standards and compliance requirements (ISP Code) and train at least nine Master-3 Captains by 2027.

A projected investment of K714 million is needed to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Construction of five National Wharves (Wewak, Vanimo, Kikori, Arafura Port and Manus);

ii) Rehabilitation and upgrade of PNG's National Ports;

iii) Rehabilitation of Jetties;

iv) Support to National maritime navigational aids systems strengthening;

v) Establishment of a national shipping service under PPP financing arrangements to service the 15 Maritime Provinces; and

vi) Establishment of the Madang Maritime College to a National Maritime University.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to build up water transport connectivity.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.3	Construction of four National Wharves (Wewak, Vanimo, Kikori, Arafura and Manus)	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	90.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Rehabilitation and upgrade of PNG's National Ports	35.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	235.20	GoPNG/DPs
	Rehabilitation of jetties program	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Support to National maritime navigational aids systems strengthening	4.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	114	GoPNG/DPs
	Establishment of a National shipping service under PPP financing arrangements to service the 15 Maritime provinces	1.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	41.1	GoPNG/ DPs
DIP 4.3	Establishment of Madang Maritime College as a National Maritime University	4.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0	114.0	GoPNG/DPs

LNG Tanker Departing PNG LNG Liquefaction Plant, Central Province

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of National Ports improved	1	2	3	4	5	MTTP 2/ PNGPMP
2	Number of wharves and jetties maintained and upgraded	4	9	13	19	24	MTTP 2/ PNGPMP
3	Number of ports equipped with safety standards and compliance requirements (ISP Code)	1	2	3	4	5	MTTP 2/ PNGPMP
4	Number of new wharves built under PPP financing arrangements (Wewak, Vanimo, Kikori, Arafura and Manus)	0	1	2	3	5	MTTP 2
5	Number of Masters 3 Captains	1	2	5	7	9	MTTP 2/ PNGPMP

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Rehabilitate and maintain the declared International Ports	NTS, NRNS, MTTP 2/ Provincial Plans
2	Rehabilitate rundown and dilapidated provincial wharves	NTS
3	Rehabilitate rundown Jetties throughout the maritime provinces	Provincial Plans/District Plans/MTTP 2
4	Implement the five new wharves (Wewak, Vanimo, Kikori and Manus)	NEC Decision No. 18 of 2021
5	Elevate Madang Maritime College to a National Maritime University to cater for the increasing tertiary education demand	*Road Traffic Act 2014*
6	Review the existing legislations and policies	NTS, NRNS, MTTP 2/ Provincial Plans

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total Number of Ports successfully reconstructed and made operational	PNG Ports Master Plan/ MTTP	15	16	17	18	19	23
2	Total Number of Wharves upgraded and operational	PNG Ports Master Plan	N/A	4	5	6	7	8
3	Proportion of national population accessing quality maritime services (%)	PNG Ports Master Plan	NA	35	40	45	49	60
4.	Number of new wharves operational	MTTP 2	NA	0	1	3	4	5
	Executing Agency:	PNG Ports, Department of Transport, NMSA, Provinces, Districts						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Transport Sector Coordination and Monitoring Investment Committee (TSMIC)						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Transport and DNPM (oversight)						

2.4 Connect PNG - National Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity

The Government plans to increase accessibility, reliability, and affordability of government digital services and other ICT services while maintaining security of these systems and the cyber safety of our citizens. One key investment is in increasing rationalised investment in core, distribution, and access last mile connectivity, bringing government digital services closer to our citizens. Digitalisation will be the main driver for efficiency in government service delivery. Protection of data and systems through improved cyber security posture is a key consideration during digitalisation. Investments in critical digital infrastructure will, improve quality and pricing as it drives competition amongst industry players. Integration of digital networks further drives interoperability and increase coverage to wider areas, thus addressing accessibility, transforming public administration, driving a culture of transparency and citizen experiences using digital technologies. The Department of Information and Communication Technology, the National Cyber Security Centre, National Information Communication and Technology Authority through the Universal Access Scheme (UAS) Secretariat, Telikom Ltd., PNG DataCo Limited, Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited are responsible to take lead to achieve the targets.

The Government aims to deliver 90% access to telecommunication (access to voice and data), 70% radio and television, and 50% internet access by 2027. The Government's proposed satellite investment envisages to transform the ICT landscape to avail development information to all sectors of the economy.

The National Information and Communications Technology Authority (NICTA)'s UAS provides a levy-based framework and industry-led delivery mechanism that shall drive last mile access connectivity to meet these accessibility goals.

An investment projection of K2,034 million is required to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) National Telecommunication and NBC Infrastructure Development Program;

ii) National Satellite Program;

iii) Critical Digital Infrastructure and Government Private Network (GPN);

iv) National Cyber Security Program; and

v) Access to Digital Services.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to develop the national telecommunication and ICT connectivity.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.4	National Telecommunication Infrastructure Program	0.0	55.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	355.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Satellite Program	5.0	300.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	1,505.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 6.3	National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) and Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.1	Critical Digital Infrastructure and Government Private Network (GPN)	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	24.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Government Cloud and Digital Services	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	110.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Provinces connected to optic fibre NTN	12	15	18	20	22	DICT/NICTA/ UAS

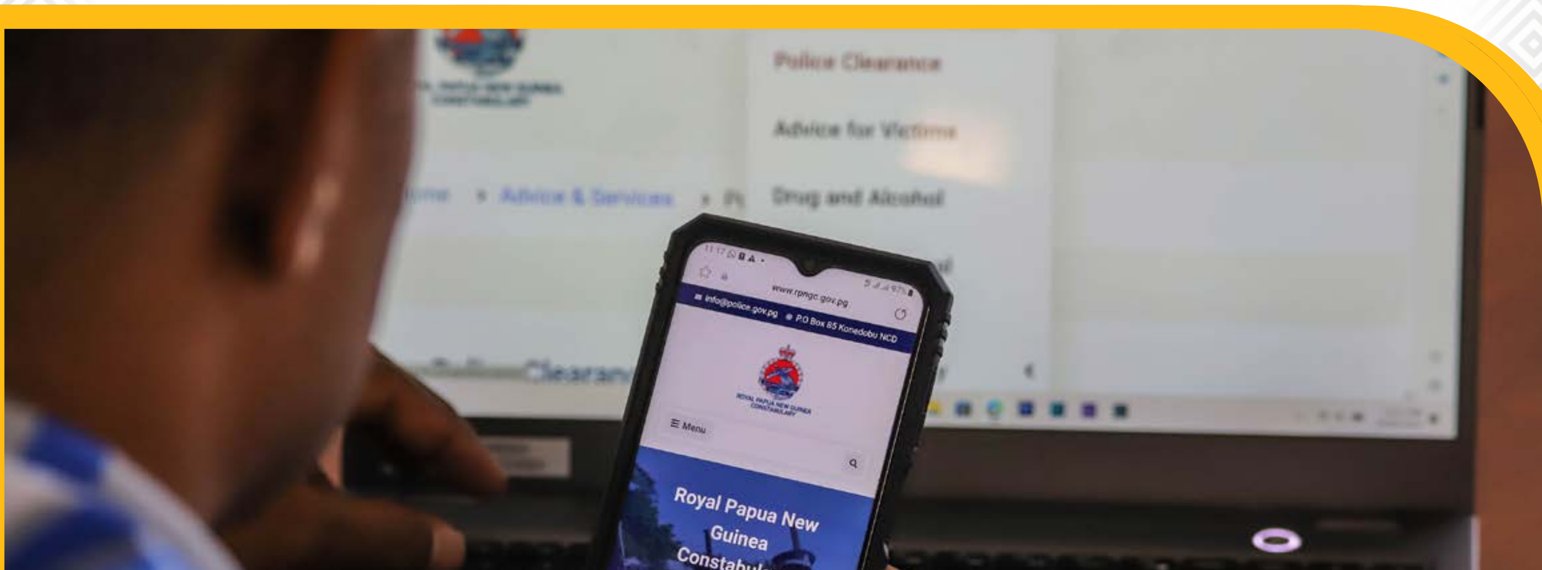
2	Number of Provinces connected onto the Government Private Network (GPN) and National Data Centre	10	13	15	18	22	DICT
3	Total number of Districts having access to voice and data communication services	40	50	60	70	96	DICT/NICTA/ UAS
4	Total number of Districts having access to internet connectivity	60	65	70	87	96	DICT/NICTA/ UAS
5	Total number of Districts having access to television and radio broadcasting services	60	70	80	90	96	DICT/NBC
6	Number of Provinces having access to Government's Digital Services	3	6	9	12	16	DICT

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Roll-out and upgrade of National telecommunications infrastructure networks	Digital Government Act 2022
2	Roll-out of fibre optic national transmission network infrastructure	PNG *DataCo Act 2014*
3	Construction of general telecommunication tower facilities at the District Level to be owned and operated by the DDAs	Digital Government Act 2022
4	Connect all Government agencies to Government Private Network (GPN)	Digital Government Act 2022
5	Promote private sector participation in digital sector	Digital Government Act 2022
6	Provinces and Districts to invest in telecommunication transmission network	Digital Government Act 2022

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of population covered by telecommunication services (voice and data) (%)	NICTA	50	75	78	80	90	100
2	Proportion of population with access to telecommunication services (fixed or mobile subscribers per 100 people)	NICTA	54	57	60	63	66	70
3	Proportion of population having access to television (%)	NICTA	30	40	45	50	55	60
4	Proportion of population with access to internet (%)	NICTA	36	40	45	50	60	70
5	Global Cyber Security Ranking (NCSI)	DICT	123	112	80	70	60	50
	Executing Agency:	NCSC, DICT, UAS Secretariat (NICTA), Telikom, DataCo, KCHL						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Public Service ICT Steering Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	DICT and DNPM (oversight)						



2.5 Connect PNG - National Electrification Roll-out

As part of the overall objective to provide 70% electricity to our households by 2030 and achieve 100% by 2050, the Government will focus on investments that will increase the generation capacity, establish sub-stations and transformers to power up homes and businesses. The generation capacity will include clean and renewable energy sources; hydropower, biomass, natural gas, geothermal, wind and solar.

PNG Power Limited, Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited, Independent Consumer and Competition Commission, National Energy Authority, Public Private Partnership Centre, Provinces and Districts are responsible to take the lead to deliver National electrification across the country.

The MTDP IV supports the roll-out of the National Electrification Program to achieve a target of 40% of households from the current 19%. The use of diesel-powered generators will be reduced from 200 MW currently to 150 MW by 2027. It aims to increase electricity generation in Ramu grid up to 500 MW, Pom grid to 250 MW, and Gazelle grid to 40 MW. In addition to these, the capacities of the C-Centres[27] will be expanded to cater for the growing demand through the use of renewable energy.

An investment projection of K3,391 million is required to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) National Power Generation Investment Program;

ii) National Power Transmission Investment Program;

iii) National Power Distribution Investment Program;

iv) Rural Electrification Investment Program; and

v) Off-Grid Renewable Energy Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and to deliver national electrification connectivity.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.5	National Power Generation Investment Program	100.0	150.0	150.0	200.0	200.0	800.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Power Transmission Investment Program	50.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	650.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Power Distribution Investment Program	50.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	650.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Rural Electrification Investment Program	10.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	360.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Off-Grid Renewable Energy Development Program	228.0	233.0	120.0	150.0	200.0	931.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Total Power Generation through Hydro (MW)	432	460	480	490	520	PPL
2	Total Power Generation through Solar (MW)	10	12	14	17	22	NEA
3	Total Power Generation through Biomass (MW)	7	9	12	16	22	PPL/PPP
4	Total Power Generation through LNG (MW)	85	90	104	138	156	PPL/PPP/NEA
5	Total Power Generation through Geothermal (MW)	56	67	76	87	98	PPL/PPP/NEA
6	Total Power Generation through other sources (MW)	1	2	3	4	5	NEA/PPP
7	Total power megawatt generated by private sector agencies (MW)	700	800	900	1000	1100	PPL/PPP/NEA

[27] C-Centres are isolated generation centres.

8	Number of Districts rolling out rural electrification	50	60	70	80	96	PPL
9	National Energy Security Policy formulated			√			NEA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Improve power generation and increase transmission infrastructure	National Energy Policy/NEROP
2	Increase/Improve power generation through renewable energy sources	National Energy Policy/NEROP
3	Strengthen and enforce energy policy and legislative frameworks	National Energy Policy/NEROP
4	Promote PPP in the energy sector development	National Energy Policy/NEROP
5	Promote domestic market obligations	National Energy Policy/NEROP
6	Accelerate Rural Electrification Roll-out, including strengthen partnership	National Energy Policy/NEROP
7	Develop, expand and strengthen partnership on the roll-out of the electrification program	National Energy Policy/NEROP
8	Formulate National Energy Security Policy	National Energy Policy/NEROP

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of households accessing electricity (%)	National Energy Policy, NEROP	19	24	31	33	36	40
2	Proportion of rural population accessing electricity (%)	National Energy Policy	12	15	18	21	24	30
3	Proportion of urban population accessing electricity (%)	National Energy Policy	60	65	70	75	80	90
4	Total power generated by diesel generators (MW)	PPL	217a	200	180	170	160	150
5	Total power generation from renewable energy sources (MW)	National Energy Policy	618	650	750	850	950	1100
	Executing Agency:	PNG Power Limited, KCHL, ICCC, National Energy Authority						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Energy Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	National Energy Authority and DNPM (oversight)						

Edevu Hydro Power Plant, Central Province

2.6 Connect PNG - National Water Sanitation and Hygiene

The Government aims to improve accessibility to safe drinking water from 48% to 70% and sanitation facilities from 33% to 60% by 2027. For the urban areas, it is aimed for 100% of the urban population to have access to improved drinking water source and 90% of improved sanitation facilities to the people. And, 70% of health and education facilities should have access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.

Water PNG Limited, Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited, Public Private Partnership Centre, Provinces and Districts are responsible to take the lead on delivering on these targets.

A projected investment of K915 million is required to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP;

i) National Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program (WaSH at Provincial Capitals);

ii) District Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program (WaSH at District Capitals);

iii) Rural WaSH Intervention Programs (Rural WaSH); and

iv) Establishment of the National WaSH Authority (NWaSHA).

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to ensure the delivery of improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.6	National Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development Program	5.0	100.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	555.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	District Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program	10.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	210.5	GoPNG/ DPs
	Rural WaSH Intervention Programs	5.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	125.0	GoPNG/ DPs/NGOs
	Establishment of the National WaSH Authority	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	24.5	GoPNG/ DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Provincial Capitals having improved water, sewerage and sanitation systems established	2	7	12	17	21	WPNGL/KCH/ DNPM
2	Number of District HQs having improved water, sewerage and sanitation systems established	5	12	25	50	70	WPNGL/KCH/ DNPM
3	Number of rural communities having clean drinking water, sewerage and sanitation systems	10	30	120	250	500	DNPM/NDoH
4	NWaSHA fully established and functional	NWaSHA Fully Established as an Authority and functional					DNPM/PPP Centre

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Provide improved WaSH facilities at all Provincial Capitals	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
2	Provide improved sanitation and hygiene facilities for District Headquarters	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
3	Provide safe water and improved sanitation facilities for public institutions	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
4	Establishment of National WaSH Authority (NWaSHA) and capacity development arrangements	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
5	Development of necessary policy and legislative frameworks	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030

6	Building Provincial and District Capacity for WaSH Authority	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
7	Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing national and provincial WaSH infrastructure	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
8	Promote desalination	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
9	Development of peri-urban WaSH roll-out	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030
10	Development of WaSH sector development plan	PNG National WaSH Policy 2015-2030
11	Coordination of implementing partners in WaSH	PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of total population using an improved drinking water source (%)	WASH PMU	19	23	28	32	35	40
2	Proportion of the total population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	WASH PMU	33	38	43	48	53	60
3	Proportion of rural population using an improved drinking water source (%)	WASH PMU	39	43	49	53	57	60
4	Proportion of urban population using an improved drinking water source (%)	WASH PMU	86	89	92	95	98	100
5	Proportion of rural population using improved sanitation facilities (%)	WASH PMU	15	20	25	30	35	40
6	Proportion of urban population using improved sanitation facilities (%)	WASH PMU	65	70	75	80	85	90
7	Proportion of health and education institutions with access to safe water and sanitation services (%)	WASH PMU	56	59	61	64	67	75
	Executing Agency:	Water PNG Limited, DNPM, KCH, PPP Centre, Provinces, Districts						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level WaSH Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Water PNG Limited and DNPM (oversight)						

2.7 Connect PNG - National Housing Infrastructure

The Government focuses on providing affordable housing in the cities, Provinces and Districts, aimed at easing the high cost of living and improve the living standards of people. The District Housing Program is important under the decentralisation system where public servants employed in district centres need proper accommodation to live and work.

Department of Personnel Management, National Housing Corporation, Provinces and Districts are responsible to deliver on these targets.

The MTDP IV will map out the eco-system of the housing sector, and then allow the public and private sector participation to facilitate affordable housing solutions in order to stimulate and grow the economy. The Government aims to build 2,000 houses over the medium term.

A projected investment of K640 million is needed to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. Investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Institutional Housing Development Program (institutional and staff houses development for National Government Agencies);

ii) District Public Service Housing Program;

iii) Provincial and District Public Service Housing Program; and

iv) National Affordable Housing Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to deliver adequate national housing infrastructure.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.7	Institutional Housing Development Program	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	GoPNG/PPP
	District Public Service Housing Program	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0	GoPNG/DDA
	Provincial Public Service Housing Program	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/PG
	National Affordable Housing Program	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	220.0	GoPNG/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of applicants successfully obtaining housing loans	100	300	600	1,000	2,000	NHC
2	Number of houses developed through Public Service Institutional Housing Programs	60	120	180	240	300	All Govt Agencies
3	Number of public servants who have benefited from Home Ownership home ownership schemes	20	30	40	50	60	NHC
4	Number of institutional houses in the Province	0	100	200	300	400	NHC/DPLGA
5	Number of institutional houses in the District headquarters	0	150	300	450	600	NHC/DPLGA
6	Land made available for housing (hectares)	25	30	30	25	33	DLPP

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Develop Policies, Plans and Regulations	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*
2	Regulate the building construction industry in terms of importation and sale of fake lighting bulbs, electrical fittings, ceramic tiles, corrugated iron roof standards, etc.	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*
3	Reform NHC: Separate policies (Department), regulatory functions (Authority) and housing assets (SoE)	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*

4	Mobilise customary land for public housing development programs at the National and Sub National levels, including the districts	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*
5	Promote PPP arrangements in delivering public housing	*PPP Act*
6	Standardise home ownership schemes, including institutional housing	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*
7	Provinces and districts to start planning to build institutional houses in the provinces and districts using local labour and mate-rials	*National Housing Corporation Act 1994*

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of population living in traditional dwelling homes (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and NHC to collect data for these indicators				
2	Proportion of population living in semi-permanent homes (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and NHC to collect data for these indicators				
3	Proportion of population living in permanent homes (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and NHC to collect data for these indicators				
4	Proportion of population living in modern homes (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and NHC to collect data for these indicators				
5	Proportion of Public Servants living in Institutional Housing (%)	NHC Report	NA	30	40	50	60	70
6	Proportion of estimated population living in urban shanty settlements (%)	NHC Report	NA	12	11	10	9	8
7	Proportion of government institutions, including Provinces and Districts with Public Service Housing (%)	NHC Report	NA	30	40	50	60	70
8	Average rental costs in Urban centres	NHC Report	N/A	NSO and NHC to collect data for these indicators				
	Executing Agency:	Department of Personnel Management, NHC, Provinces, Districts						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Public Service Institutional Housing Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Personnel Management and DNPM (oversight)						

Building Construction, Central Province

2.8 Urban Township and District Growth Centers

The Government intends to develop new Provincial and District towns and growth centres to manage the growing demand and cater for the supply side pressure on modern services and facilities. With the roll-out of the Connect PNG Program, the development of Urban Townships and District Growth Centres along the corridors is necessary.

This will manage internal migration and create socio-economic activities, creating jobs, and revenue generation. Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs, Public Private Partnership Centre, Provinces and Districts are responsible to take lead to achieve the targets.

A projected investment of K760 million is required to deliver these infrastructure priorities by 2027. The Investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Regional Townships/Hub Development Program;

ii) Provincial Towns Development Program;

iii) District Growth Centres; and

iv) Connect PNG Corridor Growth Centres.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators to deliver urban townships and district growth centres.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 2.8	Regional Hub Development Program	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Provincial Towns Development Program	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0	GoPNG/DPs
	District Growth Centres	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	360.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Connect PNG Corridor Growth Centres	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Four (4) Regional Hub developed with full scale infrastructure and services facilities	0	1	1	1	1	DPLLGA/ Provinces
2	Nadzab City developed			√			MPG/GoPNG
3	Number of provinces with full scales trunk infrastructures developed	15	17	19	20	22	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces
4	Number of district growth centres developed	30	40	60	70	90	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces
5	Number of Connect PNG corridor growth centres developed	0	10	20	40	60	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces
6	Number of growth centres having access to full government services	30	40	60	70	90	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces
7	Number of private sectors operating in the township and growth centres	NA	+5,000	+10,000	+10,000	+20,000	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces
8	Number of towns and district growth centres having financial services established	NA	+10	+10	+20	+35	All Govt Agencies/ Provinces

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	The four (4) regions including the ABG to identify their central town for regional hub. It will be one of the existing provincial towns or urban centres	• Aligned Provincial and District Development Plans • Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs • Service Delivery Framework • *Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act* • *Public Finance Management Act* • Constitution of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville
2	Promote and establish Nadzab City	
3	Provinces and districts to facilitate the freeing up of land for the development of the towns and district growth centres	
4	Appropriate legislative and policy frameworks to be put in place for the creation and management of these township and growth centres	
5	Proper boundary survey with physical planning is done and approved before resources are mobilised for development	
6	Private Sector is considered as critical partners in facilitating development around these areas	
7	Funding of these growth centres shall be from the PSIP and DSIP. Some support from National Government and Donors will be through Kina-4-Kina arrangement	
8	Local resource and labour to be used to develop these township and growth centres. Local ownership by the people	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of population being served by the Regional Growth Centres (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
2	Proportion of population being served by the Provincial Towns (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
3	Proportion of population being service by the District Growth Centres (%)	Census	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
4	Proportion of Internal Revenue Generated from the Regional Hub (%)	HIES	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
5	Proportion of Internal Revenue Generated from the Provincial Towns (%)	HIES	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
6	Proportion of Internal Revenue Generated from the District Growth Centres (%)	HIES	N/A	NSO and DPLLGA to collect data for these indicators				
	Executing Agency:	Provinces Government and District Development Authorities						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Relevant State Agencies						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs						

Dragahafen, Morobe Province

SPA 03 QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE

Objective: Achieve quality, affordable and easily accessible health care

Delivering quality, affordable and accessible health care in Papua New Guinea is critical to productivity of human capital and contributing to economic growth. The Government will invest in the DIPs to address and improve the health indicators as identified in the National Health Plan 2020-2030 and MTDP IV.

Through the National health reform, the establishment of Provincial Health Authorities have been created to administer the delivery of health services in the provinces. The MTDP IV recognises the acute shortage of specialised cadres of health workers and technicians, professionals and specialist medical doctors equipped with the latest medical equipment and technologies to deliver health services in the country. PNG is also faced with the burden of diseases both infectious and emerging chronic lifestyle diseases that remains challenging to maintaining an effective and active population.

A projected investment of K5.804 billion is needed to deliver the priorities of the health sector by 2027.

Therefore, the following DIPs are identified to address the above challenges:

DIP3.1 Primary Health Care

DIP3.2 Specialized Health Care

DIP3.3 Health Infrastructure

DIP3.4 Specialised Training and Accreditation

DIP3.5 HIV and AIDS

3.1 Primary Health Care

Under the primary health care, the following programs will be delivered:

i) Upgrading of medical stores and storage facilities in all provinces;

ii) Strengthening the integration of clinical services, public health interventions and primary health care at all levels;

iii) Improvement of medical supply chains to ensure adequate, affordable and continuous availability of safe and good quality medicines that can be used rationally and consistently;

iv) Tele-health (e-health) service facilities provided in health centres and hospitals; and establishment and operationalisation of Provincial Health Authorities.

3.2 Specialised Health Care

Under the specialised health care, the following programs will be delivered:

i) The rehabilitation of Port Moresby General Hospital as the national specialised referral and teaching hospital of the country;

ii) Establishment of cancer and heart units in Level 5 and Level 6 hospitals;

iii) The procurement of specialised equipment and services for cancer and cardiac services; and

iv) The construction of the national reference laboratory.

3.3 Health Infrastructure

The critical infrastructure required for the sector will be developed under these programs:

i) Provincial Referral Hospitals Program;

ii) District Hospitals Program;

iii) Community Health Infrastructure Program; and

iv) Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program.

3.4 Specialised Training and Accreditation

To maintain standards in health services, the following programs will be undertaken:

i) Construction of the new University of Medicine and Health Sciences;

ii) Specialised medical training program; and

iii) Medical research and diagnosis program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 3.1	Community Health Infrastructure Development	150.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	950.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs
	Medical Equipment and Cold Chain	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs
	Transition to Health Program	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	250.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Provincial Health Authorities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	500.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 3.2	Tele-health (e-health) Development Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs/PPP
	Port Moresby General Hospital Rehabilitation Program	0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	National Reference Laboratory Development	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Medical Research Laboratory Development	5.0	10.0	10.0	4.5	2.5	32.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Specialised Referral Hospitals	50.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	250.0	800.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	Specialised Equipment & Services	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	145.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs/PPP
	Cancer, Cardiac and Mental Health Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/PPP
DIP 3.3	Health Services Sector Program	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	400.0	GoPNG/DPs
	District Hospital Program	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	470.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs/ PPP
DIP 3.3	Provincial Referral Hospitals	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	750.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/PPP
	Health Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	450.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/DDAs/PPP
	ANGAU Hospital Redevelopment	160.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	240.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	New Enga Provincial Hospital	30.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP

DIP 3.4	New University of Medicine and Health Sciences	50.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	150.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Specialist Training Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/ DDAs/PPP
	Medical Research and Diagnosis Program	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	42.0	GoPNG/DPs/Provinces/ DDAs/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 3.1	**Primary Health Care**						
1	Number of Community health posts in operation	40	10	10	10	10	NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
2	Number of PHAs fully operational	All completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
3	Number of Health Centres / hospitals having Tele-health (e-health) facilities and services	Completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
DIP 3.2	**Specialised Health Care**						
1	Number of Medical laboratory staff on strength	288 (2018)	360	432	504	576	NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
2	Number of Cancer units established in Level 5 and Level 6 hospitals	1	1	1	2	1	NDoH
3	Number of Kidney Dialysis Units to be established within Provincial referral hospitals	1	1	1	1	5	NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
4	Specialised equipment and services for cancer and cardiac services	Procured, installed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH
5	The National Reference Laboratory constructed and fully functional	Completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH
6	The Medical Laboratory constructed and fully functional	Completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH
DIP 3.3	**Health Infrastructure**						
1	Number of District hospitals established and in operation	14	19	25	31	39	NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
2	Number of District hospitals rehabilitated and in operation	20	20	20	20	18	NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
3	Number of New Provincial Hospitals built (Central, Jiwaka, NCD, West New Britain, East Sepik, Hela, Southern Highlands Provinces)	At least 4 completed and commissioned by 2027 (East Sepik, West New Britain and 2 others)					NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs
DIP 3.4	**Specialised Training and Accreditation**						
1	Number of Medical doctors trained [Baseline:604 (2020)]	950	1,089	1,123	1,274	1,314	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
2	Number of Trained Laboratory Technicians [Baseline: 288 (2020)]	306	312	318	322	328	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
3	Number of Community Health Workers trained [Baseline: 4,591 (2020)]	6,543	6,967	7,299	7,876	8,363	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
4	Number of Midwives trained	677	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
5	Number of Health Extension Officers currently working [Baseline: 365 (2020)]	633	653	674	695	717	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
6	Number of Nurses trained [Baseline: 4,047 (2020)]	5,805	6,205	6,737	7,297	7,766	NDoH/ DHERST/ SMHS
7	Review and amend *Public Hospital Act* to enable PMGH to perform the function of a national referral, research and teaching hospital.	Completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH
8	University of Medicine and Health Sciences constructed and operational	Completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH
9	Number of Provincial hospitals taking up specialised functions	All completed and commissioned by 2027					NDoH/ PHAs/ DDAs

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	National medical laboratory service strengthening that supports diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and prevention of diseases, and surveillance and control of diseases of public health importance, appropriate for each level of the healthcare system	National Health Plan 2021-2030
2	Medical Stores and storage facilities upgrading and development in all provinces	National Health Plan 2021-2030
3	Provision of supervision and training to TB program officers at the Sub-National level to increase access to quality diagnosis and treatment services	National Health Plan 2021-2030
4	Strengthen integration of clinical services, public health interventions and primary healthcare at all levels of service	National Health Plan 2021-2030
5	Medical supply chain improvement to ensure adequate, affordable and continuous availability of safe and good-quality medicines that can be used rationally and consistently	National Health Plan 2021-2030
6	PMGH developed and equipped to provide a full complement of services including “high end” specialist services such as pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, medicine and gynaecology	National Health Plan 2021-2030
7	Sub-specialist care developed that meets international standards dedicated to a wide range of services defined under the NHHS (2nd edition)	National Health Plan 2021-2030
8	Review and amend Specialised *Public Hospital Act* to enable PMGH to perform the function of a national referral, research and teaching hospital	National Health Plan 2021-2030
9	Promote and establish e-health systems	National Health Plan 2021-2030

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Sources	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	DHS 2016-2018	171	149.7	142.6	135.5	128.4	121.3
2	Infant mortality rate (up to 12 months) per 1,000 live births	DHS 2016-2018	33	28.2	26.6	25	23.4	9
3	Under 5 Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	DHS 2016-2018	44	36.8	34.4	32	29.6	27.2
4	Life Expectancy Rate	DHS 2016-2018	64.73	66.31	66.84	67.37	67.89	68.42
5	Total Fertility Rate	NHIS	3.50	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20
6	TB incidence per 100,000 population	NHIS	432	430.4	400.2	391	362.8	327.6
7	Incidence of reported malaria patients per 1000 population	NHIS	108	105.3	104.4	103.5	102.6	101.7
8	Proportion of children under 1-year old immunised against measles (%)	NHIS	46	48.7	49.6	55.6	51.4	52.3
9	Proportion of 1-year old children immunised with doses of DTP Hep B Hib (%)	NHIS	47	49.4	50.2	51	51.8	52.6
10	Proportion of population accessing essential health services (Level 4-6) (%)	NHIS	1.08	15.8	20.6	25.5	30.4	35.3
11	Number of health facilities per 1,000 population	NHIS	0.002	0.007	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	Cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population (%)	POMGH/ ANGAU/ NHIS	To decline over time (Total Admissions between 2018-2022: 940)					
13	Number of Cardio incidences per 100,000 population	POMGH/ NHIS	To decline over time (Total Admissions in 2022: 450)					
	Executing Agency:	National Department of Health, Provincial Health Authorities, Port Moresby General Hospital, Laloki Psychiatric Hospital, NSO						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Health Sector Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	National Department of Health and DNPM (oversight)						

3.5 HIV/AIDS

The Government aims to advocate and provide for a healthy population free from sexually transmitted infections. In 2020, PNG recorded 55,000 cases of HIV/AIDS. Despite the support of Development Partners and Government's investments in HIV/AIDS, the disease prevalence rate and new infections rates have increased over the last decade.

During the MTDP IV period, the Government intends to invest K45.0 million to ensure that:

i) There is greater coverage of HIV/AIDS awareness in all provinces and districts;

ii) More Districts and Provinces have access to HIV/AIDS treatment services;

iii) An e-Research HIV Prevention Management Information System is established; and

iv) One-stop-shops are established in strategic areas as an information hub and safe places for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Port Moresby General Hospital, NCD

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 3.5	National HIV/AIDS Prevention Program	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	23.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	HIV/AIDS Capacity Building Support Program	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	22.0	GoPNG/ DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Establish e-Research HIV Prevention DMIS	1	1	1	1	1	NAC and NDoH
2	Percentage of coverage on HIV/AIDS awareness in provinces per year (%)	100	100	100	100	100	NAC and NDoH
3	Percentage of Districts accessing HIV Services (%)	1	2	2.5	3.0	3.5	NAC and NDoH
4	Establish one-stop-shop as information hub & safe place	5	5	5	5	3	NAC and NDoH

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Develop HIV Prevention DMIS	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
2	Mitigate socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
3	Upscale & implement 5 HIV Prevention Pillars	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
4	Upskilling of professionals at VCT & Couple Counselling Services	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
5	Integrate HIV procurement, supply and distribution into national programs	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
6	Strengthening of awareness and HIV prevention programs	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
7	Strengthening partnerships with all stakeholders	National HIV and AIDS Strategy
8	Reactivate Parliamentary Committee on HIV/AIDS	National HIV and AIDS Strategy

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	HIV/AIDs prevalence rate per 1,000 people	Spectrum - EPP	0.9	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82
	- Prevalence of HIV/AIDs by gender (15-49)	Spectrum - EPP	M: 0.7	0.52	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
			F: 1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
	- STI/HIV prevalence among young people aged 15-24 years old by gender	Spectrum - EPP	M=0.2	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.08	0.06
			F=0.3	0.2	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.09
2	Proportion of People Living with HIV (a) Known HIV Status (b) On ART (c) Virally Suppressed (%)	Spectrum - EPP	73-65-95	95-95-95	95-95-95	95-95-95	95-95-95	95-95-95
3	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 (uninfected) population	Spectrum - EPP	3,400	2,440	2,120	1,800	1,480	1,160

Executing Agency:	National AIDS Council Secretariat
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Health Sector Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	National Department of Health and DNPM (oversight)

SPA 04 QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLED HUMAN CAPITAL

Objective: **Achieving an educated, skilled and productive human capital that provides the enabling environment for resilient economic growth**

In this medium term the Government intends to invest in the education sector to ensure that the population is properly educated, better trained and equipped with the necessary professional, technical and vocational skills. Deliberate intervention programs will be tailored to meet the sector priorities captured under the National Education Policy (NEP 2020-2029), particularly to deliver quality education focusing on early childhood, primary and secondary education.

