



UNHABITAT

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



PAPUA NEW GUINEA: PORT MORESBY URBAN PROFILE



Port Moresby Urban Profile

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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

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FOREWORDS

In 2006, the population of the Pacific was 9.1 million people, two thirds (6.2 million people) of whom were living in Papua New Guinea. Regionally some 2.18 million (24%) people lived in towns and cities; but if one removes PNG, then Pacific urbanization increases to 46%. Whilst the urbanization rate of PNG itself is relatively low at 13%, these 804,000 people are more than the entire population of Polynesia (650,000) and Micronesia (540,000) where urbanization rates already exceed 60%. Faced with these urbanization rates and the fact that Pacific towns are surrounded by customary land tenure systems, city governments are today faced with an increasing number of under-served informal settlements with insecure tenure, largely excluded from the mainstream of urban management and development.



As more and more people seek a better life in towns and cities, these under-served settlements are projected to double every 30 years in a process known as the urbanization of poverty. Pacific cities are thus confronted in the new Millennium with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in inclusive cities, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.

UN-HABITAT has been working with the European Commission (EC) to support sustainable urban development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Given the urgent and diverse needs, the agency found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. The idea behind the Urban Profiling is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

The Urban Profiling addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment. It seeks to build a national profile, and three settlements representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town. The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in each participating city through a series of interviews with key urban actors. This is followed by a city consultation where priorities are agreed. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and overall enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels result in supporting the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

In Papua New Guinea, the Urban Sector Profiling was nationally executed in partnership with the Office of Urbanization that hosts the Secretariat for the Ministerial Urbanization Committee (MUC) - a high profile Ministerial Committee chaired by Hon Dr. Puka Temu, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Lands and Physical Planning.

The mandate of this Committee is to raise awareness on issues of urbanization at national level by providing policy framework and coordination for the formulation of an emerging 'White Paper' on National Urbanization Policy and its implementation.

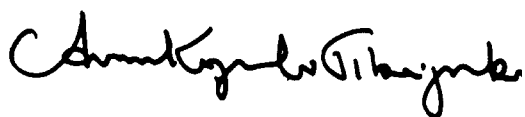
The other supporting partners include the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) and the PNG Urban Local Level Government Secretariat, PNG Institute of Public Administration (PNGIPA), and the local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Port Moresby, Goroka and Kokopo. This Port Moresby Urban Profile focuses on the findings of a desk study, interviews with key actors and city consultations with key urban actors and institutions as part of the City Development Strategy and Cities without Slums processes.

Consultation participants agreed to address the salient urban issues including Governance, Shelter and Settlements, Gender and HIV/AIDS, Environment, Land, Law and Order, and other problems that negatively affect investments and economic development in Port Moresby. A consensus was reached on priority interventions in the form of programme and project proposals to be implemented.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr Max Kep, Director of Office of Urbanization; Wesley Aruga, Habitat Programme Manager; and Chris Radford, Senior Human Settlement Officer (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) for coordinating its implementation.

I wish to acknowledge the contribution of the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) team in Port Moresby under the leadership of Ms. Angela Mageto, for their role in helping produce this report. The team comprised Kenneth Atasoa, Daisy Baur, Amanda Binoka, Sale Homoka, Donald Malsbury, Kemo Pepena, Jacklyne Taranu, and Wesley Yanum.

I would also like thank the Governor of the National Capital District, Hon. Powes Parkop (LLB, LLM, MP); the City Manager, Mr. Leslie Alu; the NCDC Board Members; and all those who have participated in and supported this initiative and wish every success in its implementation. I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the development of Port Moresby.



Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,
and Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

As more and more countries in the Pacific are urbanizing, the cities and town authorities are confronted with the task of meeting the demands of the growing urban population.

These urbanization challenges require comprehensive and sustainable Urban Governance and Management Systems and Strategies. Both national and local urban authorities are unable to cope with the increasing pressures on urban services.

The local urban governments lack financial and management capacities to respond to the proliferation of sub-standard developments and the rising levels of urban poverty among the poor urban communities.

The UNDP has supported UN-HABITAT in this project because it contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Target 11 to reduce urban poverty through effective urban governance. The objective of this Urban Profiling study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local levels.

The study is based on analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others.

The Urban Profiling is an assessment of needs and capacity building gaps at the local and national levels. This project is currently being implemented in over 20 countries globally.