In the Higher Education sector, the target is on the tertiary education with improving infrastructure, research and development, institutional accreditation, and Tertiary Education Scholarship Assistance Scheme (TESAS). The Higher and Technical Education Strategy Implementation Plan (HTESIP) 2017-2038 underpins the charter for high-level of teaching and learning in our universities and tertiary institutions. Government will work with the universities to assist them to achieve some levels of financial autonomy. In addition, the Government is keen on developing research, science and technology to enhance its efforts in the manufacturing and downstream processing sector. Another critical area being targeted is the domestic market for skilled labour so that local jobs, especially in the extractive industries sector, are available for Papua New Guineans.

The Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is considered important given the technical skills gap that are urgently required to develop various sectors of the economy. The Government will roll-out TVET in each district through the MTDP IV period.

To achieve the quality of education during the MTDP IV period an estimated K4.19 billion will be expended in the following DIPs:

- **DIP4.1** Early Childhood Education
- **DIP4.2** Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education
- **DIP4.3** Tertiary Education
- **DIP4.4** Technical Vocational Education and Training
- **DIP4.5** Quality Training and Accreditation

4.1 Early Childhood Education

Early childhood education sets the foundations for children's learning. The Government is committed to ensuring that the roll-out of early childhood learning in communities is prioritised to provide every child between three and six years of age with a strong foundation for learning early for life. Data available indicate that training a child early has a four to nine times return on the investment.

A National Literature and Numeracy (NLN) test will be instituted to assess the child's innate traits at an early age for targeted and streamlined education.

4.2 Quality Basic Primary and Secondary Education

In implementing the MTDP IV, investments will be made under the six (6) critical areas with the aim to construct and rehabilitate school infrastructure, improve teacher to students' ratio and raise the qualifications of teachers. The Government will continue to finance the Tuition Fee Free (TFF) program to achieve 100 per cent gross enrolment and retention at primary and secondary education levels. The following are the investment programs that will be implemented in line with both programs as highlighted in Table 1 below:

i) Early Childhood Education Development Program;

ii) New Primary and Secondary Schools Establishment Program;

iii) Education Infrastructure Development (SLIP);

iv) Schools of Excellence Program;

v) Quality Teacher Training and Development; and

vi) Education Curriculum Development Program.

The above investments will improve the key indicators in Table 4 over the tenure of this MTDP IV. As demonstrated by the investment in the previous MTDPs, overall national literacy rate currently stands at 63.4% (2020). With the focused investments, this is expected to increase to 70% by 2027. The Government expects similar improvements on other indicators with the implementation of MTDP IV.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 4.1	Early Childhood Education Development Program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG/ Provinces/ DDAs/DPs/PPP
DIP 4.2	New Primary & Secondary Schools Establishment Program	4.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	404.0	GoPNG/Provinces/ DDAs/DPs/PPP
	Education Infrastructure Development (SLIP)	30	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	430.0	GoPNG/Provinces/ DDAs/DPs/PPP
	Schools of Excellence Program	10.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	90.0	GoPNG/DPs/ DDAs, DPs/PPP
DIP 4.5	Quality Teacher Training & Development	4.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	84.1	GoPNG/DPs
	Education Curriculum Development Program	3.00	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	83.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 4.1	**Early Childhood Education**						
1	Number of Early Childhood Learning teachers with approved teaching qualifications	19,385	200	200	200	200	PNGIE PG/Districts/ Churches
2	Number of Early Childhood Education model preschools established in Wards	120	300	900	2,100	2,700	
DIP 4.2	**Primary & Secondary Education**						
3	Existing school Infrastructure rehabilitated	All existing schools' infrastructure to be rehabilitated to good quality					NDoE
4	Number of Schools with decent WaSH facilities	All schools to have good safe WaSH facilities					NDoE
5	Number of Secondary schools accessing affordable green energy (electricity)	All school to have access to some form of energy to support learning purposes					NDoE
6	Number of students enrolled in Secondary Schools	289,117	335,884	386,800	444,544	503,142	NDoE

7	Number of new Secondary Schools established and registered	2	2	3	3	4	NDoE
8	Number of Secondary Schools with standard science labs and equipment	166	200	220	240	250	NDoE
9	Number of Secondary schools with library facilities	All schools to have access to quality library including e-library system					NDoE
10	Number of Secondary Schools offering FODE and vocational programs	0	10	15	20	25	NDoE
11	Number of FODE centres upgraded and /or established in the country	5	5	5	5	5	NDoE
12	Number of students enrolled into STEM classes in NSOE	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	NDoE
13	Number of Public Libraries and Archives established in the country	2	2	2	2	2	Nat Library
14	Number of registered Permitted Private Education Institutions providing Primary and Secondary Education	All permitted private schools to provide primary/ secondary education					NDoE
15	Number of Grade 12 students who pass out from the Private permitted secondary schools	Number to increase every year					NDoE
16	Number of primary schools offering compulsory second language (foreign) as a subject	Number to increase every year					NDoE
17	Number of secondary schools offering compulsory second language (foreign) as a subject	Number to increase every year					NDoE
18	Number of districts roll-out the compulsory Christian education						NDoE
DIP 4.5	**Quality Training and Accreditation**						
19	Number of Teacher College graduates registered by TSC and employed in the education sector one year of graduating (2022: 347)	All graduates to be registered and employed into the classrooms					TSC

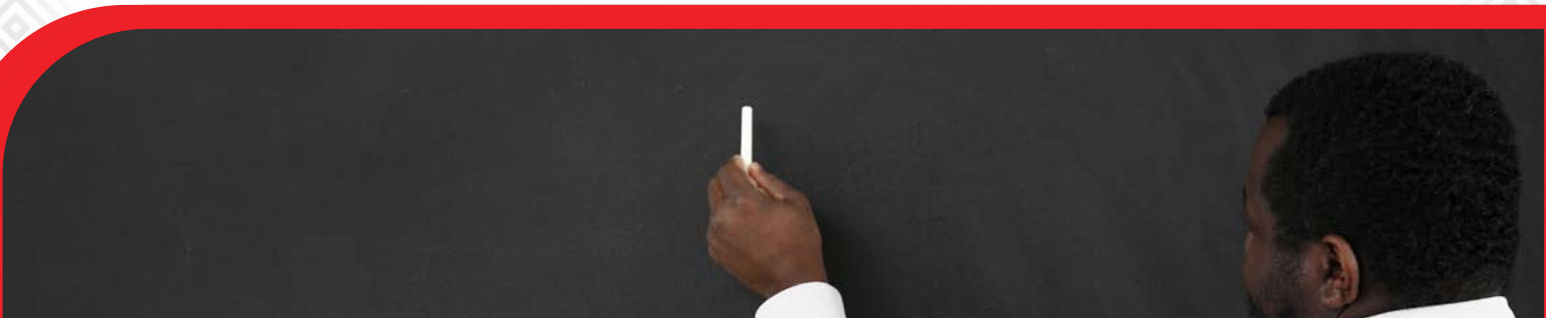
Kikori School, Gulf Province

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP4.1	**Early Childhood Education**	National Education Plan 2021-2029 / ECE Policy 2020
1	Establish inclusive Early Childhood Education schools in the country	
DIP4.2	**Quality Basic Primary & Secondary Education**	National Education Plan 2020-2029
2	Develop a Teacher Qualifications Upgrading Policy for all levels of education	
3	Increase and improve enrolment of students in lower and upper secondary schools	
4	Establish and Improve WaSH facilities in schools	
5	Promote and increase enrolment of girls in lower and upper secondary schools	
6	Improve school infrastructure	
7	Increase production and distribution of school learning materials	
8	Restructure of high schools to secondary schools	
9	Establish new primary and secondary schools to accommodate increase in student population	Provincial Education Plans and Provincial and District 5 Year Integrated Development Plans
10	Coordinate all Private Permitted Schools to meet the NDoE education standards	National Education Plan 2021-2029
11	Improve infrastructure that complements STEM education	NEP 2021-2029, SOE POLICY (2020)
12	Improve teachers' qualifications to deliver STEM education	NEP 2021-2029, SOE POLICY (2020)
13	Encourage and support compulsory second language in schools	NEP 2021-2029, SOE POLICY (2020)
14	Improve teachers' qualifications to deliver compulsory second language (foreign)	National Education Plan 2021-2029
15	Curriculum materials developed (braille, sign language, foreign language and speech)	NEP 2020-2029
16	Free up land for educational institutions and infrastructure expansion	NEP 2020-2029
17	Integrate improved quality education into Provincial and District Development Plans	NEP 2020-2029
18	Financial resource mobilisation through the National and Provincial Budgetary process	NEP 2020-2029
19	Enhance consistent monitoring and inspections to promote quality and standards	NEP 2020-2029
20	Establishment of e-Libraries in the Schools and Public Libraries in the country	National Library Archives and Records Services 10 Year Strategic Plan 2016-2025
21	Improve and increase National Literacy rate	NEP 2020-2029, NPP 2015-2024
22	Establish Out of School Children (OOSC) program to re-enrol school age children back to school	NEP 2020-2029
23	NDoE to develop a compulsory Christian education policy and curriculum	NEP 2020-2029
DIP 4.5	**Quality Training & Accreditation**	
24	Enhance collaboration with NDoE, TSC and other relevant agencies to create employment opportunities for graduates	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/DHERST Strategic Priorities-Teacher Colleges 2020/National Education Plan
25	Enhance capacity development for teachers, trainers and support staff from ECE, lower Secondary Schools, upper Secondary Schools, SoE, FODE, Inclusive Education	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030, National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025[2]

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Target Years 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	Early Childhood Education (ECE)							
1	Gross enrolment ratio in ECE (%)	EMIS	56	62	74	85	90	100
2	Net enrolment ratio in ECE (%)	EMIS	54	60	70	80	90	100
3	Teacher: Pupil Ratio ECE	EMIS	1:55	1:50	1:45	1:40	1:35	1:30
	Lower Secondary							
4	Gross enrolment ratio in lower Secondary Education (%)	EMIS	81	82	83	84	90	95
5	Net enrolment ratio in lower Secondary Education (%)	EMIS	58	60	67	75	85	92
6	Progression Rate (%) Gr 8 to Gr 9	EMIS	72.9	72.9	75.4	77.8	80.3	82.8
8	Teacher Pupil Ratio Lower Secondary Education	EMIS	1:35	1:34	1:32	1:30	1:28	1:25
9	Gender Parity Index (GPI) lower Secondary Education	EMIS	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99
	Upper Secondary							
10	Gross enrolment ratio in Upper Secondary Education (%)	EMIS	35	52	55	58	63	73
11	Net enrolment ratio in Upper Secondary Education (%)	EMIS	22	30	40	50	60	70
12	Progression rate Gr 10 to Gr 11 (%)	EMIS	59	60	62	64	66	68
13	Teacher: Pupil Ratio Upper Secondary Education	EMIS	1:38	1:37	1:35	1:33	1:30	1:28
16	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Upper Secondary Education	EMIS	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.0	1.0
	Vocational Schools							
17	Proportion of Districts with Vocational Schools (%)	NDoE-VOC/MPR	84	85	89	92	96	99
18	Proportion of students graduated with National Certificate (NC) 1 and National Certificate 2 (%)	NDoE-VOC/MQA	NC1: 80	84	85	90	94	95
			NC2: 67	69	72	76	79	82
19	Proportion of teachers attached to teaching positions (%)	NDoE-VOC/MPR	84	86	88	90	92	94
	National Schools of Excellence							
20	Total number of National School of Excellence	TMT Report 21	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Proportion of Gr.11 students enrolled in STEM curriculum (%)	TMT Report 21	10	20	30	40	50	60
	FODE							
22	Gross Enrolment Ratio FODE (%)	NEP 20-29	60	63	64	76	78	90
23	Net Enrolment Ratio FODE (%)	NEP 20-29	46	42	43	52	63	75
24	Teacher: Pupil Ratio FODE	FODE Strategic Plan	1:457	1:400	1:300	1:250	1:200	1:100
	Inclusive Education							
25	Proportion of children with special needs enrolled in school system (%)	EMIS/ IES	5	7	12	20	35	50
	Teaching Services							



26	Proportions of teacher graduates admitted into teaching workforce (%)	TSC Annual Report 20	ECE (out/30,000): 10	20	25	28	30	40
27		TSC Annual Report 20	Primary School (out/31,688): 5	10	15	20	25	30
28		TSC Annual Report 20	High/Secondary Schools (out/5,665): 5	10	15	20	25	30
29		TSC Annual Report 20	Vocational Schools: 3	5	7	9	11	13
30		TSC Annual Report 20	Inclusive Education: 2	4	6	8	10	12
31		TSC Annual Report 20	FODE: 5	6	7	8	9	10
32		TSC Annual Report 20	NSoE: 3	6	9	12	15	18
	Literacy Education Services							
33	National Literacy Rate in %	NEP 20-29	63.4	63.7	65	66	67	70
34	Proportion of Out-of-School Children in %	NEP 20-29, OOSCI Report 20	24	22.5	20	18	16	14
	Library and Archives Services							
35	Number of Public Libraries and Archives established	EMIS	6 Provinces (NCD, Chimbu, EHP, Milne Bay, ENB, Morobe)	7	8	9	10	11
36	Number of schools supplied with library books (by Province)	EMIS	492 (6%) pre-schools 1215 (63%) primary schools	5 prov. 3,175 schools 23%	5 prov. 3,175 schools 46%	5 prov. 3,175 schools 69%	5 prov. schools 92%	2 prov. 3,175 schools 100%
	Executing Agency:	Department of Education, Provinces, Districts, Churches						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Lower Education Group (LEG)						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Department of Education and DNPM (oversight)						

4.3 Tertiary Education

Tertiary education plays an important role in fostering growth, innovation and a sustainable livelihood. PNG's Higher Education sector has made important gains in recent years including the introduction of national guidelines for institutional accreditation, improvements to the TESAS, increasing gender balance of students and diversification of academic programs offered at different national universities and colleges.

In this medium-term, investments such as the Academic Excellence Scholarship (AES), TESAS, Higher Education Cost Assistance Scheme (HECAS) and Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) are critical to ensure that the tertiary space continues to meet the skilled labour demands of a growing economy. These investments are tailored towards addressing the shortages of skilled labour required across key sectors of the economy.

The Government aims to invest K1,294.2 million in the sector to develop next generation of qualified professionals. The programs that will be developed under the MTDP IV Tertiary Education cluster are:

i) Infrastructure and Capacity Development;

ii) Tertiary Education Scholarship and HELP Program;

iii) Research and Curriculum Development;

iv) Quality Assurance and Accreditation; and

v) Elevation of Highlands Agriculture College (HATI in Mt. Hagen) to university.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 4.3	Specialised Training Colleges Infrastructure Development and Recapitalisation Programs	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	240.00	GoPNG/DPs
	University Capacity Building & Infrastructure Development Program	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	450.00	GoPNG/ DPs
	Research and Development Program	4.0	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	79.00	GoPNG/PSIP/ DSIP
	Tertiary Education Scholarship and HELP Program	40.00	76.31	76.31	76.31	76.31	345.24	GoPNG/PSIP/ DSIP
	Highlands Agriculture College University (Hati, Mt. Hagen)	0.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG/PSIP/ DSIP
DIP 4.5	Specialised Education Curriculum Development Program	0.0	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	30.0	GoPNG/PSIP/ DSIP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 4.3	**Tertiary Education**						DHERST
1	Number of State-owned tertiary Institutions in the country.	57	57	58	58	59	
2	Number of registered Teachers colleges	All teacher's colleges to be fully registered					DHERST
3	Number of registered Nursing and CHW Colleges	All colleges to be fully registered					DHERST
4	Number of registered Technical & Business Colleges	All colleges to be fully registered					DHERST
5	Number of permitted & Registered Private Tertiary Training Colleges/Institutions	Number to increase to complement state institutions					DHERST
6	Total number of students on National Government scholarships; (a) HECAS (b) AES	Total number of students to increase per year					DHERST
7	Total number of students on Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)	14,253	14,836	15,419	15,890	16,000	HELP
8	Total number of students on Kumul Scholarship Program		250	500	750	1,000	DHERST
9	Graduates from Technical and Business and Polytechnic Institutions	8,327	8,744	9,181	9,640	10,000	DHERST
10	STEM Teachers	Number graduating to increase every year					TSC/NDoE/ UoG
11	Primary School Teachers	Number graduating to increase every year					TSC/ NDoE/UoG
12	Secondary School Teachers	Number graduating to increase every year					TSC/ NDoE/UoG
13	TVET School Instructors	Number graduating to increase every year					TSC/NDoE/UoG
`14	Agriculture university established			√			

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Develop new Higher Education legislative framework	MTDP IV
2	Review all Higher Education programs provided by State and private providers for accreditation and licensing	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030
3	Strengthen compliance and enforcement of the National Standards and National Qualifications Framework to meet international standards.	PNGNQF, National Skills Development Plan
4	Improve career guidance and awareness of Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions programs to grade 12 school leavers and non-school leavers	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030, National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025

5	Construct new and improve existing teaching, learning and support infrastructure for nursing and CHW colleges	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030, National Health Plan 2021-2030
6	Target scholarships towards need areas (cancer/heart/seafarers/ heavy machine operators/etc)	MTDP IV
7	Integration of higher and technical education through reforming the sector	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030, NEC Decision NG 25/2017
8	Improve infrastructure Development in all education institutions across the country	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030, National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025
9	Establish and elevate Highlands Agriculture College to University	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030
10	Establish an endowment fund to support Kumul Scholarship program	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of total grade 12 students selected for university studies (%)	NOAS	36	35	34	33	32	30
2	Proportion of grade 12 students selected to other higher learning institutions	DHERST	DHERST to provide data					
3	Total number of students on National Government scholarships: (a) HECAS (b)AES	DHERST	DHERST to provide data					
4	Total number of students on Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)	HELP	13,670	14,253	14,836	15,419	15,890	16,000
5	Portion of graduates from National universities	DHERST	DHERST to provide data					
6	Portion of graduates from tertiary institutions (%)	HELP	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25
7	Portion of graduates into the workforce after one year of graduating (%)	Graduate Tracer Study	50	55	60	65	70	80
Executing Agency(ies):	Department of Higher Education, Research Science and Technology (DHERST), Universities, Department of labour and Industrial Relations							
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Higher Education Coordination Committee							
Lead Sector Agency:	DHERST and DNPM (oversight)							


Goroka Secondary School, Eastern Highlands Province

4.4 Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) provides a parallel pathway for students to pursue education and training in trade-related disciplines. The TVET sector development is aimed at empowering individuals, supporting industries with skilled labour, promote and foster increased participation in businesses in the MSMEs and innovations (R&Ds) spaces.

The Government expects all Provinces to have a Technical College that provides technical training for industries requirements and for self-employment. Further, at the District level, the Districts are required to build at least two TVET centres to cater for the growing youth population.

TVET development has been costed out and is part of the sector expenditure provided above. Of the K4.04 billion estimate for the whole education and human capital development sector, TVET development in the country is estimated to cost around K1.72 billion over the five-year period. The deliberate investment programs under this subsector are:

i) National Polytechnic;

ii) Provincial Technical Colleges;

iii) District TVET Roll-out;

iv) Specialised Training Colleges Infrastructure Development Program;

v) Teacher Training and In-service Program; and

vi) Curriculum Development.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 4.4	National Polytechnic College	0.0	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	200.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Provincial Technical College	20.0	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	140.0	GoPNG/ SIPs/ DPs
	District TVET Roll-out Program	0.0	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	600.0	GoPNG/PSIP/ DSIP/DPs/ PPP
	TVET Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	120.0	GoPNG/ SIPs/ DPs
DIP 4.5	Specialised Training Colleges Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	600.0	GoPNG/ SIPs/ DPs
	Teacher Training & In-service Program	0.0	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.0	GoPNG/ SIPs/ DPs
	Curriculum Development	0.0	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 4.4	Technical Vocational Education & Training (TVET)						
1	Total Number of Districts that do not have at least 1 TVET Centre	All districts to have minimum of 1					NDoE
2	Number of Polytechnic Institutions (Colleges) in the country	2	-	-	-	4	DHERST
3	Number of Grade 12 Graduates enrolled in TVET colleges	33,179	Increase over time				DHERST/NDoE
4	Number of non-Grade 12 certified youths enrolled in TVET colleges	NDoE to provide data	Increase over time				DHERST/NDoE
5	Proportion of grade 12s applying to Technical, Business and Polytechnic institutions of the total grade 12 school leavers (%)	19	21	23	25	27	DHERST
6	Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Technical, Business and Polytechnic institutions (%)	47	46	44	43	41	DHERST

7	Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Agriculture Colleges (%)	0.2	1	2	3	4	DHERST
8	Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Nursing Colleges (%)	12	13	15	17	19	DHERST
9	Proportion of grade 12 students selected to study in Teacher Colleges (%)	33	35	37	39	40	DHERST/NDoE
10	Number of graduates from Technical and Business and Polytechnic Institutions	8,327	8,744	9,181	9,640	10,122	DHERST
11	Proportion of students graduating with National Certificate (NC) 1 and National Certificate (NC) 2 (%)	NC1: 80	84	85	90	94	DHERST/NDoE
		NC2: 67	69	72	76	79	DHERST/NDoE
DIP 4.5	**Quality Training and Accreditation**						
1	Number of certified TVET trainers (NQF).	TSC to provide data	Increase over time				DHERST/NDoE

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 4.4	**Technical Vocational Education & Training**	
1	Districts & provinces to roll out the establishment of TVET centres in provinces & districts	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Education Plan
2	Provinces to build at least 1 Technical College and districts to have at least 2 TVET centres	National Education Plan 2021-2030
3	Improve career guidance and awareness of Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions programs to grade 12 school leavers and non-school leavers	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025
4	Increase the number of student enrolment places available in the Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025
5	Ensure the delivery and management of technical training programs are relevant to industry standards	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025
6	Encourage engagement of industry with regard to employment opportunities for graduates	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025, NEC Decision 190/2020
7	Construct new and improve existing teaching, learning and support infrastructure for Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025/NEC Decision 176/2019, NEC Decision 190/2020
8	Develop or Review and Align Institutions' Development Plans to the call of Government for effective Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET)	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025/NEC Decision 176/2019, NEC Decision 190/2020
9	Provide Up-to-date teaching and learning equipment for all Polytechnic and Vocational Centres	National Higher & Technical Education Plan 2021-2030/ National Skills Development Plan 2021-2025

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of grade 12s applying to Technical, Business and Polytechnic institutions of the total grade 12 school leavers (%)	NDoE-TVET/MPR/ DHERST	15	20	25	30	35	40
2	Proportion of students who enrolled in Technical, Business and Polytechnic Institutions successfully graduated with NC1 and NC2 certificates (%)	NDoE-TVET/MPR/ DHERST	NA	Increase over time				
3	Proportion of students enrolled for Technical, Business and Polytechnic course are female (%)	NDoE-TVET/MPR/ DHERST	NA	Increase over time				

Executing Agency(ies):	National Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Research Science and Technology, Provincial & District Education Division, Vocational Institutions, TVET Institution
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	National TVET Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	National Department of Education, Department of Higher Education

SPA 05 RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE

Objective: **Strengthen the systems and processes of Government and enforcement of rule of law to achieve a safe, just and secure environment for all**

The Government plans to reduce the crime rate by 55% from 49 crimes committed per 100,000 people down to 22, improve ratio of police personnel to people from 1:1,846 to 1:1,200, reduce the back log of court cases by 30%, reduce the prison population and improve ratio of correctional officers to inmates by 2027[28].

Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC), Correctional Services, the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) and other Law and Justice Sector Agencies will take the lead in building a safe, just and secure community for all.

The Key Result Areas (KRAs) assigned to the responsible sector agencies to deliver under MTDP IV are: building five new mobile police barracks, establish police ICT system, construction of houses for Judges and Magistrates, build eight new rural lock-ups, establish 15 Juvenile Centres, and establish proper community village courts.

The strategies to deliver the KRAs and improve the indicators include: increasing recruitment and training of Police, CIS and Court officials, infrastructure and capacity building for all law and justice sector agencies, community justice system, rehabilitation and reintegration, and crime prevention.

Over the 5-year period, Government plans to invest over K2,898.5 million. The investments will be focused on the following DIPs:

- **DIP5.1** National Policing and Crime Prevention
- **DIP5.2** Effective Judiciary System
- **DIP5.3** Corrrectional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- **DIP5.4** Community Peace and Restorative Justice

[28] See Deloitte. *True Cost of Policing Services in PNG. Final Report.* January 2020.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Sources
DIP 5.1	Special Police Assistance Program	150.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	950.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Enforcement	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	90.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Police Mobile Barracks	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Connect PNG Highway Patrol Bases Program	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Sea Patrol Base (Water Police) Establishment Program	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	120.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Police ICT infrastructure & Integrated Data Management System	0.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	18.0	63.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Forensic Laboratory and Diagnostic Centre	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	80.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Smart City Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/ DPs
DIP 5.2	Court House Development Program	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	440.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Law and Justice Sector ICT System Development	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	70.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Legal Training Institute Capacity Development Program	10.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	40.0	185.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Legislative Reviews	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ DPs
DIP 5.3	Jail Infrastructure & Rural Lockup Program	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	120.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Community Correction Centres (Rural lockup)	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0	GoPNG/ DPs
	Prison Industry Program	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5.0	12.0	GoPNG/ DPs
DIP 5.4	Village Courts and Community Justice Program	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1	380.5	GoPNG/ DPs
	Crime Prevention & Community Public Safety Program	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	43.0	GoPNG/ DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 5.1: National Policing and Crime Prevention (RPNGC)							
1	Number of new Mobile Barracks Built	1	1	1	1	1	RPNGC
2	Number of Connect PNG New Highway Patrol Police Post Built	RPNGC/PA/DDA to provide data					RPNGC/PA/DDA
3	Number of Sea Police Base Established	RPNGC to provide data					RPNGC
4	Police ICT System established	System Established					RPNGC
5	Number of Forensic Laboratories and Diagnostic Centres established	Laboratories Established					RPNGC
6	Number of cities and towns implementing smart city program						
DIP 5.2: Effective Judiciary System (DJAG, NJSS, MS)							
7	Number of Magistrate Housing constructed in the provinces	10	10	10	10	10	NJSS/MS
8	Number of Judge's Housing constructed	5	5	5	5	5	NJSS/MS

9	Number of court facilities Constructed and rehabilitated	17	20	20	20	17	NJSS
10	Number of legal service offices for OPP, OPS and OC established in the provinces	4	7	12	16	19	NJSS/DJAG
11	Establish the NJSS & Courts ICT System into full operation by 2027			System established			DJAC/NJSS
DIP 5.3: Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration (CIS)							
11	Number of Existing Prisoners rehabilitated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	CIS
12	Number of Rural Lockup Established	0	2	2	2	2	CIS/Police
13	Number of Juvenile Centres Established		3	4	4	4	CIS/DJAG
14	Number of Prisons into full Industry Development	4	4	4	4	4	CIS
DIP 5.4: Community Peace and Restorative Justice (DJAG, Police, PA, DDA)							
15	Number of Community Village Courts Built	15	15	15	15	15	DJAG / PG/DDA
16	Number of Community Reserve Police recruited and engaged at community level	500	500	700	800	800	NJSS / Police/PG/DDA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 5.1: National Policing and Enforcement (RPNGC)		
1	Increase recruitment of qualified policemen and women	NSP 2013
2	Increase recruitment of police reservists and community police to reduce petty crimes	PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013
3	Infrastructure development	PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013
5	Strengthen and enhance crime prevention strategies to curb crime prevalence issues	PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013
6	Forge and strengthen partnership arrangements between police and relevant stakeholders, private sector and development partners	PNG L & J White Paper 2007, NSP 2013
7	Improve and establish the communication and integrated information management system to monitor and report on performance at sector and agency levels	PNG L & J White Paper 2007
8	Enforce disciplinary measures to rogue policemen and policewomen to uphold the rule of law	PNG L & J White Paper 2007
9	Establishing Forensic Laboratories and Diagnostic Centres	PNG L & J White Paper 2007
10	Promote and support smart city program	PNG L & J White Paper 2007
DIP 5.2: Effective Judiciary System (DJAG, NJSS, MS)		
11	Increase the number of magistrates and judges to reduce the backlog of cases	MS Annual Reports, Judges Report
12	Establish and construct proper housing for Magistrates, Judges and Judicial officers	MS Annual Reports, Judges Report
13	Construct and renovate court facilities in provinces and districts to improve effective and efficient court services	PNG L & J White Paper 2008
14	Upgrade and reintegration of the Case Management System in all agencies	MS Annual Reports, OPP Project implementation report, Judges Report
15	Extension of legal services to the sub national levels to make it more accessible for the rural population	PNG L & J White Paper 2008
16	Effective provision of independent advice on Constitutional laws and other law reviews and reform activities	CLRC Reports
DIP 5.3: Correctional Services Rehabilitation and Reintegration (CIS)		
17	Increase recruitment of CS officers and capacity building	CS Strategic Plan II 2019-2022
18	Effective reduction in the probationary cases to reduce prison population	CS Strategic Plan II 2019-2022
19	Improve reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence	PNG Law and Justice White Paper 2007
20	Establishment of rural lock-ups in the 92 districts	CS Strategic Plan
21	Develop programs to effectively deal with probation and parolees	*Parolee Act 1991*
22	Review and revise legislation relating to convicted juveniles	*Juvenile Court Act 1991*
DIP 5.4: Community Peace and Restorative Justice (DJAG, Police, PA, DDA)		
22	Develop crime prevention programs to curb the crime prevalence issues at the community level	DJAG-Village Courts Report
23	Increase and formalise the recruitment and training of village court officials.	DJAG –Village Courts Report
24	Involve youths in crime prevention activities	DJAG-Village Court Report

25	Strengthen peace mediation in communities	DJAG- Village Court Report

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Crime Rate per 100,000 persons	NPHC 2011	49	40	35.5	31	26.5	22
	- Reported cases of robbery	Police - National Crime Statistics Report	556	339	267	195	122	59
	- Reported cases of fraud	Police - National Crime Statistics Report	149	89	70	50	30	10
	- Reported cases of rape	Police - National Crime Statistics Report	57	38	31	25	18	12
	- Reported cases of murder	Police - National Crime Statistics Report	520	323	257	191	126	60
2	Ratio of Police personnel to population	Police - National Crime Statistics Report	1:1,846	1:1,800	1:1,700	1:1,550	1:1,400	1:1,200
3	Backlog of National Court cases	2019 Annual Judge's Re-port	24,724	19,271	17,453	15,635	13,817	12,000
4	Backlog of District Court cases	MS Annual Report 2018	20,742 (2019)	17,424	16,318	15,212	14,106	13,000
5	Total number of prison inmate population	Prison Detainee Daily Break-ups	4,696	3,936	3,556	3,175	2,796	2,415
6	Proportion of Prison Inmate Population (Female) (%)	Prison Detainee Daily Break-ups	6	6	5	5	5	5
7	Total number of Juveniles convicted	Juvenile Database	195 (2021)	145	120	95	70	45
8	Ratio of Wardens to in-mates	Correctional Service	N/A					
9	Total number of Rural Lockups in operation	CS Rural Lock-up Annual Report	6	12	14	16	18	20

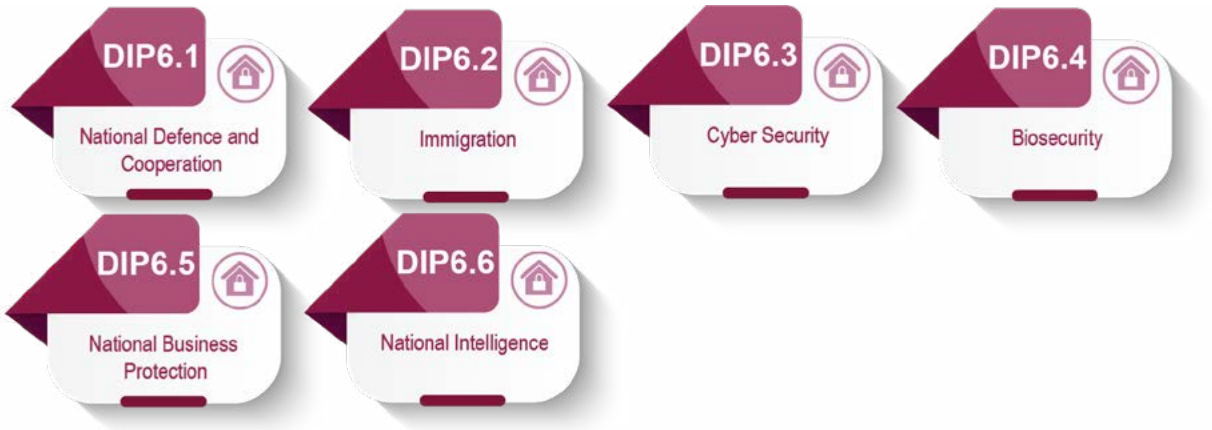
Executing Agency(ies):	RPNGC, NJSS, Magisterial Services, PNG Correctional Services, Office of Public Solicitor, Office of Public Prosecutor, PNG Ombudsman Commission, CLRC
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) for the Law and Justice Sector
Lead Sector Agencies:	Department of Justice and Attorney General and DNPM

SPA 06 NATIONAL SECURITY

Goal: Strengthen national security through capacity enhancement of security agencies

The Government places special attention to the National security of the country. The various organisations of Government mandated to enforce national security issues include; PNG Defence Force, PNG Royal Constabulary, National Intelligence Organisation, NAQIA, PNG Customs Authority, Immigration and Citizenship Authority, Investment Promotion Authority, PNG Civil and Identity Registry (PNGCIR /NID) and the Department of Communication and Information Technology (DICT).

The DIPs that support the responsible sector agencies to strengthen the national security of the country include:



Investments over the MTDP IV period for various programs and projects developed within the respective sector agencies is estimated at K794.5 million. This will include support to development of the National Surveillance System Capability, reduction in transnational and cross-border crime, and improvement on national intelligence. The Plan will protect the sovereignty of the country.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the details of investments, strategies, KRAs and the development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Sources
DIP 6.1	PNGDF Reset Program	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.0	GoPNG/ DP
	National Service Civic Program	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	65.0	GoPNG/ DP
	Border Surveillance Modernisation Program	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	240.0	GoPNG/ DP
	Murray Barracks Relocation Program	0.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	100.0	GoPNG/ DP
DIP 6.2	Immigration Infrastructure and System	0.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	35.0	GoPNG/ DP
DIP 6.3	Cyber Security Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/ DP
	Cyber Security System Capability	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	42.0	GoPNG/ DP

DIP 6.4	Agriculture & Livestock Bio Security	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ DP
	NAQIA Lab and Office Infrastructure	5.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	90.0	GoPNG/ DP/ Internal Reve-nue
DIP 6.5	Imported Product Certification	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.0	GoPNG/ DP
	Imported Substitution of Primary Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.5	GoPNG/ DP
	Reserved Business program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ DP
DIP 6.6	National Intelligence Capacity & Capability Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	GoPNG
	National Intelligence Head Office Construction	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	85.0	GoPNG

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 6.1	**National Defence and Surveillance**						
1	Number of Active Military Personnel (2020 Baseline:4157)	5,375	5,875	6,425	7,025	7,675	PNGDF
2	Number of Defence Force newly recruited and trained	450	500	550	600	650	PNGDF
3	Number of Defence Personnel engaged in civic duties	1,340	1,760	2,240	2,800	3,450	PNGDF/DoF
4	National classified Defence Information system established			√			NIO
5	Defence Infrastructure Program (Barracks and bases)	4	4	4	4	4	PNGDF
DIP 6.2	**Immigration**						PNG ICA
1	Number of people accessing immigration system using NID cards	ICA to report on this as part of Digital Government Integration					
2	Number of PNG Passports issued annually	Number of passports issued increase by 50% annually					
3	Number of Registered Naturalised citizens	PNG ICA to provide data					
4	Number of regional immigration offices established		1	1	1	1	
5	Establish offices overseas for overseas mission	1	1	1	1	1	PNG DFA
DIP 6.3	**Cyber Security**						
1	Cyber security capacity and capability developed			√			DICT
2	Number of educational schools and institutions engaged in teaching cyber security	3	5	10	20	30	DICT/NDoE
3	Adaptation of National Digital assets such as imaging technologies	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	DICT
DIP 6.4	**Bio Security**						NAQIA/ DAL
1	Number of biosecurity Containment centres to mitigate incursions	2	6	10	16	22	
2	Number of Biosecurity Import Permits issued	9,581	9,310	9,040	8,770	8,500	
3	Number of Biosecurity Export Permits issued	4,626	5,095	5,563	6,031	6,500	
4	Periodic Surveillance and Monitoring			√			
5	Bio-Security Lab refurbishment	All labs are refurbished					
DIP 6.5	**National Business Protection**						IPA/DCI
1	Number of foreign entities engaged in reserved business activities	Reduced by 100%					
DIP 6.6	**National Intelligence**						PNGNIO
1	Number of reported cases of transnational crime	Reduced by 70%					
2	Number of Foreigners involved in transnational crime in the country	Reduced by 100%					
3	Number of PNG Nationals involved in transnational crime in the country	Reduced by 100%					
4	Number of specially trained intelligence officers attached with PNG NIO	50	55	60	65	70	

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
National Defence		DWP 2013, Medium Term Capability Plan 2018-2022, NSP
1	Continue to recruit, train and develop the Defence Force	
2	Improve PNGDF Infrastructure and facilities	
3	Develop and build the land, air and sea capabilities and appropriate border infrastructure	
4	Strengthen existing bilateral and security arrangement that aims to promote PNG's sovereignty and strengthen its borders	
5	Effectively utilise the military in Nation building tasks, civil emergency and international obligations	
6	Strengthen the cooperation and partnership between regulatory agencies associated with border security	
Immigration		ICA Annual Report / PNGCIR
7	Consolidate and streamline visa and work permit into a single product and only one agency, ICA to make it easier for skilled workers, business people, tourists and former citizens to come in	
8	Improve IT systems and infrastructure in all PNG ICA offices with procurement of integrated border management system	
9	Integrate Immigration system with PNGCIR/NID system for identification of citizens to be authenticated by the NID Card	
10	Quarterly review and removal exercise conducted annually by Immigration Task Force to remove overstayed persons, persons breaching visa conditions, violate PNG constitution and exploit natural resources	
11	Full implementation of National Refugee Policy to take the proactive role in managing refugee issues.	
Cyber Security		Digital Government Plan 2023-2027, National Cyber Security Policy 2021
12	Enforcement of Cyber security, Digital Government and Data Protection Standards in Government agencies	
13	Protection of critical infrastructure for Cyber security development	
14	Increase Public awareness of online safety and cyber security and cyber-crime on social media and schools	
15	Strengthening the Monitoring and reporting processes of cyber security incidents	
16	Improved coordination among Government agencies on all cyber related issues by combating cyber-crime	
17	Strengthen law enforcements' capability or capacity to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals	
18	Collaborate with Education Department to include cyber security/ crime lessons in school	
19	Strengthen regional and international cooperation and coordination through relevant institutions, treaties and conventions to deal with cyber security	
20	Development of national laws to recognise admissibility of electronic evidence in the Courts to successfully prosecute offences	
Bio Security		Bio Security Policy 2021-2027, NSP 2013
21	A sound biosecurity framework supported with appropriate implementing tools	
22	Boost production quality and standards, facilitate trade and make exports more competitive	
23	Improve activities to contain incursions and preparedness plans on threats of possible incursions of pests and diseases	
24	Increase awareness campaigns in the non-infected regions/provinces	
25	Increase consultation/collaboration with industries/stakeholders and research institutions	
26	Domesticate international standards relating to biosecurity measures	
27	Upgrade and enhance laboratory diagnostic capacity for testing and confirmation of samples both from felid surveys and industries	

National Business Protection		
28	Publish and advocate the reserved business listing by industries	Reserve Business Legislation & Policy, DCI, MTDP III
29	Tighten the Business Registration process to filter all reserved business for nationals only	
30	Registration of businesses to be done by NID card system	
31	IPA system to integrate with NID System as part of Digital Government	
32	Reserved business to be part of the National MSME program development	
33	Foreigners who violate the laws and regulations and conduct any form of business under the “reserved business “category will be prosecuted and assets coinvestigated as State property	
National Intelligence		
34	Improving policy and legislation covering all aspects of National security	DWP 2013, NSP 2013, DSP 2010-2030
35	Scale up training programs associated with the administration of National security	
36	Improve intelligence capacity and capability	
37	Strengthen intelligence coverage at the borders and in the country	
38	Improve technologies to detect National security treats	
39	Strong penalties of NIO officials compromising national security and intelligence information	

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	National Surveillance System Capability (%)	PNGDF Annual Report	40	60	70	80	90	100
2	Coverage of training of personnel for civic duties (%)	PNGDF/DoD	25	25	30	35	40	45
3	Proportion of population accessing immigration services using their NID card system	ICA/PNGCIR	Digital Government Integration to be presented as a percentage					
4	Proportion of foreigners non-compliant with immigration laws	ICA	ICA to provide update on this indicator					
5	Proportion of detected Cybercrime cases investigated (%)	Annual NIO Report, NICTA reports	25 (2021)	40	48	55	63	70
6	PNG Ranking in Global Cyber Security Index	Digital Government Plan 2023-2027	118^{th} (2022)	100^{th}	80^{th}	70^{th}	55^{th}	50^{th}
7	National Cyber Security Index (NCSI)	Digital Government Plan 2023-2027	113^{th} (2022)	100^{th}	80^{th}	70^{th}	55^{th}	50^{th}
8	Percentage of public agencies monitored through the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) (%)	Digital Government Plan 2023-2027	5 (2022)	40	80	100	100	100
11	Response time to reports of invasive pests and disease incursions (hrs)	NAQIA Monthly Report	48	42	36	30	22	12
12	Reduction in transnational and cross-border criminal activities (%)	Agency Reports-PNGICA, PNGCA, DFA, RPNGC	15 (2021)	26.7	32.5	38.3	44.2	50.0
13	Improved Coverage of National Intelligence (%)	Annual NIO Report	45 (2021)	63.0	72.5	81.7	90.8	100.0
14	Proportion of reserved businesses illegally owned and operated by foreigners (%)	IPA, IRC, PNGICA, MSMEC	Responsible agencies to enforce the reserved business laws and provide report as part of MTDP IV Indicator reporting					
	Executing Agency(ies):	PNGDF, PNGCA, PNGICA, DFA, DITI, NAQIA, NIO, DICT, NICTA, RPNGC						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) for the Law and Justice Sector						
	Lead Sector Agencies:	Department of Justice and Attorney General and DNPM (oversight)						

SPA 07 NATIONAL REVENUE AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Objective: **Strengthen tax and non-tax revenue and expenditure management**

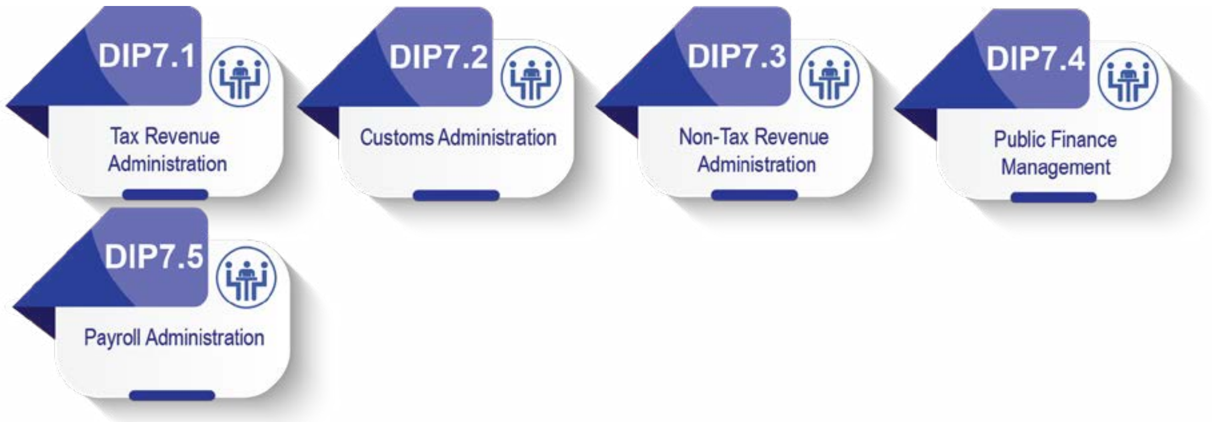
The Government plans to invest an estimated K51 billion to implement the MTDP IV. To realise this will require strengthening revenue generation and public finance management, and closer collaboration of revenue collection and expenditure management.

The focus is to support tax and non-tax revenue mechanisms through improved compliance, collection, governance, management, capacity enhancement, and exploring new revenue sources. The Government will strengthen accountability and administration of non-tax revenues such as Government fees and charges, and dividend payments from SOEs.

Besides revenue generation and collection, MTDP IV also supports prudent expenditure management. This is aimed at achieving a balanced budget by 2027 in accordance with the Government's Budget Repair and Reconstruction Strategy and the *Public Finance Management Act*.

The responsible agencies to deliver these targets are Internal Revenue Commission, PNG Customs, Department of Finance, and Department of Treasury.

SPA 7 identifies areas for Government to strengthen public finance management and improve revenue collection. The DIPs are:



Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 7.1	Tax Revenue Administration	20.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	220.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 7.2	Customs Administration	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	90.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 7.3	Non-Tax Revenue Administration	6.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	86.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 7.4	Public Finance Management	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0	GoPNG/DPs
	E-Procurement	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	22.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 7.5	Payroll Management System Upgrade[29]	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	14.0	GoPNG/DPs

[29] See Deloitte Report, *PNG Government Payroll Diagnostic Review | Final Report*, April 2023.

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agencies
1	Increased Tax Revenue Collections	7,623	12,140	13,250	15,176	17,387	IRC
2	Increased Custom Duty Collections	3,674.2	3,496.7	4,239.3	4,553.7	4,891.4	Customs Commission
3	Increased Collections of Fees & Dividends into WPA (Non Tax)	2,657.9	2,610	2,905	3,534	4,204	Finance Department
4	Improve and Digitalised Public Finance Management (%)	80	85	90	95	100	Finance Department
5	Payroll Administration – Reduction of Pay Bills	5,301.6	5,250	5,150	5,050	5,000	DPM/Finance
6	E-Procurement	NPC to provide Data					

*Coverage of Government Agencies including Districts & Provinces

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Roll-out of Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS) to the provinces	IRC Reforms
2	Improve Reforms on Customs Administration and roll-out of ASYCUDA++	Customs Commission
3	Improve Non-Tax Revenue Digitations in all Government agencies, provinces and districts including SOEs dividends management	Finance Department
4	GoLand to manage all land fees and charges throughout the provinces	Department of Lands & Physical Planning
5	IFMS Roll-out to Government Agencies including Provinces and Districts	Finance Department
6	Improving Payroll System – Audit and Data Cleansing	DPM & Finance
7	E-Procurement	NPC

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2022)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Number of registered tax payers	IRC	IRC to establish total number of registered tax payers					
	- Proportion of tax compliant companies (%)	IRC	IRC to report on number of corporate tax payers to establish the corporate tax base					
	- Proportion of tax compliant sole proprietors (%)	IRC	IRC to report on the total entrepreneurs to measure the success of MSME developments					
	- Proportion of tax compliant individuals (%)	IRC	IRC to report on Salary and Wages Tax (Establish the total formal employment in the country)					
	- Proportion of tax compliant foreign companies (%)	IRC	IRC to provide report on total foreign companies who are complying to tax laws					
2	Total Internal Revenue (K'mil) (excluding grant)	DoT	15,564	17,895	18,424	20,101	22,949	26,144
3	Integrated Tax Administration System Roll-Out (%)	IRC	100% Roll-out					
4	ASYCUDA++ Roll-Out (%)	PNG Customs	100% Roll-out					
5	IFMS Roll-Out (%)	Finance Department	100% Roll-out					
6	Public Service Payroll Roll-Out (%)	DPM/DoF	100% coverage by 2027					
7	E-Procurement Roll-Out (%)	NPC	NA	100% Roll-out				
	Executing Agency:	IRC, Customs, Finance, DPM and other relevant Agencies						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Budget Management Committee (BMC) and PDC						
	Lead Sector Agency:	Finance & Treasury						

SPA 08 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC SERVICE GOVERNANCE

Objective: **Strengthen good governance, efficient public service through digital government transformation and anchored on a digitally driven robust data collection, classification and statistical system**

The Government envisages an efficient and sustainable digital government and high-quality statistical system that will allow simple, clear, fast and safe access to public information and government services to promote transparency and accountability at all levels of Government.

For rationalising of investment and improved service delivery, investments under this Key Result area and all other digitalisation investment will be guided by the *GoPNG Technology Stack Framework*.

The Technology Stack is a framework for implementing digital transformation for governments throughout the world. With the trailblazing examples of economies such as Estonia, Singapore, and India, PNG is implementing the *GoPNG Technology Stack* which aligns investments in digital government using common re-usable technologies such as shared infrastructure, government cloud, digital identity, a federated secured data exchange, and digital payments that can be shared by whole-government digital services. This modular approach to digital government services is aimed at rationalizing investment and improving the Government's interface with citizens (G2C), businesses (G2B) and within government itself (G2G).

The Key Result Areas (KRAs) assigned to the implementing agencies are listed under the DIPs. These include digital government platforms, national census, NID and biometric, electronic voting system, digitalisation of content classification for censorship, public information portal, and content censorship.

The strategies to deliver the KRAs and improve the indicators include: establish Central Government Digital Infrastructures and platform, conduct national census and surveys, accelerate the NID rollout, roll out biometric voting system and manage public information dissemination and censored materials.

Over the 5-year period, Government plans to invest K1,752 million. The investments will focus on the following DIPs:

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 8.1	G2C eGovernment Portal	14.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	214.0	GoPNG/DPs
	G2G Sectoral eGovernment Portal	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0	GoPNG/DPs
	G2G Sub-National eGovernment Portal	0.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	175.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.2	National Surveys such as HIES, Demographic & Census	50.0	200.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	400.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.3	NID Registration	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	90.0	GoPNG
DIP 8.4	E-Voting System	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	300.0	GoPNG/DPs/ PPP
DIP 8.5	Censorship Program	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.6	Public Service Performance Management System Development & Reforms Program	13.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	73.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Somare University of Public Service (PILAG)	0.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	150.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Policy Design	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.7	Auditor General Capacity Building	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Open Government Partnership Initiatives	1.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	16.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Ombudsman Commission Support Program	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	22.0	GoPNG/DPs
	ICAC Support Programs	2.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	32.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 8.8	Annual Coordination Forum of Whole-of-Government Performance	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agencies
DIP 8.1	**Integrated Digital Government System**						
1	Number of Districts & LLGs using Recorder Books	20	20	20	20	16	DICT/DPLGA
2	State Agencies & Sub-Nationals establish Data Management System	34	34	34	34	34	DICT/DPLGA
3	All Agencies interface with Integrated Data Exchange and Depository	34	34	34	34	34	DICT/DPLGA
4	Data Sharing Agreements and Data Governance Authority	29	29	29	29	29	DICT/DPLGA
DIP 8.2	**National Statistical System**						
1	National Census & Surveys conducted	Census, HIES, DHS, Business Survey and all other survey to be completed before 2025					NSO/DNPM
DIP 8.3	**National Identification Registration**						
1	Citizens registered	PNG ICA and PNG Civil Registry to provide data					
2	Immigration to integrate with NID						
DIP 8.4	**Electronic Voting System**						
1	Biometric Voting System established			√			PNGEC
DIP 8.5	**Censorship**						
1	Offensive digital materials removed	Censorship Office to provide data					
DIP 8.6	**Public Sector Administration**						
1	Proportion of Government Institutions with upgraded Performance Management System (%)	20	40	60	80	100	DPM
2	Somare Public Service University established			√			DHERST
DIP 8.7	**Public Sector Governance**						

1	Number of Public Servants Charged for Corruption	PSC to provide					
2	Number of Leaders referred to Leadership Tribunal	OC to provide					
3	Number of Commitments under the Open Government Partnership funded	8	12	17	25	30	DNPM/DoF/ DoT
DIP 8.8	**Central Agencies Coordination**						
1	Complete Annual Coordination Forums for the Whole-of-Government	PM & NEC to provide					

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 8.1	**Integrated Digital Government System.**	
1	Design and Deploy eGovernment Platforms, Establish Central Data Repository & Integrated National Information System (Secure Data Exchange Platform).	DICT
DIP 8.2.	**National Statistical System.**	
1	Establish the ward recording system at Ward levels in the Country	DPLGA/Sub Nationals
2	Establish Statistical Units in all Government Agencies & Provinces	DPLGA/Sub Nationals
3	Conduct Census & Surveys	NSO
DIP 8.3	**National Identification Registration**	
4	Accelerate Civil and NID Registration	NID
DIP 8.4	**Electronic Electoral System**	
5	Roll-out biometric voting system	PNGEC
DIP 8.5.	**Censorship**	
6	Improve and increase censorship control	Office of Censorship, PNG
DIP 8.6.	**Public Service Administration**	
7	Right-sizing public service sector (as recommendation of the Functions & Expenditure Review 2021)	DPM
8	Enhanced on Capacity Building (On-Job-Training, Short-Term & Postgraduate Studies)	DPM
9	Improve Public Service Recruitment Processes	DPM
10	Review & Develop Policy & Plans such as Corporate Plans, Retrenchment Policy & Others	DPM/All Departments
11	Elevate PILAG to Somare Public Service University	DPM/ DHERST
DIP 8.7.	**Public Service Governance**	
12	Review & Strengthen Compliance & Enforcement of relevant Legislations	DPM, DoF, NPA, & Others
13	Increase support for ICAC, Ombudsman Commission, Auditor General's Office, OGP & others	
DIP 8.8.	**Central Agencies Coordination**	
14	Accelerate Civil and NID Registration	PM&NEC

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Ease of accessing public information and services (% of population)	DICT/WB	11	13	20	30	40	60
2	Ease of accessing socio-economic data (scale 0-100)	NSO/WB	40.8	50	50.5	60	70	80
3	Proportion of voting population registered for elections	PNGEC	PNGEC to provide data					
4	Population issued with birth certificates (million)	PNGCIR	2.2	2.6	4	6	8	10
5	Population issued with NID cards (million)	PNGCIR	1.1	1.5	2.5	4.5	7.5	9

6	Proportion of population obtaining passports using NID information and data	PNGCIR	CRVS and Immigration to provide data					
7	Proportion of uncensored materials reduced	Office of Censorship Database	Censorship Office to provide data					
8	Government Public Service Effectiveness (world percentile rank) (%)	WB (WGI)	18.75	30.12	33.89	37.68	41.46	45.25
9	Annual Management Performance Reports submitted to Cabinet	DPM Annual Reports	NA	DPM to provide data				
10	Capacity at Sub-National Level (%)	DPLG Annual Reports	40	42	47	52	60	67
11	Successful referrals & prosecutions	OC/ICAC Annual Reports	NA	Ombudsman Commission to provide Data				
12	Government Agencies & Public Bodies Audited	AGO/DPM/ Annual Reports	NA	Auditor General Office to provide data				
	Executing Agencies:	All Agencies of Government mentioned above						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Public Sector ICT Steering Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	DICT and DNPM (oversight)						

Submarine Fibre Optic Cable Connection, Madang Province

SPA 09 RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective: **For informed decision making through innovative research, science and technology**

Research, Science and Technology (RST) is essential to transform PNG. PNG is endowed with the following strategic assets; owning 7% of the world's biodiversity, having 15% of the world's tuna stock, having the third largest rainforest in the world, expanding rivers systems and streams; and abundance of unexplored mineral and petroleum resources. There is enormous potential in growing the economy based on these strategic assets on the back of a strong RST system.

The Key Result Areas (KRAs) assigned to the sector agencies to deliver under the MTDP IV are: Scientific Research Programs, Peer Reviews of Scientific Publications and Registered and Patented intellectual properties.

The strategies to deliver the KRAs to improve the indicators include: building high quality research facilities and infrastructure, recruit and maintain highly qualified research scientists, and allocate funding for quality and collaborative research programs.

The Government aims to invest up to K100 million over the 5-year term on the following DIPS:

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

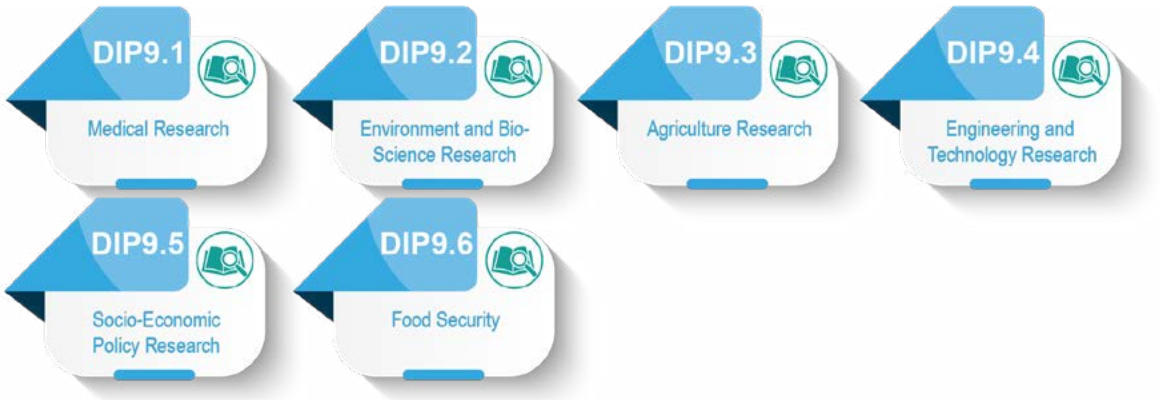


Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 9.1	Medical Research Development & Support Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 9. 2	Environment & Bio-science Research Support Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 9.3, 9.6	Agriculture and Food Security Research Support Program	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	23.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 9.4	Engineering and Technological Innovation & Adaptation Support Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 9.5	Socio Economic Policy Research Support Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of HEI Research Labs Grants		5	10	10	10	DHERST/ Universities
2	Number of STEM Labs and Equipment Grants	1	1	2	1	1	NDoE/DHERST
3	Number of Education Action Research Projects with NDoE, DHERST,		3	3	3	3	NDoE/DHERST
4	Number of Education Action Research Publications		3	3	3	3	NDoE/DHERST
5	Number of Research Internships Program	1	1	2	2	2	PNG STS/ DHERST
6	Number of National Science Research Fellowship Program	1	1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
7	Number of Collaborative Research Programs	1	1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
8	Number of Science Research Co-Supervision Programs	1	1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
9	Number of peer reviewed policy research publications		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
10	Number of peer reviewed scientific research publications		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
11	Number of peer reviewed engineering publications		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
12	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Medical Science		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/IMR/ NDoH
13	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Agriculture Science		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/NARI/ DAL
14	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Food Technology		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERS/NARI/ DAL
15	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Engineering		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST
16	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Minerals and Petroleum		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/DPE/ DMPGM
17	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Land Development, Surveying and Physical Planning		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/DLPP
18	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Environment and Biology		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/CEPA
19	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Forestry		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/ PNGFA
20	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Fisheries and Marine Life		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/NFA
21	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Public Policy and Economics		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/NRI/ DNPM/ INA
22	Number of patented Intellectual properties registered as a result of research in the field of Social Studies and Culture		1	2	3	3	PNG STS/ DHERST/NRI/ NCC/INA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Build capacity of all research institutions in the country including Universities.	STI Plan (2022-2030)
2	Develop and establish research infrastructure	STI Plan (2022-2030)
3	Establish a national research grant and permit scheme	STI Plan (2022-2030)
4	Enhance leadership and collaboration for good governance within the RSTI sector	STI Plan (2022-2030)
5	Establish coordination, sustainability and funding mechanisms for research, development and diffusion of innovation	STI Plan (2022-2030)
6	Build RSTI partnerships and engagement to science, technology and innovation development	STI Plan (2022-2030)
7	Develop Registry and Inventory of all patents, copy rights and notaries on research and innovation	STI Plan (2022-2030)
8	Conduct baseline review/survey of all research activities in all Higher Learning Institutions	STI Plan (2022-2030)
9	Develop a Roadmap and Strategic Framework for cutting-edge research and innovation	STI Plan (2022-2030)
10	Support Universities and research institutions to take up Research as an important pathway for development of the country	PNGDSP 20210 - 2030
11	Establish partnerships and strategic alliances with both internal and external research and development organisations and institutions	PNGDSP 20210 - 2030
12	Protect scientific and technological discoveries and research results	PNGDSP 20210 - 2030

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) (% of GDP)	RCAS 2016/2021	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.075	0.085	1.0
2	Number of researchers per 1 million Inhabitants (Full Time Equivalence)	RCAS 2016	729 (HC)	850 (HC)	1,000 (HC)	1,050 (HC)	1,350 (HC)	1,500 (HC)
By Field of R&D (FTE):								
3	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	RCAS 2016	57(HC)	80	100	110	160	185
4	Natural Sciences		174(HC)	215	245	255	305	330
5	Engineering and Technology		38(HC)	70	90	100	150	175
6	Health and Medical sciences		132(HC)	205	235	240	290	315
7	Social Sciences		156(HC)	250	275	280	330	355
8	Humanities and Arts		17(HC)	30	55	65	115	140
9	Marine Biology		NA	5	10	15	20	30
10	Climate Change		NA	10	15	20	25	30
11	Number of National R&D infrastructure (committed to R&D) in Public Institutions, Private institutions and Universities:	RCAS 2016	239	239	239	245	247	250
12	Number of buildings and research laboratories (proportion in excellent condition) (%)		38.5	39	42	45	47	49
13	Number of buildings and research laboratories (Proportion needing major refurb/unusable) (%)		29.2	27	24	21	19	17
14	Total number of R&D equipment and machines		426	426	430	445	450	450
15	Equipment and machines (Proportion in excellent/Condition) (%)		37.3	39	43	45	47	50
16	Equipment and machines (Proportion to be procured and needing maintenance) (%)		54.7	53	51	49	47	44
Number of Partnerships for RSTI through:								

17	MoU/MoA with Provincial Governments, Government Departments, Private Business sector, Higher Learning Institutions	PNGSTS Annual Management Report 2021	9	11	20	25	30	35
18	Grant Agreements		NA	1	2	3	4	4
19	Collaborative RSTI Programs		NA	1	2	3	4	4
	Sector Agencies:	NARI, UPNG, UNITECH, UoG, PAU, DWU, UNRE, PNGIMR, INA						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Research, Science and Innovation Coordination						
	Lead Sector Agency:	PNGRSTI, DHERST, NRI, and DNPM (oversight)						

"Nathan" Graphic Artist creating artwork for MTDP IV

9.6 Food Security

The Government recognises that good nutrition is the cornerstone for survival, health and development. In 2020, the prevalence of stunting of children under 5 years of age stood at 37.0%, whilst the prevalence of wasting in children, at the same age, stood at 9.6%. These are concerning numbers for PNG and its future. Hence, it aims to reduce the percentage of wasting and stunting of children in this medium term.

Through the National Nutrition Policy and National Food Security Action Plan, the Government has the objective to promote and increase production of staple foods, livestock breeding, roll-out of inland aquaculture and apiculture (honey bees) programs that have nutritional values.

In this medium term, the critical focus areas of Government in the area of Food Security include:

i) Food production and access to address adequate supply of food;

ii) Protection and preservation of our traditional food crops through research; and

iii) Research and development to discover climate resilient food crops.

The Government aims to invest an estimate of K40 million in RST in this medium term. Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding option
DIP 9.6	Food Security and Nutrition Program	0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of Districts developing food security program through supply of food crop seedlings	NA	15	20	25	25	DDAs/NARI
2	Number of Districts developing school nutritional programs	NA	15	20	25	25	DDAs/PEB
3	Number of provinces mainstreaming awareness on Nutrition in the province	NA	3	5	5	6	PGs
4	Number of food research that lead to new high breed food varieties	NA	2	2	3	3	NARI
5	Number of food crops in gene bank	NA	2	2	3	3	NARI

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Establish a National Food Security Council/Authority to guide, support and monitor implementation of PNG NFS 2016-2025	PNG NFS 2016-2025
2	Support hygiene, nutrition and dietary education, programs and awareness among families, households and schools	PNG NFS 2016-2025
3	Establish partnerships among local, national and international stakeholders to food security and related concerns	PNG NFS 2016-2025
4	Put in place strong biosecurity measures to safeguard local food crops against pests and diseases	PNG NFS 2016-2025
5	Support research and development for innovative farming methods for climate-smart agriculture	PNG NFS 2016-2025
6	Support technology and skills development in downstream processing and food preservation	PNG NFS 2016-2025
7	Research and Development of the Gene pool preservation	PNG NFS 2016-2025

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Prevalence of stunting in children <5 (%)	NFSP 2016-2025/ HIES/FSP	37	25.43	21.57	17.71	13.86	10
2	Prevalence of wasting in children <5 (%)	NFSP 2016-2025/ HIES/FSP	9.6	6.77	5.83	4.89	3.94	3
3	Prevalence of Under Nourishment (%)	HIES 2010, FAO	21.6	20	18	15	12	9
4	Composite staple food production index (million tonnes)	NFSP 2016-2025/ HIES/FSP	4.6	5.84	6.26	6.67	7.09	7.5
Sector Agencies:		NARI, FPDA, UPNG, UNITECH, UoG, PAU, DWU, UNRE, PNGIMR						
Sector Coordination Mechanism:		Research, Science and Innovation Coordination						
Lead Sector Agency:		PNGRSTI, DHERST, NRI						


"Lysie" Gardening in Boera, Central Province

SPA 10 CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Objective: **Building a resilient economy from the adverse effect of climate change, environment degradation and natural disasters**

Climate change affects PNG significantly and is vulnerable to floods, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic activity, tsunamis, and sea-level rise. The Government intends to safeguard its socio-economic loss from adverse impacts of climate change and natural disaster through the National Reduction on Emission on Reforestation and Degradation (REDD+) Strategy 2017-2027. This is part of the country's ongoing commitment as member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement (COP21) and other global programs.

The Government will specifically target investments in the climate change mitigation, adaptation, environment protection and disaster management space. The State agencies including Climate Change Development Authority, ONG Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, PNG Forestry Authority, Department of Petroleum and Energy, Department of Transport, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs, Provinces and Districts will undertake these programs in collaboration with key local and international stakeholders.

The following DIPs will support SPA 10:
An estimate of K569.5 million will be spent to fund programs identified under the four DIPs.

10.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The Government will address the climate change challenges by undertaking the following mitigation and adaptation programs:

i) REDD+ Safeguard Information System;

ii) Enhanced Determined Contribution Implementation Plan 2020-2030;

iii) Adaptation Program; and

iv) Mitigation Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 10.1	REDD+ Safeguard Information System	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Enhanced Determined Contribution Implementation Plan 2020-2030	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Climate Change Adaptation Program	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Climate Change Mitigation Program	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 10.1	**Climate Change Mitigation**						
1	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) officially proposed, adopted, or implemented	2	5	9	10	11	CCDA
2	Number of Climate Resilient codes and standards policies developed, adopted, and applied to adaptation sectors	1		3		5	CCDA
3	Develop Carbon Trade Regulation in 2024			√			CCDA
4	Number of Provinces effectively mainstreaming the climate governance and monitoring system	5	10	15	205	22	CCDA
5	Number of declared carbon trade areas (ha)	2	6	10	15	25	CCDA
DIP 10.2	**Climate Change Adaptation**						
6	Establishment of a National Forest Inventory (to Improve the country specific Emission Factor (EF)			√			PNG FA
7	Develop a Renewable Energy Policy			√			DPE
8	Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labeling Regulation established			√			DPE

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 10.1	**Climate Change Mitigation**	
1	Improved Reporting and Monitoring of CO2 emission	PNG National Determined Contribution 2020-2030
2	Effective framework mechanisms for climate governance, monitoring and reporting	PNG Enhanced National Determined Contribution 2020-2030
3	Effective safeguard information systems and grievance and readiness mechanism	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027
DIP 10.2	**Climate Change Adaptation**	
4	Climate Change incorporated in National Health Standards	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027
5	Establish an effective Carbon Trade Regulation	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027
6	Promote Climate Change Resilient Infrastructure	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027
7	Effective implementation and administration of Resettlement Program	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027
8	Mainstream climate change and environment education	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) 2017-2027

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Average CO2 emissions in PNG (grams/ Liter (g/L)	CCDA	10,000 Gg CO2	20% of the GHG	40% of the GHG	50% of the GHG	60% of the GHG	70% of the GHG
2	Average CO2 emissions in PNG from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector (Gg CO2 eq)	CCDA	10,000 Gg CO2	20% of the GHG	40% of the GHG	50% of the GHG	60% of the GHG	70% of the GHG
3	Share of renewable energy from on-grid source (installed capacity) (%)	NEA	30	40	50	60	70	78
4	Proportion of protected land area registered for carbon trade (%)	CCDA, UNDP	CCDA / PNGFA to administer and report on this indicator.					
	Executing Agencies:	Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), PNG Forest Authority, DPE						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Climate Change and Environmental Protection Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	CCDA and DNPM (oversight)						

10.2 Environment Protection

PNG is endowed with rich natural resources and culture. It has the third world's largest tropical rainforest and its biodiversity is globally known as hotspot. All these are all under considerable pressure from the impact of climate changes. The Government intends to secure 16% of both terrestrial and 8% of maritime as "protected area" by from 2020 baseline of 3.69% and 3.98% respectively. This is aimed at protecting biological diversity and reducing the primary forest depletion rate from 9% to 6.5 % by 2027. Other actions include banning of plastics and adopting innovative methods of waste management.

Specific focused areas are:

i) Sustainable Environment Management Program;

ii) National Waste Development Program; and

iii) Bio-Waste Energy Development Program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 10.2	Sustainable Environment Management Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
	National Waste Development Program	0.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	50.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Bio-Waste Energy Development Program	0.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	50.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 10.2	**Environment Protection**						
1	Number of declared and protected areas (ha)	2	4	6	10	15	CEPA
2	Number of Provinces enforcing environmental compliance laws	14	16	18	20	22	CEPA
3	Number of Provinces having proper waste management systems at Provincial headquarters	5	8	12	18	22	CEPA

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 10.2	**Environment Protection**	
1	Improve biodiversity conservation for the purposes of eco-tourism & protecting & maintaining PNG's diverse flora & fauna, including medicinal values. (Marine and Land)	PNG Protected Areas Policy/ PNG Marine Program 2019-2023
2	Utilise innovative methods used for waste management	Waste Management Policy
3	Develop payment of ecosystem services guidelines	*Climate Change and Environment Act*
4	Complete banning of plastic products	Waste Management Policy
5	Promotion of environment and biodiversity rehabilitation	Waste Management Policy

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Percentage of terrestrial areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity (%)	PNG State of Environment Report 2020	3.69	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
2	Percentage of marine and coastal areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity (%)	Papua New Guinea Marine Program 2019-2023	3.98	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
3	Proportion of pollution complaints investigated and resolved (%)	PNG State of Environment Report 2020	20	30	35	40	45	50
4	Primary forest depletion rate per year due to commercial agriculture, logging, mining and urban town development (%)	PNG State of Environment Report 2020	9	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
5	Proportion of municipal cities adopting innovative methods of waste management. (%)	PNG State of Environment Report 2020	5	10	15	20	25	30
	Executing Agencies:	CEPA, Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), PNG Forest Authority, DPE, MRA						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	Climate Change and Environmental Protection Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	CCDA and DNPM (oversight)						

10.3 Natural Disaster Management

PNG is vulnerable to natural disasters which severely affect lives, food crops, economic and environment. The Government intends to implement a long-term strategy aimed at mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Appropriate programs on disaster risk responses (DRR), disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change mitigation will be developed to manage the risk associated with natural disasters.

The three focused areas of Government intervention include:

i) Natural Disaster Program;

ii) Integrated Early Warning System; and

iii) Natural Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 10.3	Natural Disaster Program	11.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	71.5	GoPNG/DPs
	Integrated Early Warning System	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Natural Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Program	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	170.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency (ies)
DIP 10.1	Climate Change Mitigation						
1	Number of Provincial Disaster and Emergency Operation Centres fully established	1	5	10	15	22	DoT and NWS
2	Number of Standard Operating Procedures, developed, endorsed and implemented	1	3	8	11	13	DoT and NWS
DIP 10.1	Climate Change Adaptation						
3	Number of Provinces establishing early warning systems	4	8	12	18	22	DoT and NWS
4	Review the legislation and policies	Review and Implementation of the Law and Policy					DoT and NWS
DIP 10.3	Natural Disaster Management						
5	Number of tertiary institutions teaching Disaster Management Courses	All tertiary institutions					DHERST

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 10.1	Climate Change Mitigation	
1	Integration of Disaster Management Courses into tertiary institutions	PNG Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Frame-work for Action
2	Establishment of Provincial Disaster Centres	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
3	Development of Disaster Management Policies, Procedures and regulations	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
4	Development of e-disaster system	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
5	Review and development of legislation and policies.	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
DIP 10.1	Climate Change Adaptation	
6	Development of Natural Disaster, Preparedness, Mitigation and Adaptation Program	National Disaster Risk Management Plan

7	Establishment and enhancement of integrated early warning systems	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
8	Build Capacity of National and Provincial Disaster Office	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
DIP 10.3	**Natural Disaster Management**	
9	Established Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework in 2024	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
10	Comprehensive Hazard Assessment & Risk Management (CHARM) Diploma Course introduced at UPNG in 2025	National Disaster Risk Management Plan

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of population affected and displaced by natural disaster	DPLLGA	Internally displaced policy to be developed and implemented by DPLGA					
2	Proportion of Provinces and Districts having Disaster Preparedness Strategies in place	DPLLGA	NA	DPLLGA to engage with provinces to report on this indicator				
3	Share of GDP Loss as a result of natural disaster	DoT Economic Bulletin Report 2022	NA	Relevant agencies to establish the loss in monetary value to calculate the loss				
	Executing Agencies:	NDC/ DRMC, DoWH, CEPA, CCDA						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level National Disaster Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	National Disaster Commission and DNPM (oversight)						

SPA 11 POPULATION, YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Objective: **Sustainable, Inclusive and Productive Population for development**

A sustainable, inclusive and productive population is integral for development. The MTDP IV identifies deliberate programs to manage population growth, youth bulge, and issues affecting women.

A projected investment of K681.5 million is needed to deliver these priorities by 2027. Priority investments will be focused on the following DIPs:

11.1 Sustainable Population

The Government envisages to manage its population growth by reducing the fertility rate and increasing the proportion of the population accessing family planning services by 2027.

The strategies to achieve sustainable population growth include: review of the National Population Policy 2015-2024, effective family planning services, promote education and employment opportunities for girls, and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders to address the population related issues.

An investment projection of K60 million is needed to deliver the priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Reproductive Health & Family Planning; and

ii) Girls Education Support Program and Curriculum/ Training Scholarships.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 11.1	Reproductive Health & Family Planning	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG
	Girls Education Support Program & Curriculum/Training Scholarships	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of registered partners implementing population management programs	2	5	15	30	60	DNPM
2	Attending school (% of population aged 5-29 of female students)	55.1	64.1	73.1	82.1	91.1	NSO
3	Number of new 'girls only' schools built	-	1	3	5	10	NDoE
4	Percentage of GoPNG scholarships for girls (%)	10	20	30	40	50	NDoE
5	Percentage of scholarships for girls provided by DPs (%)	50	50	50	50	50	NDoE

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Population Coordination Unit established within DNPM	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
2	Effective Implementation of population management through family planning services	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
3	Promote education and employment opportunities for girls	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
4	Review of Population Policy 2015-2024	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
5	Formulation and implementation of Population Policy 2025-2034	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
6	Conduct 2024 National Population & Household Census	NEC Decision
7	Strengthen partnerships to administer the population related issues	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
8	Enhance and empower organisations that are administering orphanages	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
9	Integration of the National Population matters into all development plans	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
10	Awareness of population management throughout the country	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2021)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Total Population estimate (million)	NSO	11.8*	13.0	13.6	14.3	15.0	15.7
	- Male		6.1*	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.2
	- Female		5.6*	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5
	- Youth (15-24)		2.5*	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
	- Persons with disabilities		N/A	NSO and DfCDR to provide data				
2	Proportion of population that is economically active (Ages 15-65) (%)	NSO/PNG-CIR	50.6	52	53	54	55	56
3	Proportion of population living in urban areas	NSO/PNG-CIR	NSO and PNGCIR to provide data					
4	Population growth rate (%)	NSO	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
5	Total Fertility Rate (%)	NSO	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4
6	Family Planning (%)	NSO	37	38	42	44	46	48
	Executing Agencies:	All relevant Agencies, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education, PNGCIR						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Population and Youth Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	National Statistics Office (NSO) and DNPM (oversight)						

*2021 NSO PME baseline

11.2 Youth Development and Labour Mobility

The Government will deliberately mobilise resources to invest in the country's youth population to address the youth bulge and associated social issues that impede the development of the country. Through the MTDP IV, opportunities will be created in education, sports, employment, business, and other economic activities to harness the demographic dividend.

Over the MTDP IV period, 22 Provincial Youth Development Centres will be established across the country; increase youth participation in MSME, National Voluntary and Civic Service, National Compulsory Service, and labour mobility.

Strategies to improve youth indicators include: review the National Youth Policy 2020-2030, review legislations, create access to MSME facilities, civic engagements, student governance in tertiary institutions, increase education and training opportunities, job placement and graduate schemes.

An investment projection of K190.8 million is needed to deliver the priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Youth Development Program;
ii) Juvenile Detention Support Program;
iii) Labour Mobility and Employment Program;
iv) National Compulsory Service; and
v) Other labour and employment related programs.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators to deliver youth development and labour mobility priorities.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 11.2	Youth Development Program	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	65.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Juvenile Detention Support Program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Labour Mobility and Employment Program	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.8	GoPNG
	National Compulsory Service	0.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	55.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency
1	Number of youth development centers	1	8	12	18	22	NYDA
2	Total number of youths engaged in MSMEs	36,000	50,000	80,000	120,000	150,000	NYDA
3	Number of youths engaged in the National Voluntary Services (NVS)	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	NYDA and NVS
4	Coverage of basic life skills training for youths in provinces and districts (%)	5	10	20	25	30	NYDA
5	Number of youths in labour mobility schemes with other countries	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000	DLIR/DoT
6	Number of youths enrolled in NCS	0	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	DNPM

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review of the National Youth Policy 2020-2030	National Youth Policy 2020-2030

2	Empower youth through MSME incubation, labor mobility schemes and employment opportunities	National Youth Policy 2020-2030
3	Support youth in civic engagements and democratic participation process in schools, communities, institutions and society	National Youth Policy 2020-2030
4	Improve education and skills training and personal development programs that meets job markets and for self-employment	National Youth Policy 2020-2030
5	Encourage job placements, graduate schemes and on the job capacity building and specialised trainings	National Employment Policy 2021-2031

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Employment to population ratio, 15+ (%)	DLIR, NSO	51	53	58	62	67	70
	- Females, 15+ (%)		49	51	54	57	60	65
	- Vulnerable, 15+ (%)		74	75	76	78	80	82
	- Youth (15-24) (%)	NYDA, NSO	32.5	40	42.5	45	47.5	50
2	Annual Average Remittance from abroad (K'mil)	BPNG and FIs	30*	33	35	36	38	40
3	Proportion of youth in schools (%)	EMIS	N/A	NDoE to provide data				
4	Proportion of youth population who completed Gr. 12 (%)	EMIS	N/A	NDoE and DHERST to provide data				
5	Proportion of youth population who attained technical skills training (%)	EMIS						
	Executing Agencies:	National Youth Development Authority and others						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Population and Youth Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	NSO and DNPM (oversight)						

*2021 baseline

11.3 National Sports Development

The target of MTDP IV is to increase the proportion of youths engaged in sports; ensure at least 50% of all the Provinces and Districts have improved sporting facilities, and increase sports remittances from overseas and sports tourism.

The key result areas for National Sports Development are: ensure at least 10 Provinces and 40 Districts have an improved sporting facility, increase the number of youth athletes participating in regional youth games, increase the number of athletes on scholarships studying abroad, and increase the number of professional sports elite export.

The strategies to develop sports over the medium-term period include: reviewing the existing *PNGSF Act 2006* and enact the PNG Sports Act, improve and develop sporting infrastructure for different sporting codes, increase youth participation, develop and promote school sports programs, and roll out nation-wide sports excellence programs.

An investment projection of K195 million is needed to deliver the priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Sport Development Program;
ii) Sports Infrastructure Development;
iii) Sports High Performance (HP) Centres; and
iv) Sports Research, Education and Training.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 11.3	Sport Development Program	5.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	Sports Infrastructure Development	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	70.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	Sports High Performance	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	70.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP
	Sports Research, Education and Training (SRET)	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	10.0	GoPNG/DPs/PPP

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Number of provinces with at least one improved sporting facility	6	7	8	9	10	PNGSF
2	Number of districts with at least one improved sporting facility	10	15	20	30	40	PNGSF
4	Number of Youth athletes participating in Regional Youth Games	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	PNGSF
5	Athletes participating in PNG Games (No.)	6,500	-	10,000	-	12,000	PNGSF
6	Athletes on scholarships studying abroad (No.)	100	150	200	250	300	PNGSF
7	Number of professional sports elites exported	10	20	30	40	50	PNGSF

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review the existing *PNGSF Act 2006* and enact the PNG Sports Act to establish sport legislative framework	National Sports Policy 2020-2050
2	Improve and develop sporting infrastructure to meet the demand of the different sporting codes in the country	National Sports Policy 2020-2050

3	Increase mass participation of youths at District levels through regional youth games as a pathway for semi-professional and professional sportsmanship	National Sports Policy 2020-2050, National Youth Development Authority Policy
4	Encourage and promote school sports programs and competitions in partnership with NDoE	National Sports Policy 2020-2050, National Department of Education Strategic Plan 2019-2023
5	Roll out sports excellence programs throughout PNG using regional sports facilities	National Sports Policy 2020-2050
6	Working in partnership with Olympic Committee and National Federations in hosting sporting competitions	National Sports Policy 2020-2050
7	Design an Athlete Development Framework from amateur to elite level and integrate the framework into the SMTIP	National Sports Policy 2020-2050
8	Provide sporting infrastructure to meet minimum occupational health and safety standards at venues in schools, and at the National and Sub-National levels	National Sports Policy 2020-2050
9	Establish high performance infrastructure and develop a modern HP administration to encompass training and research in NSI, Goroka.	National Sports Policy 2020-2050

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Proportion of total youth aged population engaged in formal sports development programs (%)	PNGSF	N/A	PNGSF and NSO to consider				
2	Proportion of Provinces and Districts with improved sporting facilities (%)	PNGSF	N/A	20	25	30	40	50
3	Sports remittance from overseas (K'mil)	PNGSF	0.5	1	2	3	4	5
	Executing Agencies:	PNG Sports Foundation, National Federations and PNG Olympic Committee, and Others						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Sports Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	PNG Sports Foundation and DNPM (oversight)						

11.4 Women Empowerment

In this medium-term, the Government aims to increase the Gender Parity Index for females in education, employment and business. Government also aims to reduce incidences of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and quadruple the number of women involve in leadership.

The key result areas of women empowerment include: establishing programs for champions on women's advocacy issues, establish 80 *Meri Seif Haus* centres, increase the percentage of the victims of gender-based violence receiving counseling services, increase the number of financial inclusion and literacy training conducted for women, ensure all the State agencies, provinces and districts implement Gender Equality Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy, and increase the number of programs on women in leadership and business implemented by both the Government and partners.

The strategies for Women Empowerment include: increase women's access to economic opportunities and awareness of their rights, awareness of population management that incorporate gender issues throughout the country, support and strengthen *Meri Seif Haus* initiatives, promote women accessibility to education opportunities, and promote women in leadership and business.

An investment projection of K148.7 million is needed to deliver the priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Gender Based Violence and *Meri Seif Haus*; and

ii) Women in business and leadership support program.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investments, KRAs, strategies and development indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 11.4	Gender Based Violence and Meri Seif Haus	40.7	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	128.7	GoPNG/DPs
	Women in leadership and business support program	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	GoPNG/ DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Establish program for champions on women's issues (in 2024)			√			DfCDR, NYDA, Churches
2	Number of policies that mainstream gender	1	1	1	1	1	DfCDR, DPM
3	Number of Meri Seif Haus centers established in the country	10	20	40	60	80	DfCDR
3	Percentage of victims of gender-based violence receiving counseling services (%)	10	12	30	40	60	DfCDR, Police
4	Number of financial inclusion & literacy training conducted for women per year	4	5	5	6	2	CEFI
5	Number of state agencies implementing GESI Policy	10	12	16	22	30	DPM
6	Number of provinces implementing GESI Policy	2	5	12	17	22	DPM and DPLLGA
7	Number of programs on women in leadership and business implemented by both the government and partners	5	10	20	30	40	DfCDR/DPM

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Increase women's access to economic opportunities & awareness of their economic rights	National Population Policy, Vol.1 Policy Statement 2015-2024
2	Awareness of population management that incorporate gender issues throughout the country	National SME Policy, CEFI
3	Support and strengthen Meri Seif Haus initiatives	GESI
4	Promote women accessibility to education opportunities	National Education Plan
5	Promote women in leadership and business	GESI

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Gross enrolment rate for females in secondary education (%)	National Education Plan 2020-2029	40	43	44	45	46	47
2	Gender Parity Index by Education level (%)	EMIS	Primary: 0.94	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.0
			Secondary: 0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.0
3	Gender Inequality Index (0-1)	UNDP HDR 2021-2022	0.73	0.6	0.55	0.5	0.4	0.3
4	Percentage of victims of gender-based violence receiving counseling services (%)	DfCDR/DoH	N/A	25	40	60	80	100
5	Total number of women with credit accounts	BPNG/CEFI	123,705	141,705	159,705	177,705	195,705	213,705
6	Proportion of women in formal business (%)	IPA, IRC	N/A	10	15	25	30	35
7	Number of women in Parliament	PNGEC	2					10
8	Proportion of women as elected LLG presidents and ward councillors (%)	PNGEC, DPLGA	2					10
9	Proportion of women in leadership (%)	DPM, PNG Business Council, PNGCCI	N/A	10	15	25	30	35
10	Reported Gender Based Violence cases (%)	DJAG, RPNGC	30	40	50	60	70	80
	- Females experiencing forms of violence		N/A	Reduce by 50 percent				
	- Males experiencing forms of violence		N/A					

Executing Agencies:	Dept. for Community Development & Religion, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education
Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Population and Youth Coordination Committee
Lead Sector Agency:	Dept. for Community Development & Religion and DNPM (oversight)

11.5 Family and Social Inclusion

During the medium term, the Government aims to support people with special needs and ensure that their right to a minimum standard of living is accorded. MTDP IV aims to reduce the dependency ratio (per 100 people) from 67.4% down to 41.2%, and improve accessibility for people living with disability by 10%.

The key result areas for family and social inclusion are: reviewing of the Disability Policy; reviewing of the Social Protection Policy; and establish about 22 family support centers in provinces. The strategies to implement family and social inclusion are same as the key result areas. Building plans and infrastructure designs must incorporate the ease of access for people living with disability.

An investment projection of K87.0 million is needed to deliver on the priorities by 2027. The investments will focus on the following programs under this DIP:

i) Disability and Social Protection Program; and

ii) Roll-out of provincial family support centers.

Tables 1 to 4 below show the investment requirements, KRAs, strategies and indicators.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Source(s)
DIP 11.5	Disability & Social Protection Program	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	47.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Provincial Family Support Centers	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	GoPNG/DPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
1	Undertake Review of Disability Policy in 2024 and implementation	Review, formulate and implement the Policy					DfCDR
2	Undertake Review of Social Protection Policy in 2023 and implementation	Revised Social Protection Policy implemented					DfCDR

5	Number of family support centers established in provinces (Meri Safe Haus)	3	8	13	18	22	DfCDR

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Review of National Policy on Disability 2015-2025 and implementation	Review of National Policy on Disability 2015-2025
2	Review of Social Protection Policy and implementation	Policy for Integrated Community Development 2019-2028
3	Incorporate into building plans, the ease of access for people living with disability	Review of National Policy on Disability 2015-2025

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Dependency Ratio (per hundred persons)	National Census 2011	67.4	56.2	52.4	48.7	45	41.2
2	Percentage of access for people living with disability into buildings (%)	DfCDR	N/A	1	2	5	7	10
	Executing Agencies:	Department of Community Development and Religion, and Others						
	Sector Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Family and Social Protection Coordination Committee; High-Level Population and Youth Coordination Committee						
	Lead Sector Agency:	DCDR and DNPM (oversight)						

SPA 12 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Goal: Forging strategic partnerships for greater development results

PNG has diplomatic relations and strategic development cooperation arrangements with bilateral and multilateral partners. These partnerships and arrangements will be strengthened to advance PNG's commercial, development cooperation, and security cooperation. The Government will also work with its Development Partners to align their policies and programs with the MTDP IV and support areas of their comparative advantages. Specific arrangements are defined in the Government's Development Cooperation Policy.

Bilateral Partners include Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, and United States of America. To strengthen commercial, development and security cooperation, PNG will develop a new Foreign Policy and enhance its capacity in its diplomatic missions.

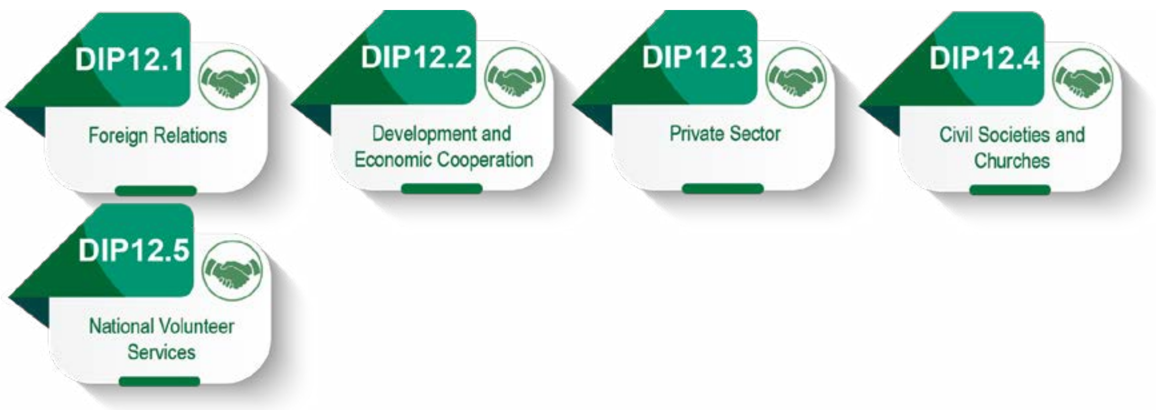
The Government also engages with major multilateral partners that include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank Group (WBG), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Investment Bank (EIB), European Union (EU), United Nations (UN) and the EXIM Banks. These partners continue to support high impact development programs and projects in PNG.

The private sector continues to play an important role in infrastructure development and service delivery through Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR). In the medium-term, the Government envisages a more extensive role through innovative financing and delivery modalities.

The role of NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and Philanthropies are recognised in the implementation and delivery of basic services. Their support and assistance complement government efforts to provide services to rural communities and are an important network of Government.

National and international volunteers are active partners that complement skills gaps required in specialised fields and remote areas. The Government will support the roll-out of the National Volunteers Policy.

In this medium-term, an estimated investment of K234.2 million will be mobilised to support the implementation of SPA 12. The MTDP IV Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) for SPA 12 include:



Tables 1 to 4 below show the Investments, KRAs, Strategies and Indicators for DIP 12.1 to DIP 12.5.

Table 1 Investments

DIP Link	Investment	2023 (K'mil)	2024 (K'mil)	2025 (K'mil)	2026 (K'mil)	2027 (K'mil)	Total Est. Cost (K'mil)	Funding Sources
DIP 12.1	Foreign missions' infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	PIP
	Foreign Service Officers Capacity Building program	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	PIP
	Development and Implementation of PNGs Foreign Policy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	PIP
DIP 12.2	Development of new DCP and CSO Policies	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	GoPNG (PIP)/DPs
	Institutional strengthening, Capacity Building and technical assistance for executing agencies and implementing agencies	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	GoPNG (PIP)/DPs
	PNG Development Assistance Database project	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	GoPNG (PIP)/DPs
DIP 12.3	Public Private Partnership Technical Assistance program	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.0	GoPNG/DPs
	Private Sector Development Initiative (TA)	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	DPs/GoPNG
DIP 12.4	CSO State Partnership Program	0.2	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.2	GoPNG/DPs
	Church-State Partnership program	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	85.0	GoPNG/DPs
DIP 12.5	National Volunteer Intervention Program	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	70.0	GoPNG/ DPs/ SIPs

Table 2 Key Result Areas

No.	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Responsible Agency(ies)
DIP 12.1: Foreign Relations							
1	PNG Foreign Policy completed and under implementation	Completed and launched	Ongoing				DFAIT
2	Number of Highly Skilled Foreign Service Officers	20	30	60	100	150	DFAIT
3	Regional and International Agreements concluded with emerging economies	3	3	3	3	3	DFAIT
4	PNG missions rehabilitated and developed	1	1	1	1	1	DFAIT
DIP 12.2: Development and Economic Partnership							
1	PNG Development Cooperation Policy (DCP) Review Report completed	Completed and launched	√				DFAIT
2	New DCP formulated and implemented		√				DNPM
3	Number of Development partner Country Partnership Strategies aligned to MTDP IV	All aligned					DNPM
4	Number of signed Economic Partnership Agreements	3	4	6	10	15	DNPM/ DFAIT
5	Increasing portion of aid focused on economic enabling infrastructure (%)	50	60	65	70	75	DNPM/ Treasury
DIP 12.3: Private Sector							
1	PPP Centre established and operational	Centre established	Centre operational				DoF
2	Number of PPP projects prepared and implemented	1	3	7	15	20	DNPM/DoF

3	Number of private sector initiatives under implementation	5	10	15	20	25	PNG Business Council
DIP 12.4: Civil Society and Churches							
1	CSO Policy reviewed and new policy formulated	CSO Policy reviewed	New CSO Policy launched and implemented				CIMC/ DNPM
2	Number of churches engaged	5	6	10	20	40	Council of Churches/ DNPM
3	Number of CSOs engaged	8	10	20	30	40	CIMC/ DNPM
DIP 12.5: National Volunteer Services							
1	Number of Papua New Guineans registered by category and participating in volunteer placements	500	700	800	900	2,900	NVS
2	Number of International Volunteers registered by category and participating in volunteer placements (NOTE: decrease over time)	60	50	40	30	20	NVS
3	Number of districts engaging volunteer services	20	20	20	20	18	NVS

Table 3 Strategies

No.	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
DIP 12.1: Foreign Relations		
1	Develop and rehabilitate PNGs Foreign missions	DFAIT Corporate Plan
2	Provide appropriate training for foreign service officers engaged in missions	DFAIT Corporate Plan
3	Strengthen key strategic partnerships with regional organisation including PIF, ASEAN, ACP-EU and others to enhance trade and economic relations	DFAIT Corporate Plan
4	Forge new relations and partnerships with countries with emerging economies	DFAIT Corporate Plan
DIP 12.2: Development and Economic Partnership		
5	Ensure Development Partner programs are aligned to the development priorities of government	PNG Development Cooperation Policy (PNG DCP)
6	Ensure government leadership in the coordination and management of development partner programs	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
7	Increase mobilisation of DP resources towards economic enabling infrastructure	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
8	Increase mobilisation and allocation of DP resources towards activities focusing on trade and investment	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
9	Provide tax incentives and grants to attract investors (FDIs)	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
10	Mobilise private sector resources towards energy infrastructure and development	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
11	Strengthen relationship and coordination with all development partners	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
12	Strengthen relationship and coordination with NGOs, civil society, philanthropic organisations	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
13	Develop Manual to implement the PNG DCP	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
14	Ensure counterpart funding is allocated to loan financed programs	PNG DSP, PNG DCP
DIP 12.3: Private Sector		
15	Create awareness on the Public Private Partnership modality	PNG DCP/PPP Policy
16	Undertake study tour to countries that have implemented PPP successfully	PPP Policy
17	Undertake reforms to create a conducive environment for private sector to operate	PPP Policy, PNG DCP/PNG DSP
18	Dialogue with the private sector on an annual basis consistent with DCP	PNG DCP/PPP Policy
DIP 12.4: Civil Society and Churches		
19	Enhance engagement with CIMC on a regional basis through the regional and National development forums	CSO Policy
20	Activate the dialogue mechanism for engagement with the CSOs and churches	PNG DCP/PPP Policy
DIP 12.5: National Volunteer Services		
21	Restructure and modernise the National Volunteer Services	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025

22	Develop a Competency and Accreditation Framework to manage the NVS Profession	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
23	Promote tripartite arrangements with local administrations, corporate citizens and NVS	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
24	Introduce school and graduate program for development of professional volunteerism	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
25	Mainstream NVS in the public service as a prerequisite into the public service employment	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
26	Incorporate respective sector priority on supply of skilled/technical resource personnel in various plans (and budgets)	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
27	Review of policies and legislations to effect the NVS integration program	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025
28	Ongoing capacity building for volunteers	National Policy on National Volunteerism 2020-2025

Table 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Source	Base-line (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Increase in the number of countries with diplomatic relations, multilateral agreements/ arrangements to enhance growth and security of PNG	DFA	20	30	40	50	65	70
2	The number of regional/international meetings which PNG hosts (chairs) annually	DFA	20	25	25	25	25	35
3	Number of foreign missions rehabilitated and developed	DFA	1	2	2	2	2	3
4	Proportion of aid allocated towards economic enabling infrastructure (%)	DNPM	6	50	65	70	80	85
5	Proportion of aid allocated towards capacity building and institutional strengthening (%)	DNPM	10	15	20	20	20	25
6	Proportion of aid allocated towards trade and investment (%)	DITI, DNPM	50	55	60	65	70	75
7	Proportion of aid expanded on Technical Assistance (TA) (%)	DNPM	N/A	50	35	20	15	10
8	Percentage of private sector participation in service delivery (%)	DNPM	N/A	5	10	12	15	30
9	Proportion of aid towards Public Private Partnership (%)	DNPM, DoF	N/A	0.30	2	3	4	5
10	Percentage of civil society and churches participation in policy advocacy and development (%)	DNPM	5	8	12	15	25	27
11	Percentage of CSOs and churches participation in service delivery (%)	DNPM	3	8	10	15	20	25
12	Percentage increase in number of registered volunteers participating in volunteer placements (%)	NVS	N/A	3	10	15	20	25
13	Percentage increase in population registered and volunteering in institutions (by category) (%)	NVS	N/A	4	5	6	8	10
14	Percentage of international volunteers participating in volunteer placements (%)	NVS	N/A	12	10	8	5	2
	Executing Agencies:	DFAT, DNPM, CIMC, NVS, and Others						
	Coordination Mechanism:	High-Level Development Cooperation Forum						
	Lead Sector Agency:	DNPM (oversight)						

PART C

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV (2023 - 2027)

MTDP IV
2023-2027

C1 INTRODUCTION

The Government's objective of achieving a K200 billion economy and becoming a middle-income country by 2030 requires the conscious and collective efforts of the entire Nation. In order to ensure that these achievements are shared equitably to improve the quality of life of every citizen, we need to establish socio-economic service delivery standards for every level of government.

Part C spells out the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) for the Provinces and Districts to deliver during the MTDP IV period. These are comprehensively reflected in the 12 SPAs and their respective DIPs. The MSS have been formulated through extensive consultations with stakeholders and reflect their development needs. It is the responsibility of each Province and District to mobilise resources and coordinate with stakeholders to deliver the MSS. Each Province and District are also required to strategically identify and unlock their economic potentials to support the National growth agenda for prosperity.

The Provinces and Districts will mobilise their resources to develop their economy and contribute to the objectives of the National development agenda:

i) Create economic wealth;

ii) Increase Internal Revenue; and

iii) Create employment.

The 2023 Provincial Governors' Conference resolved to adopt certain legislative and functional reforms to empower the Provinces to effectively administer service delivery. These resolutions are captured in the MTDP IV SPAs and DIPs for implementation. Table C1.1 provides the list of relevant resolutions.

C1.1 2023 Governors' Resolutions and Actions

The call for greater decentralisation by Provincial governments have been an ongoing agenda for over a decade. The Government will continue to build capacities of Sub-National government to empower them to contribute to the country's economic growth and prosperity whilst effectively delivering the goods and services to the people as mandated under the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government.

The 2023 Provincial Governors' resolutions reenforced the agenda of decentralisation of specific powers, functions and responsibilities from the National Government to the Provincial Government as agreed.

The following Table provides the list of potential development programs that will be implemented under the decentralised model of government and aligned to the SPA of MTDP IV.

Table C1.1 2023 Provincial Governors' Conference Resolutions

Resolution Number	Governors Resolution	Development Planning Considerations	MTDP IV SPAs	Responsible Agency
1.2	Provincial Procurement Threshold from K10m to K20m	Provinces to efficiently administer the procurement under the extended threshold to progress implementation of the planned development programs to deliver the Minimum Service Standards identified under the Service Delivery Framework	SPA 7	DNPM, DoF, DPLLGA
1.3	Provincial Tax: Financial Autonomy	Provinces to administer fees, levies and charges under the Revenue Sharing Agreement to support their development programs identified under MTDP IV	SPA 7, SPA 8	IRC, DoF, DPLLGA
2.2	PFM & District Treasurer Decentralisation	Decentralisation of Provincial and District Finance/ Treasury Officers to report to the Provincial Administrators.	SPA 8	DoF, DPLLGA
2.4	Village Courts and Land Mediation	Decentralise the Village Courts and Land Mediation to the Provinces to administer community peace and restorative justice as required under MTDP IV	SPA 5	DJAG, DPLLGA
2.5	Decentralisation of PHAs to Provinces	The reporting protocols of PHA to be through the Provincial Government to effectively coordinate the implementation of health care infrastructure development and services in the Province	SPA 3	NoDH, DPLLGA, PG
2.6	Resource Law	Resource benefit sharing for promoted equality	SPA 7	
SPA 8	DoT, DP, DMGH, DPLLGA			
2.9	Customary Land Management	Freeing up land for development	SPA 1	DLPP
2.13	Decentralisation of Population Date, NID, Population Census, Common Roll	Coordination of Demographic information and development information	SPA 8	PNGCIR, EC, NSO, DCIT
2.14	Gender Based Violence and SARV	Address peace, security, safety of women and girls	SPA 11	DJAG, DfCDR, Police
3.0	Economic Projects for Provinces	The comparative advantage economic potentials that Provinces have will be explored to contribute to the development of the country as identified under MTDP IV	SPA 1	DAL, Commodity Boards, Fisheries, Forestry, Mineral & Petroleum, Fresh Produce

Other resolutions are subject to legislative reviews based on Government decisions.

All Provinces and Districts are required to align their development plans to deliver the MSS listed in Table C1.2 and develop their economic potentials.

Table C1.2 Minimum Services Standards at Different Levels of Government by MTDP IV SPA Classification

SPA	Sector	Minimum Service Requirement	Service Level Classification	Level of Government	Funding Source
SPA 1	Markets	LLG Market	Level 3, 4	District	PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Market	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP
		Provincial Market	Level 5	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DP
	Growth Centre	SME Incubation	Level 3, 4	District	PIP/DSIP/DP
		Supermarket	Level 4		Private Sector
		District Township	Level 4, 5	District /Town	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
	Agriculture Commercialisation	Large-scale Downstream Processing	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Large Plantations & Farms	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
	Banking and Finance	Eftpos Machines	Level 1, 2, 3	District	Private Sector
		ATM	Level 4		Private Sector
		Banking Agent	Level 4		Private Sector
		Micro Bank Branch	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Commercial Bank Branch	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 2	Transport	District Roads Sealed	Level 4	District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Road Good Condition with proper bridges	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Jetties/Wharves	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Airstrips	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Road Sealed	Level 5	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DP
		Provincial Wharves good condition	Level 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Airports	Level 5		PIP/DP
		Shipping Ports	Level 6, 7	National	PIP/DP
		International Airports	Level 6, 7		PIP/DP
	Electricity	Main Grid Connectivity	Level 4, 5	District / Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Off-Grid Connectivity	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Diesel Power	Level 4, 5		PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 2	Information and Communications Technology	Radio Coverage	Level 4, 5	District / Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		TV Coverage	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Mobile Communication	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Internet (4G+)	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
	Water	Province/District HQ Clean and Safe Water	Level 4, 5	District / Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Communities with Clean Pipe/Tank Water	Level 4, 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
	Sanitation	Province/District HQ with proper Sanitation	Level 4, 5	District / Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Communities with Proper Sanitation	Level 4, 5		PIPPSIP/DSIP/DP

Table C1.2 Minimum Services Standards at Different Levels of Government by MTDP IV SPA Classification

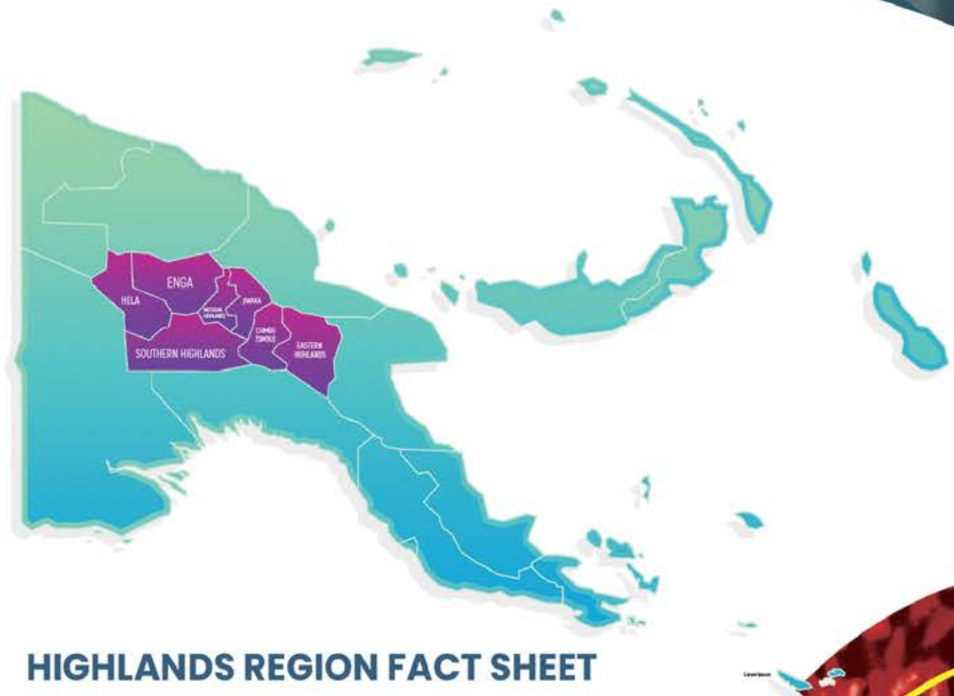
SPA	Sector	Minimum Service Requirement	Service Level Classification	Level of Government	Funding Source
SPA 2	Housing	District Public Institutional Houses	Level 4	District	PSIP/DSIP
		Member of Parliament's House in District HQ	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP
		LLG President House in District HQ	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP
		Councillor's House	Level 1	District	PSIP/DSIP
	Administration	District Head Quarters	Level 4	District	PSIP/DSIP
		Office of MP in District HQ	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP
		LLG President Office in District HQ	Level 4		PSIP/DSIP
SPA 3	Health	Community Health Post	Level 1, 2, 3	District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Community Health Centre	Level 3		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Hospital	Level 3		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Hospital	Level 4	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		National Referral Hospital	Level 5	National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 4	Education	Early Childhood Education Centre	Level 5		PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Primary School	Level 5		PSIP/DSIP/DP
		High School	Level 3, 4		PSIP/DSIP/DP
		TVET	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Secondary School	Level 5	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		University Centre	Level 3, 4		PIP/DP
		Technical College	Level 4		PIP/DP
		FODE	Level 1, 2, 3		PIP/PSIP/DSIP
		National Polytech	Level 4	National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Training Colleges	Level 4		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 5	Law & Justice	Village Court House	Level 1, 2, 3	District	PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Lockup	Level 3		PIP/PSIP/DSIP
		District Police Station	Level 3		PIP/PSIP/DSIP
		District Court House	Level 4	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DP
		Provincial Police HQ	Level 5		PIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial CS	Level 5		PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Mobile Squad (MS) Unit	Level 5		PIP/ PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 6	National Security	Land and marine Borders Protection and Surveillance	Level 5	National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Immigration and National Identification Security	Level 4, 5	National / Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Cyber Security	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Bio Security Quarantine Facility	Level1,2,3,4,5	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		MSME protection	Level 3,4,5	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP

Table C1.2 Minimum Services Standards at Different Levels of Government by MTDP IV SPA Classification

SPA	Sector	Minimum Service Requirement	Service Level Classification	Level of Government	Funding Source
SPA 7	Provincial Internal Revenue	Level 3.4	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		IFMS Roll-out to Districts	Level 3, 4	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Alesco Payroll System	Level 4, 5, 7	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 8	Ward Recorder System	Level 1,2,3	Provincial / National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial and District Database	Level 3,4	Provincial / National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		National Census & other Surveys	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Civil Registry & NID Roll-out	Level 3,4,5	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Common Roll update	Level 2,3,4,5	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		District Administration	Level 3	Provincial / National	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Head Quarter	Level 4	Provincial	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 9	Social and Economic Research	Level 1, 2, 3, 4	District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Agriculture & Food Security	Level 3,4,5,6	Provincial /District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Medical and Science Research	Level 3,4,5,6	Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 10	Climate Change Mitigation	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Adaptation programs	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Reforestation	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Afforestation	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 11	District Sporting Fields/Facilities	Level 3, 4, 5	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Provincial Sports Stadium	Level 3,4,5, 6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Youth Development Program	Level 3,4,5, 6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Labour Mobility	Level 3,4,5, 6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Meri Safe Haus	Level 3,4,5, 6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Family and Social Protection	Level 3,4,5, 6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
SPA 12	Church State Partnership Program	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Public Private Partnership	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Development Partners Engagement	Level 3,4,5,6	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP
		Volunteer Services	Level 3,4,5,6,	National / Provincial / District	PIP/PSIP/DSIP/DP

PART C2

HIGHLANDS REGION



HIGHLANDS REGION FACT SHEET

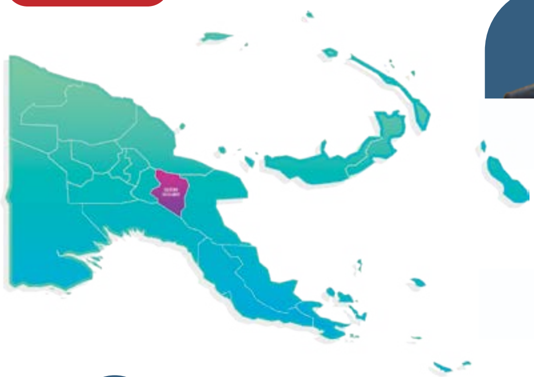
R	REGION	HIGHLANDS
C	REGIONAL CAPITAL	MT HAGEN
D	PROVINCES	7
L	DISTRICTS	36

POPULATION
2.57 million

LAND AREA
63,657 km^2

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Mining, Oil Tourism, Petroleum

C4.2 EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE



EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION 784,535

LAND AREA 11,157 km²

ECONOMY Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

R	REGION	HIGHLANDS
C	CAPITAL	GOROKA
D	DISTRICTS	8
L	LLGs	24

Eastern Highlands Province covers an area of 11,157 km². The 2011 Census records the population of EHP at 579,825 – making it PNG's second most populated Province. EHP shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of Madang to the north, Morobe to the east, Gulf to the south, and Chimbu to the west. It is land locked and its access is by air and road.

The eight Districts of EHP are Daulo, Goroka, Henganofi, Kainantu, Lufa, Obura-Wonenara, Okapa and Unggai-Bena. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.1.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

With the current classification of the Districts, EHP will align its Provincial and District Development Plans with the minimum service standards outlined in Table C1.2.

Table 2.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in EHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Daulo	1. Watabung Rural 2. Lower Asaro Rural 3. Upper Asaro Rural	Asaro	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Goroka	1. Gahuku 2. Goroka Urban 3. Mimanalo Rural	Goroka	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Henganofi	1. Kafetina Rural 2. Dunantina Rural 3. Fayantina Rural	Henganofi	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities


Yonki Hydro Power Station, EHP

Table 2.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in EHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kainantu	1. Kainantu Urban 2. Kamano 1 Rural 3. Kamano 2 Rural 4. Agarabi 5. Gadsup-Tairora Rural	Kainantu	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Lufa	1. Yagaria Rural 2. Mount Michael Rural 3. Unavi Rural	Lufa	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Obura-Wonenara	1. Lamari Rural 2. Yelia Rural	Lamari	**Classification 3: Category D:** District or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Okapa	1. East Okapa Rural 2. West Okapa Rural	Okapa Bena	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Unggai-Bena	1. Lower Bena Rural 2. Upper Bena Rural 3. Unggai Rural		**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

Eastern Highlands Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

EHP relies heavily on agriculture as the mainstay of its economy. The potential lies in expanding coffee, fresh produce, spice, honey and mushroom. There is also considerable potential in tourism and inland fishing. The Province is home to the Kainantu goldmine.

The Province will focus on increasing production of its agriculture sector commodities, and improving the market value chain.

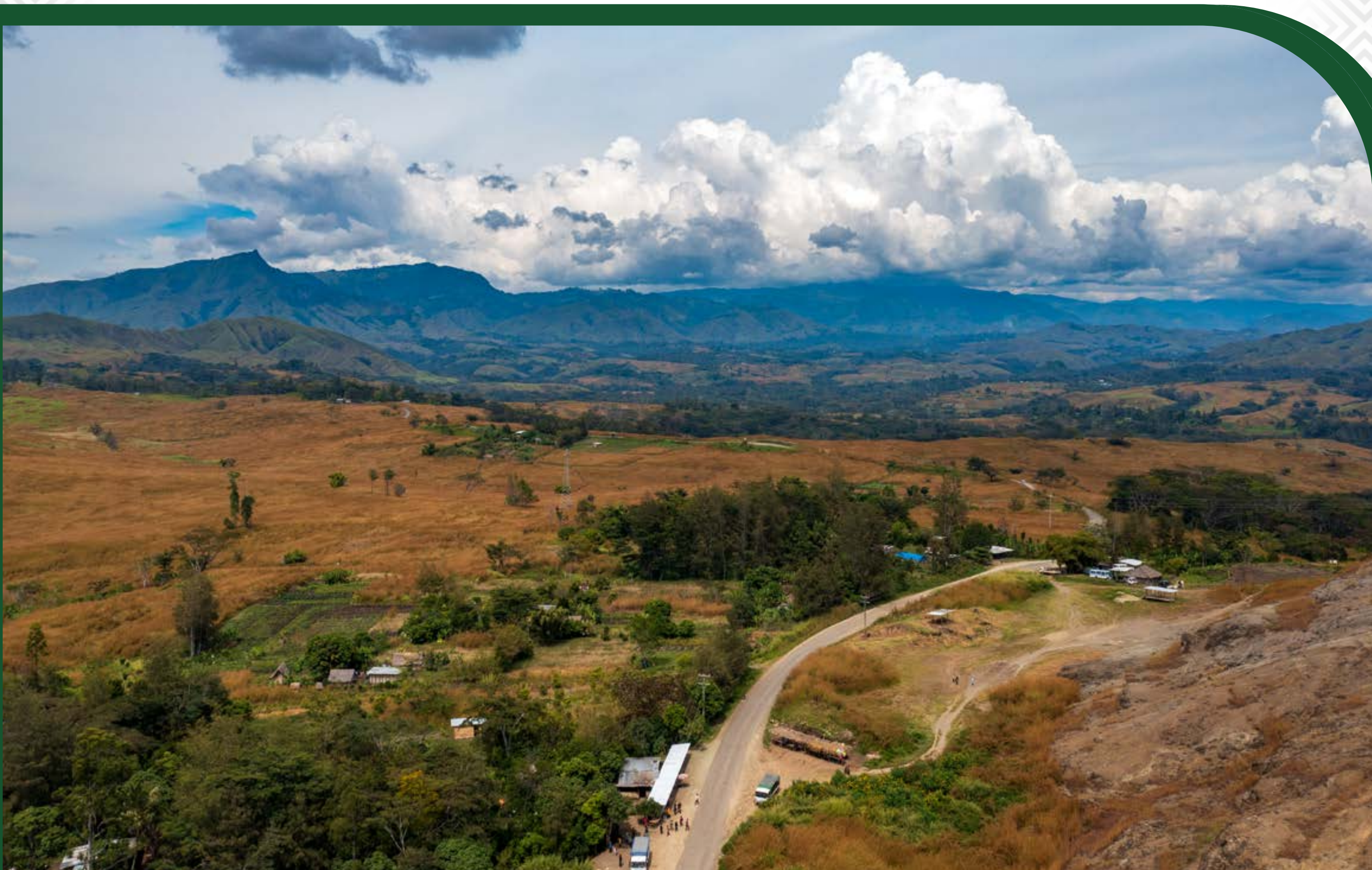
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, EHP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2 *Eastern Highlands Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders/Plantation Developments 2. Rice Farming 3. Apiculture (Honey) 4. Cocoa 5. Fresh Produce 6. Poultry 7. Cattle	Increase production and downstream processing
Forestry Development	8. Forestry Downstream Processing	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	9. Kainantu Mining 10. Alluvial Mining Development	Support the development of resource sites

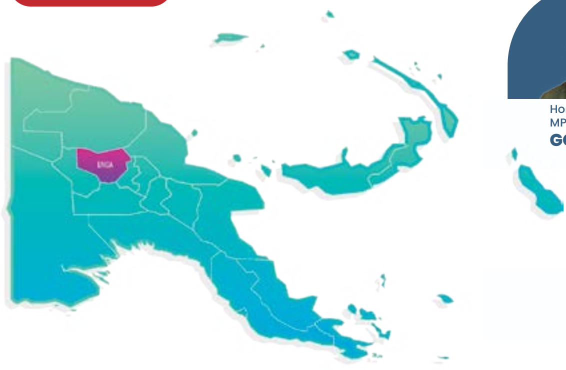
Table 2.1.2 *Eastern Highlands Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

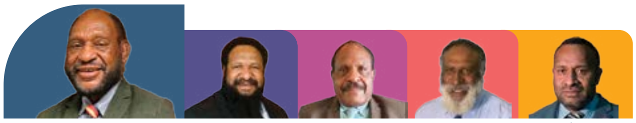
Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	11. District Market Developments	MSME development
	12. District Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub	
	13. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	14. Coffee downstream processing	Produce value-adding Job creation
	15. Agro-Forestry	
	16. Rice processing and packaging	
	17. Abattoir for cattle and poultry	
	18. Fresh Produce Value Chain Development	
Trade and Investment	19. Bena-Goroka-Asaro Agriculture SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	20. Arona Yonki Industrial & Tourism Hub	
Tourism Niche Product Development	21. Goroka Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
	22. Yonki Lake tourism development	
Land Development	23. Land Registration, Physical Planning for development where land becomes bankable and the land rights are NOT taken away from landowners	Bankable land



Enga-Sepik Highway, (Maramuni) Enga Province

C4.3 ENGA PROVINCE





Hon. Sir Peter Ipatas, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Don Polye, MP
KANDEP

Hon. Miki Kaeok, MP
WAPENAMANDA

Hon. Maso Karipe, MP
PORGERA-PAIELA

Hon. Dr Lino Tom, MP
WABAG

Hon. Sir John Pundari, MP
KOMPIAM-AMBUM

Vacant
LAGAIP

POPULATION
571,060

LAND AREA
11,704 km^2

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Mining, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

ENGA PROVINCE FACT SHEET

REGION	HIGHLANDS
CAPITAL	WABAG
DISTRICTS	6
LLGs	17

Enga Province occupies total land area of 11,800 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of Enga Province at 432,045 – making it PNG's sixth most populous province. Enga shares common administrative boundaries with the provinces of Western Highlands, Southern Highlands, Hela, West and East Sepik. It is land locked and accessed by air and road. The entire population of Enga speaks only one language ("Enga Language") which is an advantage for the province.

The six Districts of Enga Province are Kandep, Kompiam-Ambum, Lagaip, Porgera-Paiela, Wabag and Wapenamanda. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.1.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

Enga is challenged by its rugged terrain, weak infrastructure connectivity, high transport costs, governance issues and deteriorating law and order, which hinder the development of the province.

Table C2.2.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Enga Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kandep	1. Kandep Rural 2. Wage Rural	Kandep	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Kompiam-Ambum	1. Ambum Rural 2. Kompiam Rural 3. Wapi Rural 4. Wali-Tarua	Kompiam	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Lagaip	1. Lagaip Rural 2. Pilikambi	Lagaip	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities.
Porgera-Paiela	1. Paiela-Hewa Rural 2. Porgera Rural 3. Porgera Urban 4. Maip-Muritaka Rural	Porgera	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities.

Table C2.2.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Enga Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Wapenamanda	1. Wapenamanda Rural 2. Tsak Rural	Wapenamanda	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities.
Wabag	1. Maramuni Rural 2. Wabag Rural 3. Wabag Urban	Wabag	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities

Enga Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Enga Province has a mixed economic base, driven by mineral development from Porgera and Mount Kare prospects, commercial agriculture, fresh produce, livestock and inland fish farming, tourism, forestry, and hydroelectricity. The province will focus on increasing production of its agriculture sector commodities, and improving the market value chain.

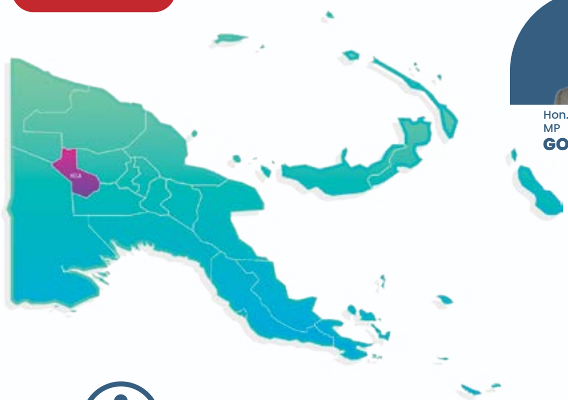
Enga intends to become the regional service hub, with the establishment of a “state of the art” hospital, nursing school, teachers’ college, Enga Innovative University, and a technical vocational training college.

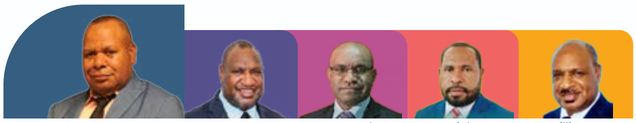
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Enga will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the district minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.2.2).

Table C2.2.2 *Enga Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders farming 2. Rice Farming 3. Fresh Produce & Spice 4. Poultry Development 5. Cattle	Increase production and downstream processing
Forestry Development	6. Forestry Downstream Processing	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	7. Porgera Mine Reopening 8. Mt Kare and Other Mining and petroleum prospects 9. Alluvial mine developments	Support the development of resource sites
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	10. District Market Developments 11. District Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub 12. Financial Inclusion	MSME development
Downstream Processing	13. Coffee downstream processing 14. Agro-Forestry 15. Rice processing and packaging 16. Abattoir for cattle and poultry 17. Fresh Produce Value Chain Development	Produce value-adding Job creation
Trade and Investment	18. Enga Education Hub 19. Enga Medical Service Hub	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	20. Enga Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	21. Land Registration, Physical Planning for development where land becomes bankable and the land rights are NOT taken away from landowners.	Bankable land

C4.2 HELA PROVINCE





Hon. Philip Undialu, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. James Marape, MP
TARI-PORI

Hon. Manaseh Makiba, MP
MARGARIMA

Hon. Daniel Tindipu, MP
KOMO-HULIA

Hon. William Bando, MP
KOROBA-KOPIAGO

POPULATION
765,142

LAND AREA
10,498 km²

Toll Free: 1800 150

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Petroleum, Tourism

HELA PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R REGION	HIGHLANDS
C CAPITAL	TARI
D DISTRICTS	4
L LLGs	13

Hela Province occupies a land area of 10,498 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Hela at 249,449 – making it PNG's 15th most populous Province. Hela was a District of the Southern Highlands Province until May 2012. It shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of East and West Sepik, Western, Enga, and Southern Highlands. It is land locked and is accessible by road and air.

Hela has some good road network complemented by the Highlands Highway which connects to other Highlands Provinces. It hosts some of PNG's major oil and gas fields.

The four Districts of Hela are Magarima, Koroba-Lake Kopiago, Tari-Pori, Komo-Hulia. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.3.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

Table C2.3.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Hela Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Magarima	1. Upper Wage Rural 2. Lower Wage Rural	Magarima	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Koroba-Lake Kopiago	1. Awi-Pori Rural 2. Lake Kopiago Rural 3. North Koroba Rural 4. South Koroba Rural	Koroba	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Tari-Pori	1. Hayapuga Rural 2. Tagali Rural 3. Tari Urban 4. Tebi Rural	Tari	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate utilities
Komo-Hulia	1. Hulia Rural 2. Komo Rural 3. Mt. Sisa Rural	Komo	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access

Ambua Lodge, Hela Province

Hela Province's Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

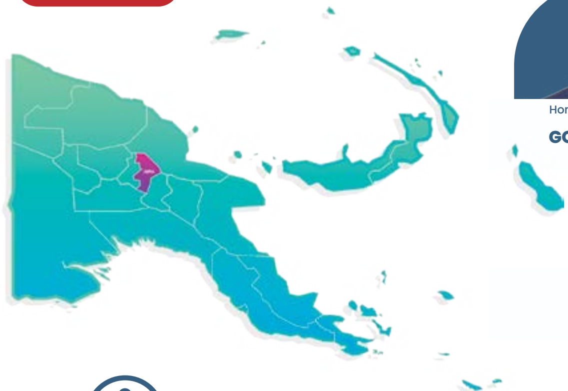
Hela Province is the home of the PNG LNG project and oilfields. There is considerable potential in the agriculture sector, particularly in coffee; fresh produce, livestock, downstream processing of agricultural produce, spice and livestock. There are also opportunities for tourism development, and the generation of energy from hydro and gas.

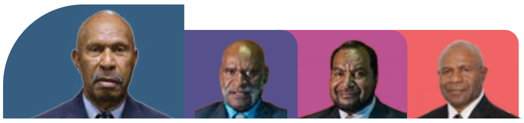
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Hela Province will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.3.2).

Table C2.3.2 *Hela Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholder Farming	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Rice Farming	
	3. Fresh Produce & Spice	
	4. Apiculture (Honey)	
	5. Poultry Development	
	6. Cattle Development	
Forestry Development	7. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	8. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	9. Petroleum & LNG Wellheads	Support the development of resource sites
	10. PNG LNG Pipeline	
	11. Alluvial Mining and other Mineral & Petroleum Prospects	
	12. Other new mining prospects and alluvial mine	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	13. Provincial & District Market Developments	MSME development
	14. Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub	
	15. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	16. Coffee downstream processing	Produce value-adding Job creation
	17. Agro-Forestry	
	18. Rice processing and packaging	
	19. Abattoir for cattle and poultry	
	20. Fresh Produce Value Chain Development	
Trade and Investment	21. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	22. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	23. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	24. Unlocking Land for Development	

C4.2 JIWAKA PROVINCE





Hon. Simon Kaiwi, MP — **GOVERNOR**

Hon. Wake Goi, MP — **JIMI**

Hon. Joe Kuli, MP — **ANGLIMP-SOUTH WAHGI**

Hon. Benjamin Mul, MP — **NORTH WAHGI**

POPULATION
451,496

LAND AREA
4,798 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

JIWAKA PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	HIGHLANDS
C	CAPITAL	BANZ
D	DISTRICTS	3
L	LLGs	7

Jiwaka Province occupies a land area of 4,798 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Jiwaka at 343,987 – making it PNG's 10th most populous Province. It shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of Madang to the north, Chimbu to the east, Southern Highlands to the south, and Chimbu to the east. It is land locked and is accessible by road and air. It was part of Western Highlands Province until 2012, and still shares common infrastructure such as Kagamuga International Airport.

The three Districts of Jiwaka are Anglimp-South Waghi, Jimi and North Waghi. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.4.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

Jiwaka has some good road network complemented by the Highlands Highway which connects it to other Highlands Provinces as well as the coastal towns of Lae and Madang. Jiwaka is challenged by high population growth, with increasing squatters in Minj and Banz, poor road network and no road connectivity to Kambia and part of Jimi District; absence of urban water and sewerage systems; unreliable electricity and telecommunication connectivity; non-existence of an administrative setup; and deteriorating law and order.

Table C2.4.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Jiwaka Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Aglimp-South Waghi	1. Anglimp Rural 2. South Waghi Rural	Minj	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Jimi	1. Jimi Rural 2. Kol Rural 2. Koinambe Rural	Tabibuga	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
North Waghi	1. North Waghi Rural 2. Nondugl Rural	Banz	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

Jiwaka Province's Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Jiwaka Province has potential to become the agriculture and logistics hub in the Highlands. Investment opportunities exist in the agriculture sector, particularly coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, hemp, fruits, food crops, fresh produce, honey, livestock and inland fish farming, and including downstream processing of agricultural produce. There are also opportunities for tourism development, in particular eco-tourism and carbon trade, and in the renewable energy sector (solar and hydro). Harnessing the potential of the service sector will enable Jiwaka to further stimulate economic activities.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Jiwaka will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.4.2).

Table 2.4.2 *Jiwaka Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders/ Plantations	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Cocoa Farming	
	3. Rice Farming	
	4. Fresh Produce	
	5. Poultry Development	
	6. Cattle Development	
Forestry Development	7. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	8. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	9. Alluvial Mining and other Mineral and Petroleum Prospects	Support the development of resource sites
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	10. Provincial & District Market Developments	MSME development
	11. Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub	
	12. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	13. Coffee downstream processing	Produce value-adding Job creation
	14. Agro-Forestry	
	15. Rice processing and packaging	
	16. Abattoir for cattle and poultry	
	17. Fresh Produce Value Chain Development	
Trade and Investment	18. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	19. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	20. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	21. Unlocking Land for Development	

C4.2 CHIMBU PROVINCE

CHIMBU PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION 535,457

LAND AREA 6,112 km²

ECONOMY Agriculture, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

REGION	HIGHLANDS
CAPITAL	KUNDIAWA
DISTRICTS	6
LLGs	21

Chimbu Province has a land area of 6,112 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Chimbu at 376,473 – making it PNG's seventh most populous Province. Chimbu shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of Madang, Eastern Highlands, Gulf and Jiwaka. It hosts the highest mountain in Oceania and the most rugged interior of PNG.

The six Districts of Chimbu are Chuave, Gumine, Karimui-Nomane, Kerowagi, Kundiawa Gembogl and Sina Sina Yongomugl. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.5.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

Chimbu has some good road network complemented by the Highlands Highway which connects it to other Highlands Provinces as well as the coastal towns of Lae and Madang. Whilst there is a degree of road connectivity to some of its Districts, Chimbu is challenged by its rugged terrains, deteriorating infrastructure, insufficient bankable land, high transport costs, governance issues, and deteriorating law and order.

Table C2.5.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Chimbu Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Chuave	1. Chuave Rural 2. Elimbari Rural 3. Siane Rural	Chuave	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Gumine	1. Bomai-Gumai Rural 2. Gumine Rural 3. Mount Digine Rural	Gumine	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Kariui-Nomane	1. Karimui Rural 2. Nomane Rural 3. Salt Rural	Karimui	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Kerowagi	1. Gena-Waugla Rural 2. Upper-Lower Koronigl Rural 3. Kerowagi Urban 4. Kup Rural	Kerowagi	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

Table C2.5.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Chimbu Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kundiawa-Gembogl	1. Kundiawa Urban 2. Mitnande Rural (Mount Wilhelm Rural) 3. Niglkande Rural 4. Waiye Rural	Gembogl	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Sina Sina Yonggomugl	1. Tabare Rural (Sina Sina) 2. Suai Rural (Suwai) 3. Yonggomugl Rural	Yonggomugl	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

Chimbu Province will align its Provincial and District Development Plans with the minimum service standards outlined in Table C1.2.

Chimbu Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Chimbu Province's economy is dominated by the agriculture sector, including coffee, cocoa, fresh produce, honey and inland fish farming.

The newly identified SEZ at Karimui will help unlock the development potential of the Province including hemp, grains and rice farming, livestock production, eco-tourism, and hydro energy. Chimbu also has a huge deposit of limestone resources.

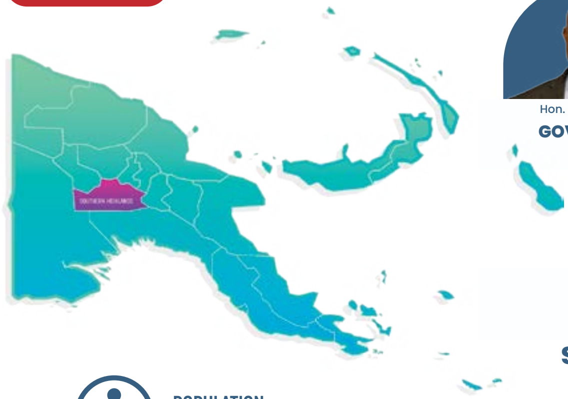
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Chimbu will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.5.2).

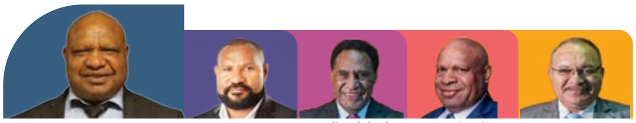
Table C2.5.2 *Chimbu Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders 2. Cocoa 3. Fresh Produce 4. Poultry	Increase production and downstream processing
Forestry Development	5. Forest Products Development 6. Climate Change	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	7. Limestone	Support the development of resource sites
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	8. District Market Developments 9. District Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub 10. Financial Inclusion	MSME development
Downstream Processing	11. Coffee Smallholders 12. Cocoa 13. Fresh Produce 14. Poultry 15. Limestone	Produce value-adding Job creation
Trade and Investment	16. Karimui SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	17. Mt Wilhelm Tourism 18. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	19. Customary Land Registration (ILGs) 20. Unlocking Land for Development	Bankable land

Ipe River, Alimbu Village, Pangia, SHP

C4.2 SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE





Hon. William Powi, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Dr Billy Joseph, MP
NIPA-KUTUBU

Hon. Pila Niningi, MP
IMBONGGU

Hon. Raphael Tonpi, MP
MENDI

Hon. Peter O'Neill, MP
IALIBU-PANGIA

Hon. Maina Pano, MP
KAGUA-ERAVE

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
927,306

LAND AREA
15,089 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Oil, Livestock

Toll Free: 1800 150

R	REGION	HIGHLANDS
C	CAPITAL	MENDI
D	DISTRICTS	5
L	LLGs	20

Southern Highlands Province (SHP) covers an area of 15,089 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of SHP at 509,488 – making it PNG's third most populous Province. SHP shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of Chimbu, Gulf, Jiwaka, WHP, Hela and Western. It is land locked and is accessible by air and road.

The five Districts of SHP are Ialibu-Pangia, Imbonggu, Kagua-Erave, Mendi-Munihu, Nipa-Kutubu. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.6.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

SHP has some good road networks complemented by the Highlands Highway which connects it to other Highlands Provinces as well as the coastal towns of Lae and Madang. A new highway links the Province with Kikori in Gulf Province. Road connectivity between Districts is good, however, SHP remains challenged by its rugged terrains, deteriorating infrastructure, insufficient bankable land, high transport costs, poor governance, and law and order issues.

Table C2.5.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in SHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Ialibu-Pangia	1. East-Pangia Rural 2. Ialibu Urban 3. Kewabi Rural 4. South-Wiru	Ialibu	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities
Imbonggu	1. Ialibu Basin Rural 2. Imbonggu Rural 3. Lower Mendi Rural	Imbonggu	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Kagua-Erave	1. Erave Rural 2. Kagua Rural 3. Kuare Rural 4. Aiya Rural	Kagua	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Mendi-Munihu	1. Karints Rural 2. Lai Valley Rural	Mendi	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities

Table C2.5.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in SHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
	3. Mendi Urban		
	4. Upper Mendi Rural		
Nipa-Kutubu	1. Lake Kutubu Rural	Nipa	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
	2. Mount Bosavi Rural		
	3. Nembi Plateau Rural		
	4. Nipa Rural		
	5. Poroma Rural		

Southern Highlands Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

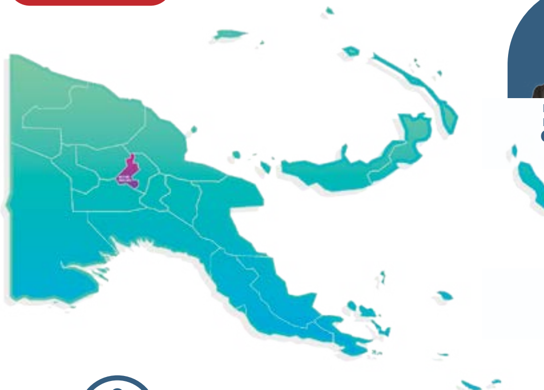
Southern Highlands Province's economy is largely smallholder-based agriculture, including some commercial production of fresh produce, coffee, poultry, and inland fish farming. Gas and oil are extracted at Kutubu. There is potential for developing the production of hemp, grains and rice farming, livestock, eco-tourism, and hydro energy, and forest resources provide opportunities for carbon trade or development. SHP also has huge deposits of limestone resources.

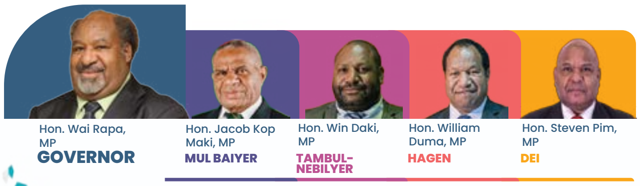
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, SHP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.6.2).

Table C2.8.2 *Southern Highlands Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Cocoa	
	3. Rice Farming	
	4. Fresh Produce & Spice	
	5. Apiculture (Honey)	
	6. Poultry Development	
	7. Cattle Development	
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	9. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Kutubu Petroleum	Support the development of resource sites
	11. PNG LNG Pipeline	
	12. Alluvial Mining and other Mineral & Petroleum Prospects	
	13. Other new mining prospects and alluvial mine	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	14. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	15. District Growth Centres & MSME Incubation Hub	
	16. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	17. Coffee Smallholders	Produce value-adding Job creation
	18. Rice Milling and Packaging	
	19. Fresh Produce & Spice Value Chain	
	20. Apiculture (Honey)	
	21. Poultry & Cattle Processing	
Trade and Investment	22. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	23. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and international tourism
Land Development	24. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	25. Unlocking Land for Development	

C4.2 WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE





POPULATION
531,402

LAND AREA
4,299 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	HIGHLANDS
C	CAPITAL	MT. HAGEN
D	DISTRICTS	4
L	LLGs	9

Western Highlands Province (WHP) covers an area of 4,299 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of WHP at 362,850 – making it PNG's ninth most populous Province. WHP shares common administrative boundaries with the Provinces of Jiwaka to the east, Enga to the west, SHP to the south, and Madang to the north. It is land-locked and its access is by air and road. The capital Mt. Hagen is the hub of the Highlands region; thus, it is more urbanised than others.

The four Districts of WHP are Dei, Mt Hagen, Mul-Baiyer and Tambul-Nebilyer. Their development status varies significantly in terms of MSS and economic conditions. Table C2.7.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

WHP has reliable road network with access to the Highlands Highway which is complemented by Kagamuga regional airport to connect the Province to other parts of the country. Despite this the Province remains challenged by low land mobilisation, high transport costs and law and order issues.

Table C2.7.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in WHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Dei	1. Dei Rural (Muglamp) 2. Kotna Rural	Dei	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Mount Hagen	1. Mount Hagen Rural 2. Mount Hagen Urban	Mount Hagen	**Classification 1: Category C:** Districts in cities that have some Public Utilities
Mul-Baiyer	1. Baiyer Rural 2. Lumusa Rural 3. Mul Rural	Baiyer	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities

Rondon Ridge Lodge, WHP

Table C2.7.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in WHP*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Tambul-Nebilyer	1. Mount Giluwe Rural	Tambul	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities.

Western Highlands Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

WHP's economy is largely agriculture-based, with coffee, tea, fresh produce and rice as the main crops, as well as livestock. With its better connectivity via roads and airports, WHP is a major producer and distributor of fresh fruits and vegetables including potatoes.

The Province's potential largely involves expanding and intensifying current crop production with the Baiyer and Ruti Valleys providing opportunities to upscale grain and cattle development. With the appropriate support, both areas can be developed into agricultural hubs.

Investment opportunities for WHP vary across the Districts. It will focus on rehabilitating the Gumanch plantation and other rundown coffee plantations, building capacity and supply chain of the fruit and vegetable sector, and develop the Baiyer and Ruti Valley SEZ.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, WHP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.7.2).

Table C2.7.2 *Western Highlands Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee Smallholders/ Plantations	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Rice Farming	
	3. Fresh Produce	
	4. Poultry Development	
	5. Cattle Development	
Forestry Development	6. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	7. Climate Change	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	8. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	9. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	10. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	11. Coffee Mill Processing	Produce value-adding Job creation
	12. Rice Milling and Packaging	
	13. Fresh Produce Value Chain Development	
	14. Poultry and Cattle Processing	
Trade and Investment	15. Baiyer-Ruti SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	16. Mt Hagen Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
	17. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	18. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	19. Unlocking Land for Development	

PART C3.1

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF BOUGAINVILLE

C3.1 Autonomous Region of Bougainville

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF BOUGAINVILLE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	AUTONOMOUS REGION OF BOUGAINVILLE
C	CAPITAL	BUKA
D	DISTRICTS	3
L	LLGs	12

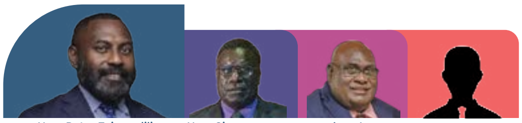
POPULATION
249,348

LAND AREA
9,384 km^2

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture,Livestock, Fisheries

MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

C3.1 AUTONOMOUS REGION OF BOUGAINVILLE



Hon. Peter Tsiamalili, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Simon Dumarinu, MP
CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE

Hon. Timothy Masiu, MP
SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE

Vacant
NORTH BOUGAINVILLE

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF BOUGAINVILLE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
641,431

LAND AREA
9,384 km²

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries

Toll Free: 1800 150

R	REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
C	CAPITAL	BUKA
D	DISTRICTS	3
L	LLGs	12

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) covers an area of 9,384 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of AROB at 249,348 – making it PNG's 16th most populous region. It is located 1,000 kilometers east of PNG's capital of Port Moresby.

The three Districts of the AROB are Central Bougainville, North Bougainville, and South Bougainville. The region is rebuilding itself, and the development status of each District varies. The current status of service categories is in Table C3.1.1.

With sporadic development spread across the Districts, there are still weaknesses in governance and institutions, particularly those relating to delivery of public services, maintaining law and order, controlling corruption, and managing land and land titles. There is need for greater connectivity in transport, electricity and water supply. There are also shortages of skilled human capital and poor and unequal access to affordable and quality education; and unequal access to affordable and quality health services.

AROB will align its Provincial and District Development Plans with the minimum service standards outlined in Table C1.2.

Table C3.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Autonomous Region of Bougainville*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Central Bougainville	1. Arawa Rural 2. Wakunai Rural	Arawa-Kieta	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
North Bougainville	1. Atolls Rural 2. Buka Rural 3. Kunua Rural 4. Nissan Rural 5. Selau-Suir Rural 6. Tinputz Rural	Buka	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate utilities

Table C3.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Autonomous Region of Bougainville*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
South Bougainville	1. Bana Rural 2. Buin Rural 3. Siwai Rural 4. Torokina Rural	Buin	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some public utilities

Autonomous Region of Bougainville Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

AROB's economy is largely agriculture-based, with cocoa and coconut (copra). On a smaller scale, cultivation of spices, forestry activities, and alluvial mining contribute to sustaining livelihoods.

The AROB's potential largely involves redeveloping the cocoa and coconut crops and small-scale downstream processing, as well as fisheries and mining. The development of Bana SEZ in South Bougainville provides opportunities to harness the potential of the region.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, AROB will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C3.1.2).

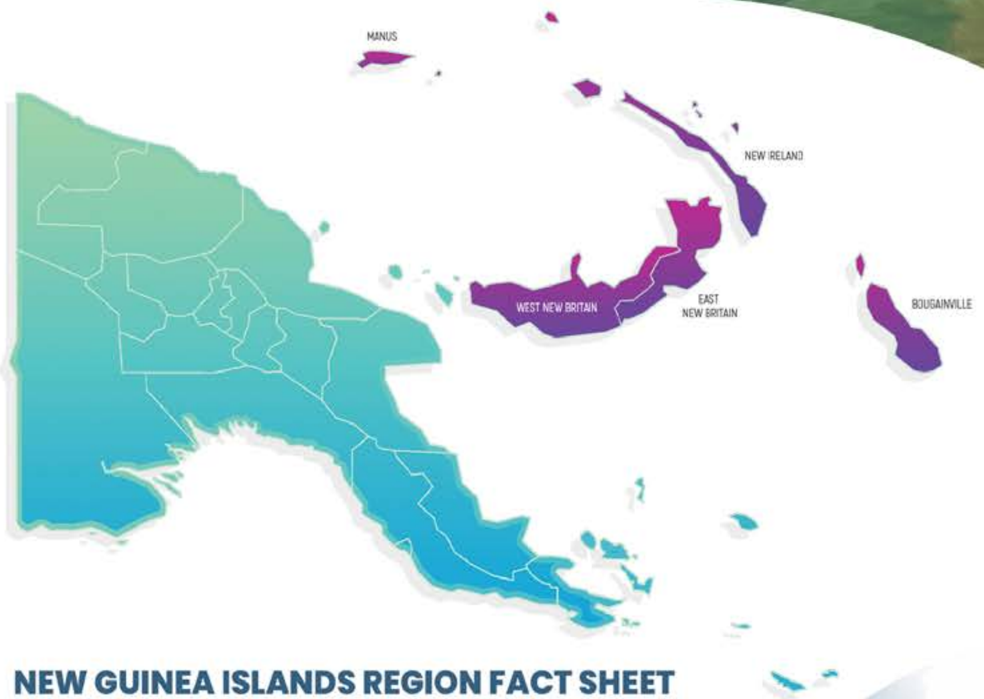
Table C3.1.2 *Autonomous Region of Bougainville Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coconut Development 2. Cocoa Development 3. Cattle and Livestock Development Program 4. Poultry Farming and Hatchery	Increase production and downstream processing
Fisheries Development	5. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	6. Forest Products Development 7. Climate Change	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	8. Manetai Limestone Development 9. Panguna Mine Redevelopment 10. Alluvial Mining Development	Support the development of resource sites
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	11. Provincial and District Market Developments 12. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub 13. Financial Inclusion	MSME development
Downstream Processing	14. Tuna Processing 15. Agro-Forestry 16. Chocolate 17. Abattoir	Produce value-adding Job creation
Trade and Investment	18. Bana SEZ 19. Carbon Trade	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	20. Tourism Hub and Cultural Centre 21. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	22. Customary Land Registration (ILGs) 23. Unlocking Land for Development	Bankable land

PART C3

NEW GUINEA ISLANDS

C3.2 East New Britain Province
C3.3 Manus Province
C3.4 New Ireland Province
C3.5 West New Britain Province



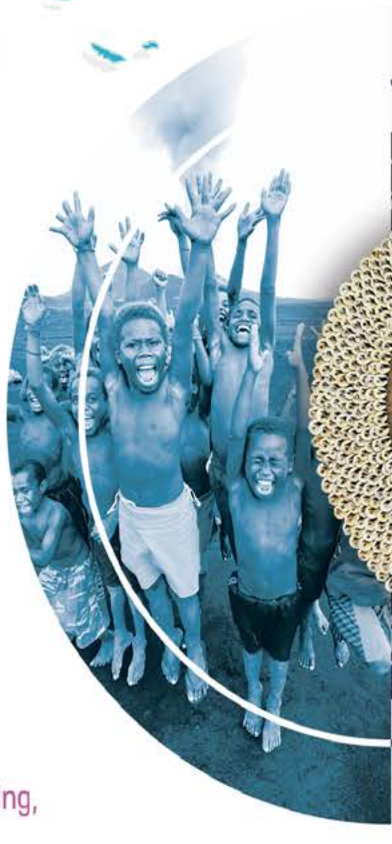
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION FACT SHEET

R	REGION	NEW GUINEA IRELANDS
C	REGIONAL CAPITAL	KOKOPO
D	PROVINCES	5
L	DISTRICTS	13

POPULATION
1.76 million

LAND AREA
55,387 km^2

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Mining, Tourism, Fisheries



MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

C3.2 EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE

POPULATION
457,169

LAND AREA
15,816 km²

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries

Toll Free: 1800 150

EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE FACT SHEET

REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
CAPITAL	KOKOPO
DISTRICTS	4
LLGs	18

East New Britain (ENB) Province covers a total land area of 15,816 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of ENB at 328,369 – making it PNG's 11th most populous Province. Provincial coastal waters extend over an area of 104,000 km^2. The Province's only land border is with West New Britain Province.

The four Districts in ENB are Gazelle, Kokopo, Pomio and Rabaul. The development status across the Districts varies. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C3.2.1.

ENB is relatively more developed compared to other Provinces. It has a reliable road network that facilitates access to most Districts. Kokopo City is one of the best places to do business in the country, and the region is major tourist destination. Tokua regional airport and the International Port of Rabaul connect the Province to the rest of the country and the World, with the latter enabling direct access to international commodity markets.

Since the volcanic eruption of 1994 which destroyed Rabaul, the District and surrounding area are now being rebuild. An increasing population is leading to land pressures and deteriorating law and order issues. Access to water and electricity is limited during the dry season.

Table C3.2.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in ENB*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Gazelle	1. Central Gazelle Rural 2. Inland Baining Rural 3. Lassul Baining Rural 4. Livuan-Reimber Rural 5.Toma-Vunadidir Rural	Kerevat	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities
Kokopo	1. Bitapaka Rural 2. Duke of York Rural 3. Kokopo-Vunamami Urban 4. Raluana Rural	Kokopo	**Classification 1: Category C:** Districts in cities that have some Public Utilities

Table C3.2.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in ENB*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Pomio	1. Central-Inland Pomio Rural 2. East Pomio Rural 3. Melkoi Rural 4. Sinivit Rural 5. West Pomio-Mamusi Rural	Pomio	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Rabaul	1. Balanataman Rural 2. Kombiu Rural 3. Rabaul Urban 4. Watom Island Rural	Rabaul	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities

East New Britain Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The economy of ENB is relatively more diverse than that of other Provinces, and includes agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism. The Province produces substantial volumes of export commodities, including coconut products, cocoa, coffee, balsa, palm oil, spices and galip nut.

The Province has the advantage of having proximity and accessibility to agricultural/husbandry services offered by the Cocoa and Coconut Research Institute, NARI, and UNRE. Cocoa, coconut and balsa, as well as tuna fishery offer potential for downstream processing. There is potential for developing geothermal electricity. The economic potential of the Province will be further unlocked through the implementation of the Gazelle Agro-SEZ masterplan.

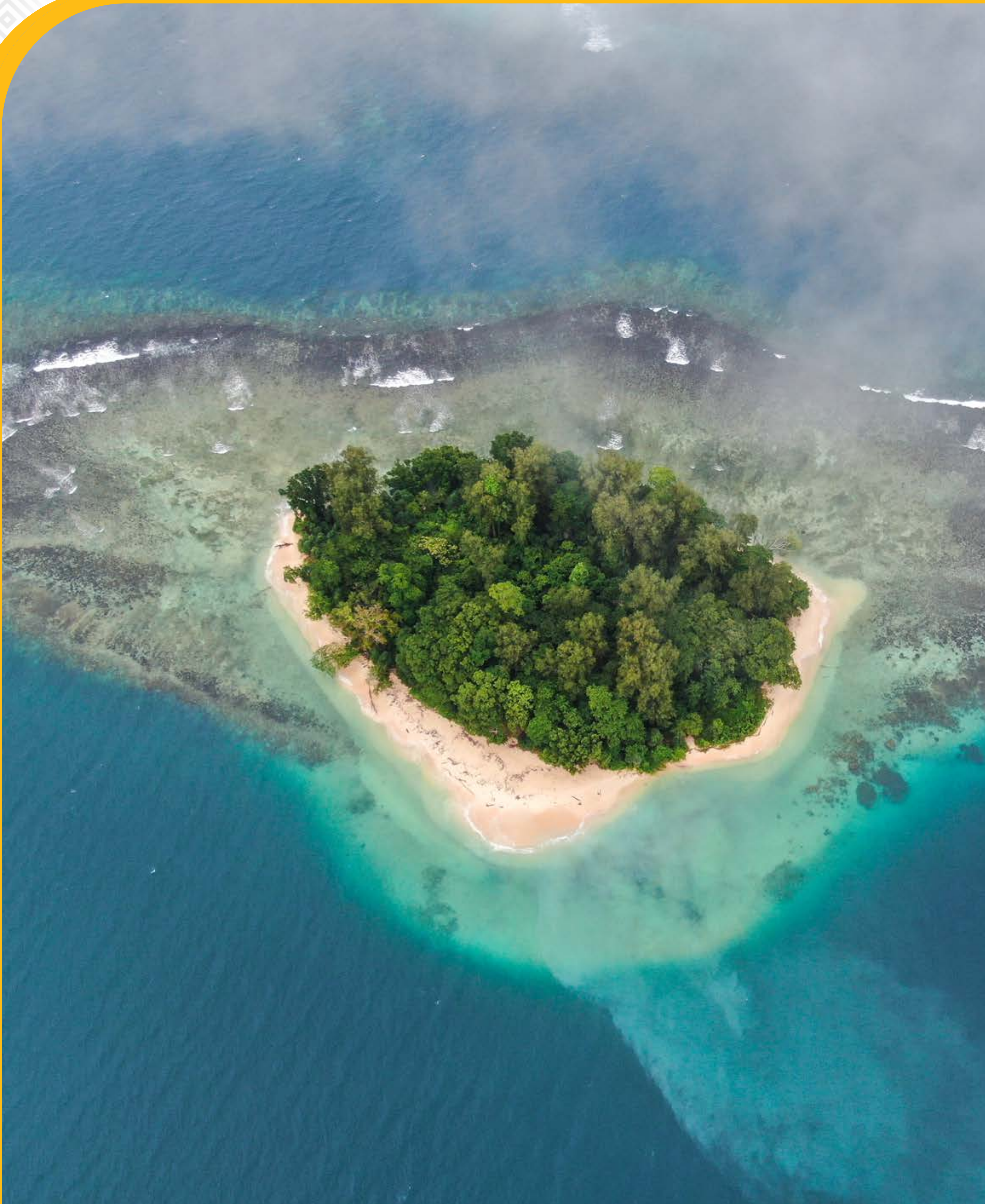
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, ENB will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C2.7.2).

Table C3.1.2 *East New Britain Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cocoa/cocoa plantations development 2. Coconut Plantation 3. Coffee Farming 4. Livestock Development Program 5. Fresh Produce Market and Value Chain Development 6. Palm Oil 7. Galip Nut	Increase production and downstream processing
Fisheries Development	8. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	9. Forest Products Development 10. Climate Change	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Devel-opment	11. Sinivit Mining 12. Alluvial Mining Development	Support the development of resource sites.
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	13. Provincial and District Market Developments 14. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub 16. Financial Inclusion 16. Village-based guest houses and restaurants	MSME development

Table C3.1.2 *East New Britain Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Downstream Processing	17. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	18. Chocolate Production	
	19. White Copra Production	
	20. Forest products	
	21. Balsa Development	
	22. Meat Production	
	23. Poultry Abattoir Processing	
Trade and Investment	24. Tokua Airport SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	25. Gazelle Agro SEZ	
	25. Kokopo Industrial Park	
Tourism Niche Product Development	26. Rabaul Waterfront Development	Promote local and international tourism
	27. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	28. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	29. Unlocking Land for Development	



C3.3 MANUS PROVINCE

Hon. Charlie Benjamin, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Job Pomat, MP
MANUS

POPULATION
74,574

LAND AREA
2,100 km²

Toll Free: 1800 150

ECONOMY
Tourism, Fisheries

MANUS PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
C	CAPITAL	LORENGAU
D	DISTRICTS	1
L	LLGs	12

Manus Province covers a total land area of 2,100 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Manus at 60,485 – making PNG's least populous Province. Provincial coastal waters extend over an area of 220,000 km².

The Province consists of only one District (Manus District; with identical boundaries to those of the Province), 12 Local Level Governments (LLGs) and 127 Wards. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C3.3.1.

Table C3.3.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Manus Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Manus	1. Aua-Wuvulu Rural 2. Balopa Rural 3. Bisikani-Soparibeu Kabin Rural 4. Lelemadih-Bupichupeu Rural 5. Lorengau Urban 6. Los Negros Rural 7. Nali Sopat-Penabu Rural 8. Nigoherm Rural 9. Pobuma Rural 10. Pomutu-Kurti-Andra Rural 11. Rapatona Rural 12. Tetidu Rural	Lorengau	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate utilities

Manus Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Manus Province faces development challenges, including high transport costs, remoteness, rising sea level and limited income earning opportunities. Recent investments by the Government include the development of Momote Airport, Lombrum Naval Base, solar, desalination plant and other infrastructure and service delivery projects. The

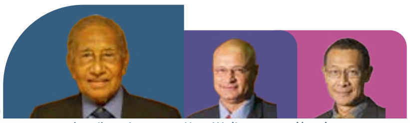
Province has been declared as a Free Trade Zone, with great potential in fisheries and tourism. It has a comparative advantage to become a transport and ICT hub for the region because of its strategic geographic location.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Manus will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2 *Manus Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1.Cocoa Farming (Smallholders)	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Coconut Plantation	
	3. Rubber Development	
	4. Livestock & Poultry Development Program	
Fisheries Development	5. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	6. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	7. Climate Change	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	8. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	9. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	10. Financial Inclusion	
	11. Village-based guest houses and restaurants	
Downstream Processing	12. Marine Products	Produce value-adding Job creation
	13. White Copra Production	
	14. Forest products	
	15. Meat Production	
	16. Poultry Abattoir Processing	
Trade and Investment	17. Manus Free Trade Zone	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	18. Manus Tourism Hub	Promote local and International tourism
	19. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	20. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	21. Unlocking Land for Development	

C3.4 NEW IRELAND PROVINCE



Hon. Sir Julius Chan, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Walter Schnaubelt, MP
NAMATANAI

Hon. Ian Ling-Stuckey, MP
KAVIENG

POPULATION *232,351*

LAND AREA *7,404 km²*

ECONOMY *Mining, Fisheries, Agriculture*

Toll Free: 1800 150

NEW IRELAND PROVINCE FACT SHEET

REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
CAPITAL	KAVIENG
DISTRICTS	2
LLGs	10

New Ireland Province (NIP) covers a total land area of 7,404 km². The 2011 Census records the population of New Ireland at 194,067 – making it PNG's third least populous Province. The sea area of NIP is around 230,000 km².

The two Districts in New Ireland are Kavieng and Namatanai. The development status across Districts varies. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C3.4.1.

Table C3.4.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in New Ireland Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kavieng	1. Kavieng Urban 2. Lavongai Rural 3. Murat Rural 4. Tikana Rural	Kavieng	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Namatanai	1. Konoagil Rural 2. Namatanai Rural 3. Matalai Rural 4. Nimamar Rural 5. Central Niu Ailan Rural 6. Tanir Rural	Namatanai	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities

New Ireland Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

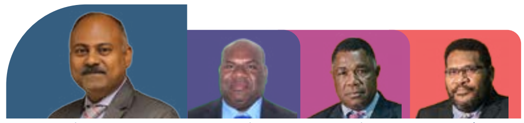
New Ireland Province consist of mainland with many scattered islands. Delivering government services to the scattered islands is a major challenge, including high cost of transport, remoteness, rising sea level, and limited economic opportunities. The Province has potential for sustainable fisheries, agriculture, forestry and tourism development, and mineral resources. The Province hosts two World class gold mining projects. The Province has Kavieng airport and other economic projects including proposed St Mathias SEZ.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, NIP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C3.3.2).

Table C3.4.2 *New Ireland Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cocoa Smallholders and plantations development	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Coconut Plantation	
	3. Livestock Development Program	
	4. Fresh Produce Market & Value Chain Development	
Fisheries Development	5. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	6. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	7. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	8. Lihir Mining	Support the development of resource sites.
	9. Other Prospects	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	10. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	11. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	12. Financial Inclusion	
	13. Village-based guest houses and restaurants	
Downstream Processing	14. Marine Products	Produce value-adding Job creation
	15. White Copra Production	
	16. Forest products	
	17. Meat Production	
	18. Poultry Abattoir Processing	
Trade and Investment	19. Industrials and Free Trade SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	20. Agriculture & Fisheries SEZ	
Tourism Niche Product Development	21. Waterfront Development	Promote local and International tourism
	22. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	23. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	24. Unlocking Land for Development	

C3.5 WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE



Hon. Sasindran Muthuvel, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Freddie Kumai, MP
TALASEA

Hon. Francis Maneke, MP
NAKANAI

Hon. Joseph Lelang, MP
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER

POPULATION
356,343

LAND AREA
20,387 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock

Toll Free: 1800 150

WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
C	CAPITAL	KIMBE
D	DISTRICTS	3
L	LLGs	12

West New Britain (WNB) Province covers a total land area of 20,387 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of WNB at 264,264 – making it PNG's 14th most populous Province. The northeast coast from Talasea to Sule is dominated by plains and floodplains with fertile volcanic soils. This area has been densely settled since the early 1970s through formal settlement schemes based on oil palm production.

The three Districts in WNB are Kandrian-Gloucester, Nakanai and Talasea. The development status across Districts varies. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C3.5.1.

Table C3.5.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in West New Britain Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kandrian-Gloucester	1. Gasmata Rural 2. Gloucester Rural 3. Kandrian Coastal Rural 4. Kandrian Inland Rural 5. Kove-Kaliai Rural	Kandrian	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Nakanai	1. Hoskins Rural 2. Mosa Rural 3. Central Nakanai Rural 4. East Nakanai Rural	Bialla	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities
Talasea	1. Bali-Witu Rural 2. Kimbe Urban 3. Talasea Rural	Kimbe	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities

It is challenging for Government services to reach people. This is due to the difficult terrain and scattered islands, and it is very costly to access basic services such as the delivery of medical supplies and school materials across the Province. Access to health facilities and supply of medical supplies to remote health centres is another challenge.

Rapid population growth from intra-Provincial migration is putting a strain on existing infrastructure.

West New Britain Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province has vast potential in agriculture, livestock, fresh produce, forestry, fisheries, tourism, geothermal energy as well as upcoming mining prospects. The Province is the leading palm oil producer in the country.

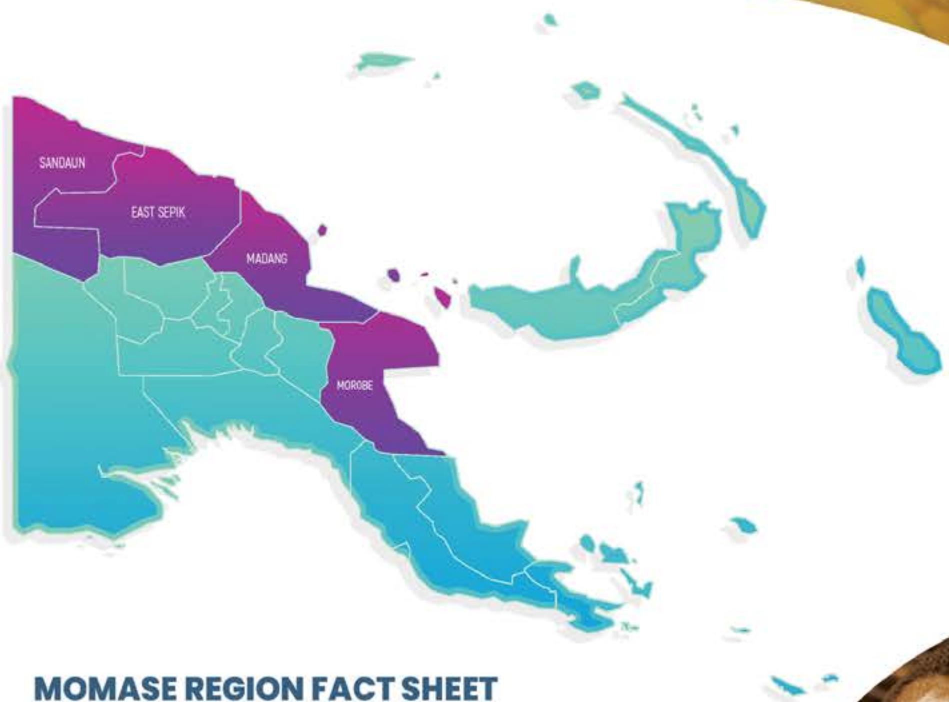
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, WNB will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C3.5.2).

Table C3.5.2 *West New Britain Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Oil Palm Estate Development (Smallholders and Plantations)	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Cocoa Smallholders and plantations development	
	3. Coconut Plantation	
	4. Livestock Development Program	
	5. Fresh Produce Market &/ Value Chain Development	
Fisheries Development	6. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	7. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	8. Climate Change	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	9. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	10. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	11. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	12. Palm Oil Refinery	Produce value-adding Job creation
	13. Cocoa Products Factories	
	14. White Copra Production	
	15. Forest products	
	16. Meat Production	
	17. Poultry Abattoir Processing	
Trade and Investment	18. Oil Palm SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	19. Palm Oil Manufacturing Hub	
Tourism Niche Product Development	20. Tourism Development connecting with the ENB and NGI regional Hub	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	21. Customary Land Registration (ILGs)	Bankable land
	22. Unlocking Land for Development	

PART C4

MOMASE REGION



MOMASE REGION FACT SHEET

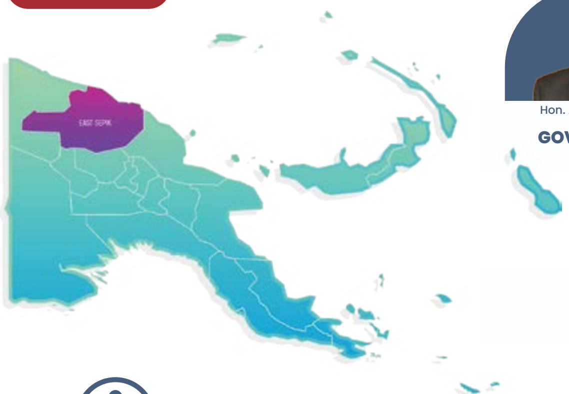
R REGION	MOMASE
C REGIONAL CAPITAL	LAE
D PROVINCES	4
L DISTRICTS	26

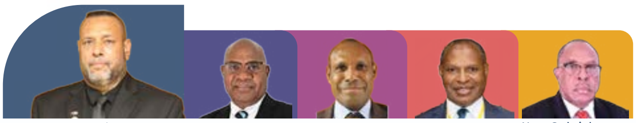
POPULATION
3.04 million

LAND AREA
141,937 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Mining, Tourism, Fisheries

C4.1 EAST SEPIK PROVINCE





Hon. Allan Bird, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Johnson Wapunai, MP
AMBUNTI-DREKIKIR

Hon. Joseph Yopyyopy, MP
WOSERA-GAWI

Hon. Richard Maru, MP
YANGORU-SAUSSIA

Hon. Gabriel Kapris, MP
MAPRIK

Hon. Salio Waipo, MP
ANGORAM

Vacant
WEWAK

EAST SEPIK PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
681,518

LAND AREA
43,426 km²

Toll Free: 1800 150

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism

R	REGION	MOMASE
C	CAPITAL	WEWAK
D	DISTRICTS	6
L	LLGs	26

East Sepik Province (ESP) covers a total land area of 43,426 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population of East Sepik at 450,530 – making PNG's fifth most populous Province.

The six Districts in East Sepik are Ambunti Dreikikir, Angoram, Maprik, Wewak, Wosera Gawi and Yangoru Saussia. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C4.1.1.

Table C4.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in East Sepik Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Ambunti-Dreikikier	1. Ambunti Rural 2. Tunap-Hunstein Range Rural 3. Gawanga Rural 4. Dreikikier Rural	Ambunti	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Angoram	1. Angoram-Middle Sepik Rural 2. Keram Rural 3. Karawari Rural 4. Marienberg 5. Yuat Rural	Angoram	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Maprik	1. Albiges-Mablep Rural 2. Bumbita-Muhian Rural 3. Maprik-Wora Rural 4. Yamil-Tamaui Rural	Maprik	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have good Public Utilities

Table C4.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in East Sepik Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Wewak	1. Boikin Rural 2. Turubu Rural 3. Wewak Islands Rural 4. Wewak Local 5. Wewak Urban	Wewak	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Wosera-Gawi	1. Burui-Kunai Rural 2. Gawi Rural 3. North Wosera Rural 4. South Wosera Rural	Wosera	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Yangoru-Saussia	1. East Yangoru Rural 2. Numbor Rural 3. Sausso Rural 4. West Yangoru Rural	Yangoru	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, valleys, coastal, and its islands. Each of these present unique development challenges. Coupled with these development challenges, social issues including law and order, migration, internal displacements, compounded with the high cost of delivering goods and services to remote areas.

East Sepik Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province has economic potential in agriculture in rice, cocoa, spice, livestock, rubber, oil palm, forestry, mining, tourism, aquaculture and fisheries development. It has also potential in geothermal energy for food processing.

The Province also hosts the country's biggest river that needs to be utilised to reap the economic benefits that increase the agriculture productivity, generate electricity and become the transport means to support the Provinces along the waterway.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, ESP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C4.1.2).\

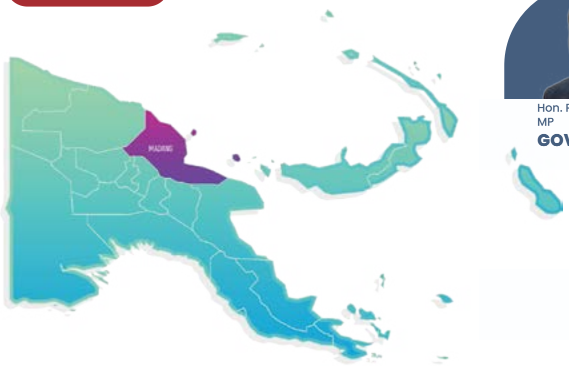
Table C4.1.2 *East Sepik Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

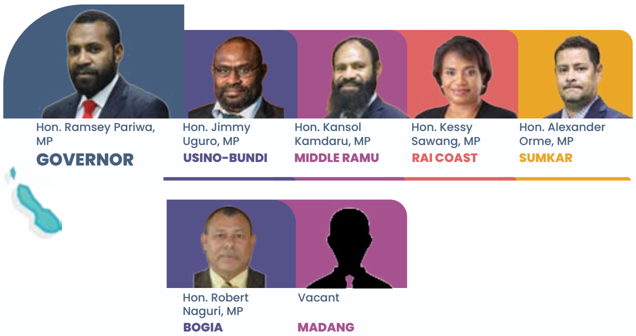
Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Oil Palm Development 2. Rice Farming 3. Cocoa Development 4. Cattle and Livestock Development Program 5. Poultry Farming and Hatchery 6. Spices Development Processing and Marketing	Increase production and downstream processing

Table C4.1.2 *East Sepik Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
	7. Rubber Rehabilitation and Development Program	
	8. Fresh Produce Market Development	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	9. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	10. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	11. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	12. Aquaculture and Coastal Fisheries	Produce value-adding Job creation
	13. Sepik Fresh Chicken	
	14. Cacao	
	15. Palm Oil	
	16. Vanilla	
	17. Abattoir	
Trade and Investment	18. Sepik Plan SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	19. Carbon Trade	
Tourism Niche Product Development	20. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	21. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	22. Urban Settlements Management	

C4.2 MADANG PROVINCE





MADANG PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
797,807

LAND AREA
28,886 km²

Toll Free: 1800 150

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism

R	REGION	MOMASE
C	CAPITAL	MADANG
D	DISTRICTS	6
L	LLGs	19

Madang Province covers a total land area of 28,886 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Madang at 493,906 – making it PNG's fourth most populous Province. Some of the Province's development challenges include aging infrastructure, and law and order.

The six Districts in Madang are Bogia, Madang, Middle Ramu, Rai Coast, Sumkar and Usino-Bundi. The current status of minimum service standards is in Table C4.2.1.

Table 2.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Madang Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Bogia	1. Almami Rural 2. Iabu Rural 3. Yawar Rural	Bogia	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Madang	1. Ambenob Rural 2. Madang Urban 3. Transgogol Rural	Madang	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Middle Ramu	1. Arabaka Rural 2. Josephstaal Rural 3. Simbai Rural 4. Kovon Rural	Simbai	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Rai Coast	1. Astrolabe Bay Rural 2. Naho Rawa Rural 3. Nayudo Rural 4. Rai Coast (Saidor)	Saidor	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access

Table 2.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Madang Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Sumkar	1. Karkar Rural 2. Sumgilbar Rural	Karkar	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Usino Bundi	1. Bundi Rural 2. Usino Rural 3. Gama Rural	Usino	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts / Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access

The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, valleys, coastal, and its islands. Each of these present unique development challenges. Coupled with these development challenges, social issues including law and order, migration, internal displacements, compounded with the high cost of delivering goods and services to remote areas.

Madang Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province hosts the Ramu nickel/cobalt mine project, Pacific Marine Industrial Zone (PMIZ), Fish and Meat Canneries, and Ramu Agri Industries.

Karkar island has completely gone green using biodiesels from coconut oil for power generation and all transportation (vehicles, tractors and ships). A lesson to learn and replicate to other coastal communities.

The Province's economic potential includes sugarcane, oil palm, livestock, copra, cocoa, coffee, fisheries, forestry, geothermal energy, downstream processing, mining and tourism. Make Madang beautiful again.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Madang will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C4.2.2).

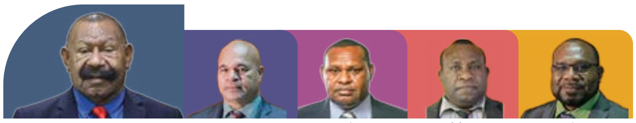
Table C4.2.2 *Madang Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cocoa/cocoa plantations development 2. Coffee Rehabilitation 3. Palm Oil, Rubber, Rice Development 4. Traditional Food Crops 5. Livestock Development Program 6. Fresh Produce Market Development	Increase production and downstream processing
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development 9. Climate Change	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Ramu Nickel Cobalt Mine and Other Minerals 11. Alluvial Mining	Support the development of resource sites and ensure economic benefits for the Province and Nation.
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	12. Provincial and District Market Developments 13. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub 14. Financial Inclusion	MSME development

Table C4.2.2 *Madang Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Downstream Processing	15. Copra Processing 16. Cocoa Products Factories 17. Palm Oil Processing 18. Poultry Abattoir Processing 19. Forestry Development Program 20. PMIZ Development 21. Nickel and Other Mineral Processing	Produce value-adding Job creation
Trade and Investment	22. PMIZ – Special Economic Zone 23. Middle Ramu Industrial Zone 24. Manufacturing Enhancement Program	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	25. Tourism Hub – Make Madang Beautiful Again 26. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	27. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program 28. Urban Settlements Management	Bankable land

C4.3 MOROBE PROVINCE



Hon. Luther Wenge, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. John Rosso, MP
LAE

Hon. Patrick Basa, MP
KABWUM

Hon. Kobby Bomareo MP
TEWAI-SIASSI

Hon. Koni Iguan, MP
MARKHAM

Hon. Theo Pelgen, MP
NAWAE

Hon. Marsh Narewec, MP
WAU WARIA

Hon. Jason Peter, MP
HUON-GULF

Hon. Sam Basil Jnr, MP
BULOLO

Hon. Rainbo Paita, MP
FINSCHHAFEN

Hon. Solen Loifa, MP
MENYAMYA

MOROBE PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
1,139,789

LAND AREA
33,705 km²

ECONOMY
Mining, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries

Toll Free: 1800 150

R	REGION	MOMASE
C	CAPITAL	LAE
D	DISTRICTS	10
L	LLGs	36

Morobe Province occupies a total land area of 33,705 km². The 2011 Census records the population of Morobe at 674,810 – making it PNG's most populous Province.

The ten Districts in Morobe are Bulolo, Wau-Waria Finschhafen, Huon Gulf, Kabwum, Lae, Markham, Menyamya, Nawae and Tewai-Siassi with Lae District mostly urban. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C4.3.1.

The strategic location of the port of Lae has enabled Morobe Province to be the industrial hub of PNG. Currently the economy of Morobe is dominated by the exploitation of primary products, from agriculture, forestry, mining, and to a lesser extent, fishing. Agriculture remains the dominant sector. About 452.3 ha is under cultivation with coffee as the largest cash crop, followed by cocoa, cardamon, coconut, rice and chilies. Livestock development is dominant in the Markham Valley, and to some extent Wau and Bulolo Districts. Key challenges include poor infrastructure and weak service delivery which are impediments to economic development.

The economic base of the Morobe Province depends on agriculture production, especially horticulture, as well as forestry, fisheries, tourism and light manufacturing. Mining is re-emerging as a prominent industry led by the coming onstream of the Wafi-Golpu mine. These industries will flourish with improved transport, logistics and marketing systems supported with quality utility services and growth centres. Investments within the MTDP IV period will target these areas to maximise on the scarce resources.

Table C4.3.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Morobe Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Bulolo	1. Mumeng Rural 2. Waria Rural 3. Watut Rural 4. Wau-Bulolo Urban 5. Wau Rural 6. Buang Rural	Bulolo	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities

Bridge over river between Menyamya and Huon-Gulf Districts

Morobe Highway

Table C4.3.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Morobe Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Finschhafen	1. Hube Rural 2. Kotte Rural 3. Finschhafen Urban 4. Yabim-Mape Rural 5. Burum-Kwat Rural	Gagidu	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Huon Gulf	1. Morobe Rural 2. Salamaua Rural 3. Wampar Rural	Salamaua	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Kabwum	1. Deyamos Rural 2. Komba Rural (Seko) 3. Yus Rural 4. Selepet Rural	Kabwum	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Lae	1. Ahi Rural 2. Lae Urban	Lae	**Classification 1: Category B:** Districts in cities with adequate Public Utilities
Markham	1. Onga-Waffa Rural 2. Umi-Atzera Rural 3. Wantoat-Leron Rural	Kaiapit	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Menyamya	1. Kapao Rural 2. Nanima Kariba Rural 3. Kome Rural 4. Wapi Rural	Menyamya	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Nawae	1. Labuta Rural 2. Nabak Rural 3. Wain-Erap Rural	Boana	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Tewae-Siassi	1. Sialum Rural 2. Siassi Rural 3. Wasu Rural	Wasu	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Wau-Waria	1. Wau Rural 2. Wau Urban 3. Waria Rural	Wau	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, valleys, coastal, and its islands. Each of these present unique development challenges. Coupled with these development challenges, social issues including law and order, migration, internal displacements, compounded with the high cost of delivering goods and services to remote areas.

Morobe Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province hosts the Hidden Valley mine project, Wau-Bulolo Alluvial gold fields, vineyard and winery, honey, poultry farms, crocodile farm, industrial and manufacturing hub of PNG, International Port (gateway to PNG), and Ramu Agri Industries (palm oil and cattle).

The Province's economic potential includes oil palm, livestock, copra, cocoa, tea, coffee, rice, fruits, grains and maize, spice, cassava, fisheries, forestry, downstream processing, tourism, hydro and geothermal, limestone plant and SEZs. The Province is the host of the World class Wafi-Golpu mine.

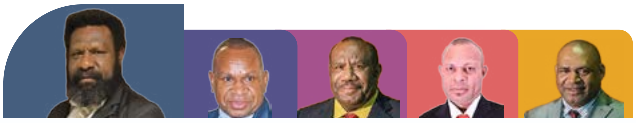
The potential of the Markham Valley will be unlocked through irrigation system and a transportation and logistics hub underpinned by a railway station between Watarais and Lae Port.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Morobe will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C4.3.2).

Table C4.3.2 *Morobe Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Cocoa	
	3. Tea	
	4. Vanilla	
	5. Palm Oil Development	
Fisheries Development	6. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	7. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	8. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	9. Wafi-Golpu Mine	Support the development of resource sites and ensure economic benefits
	10. Hidden Valley Mine	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	11. Provincial and District Market Developments	
	12. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	13. Financial Inclusion	
	14. Village-based Guest Houses and Restaurants	
Downstream Processing	15. Abattoir Rehabilitation	Produce value-adding Job creation
	16. Aquaculture and Coastal Fisheries Program	
	17. Nickel and Other Mineral Products Factories	
Trade and Investment	18. Wawin SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	19. Yalu SEZ	
	20. Nadzab SEZ	
	21. Labu SEZ	
	22. Lae SEZ	
	23. Finschafen SEZ	
	24. Lae Manufacturing Industries	
Tourism Niche Product Development	25. Provincial and District Cultural Shows	Promote local and International tourism
	26. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	27. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	28. Urban Settlements Management	

C4.4 WEST SEPIK PROVINCE



Hon. Tony Wouwou, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Belden Namah, MP
VANIMO-GREEN

Hon. Joe Sungi, MP
NUKU

Hon. Anderson Mise, MP
AITAPE-LUMI

Hon. Solan Mirisim, MP
TELEFOMIN

POPULATION
421,470

LAND ZAREA
35,920 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

WEST SEPIK PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	MOMASE
C	CAPITAL	VANIMO
D	DISTRICTS	4
L	LLGs	17

West Sepik Province (WSP) occupies 36,000 km² of landmass in the northwest of PNG and covers an area of 35,920 km². The 2011 Census records the population of WSP at 248,411– making it PNG's 17th most populous Province.

The four Districts are Aitape-Lumi, Nuku, Telefomin and Vanimo-Green. Table C4.4.1 reflects the current Status Service Categories in the District Townships.

Table C4.4.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in West Sepik*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Aitape-Lumi	1. East Aitape Rural 2. East Wapei Rural 3. West Aitape Rural 4. West Wapei Rural	Aitape	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Nuku	1. Mawase Rural (Nuku) 2. Palai Rural 3. Yangkok Rural 4. Maimai Wanwan Rural	Nuku	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Telefomin	1. Namea Rural 2. Oksapmin Rural 3. Telefomin Rural 4. Yapsie Rural	Telefomin	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Vanimo-Green	1. Amanab Rural 2. Bewani-Wutung-Onei Rural 3. Green River Rural 4. Vanimo Urban 5. Walsa Rural	Vanimo	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, valleys, coastal, and its islands. Each of these present unique development challenges. Coupled with these development challenges, social issues including law and order, migration, internal displacements, compounded with the high cost of delivering goods and services to remote areas.

WSP shares the country's border with the Indonesian Province of Papua and experiences cross-border challenges.

West Sepik Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development.

The Province has economic potential in agriculture in rice, cocoa, spice, livestock, rubber, oil palm, forestry, mining, tourism, aquaculture and fisheries development. It will be the host to the Vanimo SEZ.

The head water of the Sepik River is situated in the Province. The Province needs to utilise the river system to reap the economic benefits – increase the agriculture and forestry productivity, generate electricity and become the transport means to support the riverine communities along the waterway.

The Province is strategically located to harness the economic opportunities across the border and leverage the low cost of doing business in Indonesia. Extend Connect PNG to Indonesia including connecting the existing and available electricity grid from Wutung to Vanimo. Make Vanimo the next Bali (surfing and tourism) in PNG.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, WSP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C4.4.2).

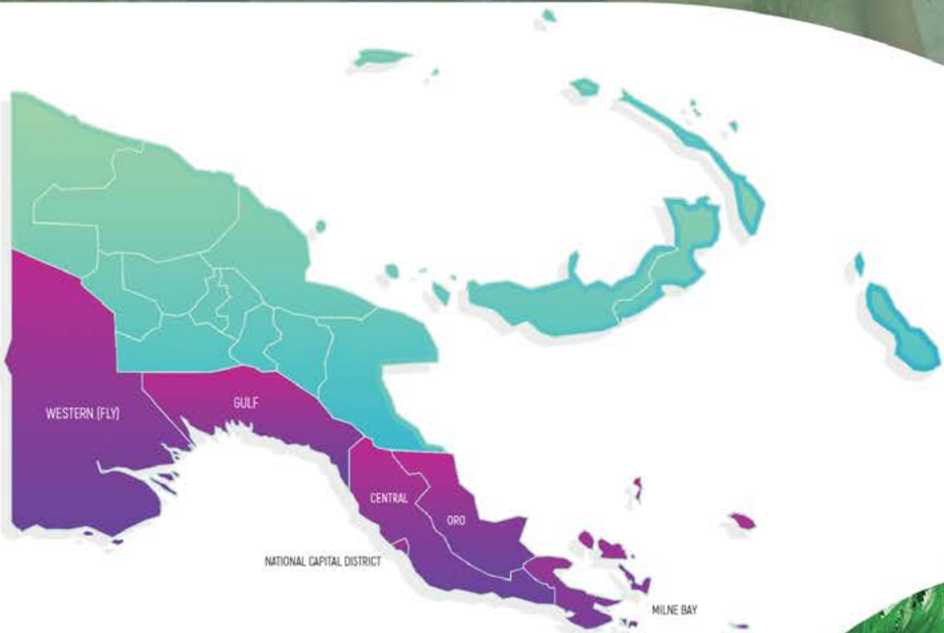
Table C4.2.2 *West Sepik Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cocoa/cocoa plantations development	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Coffee Rehabilitation	
	3. Palm Oil, Rubber, Rice Development	
	4. Traditional Food Crops	
	5. Livestock Development Program	
	6. Fresh Produce Market Development	
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	9. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Frieda Mine	Support the development of resource sites.
	11. Other explorations	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	12. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	13. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	14. Financial Inclusion	
	15. Village-based Guest Houses and Restaurants	
Downstream Processing	16. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	17. Poultry and Halal Meat Abattoir and Processing	
	18. Furniture Factory	
	19. Aquaculture and Coastal Fisheries Program	
Trade and Investment	20. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	21. Carbon Trade	
Tourism Niche Product Development	22. Provincial and District Cultural Shows	Promote local and International tourism
	23. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	24. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	25. Urban Settlements Management	

PART C5

SOUTHERN REGION

C5.1 Central Province
C5.2 Gulf Province
C5.3 Milne Bay Province
C5.4 National Capital District
C5.5 Northern Province
C5.6 Western Province



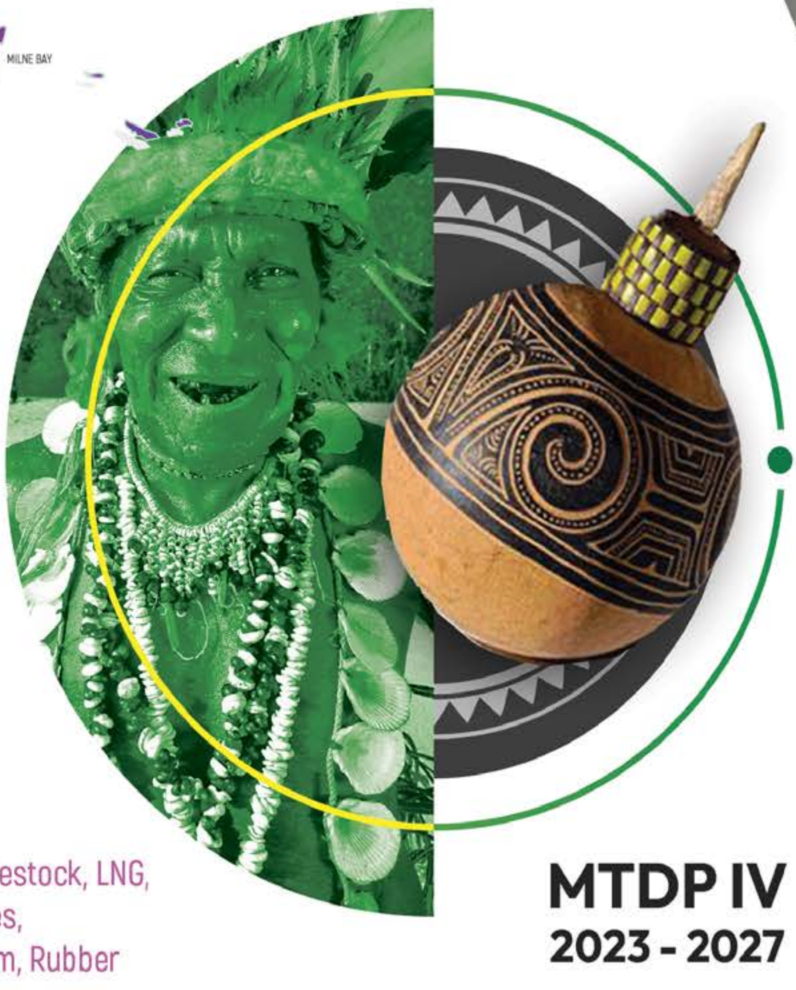
SOUTHERN REGION FACT SHEET

R	REGION	SOUTHERN
C	REGIONAL CAPITAL	NCD
D	PROVINCES	6
L	DISTRICTS	21

POPULATION
2.41 million

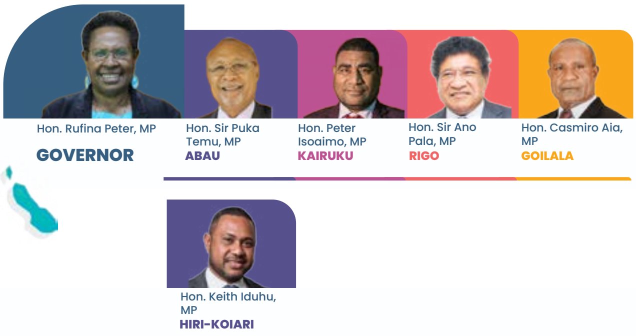
LAND AREA
201,057 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, LNG, Mining, Tourism, Fisheries, Economic Hub, Petroleum, Rubber



MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

C5.1 CENTRAL PROVINCE



CENTRAL PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
362,768

LAND AREA
29,900 km²

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Toll Free: 1800 150

R	REGION	SOUTHERN
C	CAPITAL	KWIKILA
D	DISTRICTS	5
L	LLGs	13

Central Province covers an area of 29,900 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population at 237,016 people - making it PNG's 13th most populous province.

The five districts are Abau, Goilala, Kairuku, Hiri-Koiari and Rigo. The current status of service categories is in Table C5.1.1.

Table C5.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Central Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Abau	1. Amazon Bay Rural 2. Aroma Rural 3. Cloudy Bay Rural	Abau	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Goilala	1. Guari Rural 2. Tapini Rural 3. Woitape Rural	Tapini	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Hiri Koiari	1. Hiri 2. Koiari Rural 3. Vanapa Brown	Bautama	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Kairuku	1. Mekeo 2. Kuni 3. Kairuku	Bereina	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Rigo	1. Rigo Central Rural	Kwikila	**Classification 3: Category B:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, lowlands, coastal, and its islands. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these development challenges, social issues including law and order, migration, land grabbing, internal community displacements, compounded with the high cost of delivering goods and services to remote areas. Due to large concentration of poisonous snakes,

it becomes impediment to large-scale agriculture farming using human labour. Therefore, mechanised farming is recommended.

Central Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province has rice farming (Rigo Rice), cattle farming, dairy, rubber, cocoa, coffee, spice, fresh produce, fruits, coconut, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing industry, tourism and SEZs.

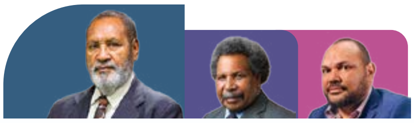
The Province is strategically located to harness the economic opportunities available from the nation's capital which is located within the Province. It also supplies electricity and water to the Nation's capital. Central Province has some villages within the Hiri Koiari District benefiting from the first PNG LNG project. It is the start of the famous Kokoda Track and the home of the 'Fuzzy Wuzzy Angel' and Hiri Moale Festival.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Central will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C5.1.2).

Table C5.1.2 *Central Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cattle	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Rice	
	3. Cocoa	
	4. Fresh Produce	
	5. Rubber	
	6. Palm Oil	
	7. Coconut	
Fisheries Development	8. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	
Forestry Development	9. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	10. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	11. PNG LNG Plant Site	Support the development of resource sites
	12. Tolokuma Mine reopen and other potential explorations	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	13. Provincial and District Market Developments	
	14. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	15. Financial Inclusion	
	16. Village-based Guest Houses and Restaurants	
Downstream Processing	17. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	18. Poultry and Halal Meat Abattoir and Processing	
	19. Rice Mills	
Trade and Investment	20. Central Agro SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	21. Rigo Rice SEZ	
Tourism Niche Product Development	22. Hiri Moale Festival	Promote local and International tourism
	23. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	24. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	25. Urban Settlements Management	

C5.2 GULF PROVINCE



Hon. Chris Haiveta, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Soroi Eoe, MP
KIKORI

Hon. Thomas Opa, MP
KEREMA

GULF PROVINCE FACT SHEET

POPULATION
201,388

LAND AREA
34,472 km²

ECONOMY
LNG, Fisheries, Forestry

Toll Free: 1800 150

REGION	SOUTHERN
CAPITAL	KEREMA
DISTRICTS	2
LLGs	15

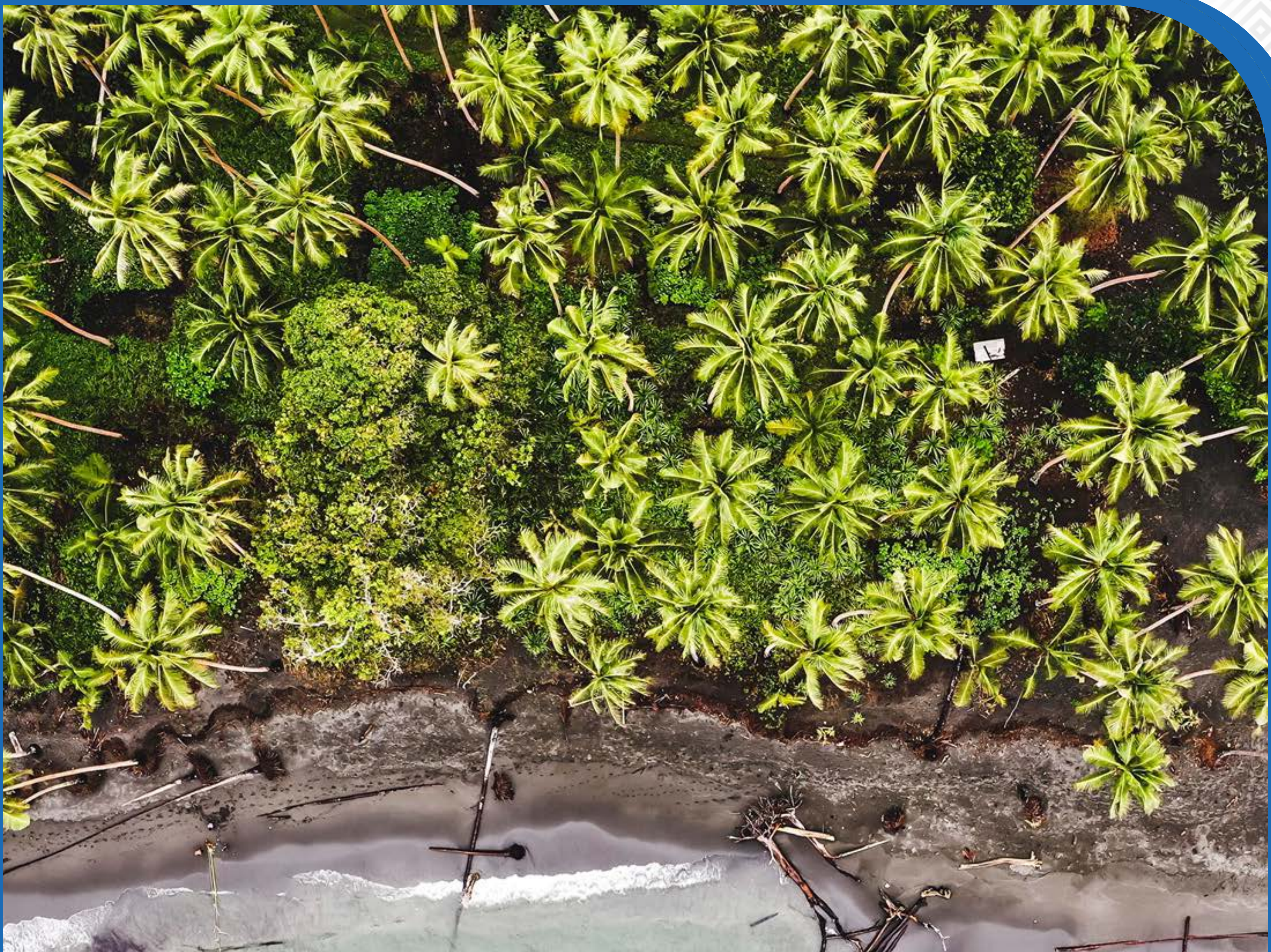
Gulf Province covers a land area estimated at 34, 472 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population at 158,197 – making it PNG's second least populated Province.

The two Districts are Kerema and Kikori with varied development status. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C5.2.1.

Table C5.2.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Gulf Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Kerema District	1. Kaipi-Melaripi Rural 2. Moripi Rural 3. Kaintiba Rural 4. Kerema Urban 5. Kotidanga Rural 6. Lakekamu-Tauri Rural 7. Toaripi Rural 8. Wake Rural 9. Malalaua Rural	Kerema	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Kikori District	1. Baimuru Rural 2. East Kikori Rural 3. East Ihu Rural 4. West Ihu Rural 5. West Kikori 6. Kikori Urban	Kikori	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access

The geography of the province comprises highlands, mountains, lowlands, and coastal areas. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these challenges, many big rivers, vast areas of swamps as well as dense forest areas impose high transport costs of delivering goods and services.



The geography of the Province comprises highlands, mountains, lowlands, and coastal areas. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these challenges, many big rivers, vast areas of swamps as well as dense forest areas impose high transport costs of delivering goods and services.

Gulf Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Gulf Province has huge potential in coconut, coffee, oil palm, cocoa, rubber, fisheries, tourism, limestone, hydro, oil and gas. Given the presence of vast natural resources, which include Pasca A, Pandora off-shore fields, Papua LNG, Purari hydro, mineral sands, coal deposits, the Province is poised to become the largest supplier of energy and mineral resources. Combined with the construction of Kikori wharf, Kikori Industrial Park and Ihu SEZ, these will rapidly boost economic growth and development. Considering the availability of these resources, there are prospects for establishing a steel mill.

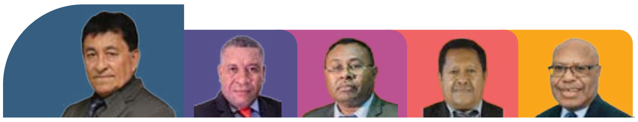
Addressing transportation constraints through an integrated roads, rivers and waterways network will be the key trigger to realising the many development opportunities for the Province. Construction of the 'missing link' road under the Connect PNG Program will unlock the enclaved communities and the resources potential.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Gulf Province will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C5.2.2).

Table C5.2.2 *Gulf Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Coffee 2. Coconut 3. Cocoa 4. Rice 5. Rubber 6. Fresh Produce - Sago and Breadfruit	Increase production and downstream processing
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development 9. Climate Change	100% Downstream Processing
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Papua LNG Wellheads 11. LNG Pipeline 12. Alluvial Mining and other Mineral & Petroleum Prospects	Support the development of resource sites.
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	13. Provincial and District Market Developments 14. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub 15. Financial Inclusion	MSME development
Downstream Processing	16. Cocoa Products Factories 17. Poultry and Halal Meat Abattoir and Processing 18. Rice Mills	Produce value-adding job creation
Trade and Investment	19. Ihu SEZ	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	20. Provincial Cultural Show 21. Tourism Niche Product Development	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	22. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program 23. Urban Settlements Management	Bankable land

C5.3 MILNE BAY PROVINCE



POPULATION
748,196

LAND AREA
14,345 km²

Toll Free: 1800 150

ECONOMY
Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries

MILNE BAY PROVINCE FACT SHEET

R	REGION	SOUTHERN
C	CAPITAL	ALOTAU
D	DISTRICTS	4
L	LLGs	16

Milne Bay Province (MBP) covers a land area of 14,345 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population for MBP at 276,512 people – making it the 12th most populous Province.

The four Districts in MBP are Alotau, Esa'ala, Kiriwina-Goodenough and Samarai-Murua. The development varies across these Districts. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C5.3.1.

Table C5.3.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Milne Bay Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Alotau	1. Alotau Urban 2. Daga Rural 3. Huhu Rural 4. Makamaka Rural 5. Maramatana Rural 6. Suau Rural 7. Weraura Rural	Alotau	**Classification 2: Category A:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Esa'ala	1. Dobu Rural 2. Duau Rural 3. West Ferguson	Esa'ala	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Kiriwina-Goodenough	1. Goodenough Island Rural 2. Kiriwina Rural	Kiriwina	**Classification 3: Category C:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities
Samarai-Murua	1. Bwanabwana Rural 2. Louisiade Rural 3. Murua Rural 4. Yaleyamba Rural	Murua	**Classification 3: Category C**: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have Some Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises high mountains, coastal areas and islands. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these challenges, many widely scattered islands, rising sea levels, sea piracy, and poor transport services impose high cost of delivering goods and services.

Milne Bay Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province has potentials in fisheries and marine resources, agriculture (oil palm, coffee, cocoa, coconut, and vanilla), livestock, forestry (ebony), tourism, geothermal, and mining (Woodlark mine, Misima mine and alluvial).

The Province is host to the Jomard Passage. This provides a great opportunity for revenue generation from pilotage fees from ships. In addition, it has existing trade skills in boat building that need to be revitalised to support the development of a maritime industry.

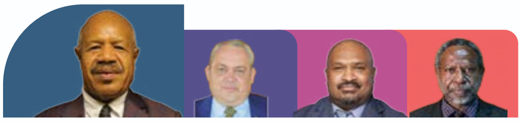
There is immense tourism potential including eco-tourism, cruise ship visits, surfing, diving, and the Milamala and Canoe festivals. Gurney airport and Alotau port connect the Province to the rest of the country and the world, with the latter accessed by cruise ships. The Province will target the south-bound tourism markets to Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, MBP will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C5.3.2).

Table C5.3.2 *Milne Bay Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Copra	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Rice	
	3. Cocoa	
	4. Fresh Produce	
	5. Rubber	
	6. Cattle Breeding	
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	9. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Misima and Woodlark Gold Mines	Development of resource sites
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	11. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	12. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	13. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	14. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	15. Poultry and Halal Meat Abattoir and Processing	
	16. Rice Mills	
	17. Forestry	
Trade and Investment	18. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	19. Provincial Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
	20. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	21. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	22. Urban Settlements Management	

C5.4 NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT (NCD)



Hon. Powes Parkop, MP
GOVERNOR

Hon. Justin Tkatchenko, MP
MORESBY SOUTH

Hon. Lohia Samuel, MP
MORESBY NORTH WEST

Hon. John Kaupa, MP
MORESBY NORTH EAST

POPULATION
513,918

LAND AREA
240 km²

ECONOMY
Economic hub

Toll Free: 1800 150

NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT FACT SHEET

REGION	SOUTHERN
CAPITAL	PORT MORESBY
DISTRICTS	3
LLGs	9

The National Capital District (NCD) is surrounded by Central Province, and occupies a land area of 240 km^2. It is host to PNG's Capital City of Port Moresby. The 2011 Census records its population at 364,125 – making it the 8th most populous Province.

The NCD has three electorates: Moresby South, Moresby North East and Moresby North West. It is a business hub and the seat of the National Government.

The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C6.1.1.

Table C6.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in National Capital District*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Moresby North-West	1. Gerehu Urban 2. Waigani-University Urban	Port Moresby	**Classification 1: Category B:** Districts in cities that have adequate Public Utilities
Moresby North-East	1. Tokarara-Hohola Urban 2. Gordons-Saraga Urban 3. Boroko-Korobosea Urban	Port Moresby	
Moresby South	1. Kilakila-Kaugere Urban 2. Town-Hanuabada Urban 3. Laloki-Napanapa Urban 4. Bomana Urban	Port Moresby	**Classification 1: Category B:** Districts in cities that have adequate Public Utilities

The geography of NCD encompasses Motu-Koitabu villages, urban dwellings, peri-urban settlements, business and government institutions. It houses Motu-Koitabu Assembly, the headquarters of Central Province, the National Parliament, and diplomatic missions.

It also has the largest airport, the second largest seaport, the largest university, the National referral hospital and National sports stadiums.

Rapid growth and urbanisation have led to the proliferation of informal settlements, high unemployment, poor city

APEC Haus, Port Moresby, NCD

planning, deteriorating law and order and social issues. These have contributed to major constraints concerning water and electricity supply and other services. This has further increased the already high cost of doing business.

NCD's Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The NCD provides all the business opportunities that come with its status as the host of the country's capital. As such, it has large potential for a wide range of economic activities including MSME, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism and sports.

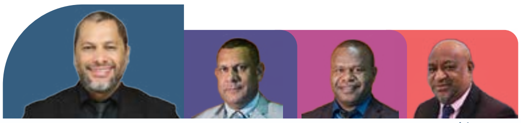
Mobilisation of land for real estate development, SEZ and industrial development, and the availability of skilled human capital offer considerable opportunities for growing the economy and improving quality of life of the people.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, NCD will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C6.1.2).

Table C6.1.2 *National Capital District Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	1. MSME Incubation Hubs 2. Financial Inclusion 3. Fisheries and Aquaculture	MSME development
Downstream Processing	4. Light industrial manufacturing 5. Food processing	Manufacturing and value-adding
Trade and Investment	6. Development of Paga Hill SEZ 7. Port Moresby Waterfront SEZ 8. Business Development Hub 9. Hospitality industry 10. Logistics infrastructure and services	Development of SEZs and Industrial Hubs
Banking and Finance	11. Banking and Financial Services	Banking and Financial Services development
Tourism Niche Product Development	12. Cultural Show that is representative of the country 13. National Museum 14. Sports Tourism	Promote local and International tourism
Land Development	15. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program 16. Urban Settlements Management	Bankable land

C5.5 NORTHERN PROVINCE



POPULATION
271,193

LAND AREA
22,800 km²

ECONOMY
Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism

Toll Free: 1800 150

NORTHERN PROVINCE FACT SHEET

REGION	SOUTHERN
CAPITAL	POPONDETTA
DISTRICTS	3
LLGs	8

Northern Province covers a land area of 22,800 km^2. The 2011 Census records the population for the Province at 186,3019 – making it the third least populated Province of PNG.

The three Districts are Ijivitari, Popondetta and Sohe. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C5.4.1.

Table C5.4.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Northern Province*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
Ijivitari	1. Afore Rural 2. Safia Rural	Tufi	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities
Popondetta	1. Popondetta Urban 2. Oro Bay Rural 3. Higaturu Rural	Popondetta	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities
Sohe	1. Kira Rural 2. Kokoda Rural 3. Tamata Rural	Kokoda	**Classification 3:** Category C: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises high mountains, lowlands, and coastal areas. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these challenges, natural disasters, remoteness, difficult terrains, law and order, and poor transport network impose high cost of delivering goods and services.

Northern Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

The Province has the potential in agriculture (cocoa, coconut, coffee, rice, rubber and oil palm), livestock, tourism, fisheries, forestry, hydro, carbon trading, alluvial mining and nickel.

The Province is the home of the World's largest butterfly, 'The Queen Alexandria's Birdwing Butterfly', and the Kokoda Track with the historical sites of the Second World II including war relics and the legendary "Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels".

The road connecting Ianu in the Central Province to Musa over the Owen Stanley Range and onwards to Popondetta is part of the Connect PNG's Southern Coast Corridor Road. This will unlock the economic potential along the corridor.

Musa River has the prospect for hydro power generation.

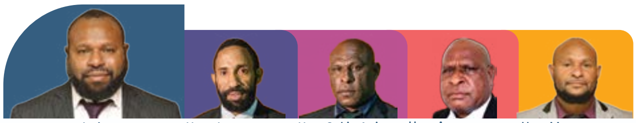
Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Northern will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C5.4.2).

Table C5.4.2 *Northern Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Palm Oil	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Coconut	
	3. Cocoa	
	4. Rice	
	5. Poultry	
	6. Cattle Breeding	
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	9. Climate Change	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	10. Provincial and District Market Development	MSME development
	11. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	12. Financial Inclusion	
Downstream Processing	13. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	14. Poultry and Meat Abattoir and Processing	
	15. Rice Mills	
	16. Forestry	
Trade and Investment	17.Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
Tourism Niche Product Development	18. Provincial and District Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
	19. Tourism Niche Product Development	
Land Development	20. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	21. Urban Settlements Management	

Ok Tedi Mine, Western Province

C5.6 WESTERN PROVINCE



Hon. Taboi Yoto, MP — **GOVERNOR**

Hon. James Donald, MP — **NORTH FLY**

Hon. Sekie Agisa, MP — **SOUTH FLY**

Hon. Agena Gamai, MP — **DELTA FLY**

Hon. Maso Hewabi, MP — **MIDDLE FLY**

POPULATION
315,273

LAND AREA
99,300 km²

ECONOMY
Petroleum, Forestry, Rubber, Fisheries

Toll Free: 1800 150

WESTERN PROVINCE FACT SHEET

REGION	SOUTHERN
CAPITAL	DARU
DISTRICTS	4
LLGs	16

Western Province covers a land area of 99,300 km². The 2011 Census records the population of the Province at 201,300 – making it PNG's 18th most populous.

The four Districts are North Fly, Middle Fly, South Fly and Delta Fly. The current status of service categories is reflected in Table C5.5.1.

Table C5.1.1 *Current Status of Service Categories for each District in Western Proivince*

District	LLG Name	District Headquarter	Current Status
North Fly	1. Kiunga Rural 2. Kiunga Urban 3. Ningerum Rural 4. Olsobip Rural 5. Star Mountains Rural	Kiunga	**Classification 3: Category A:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities
Delta Fly	1. Balimo Urban 2. Bamu Rural 3. Aramia Gogodala Rural 4. Fly Gogodala	Balimo	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
Middle Fly	1. Lake Murray Rural 2. Nomad Rural	Nomad	**Classification 3: Category D:** Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low Access
South Fly	1. Daru Urban 2. Fore Kiwai 3. Fly Kiwai 4. Morehead Rural 5. Oriomo-Bituri Rural	Daru	**Classification 2: Category B:** Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities

The geography of the Province comprises high mountains, extensive lowlands, swamp areas, coastal areas, deltas and islands. Each of these present unique development opportunities and challenges. Coupled with these challenges, natural disasters, remoteness, difficult terrains, law and order issues, lack of safe drinking water, prevalence of communicable diseases (tuberculous and typhoid) and poor transport networks impose high cost of delivering goods and services.

Western Province shares the country's International border with Indonesia and Australia, which poses unique cross-border challenges, including the Treaty Communities.

Western Province Comparative Advantage for Economic Growth and Development

Western Province has economic potential in agriculture (rice, cocoa, spice, rubber, oil palm), livestock, forestry, mining, tourism, aquaculture and fisheries. It hosts the OK Tedi mine, the largest gold and copper mine in PNG. There are also vast gas resources (including P'nyang Stanley and other stranded fields).

The Fly River flows through the entire length of the Province from north to south and provides a vital means of transportation and access to the hinterlands. The Province needs to utilise the river system to harness the economic benefits from agriculture, fisheries, and forestry activities. The river also provides the means to deliver goods and services to the riverine communities.

The wetlands of Bensbach comprise the largest wildlife reserve in the Southern Hemisphere and provides unique habitats for migratory species. This is a strategic asset for conservation with potential for research and development, and for eco-tourism.

The Province's strategic location at the border of Indonesia provides economic opportunities for trade of goods and services across the border and taking advantage of the low-cost business environment there. Extending Connect PNG to Indonesia, including through accessing the existing Merauke electricity grid, will provide substantial benefits. Development of a port facility facing the Arafura Sea will enable exports to the growing Indian market.

Under the Planning and Service Delivery Frameworks, Western Province will develop their five-year Provincial and District Development Plans in alignment to the MTDP IV, and incorporate all the District minimum service needs (Table C1.2) and strategic economic investment opportunities (Table C5.5.2).

Table C5.5.2 *Western Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development	1. Cocoa	Increase production and downstream processing
	2. Vanilla	
	3. Rubber	
	4. Rice	
	5. Fresh produce	
	6. Cattle & Livestock	
Fisheries Development	7. Aquaculture & coastal fisheries processed onshore	70% fisheries processed onshore
Forestry Development	8. Forest Products Development	100% Downstream Processing
	9. Climate Change	
Mining & Petroleum Development	10. Petroleum & LNG Wellheads	Development of resources
	11. PNG LNG Pipeline	
	12. OK Tedi Mining & Alluvial Prospects	
	13. Other new prospects	
MSME & District Growth Centres Development	14. Provincial and District Market Developments	MSME development
	15. District Growth Centres and MSME Incubation Hub	
	16. Financial Inclusion	

Table C5.5.2 *Western Province Strategic Economic Priorities*

Comparative Advantage	Specific Areas	Target
Downstream Processing	17. Cocoa Products Factories	Produce value-adding Job creation
	18. Halal Poultry and Meat Abattoir and Processing	
	19. Rice Mills	
	20. Forestry	
Trade and Investment	21. Special Economic Zones	Promote SEZ and Industrial Hubs
	22. Arafura Sea Port	
Tourism Niche Product Development	23. Provincial and District Cultural Show	Promote local and International tourism
	24. Tourism Niche Product Development	
	25. Bensbach Wildlife Reserve	
Land Development	24. Land Development, Physical Planning and Rezoning Program	Bankable land
	25. Urban Settlements Management	


Tabubil-Telefomin Road, Western Province

Annexes:

Annex 1: Glossary
Annex 2: Acronyms
Annex 3: Classification of Districts
Annex 4: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators
Annex 5: Quick Response (QR) Codes

- QR Codes for National Standards
- QR Code for Alignment Template
- QR Code for Public Investment Program Management Guidelines

References and Credits

Annex 1: Glossary

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
Strategic Priority Areas	Strategic Priority Areas are MTDP IV policy priorities of the Government where actions of both the Government and its Development Partners will be pulled into alignment under this framework.
Alignment	Alignment refers to the translating MTDP IV into sectoral and Sub-National development plans with specific programs and projects with amicable investment strategies.
Bilateral Development Partners	Bilateral Development Partners consist of political, economic, or cultural relations between two sovereign states based on the mutual understandings.
Broad Based Economic Growth	Broad Based Economic Growth is defined as an economic growth that has widespread involvement of individuals in the economy and society at large.
Cascading Logic	Cascading Logic refers to logical framework in the development planning structure which starts with the Preamble of the Constitution and ends with the Ward Development Plan.
Civil Society Organisation	Civil Society Organisation is a non-government organisation that partners with the Government to enhance service delivery.
Climate Change Adaption	Climate Change Adaption refers to preventive measures taken to avoid climate change effects
Country Partnership Strategy	Country Partnership Strategy is a Development Partners' in-country strategy outlining assistance programs that are aligned to Government development plans and policies.
Deliberate Intervention Program	Deliberate Intervention Program is a key priority investment program that translates Strategic Priority Areas into investment programs to achieve MTDP IV targets.
Development Cooperation Framework	Development Cooperation Framework provides the platform for the GoPNG and Development Partners to collaborate effectively in the delivery of development assistance in the country. This framework provides a clear guide for Development Partners to engage with the Government in terms of aligning their respective country assistance strategies and Programs to the GoPNGs development policies and plans.
Development Partners	Development Partners comprised of bilateral and multilateral donor countries and financial institutions who provide development assistances to Government.
Digital Government	Digital Government is the use of ICT to provide public goods and services to its citizens.
District Service Improvement Program	District Service Improvement Program is a funding source for the district to sustain its service delivery in the district.
Downstream Processing	Downstream Processing is the processing of raw materials into finished products.
Exclusive Economic Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone is an area that the State has special rights to utilise for economic purposes.
Green Investments and Sustainable Development	Green Investments and Sustainable Development is an investment in the renewable sector to manage and use resource more sustainably.
Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Product refers to the total monetary value of final goods and services produced in a country in a given period of time.
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	Gross Domestic Product per Capita refers to the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, divided by mid-year total population.
Gross National Income	Gross National Income refers to the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country minus income earned in the domestic economy by the non-residents.
Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Household Income and Expenditure Survey refers to a survey carried out to generate household consumption data that is used to rebase country's Consumer Price Index.
Integrated Financial Management System	Integrated Financial Management System is a system that supports the management of public sector budgetary and financial accounting operations and promote better public financial management with a centralised registry of public sector revenues and expenditure.
Integrated Information Repository System	Integrated Information Repository System is a national statistical system that coordinates all development information in terms of collection, computing, assessing, reporting and publication.
Integration	Integration means linking elements or priorities of various policies.
Investment Plan	Investment Plan is defined as the plan developed to guide State investments.
Medium Term Development Plan	Medium Term Development Plan is a 5-Year Investment Plan that guides the resource allocations and investment in the country. It translates the PNG Strategic Development Plan into a rolling 5-Year investment plan.

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework refers to the policy framework that provides to enhance monitoring, evaluation and reporting in the country.
Multinational Development Partners	Multinational Development Partners are financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc..
National Budget Framework	National Budget Framework is the framework that links the MTDP investment priorities into Capital Investment Budget on an annual basis ensuring that the Budget is policy-driven and the MTDP priorities are achieved.
National Data Centre	National Data Centre refers to the Integrated National Databased that coordinates information storing, computing, safeguarding, disseminating, and reporting and also coordinates the operation of all agency and sub-national governments database
National Ownership Advocacy Program	National Ownership Advocacy Program is a program to disseminate MTDP IV
National Planning Framework	National Planning Framework highlights the medium- and long-term plans to achieve Vision 2050. It presents the plans in cascading and logical manner from the sector levels up to the overarching development goals and visions.
National Service Delivery Framework	National Service Delivery Framework refers to the framework that provide the structure of service delivery standards, demarcation of roles and responsibilities of both National and Sub-National agencies and provide the significant link between the MTDP IV and the Sectoral and Sub-National Development Plans and policies.
Open Government Partnership	Open Government Partnership refers to a policy platform that promotes transparency, accountability and integrity in the Government systems and processes and make Government responsive to citizens' needs.
Philanthropy	Philanthropies refer to the non-Government international institutions that provides development grants for service delivery purposes.
PNG Development Strategic Plan	PNG Strategic Development Plan is a 20-year Strategic Plan with long term specific policy targets that translate Vision 2050. The plan aims to make PNG a middle-income country by 2030.
Provincial Service Improvement Program	Provincial Service Improvement Program refers to the sources of development funding that is appropriated for all provinces for service delivery and routine maintenance.
Public Private Partnership	Public Private Partnership is an investment or service delivery model that enhance the collaboration of Government and Private Sector to enhance service delivery and private sector investments.
Renewable Energy	Renewable energy is the energy that is collected from the renewable sources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale.
Strategic Economic Investment	Strategic Economic Investment is defined as the investment that optimise benefits or investment that meets the 20/80 Pareto model.
Strategic Partnership	Strategic Partnership refers to the partnership that builds on the mutual understanding and interest.
Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development	Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development refers to the Strategy that focuses on the responsible management and the use of natural resources and diversifying its investment using proceeds from the extractive industry to renewable sector.
Sustainable Development Goal	Sustainable Development Goal refers to the international development agenda that aims to achieve the balance between economic, social and ecological dimensions of sustainable development without severe harm to environment .
Sustainable Infrastructure	Sustainable Infrastructure refers to the infrastructure that is used by people for a lengthy period of time and receiving same level of benefits or services.
Un-solicited Project Financing	Un-solicited Project Financing is defined as the project that is outside of the PIP process.
Ward Recorder System	Ward Recorder System is defined as a system in which the Ward Recorders from respective Council Wards are involved in collecting and reporting the up-to-date information for each sector to the Integrated District Information database.

Annex 2: Acronyms

AES	Academic Excellence Scholarship
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMTDP	Agriculture Medium Term Development Plan
ANGAU	Australia New Guinea Administrative Unit
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
BCS	Bogia Coconut Syndrome
BMC	Budget Management Committee
CAS	Country Assistance Strategies
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CBB	Coffee Berry Borer
CCDA	Climate Change Development Authority
CCS	Coffee Cooperative Society
CEFI	Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusions
CEPA	Conservation & Environment Protection Agency
CGS	Credit Guarantee Scheme
CHARM	Comprehensive Hazard Assessment & Risk Management
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIB	Capital Investment Budget
CIC	Coffee Industry Corporation
CIMC	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council
CIR	Civil & Identity Registry
CIS	Correctional Services
CLRC	Constitutional & Law Reform Commission
CNO	Crude Coconut Oil
CPB	Cocoa Pod Borer
CPS	Country Partnership Strategies
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DCF	Development Cooperation Framework
DCI	Department of Commerce and Industry
DCP	Development Cooperation Policy
DDA	District Development Authority
DDP	District Development Plan
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfCDR	Department for Community Development and Religion
DHERST	Department of Higher Education, Research, Science & Technology
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
	Department of Implementation and Rural Development
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DIMS	District Information Management System
DIP	Deliberate Intervention Program
DIRD	Department of Implementation and Rural Development
DITI	Department of International Trade & Investment
DJAG	Department of Justice and Attorney General
DLIR	Department of Labour & Industrial Relations
DLPP	Department of Lands & Physical Planning
DMIS	Dimensional Measuring Interface Standard
DMO	Domestic Market Obligation
DMPGHM	Department of Mineral Policy & Geohazards Management
DoC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defence
DoE	Department of Education
DoF	Department of Finance
DoT	Department of Treasury
DoT	Department of Transport
DoWH	Department of Works & Highways
DPC	Development Partners Coordination
DPE	Department of Petroleum & Energy
DPF	Development Planning Framework
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs
DPM	Department of Personnel Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Response
DSIP	District Service Improvement Program
DSP	Development Strategic Plan
DWU	Divine Word University
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Education For All
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPA	Expenditure Priority Areas
EPP	Environmental Preferable Purchasing
ESC	Economic Sector Coordination
FDP	Forestry Development Plan
FFB	Fresh Fruit Bunch
FOB	Free On Board
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FPDA	Fresh Produce Development Agency
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research & Development
GESI	Gender Equality Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea

GPCO	Gas Projects Coordination Office
HDI	Human Development Index
HECAS	Higher Education Contribution Assistance Scheme
HEI	Higher Education Institute
HELP	Higher Education Loan Scheme
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HLF	High Level Forum
HVCP	High Value Coconut Products
ICA	Immigration & Citizenship Authority
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
ICCC	Independent Consumer and Competition Commission
ICDC	Industrial Centres Development Corporation
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDP	International Development Partners
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Institute of Medical Research
IMS	Information Management System
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IRC	Internal Revenue Commission
ISC	Infrastructure Sector Coordination
ISP	International Ships & Ports
ITCS	Infrastructure Tax Credit Scheme
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KCHL	Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited
KIK	Kokonas Indastri Koporesen
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KRA	Key Result Area
LDC	Limestone Development Corporation
LEG	Lower Education Group
LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
MEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
MPR	Multi-Purpose Room
MRA	Mineral Resources Authority
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
MSS	Minimum Service Standards
MTTP	Medium Term Transport Plan
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic Focus Outlook
NAC	National Airports Corporation
NAQIA	National Agriculture & Quarantine Inspection Authority
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NBBA	*National Building Board Act*
NBF	National Budget Framework
NC1	National Certificate 1
NC2	National Certificate 2
NCAR	National Civil Aviation Regulation
NCC	National Cultural Commission
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NCS	National Compulsory Service
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NDC	National Disaster Centre
NDoE	National Department of Education
NDoH	National Department of Health
NEA	National Energy Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NEROP	National Electrification Roll Out Program
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NFS	National Food Security
NFSP	National Food Security Policy
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIS	National Health Information System
NHP	National Health Plan
NICTA	National Information & Communications Technology Authority
NID	National Identification
NIO	National Intelligence Office
NJSS	National Judicial Staff Service
NLDP	National Land Development Plan
NMSA	National Maritime Safety Authority
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
NOAS	National Online Applications Selections
NPB	National Pharmaceutical Board
NPC	National Procurement Commission
NPF	National Planning Framework
NQF	National Qualification Framework
NRI	National Research Institute
NRN	National Road Network
NCSC	National Cyber Security Centre
NSDF	National Service Delivery Framework
NSDP	National Spice Development Program
NSI	National Sports Institute
NSL	Nambawan Supa Limited
NCSI	National Cyber Security Index
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSoE	National School of Excellence
NSP	National Security Policy
NSPC	Non-State Partners Coordination
NSS	National Strategy for Statistics
NVS	National Voluntary Services
NWaSHA	National Water Health and Sanitation Authority
NWS	National Weather Service
NYDA	National Youth Development Authority
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OGP	Open Government Partnership

OOSC	Out of School Children
PAU	Pacific Adventist University
PDL	Petroleum Development Licence
PEB	Provincial Education Board
PFMA	*Public Finances Management Act*
PHA	Provincial Health Authority
PIP	Public Investment Program
PMGH	Port Moresby General Hospital
PMIZ	Pacific Maritime Industrial Zone
PMRA	*Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act*
PNG DSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan
PNG FA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PNGCB	Papua New Guinea Cocoa Board
PNGCCI	Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PNGDF	Papua New Guinea Defence Force
PNGEC	Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission
PNGEI	Papua New Guinea Education Institute
PNGSC	Papua New Guinea Securities Commission
PNGSF	Papua New Guinea Sports Foundation
POMGH	Port Moresby General Hospital
PPFL	Petroleum Processing Facility Licence
PPL	Petroleum Prospecting Licence
PPL	PNG Power Limited
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRL	Petroleum Retention Licence
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSIP	Provincial Service Improvement Program
QEB	Quarterly Economic Bulletin
RAA	Rural Airstrip Agency
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
RST	Research, Science and Technology
SDF	Service Delivery Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIB	Spice Industry Board
SIP	Service Improvement Program
SLIP	Successful Learning Intervention Program
SLOS	Social, Law and Order Sector
SMEC	Snowy Mountain Engineering Corporation
SMHS	School of Medicine & Health Sciences
SML	Special Mining Lease
SNSC	Sub National Sector Coordination
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SPA	Strategic Priority Area
StaRS	Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
STS	Specialist Teaching Services
TCS	Tax Credit Scheme
TESAS	Tertiary Education Scholarship Assistance Scheme
TFF	Tuition Fee Free
TMT	Teaching Mathematics with Technology
TPA	Tourism Promotion Authority
TSC	Teaching Services Commission
TSCMIC	Transport Sector Coordination, Monitoring and Implementation Committee
TSDP	Tourism Sustainable Development Plan UPNG University of Papua New Guinea
TToR	Typical Types of Roads
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
UNITECH	University of Technology
UNRE	University of Natural Resources & Environment
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
UNSDI	United Nations Sustainable Development Indicators
UoG	University of Goroka
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
USAID	US Agency for International Development
VCO	Virgin Coconut Oil
WaSH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	World Bank Group

Annex 3: Classification and Categories of Districts

The classifications of districts are determined by the locations of districts and the level of services that is accessible while the category of these classified districts are determined by the Indicators established by DPLGA for Service and Growth Centres. The categories also take into account capacity in terms of the enabling environment by locations and historical purpose for their establishment.

Classifications and Categories of Districts

1) Districts in the cities
2) Districts in Provincial Towns
3) District Towns or headquarters in rural PNG

CLASSIFICATION	CATEGORY OF DISTRICTS
Classification 1:	Category A: Districts in cities that have very good Public Utilities
Classification 1:	Category B: Districts in cities that have adequate Public Utilities
Classification 1:	Category C: Districts in cities that have some Public Utilities
Classification 2:	Category A: Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have very good Public Utilities
Classification 2:	Category B: Districts in declared Provincial Towns that have adequate Public Utilities
Classification 3:	Category A: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have very good Public Utilities
Classification 3:	Category B: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have adequate Public Utilities
Classification 3:	Category C: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that have some Public Utilities
Classification 3:	Category D: Districts or Rural Towns in Rural Districts that are remote and have very low access

Annex 4: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

Table 6.2.1 Localisation of SDGs

SPA 1. Strategic Economic Investments

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Agriculture	Proportion of customary land mobilized for Commercial Agriculture	SDG 1: No poverty	1.4.2.2 Proportion of customary lands that have been assigned to Integrated Land Group
		SDG 2: Zero hunger	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
		SDG 5: Gender Equality	5. a.1 (b) Share of women among owners or rights –bearers of agricultural land.
Fisheries	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	SDG 14: Life below Water	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in PNG
Forestry	Total forested area (million ha) sq. km	SDG 15: Life on Land	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
	Proportion of land under reforestation	SDG 15: Life on Land	15.2.1.3 Proportion of forest land with active efforts at fighting forest degradation through afforestation and reforestation
	Proportion of land under afforestation		
Banking and Finance	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider by U/R Sector of residence (%)	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider by Urban/Rural Sector of residence
	Proportion of population having access to financial facilities (%)	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches as per 100,000 adults
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Proportion of MSMEs having access to financial credits (%)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit By SME Category (Micro-enterprise, Small, Medium, & Large enterprises)
National Tourism Culture and Development	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP
Manufacturing	GDP contribution of the sector (%)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP
	Share of population employed by sector		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
Land Development	Total Land Alienated (%)	SDG 1: No Poverty	1.4.2.3 Proportion of land directly owned by the state
	Number of Registered ILGs in the Country		1.4.2.2 Proportion of customary lands that have been assigned to ILGs

SPA 2. Sustainable Enabling Infrastructure

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Connect PNG Roads and Other Land Transport	Total km of National Roads in good condition	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road
Energy Development	Proportion of total population households having access to electricity (%)	SDG 1: No Poverty	1.4.1.2 Proportion of population living in households with access to electricity
	Proportion of rural population having access to electricity (%)	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	Proportion of urban population having access to electricity (%)		
National Telecommunication & Information and Communication Connectivity	Proportion of population with access to telecommunication services (fixed or mobile subscribers per 100 people)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network
	Proportion of population with access to internet (%)	SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals	17.6.2.1 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
		SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals	17.6.2.2 3G & 4G Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)	Proportion of total population using an improved drinking water source (%)	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water sources by Urban/Rural sector of residence
	Proportion of the total population using an improved sanitation facility	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2.1 Proportion of population (or households) with access to safe and secure toilet facilities
	Proportion of rural population using an improved drinking water source	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water sources by Urban/Rural sector of residence
	Proportion of urban population using an improved drinking water source		
	Proportion of rural population using improved sanitation facilities	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.2.1 Proportion of population (or households) with access to safe and secure toilet facilities
	Proportion of urban population using improved sanitation facilities		
	Proportion of health and education institutions with access to safe water and sanitation services	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.a.1.5. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to basic clean drinking water
			4.a.1.6. Proportion of secondary schools with access to basic clean drinking water
			4.a.1.7. Proportion of elementary and primary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities
			4.a.1.8. Proportion of secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities
	Proportion of Development Partners contribution to WaSH through the national budget	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a Government-coordinated spending plan
National Housing Infrastructure	Proportion of Estimated population living in urban shanty settlements (%)	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and Communities	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

SPA 3. Quality & Affordable Health Care

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Quality & Affordable Health Care	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio
	Infant mortality rate (up to 12 months) per 1,000 live births	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	Under 5 Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	Life Expectancy Rate		
	Total Fertility rate	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate (aged 13-18 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (15-19 y.o)
	TB incidence per year per 100,000 population	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	HIV/AIDs prevalence rate per 1000 people	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 (uninfected) population by gender and region
	Incidence of reported malaria case per 1000 population per year.	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.2. Number of health centres/Aid Posts per 1000 population
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	1.a.2.2 Proportion of total health sector spending that is borne by the Government
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.1 Number of hospitals per 1000 population
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.2. Number of health centres/Aid Posts per 1000 population
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.3. Number of Medical Doctors per 1000 population
		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.4. Number of trained nurses/ midwives per 1000 population
HIV/AIDS		SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being	3.c.1.4. Number of trained nurses/ midwives per 1000 population

SPA 4. Quality Education & Skilled Human Capital

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Early Childhood Education	Gross enrolment ratio in ECE (%)	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.2.2. Proportion of children under 6 years enrolled in early childhood education institutions by gender
Quality Basic Primary & Secondary Education	Gross Enrolment at Primary education	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.1.1.1 Proportion of girls and boys in grade 3 achieving minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics
	Retention rate at Grade 6, 10 and 12	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.1.1.2 Proportion of girls and boys at the end of grade 5 achieving minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) lower Secondary Education	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.5.1.2. Gender ratio population aged 13 -18 years and adolescents enrolled in secondary schools
	Number of WaSH facilities in Upper Secondary Schools	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.a.1.6. Proportion of secondary schools with access to basic clean drinking water
			4.a.1.8. Proportion of secondary schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Quality Basic Primary & Secondary Education	Gender Parity Index (GPI) Upper Secondary Education	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.5.1.2. Gender ratio population aged 13 -18 years and adolescents enrolled in secondary schools
TVET, Science & Technology	Total number of enrolments in TVET per year	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.5.1.3. Gender ratio of population aged 12-24 years enrolled in vocational and technical schools
		SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and Programs with PNG, by type of cooperation
	Number of trained TVET instructors /Teachers	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.c.1.2. Proportion of teachers in primary schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by gender
		SDG 4: Quality Education	4.c.1.3. Proportion of teachers in secondary schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by gender
		SDG 4: Quality Education	4.c.1.4. Proportion of teachers in vocational and technical schools who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service by gender
Literacy Education Services	National Literacy Rate in %	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.6.1 Literacy rates (population aged 10 years and above) by age and by gender
Tertiary Education	Total Number of Graduate Students by fields of study	SDG 4: Quality Education	4.5.1.4. Gender ratio of population aged 18 years and above, enrolled in tertiary institutions

SPA 5. Rule of Law & Justice

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Rule of Law & Justice	Number of community Justice Service centres established	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.10.2.2 Evidence that PNG is effectively implementing constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
	Number of new police officers recruited	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.6.1 Primary Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	Enforcement of ICAC	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.6.3 Open Budget Index score for PNG
		SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.6.4 Proportion of Government departments and agencies at all levels that have been fully audited in the previous 12 months

SPA 6. National Security

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
National Security	Customs compliances measures	SDG: 17: Partnerships for all Goals	17.10.1 Total value of custom duties levied by PNG on imports from all its trading partners

SPA 7. National Revenue and Public Finance Management

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Tax Revenue Administration	Proportion of tax compliant companies	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	17.10.1 Total value of tax from companies and individuals
	Proportion of tax compliant individuals		

SPA 8. Digital Government, National Statistics and Public Service Governance

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Digital Government & National Data System	Number of Women in Parliament	SDG 5: Gender Equality	5.5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament
	Citizens registered with NID	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.19.2.2 Evidence that PNG has 100% national Birth registration coverage
Good Governance & Public Service Transformation	Government agencies and public bodies audited	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.6.4 Proportion of Government departments and agencies at all levels that have been fully audited in the previous 12 months

SPA 9. Research, Science & Technology

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Research, Science & Technology	Gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) (% of GDP).	SDG 9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
Food Security	Prevalence of stunting in children <5 (%)	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by gender and LLG
	Prevalence of Under Nourishment (%)	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1 Prevalence of under nourishment
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.4.1 Proportion of agriculture area under productive (and sustainable) agriculture by region

SPA 10. Climate Change & Natural Environment Protection

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Average CO2 emissions in PNG (grams / Litre (g/L)	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added or Carbon Dioxide Emission (CO2, thousand metric tons of CO2
Environment Protection	Percentage of terrestrial areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity (%)	SDG 15: Life on Land	15.1.2.1 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas
	Percentage of marine and coastal areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity (%)	SDG 15: Life on Land	15.1.2.2 Proportion of important sites for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas
	Proportion of innovative methods used for waste management in municipal cities	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities
Natural Disaster Management	Proportion of population affected and displaced by natural disaster	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and Communities	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and per-sons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
	Share of GDP Loss as a result of natural disaster	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and Communities	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

SPA 11. Population Dynamics & Development

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Sustainable Population	Total Fertility Rate (%)	SDG 3: Good Health & WellBeing	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate (aged 13-18 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (15-19 y.o)
	Family Planning (%)	SDG 3: Good Health & WellBeing	3.7.1 Unmet need for family planning among women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) (Also contraceptive prevalence rate by gender) accessing family planning methods
Youth Development and Labour Mobility	Proportion of youths unemployed (<24%)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training
	Annual Remittance from temporary and permanent migration	SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	10.c.1 Remittance cost (into PNG) as a proportion of the amount remitted
Gender	Reported case of Gender Based Violence & sorcery related violence against women	SDG 1: Zero Hunger	1.a.2.3 Proportion of total social protection sector spending that is borne by the Government
		SDG 1: Zero Hunger	1.b.1 Proportion of Government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
	Proportion of women population holding leadership positions in Government	SDG 5: Gender Equality	5.5.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local Governments
		SDG 5: Gender Equality	5.5.2.1 Proportion of women in managerial positions in the Public Service and Public Corporations

SPA 12. Strategic Partnerships

DIP	MTDP IV Indicator	SDG Goal	SDG Indicator
Strategic Partnerships	Proportion of aid allocated towards economic enabling infrastructure	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
	Proportion of Development Partners aligning their development Country Program to MTDP IV	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.15.1 Evidence of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
		SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.16.1 Existence of reports prepared by PNG on progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
		SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.19.2.1 Evidence that PNG has conducted one population and housing Census 2011 in the last 10 years

Annex 4: Quick Response (QR) Codes - National Standards

QR Code	National Standards Sector
	Civil Works and Bridge Construction
	Downstream Processing
	Education Service and Infrastructure
	Energy
	Food and Beverage Industry
	Health Service and Infrastructure
	Hospitality and Tourism
	Housing and Building Construction
	ICT

QR Code	National Standards Sector
	Law, Justice and National Security
	Markets
	Sports Facilities
	Trade and Investment
	Transport
	Water and Sanitation
	National Statistical Office

Quick Response (QR) Codes - Alignment and PIP

	MTDP IV Alignment Template
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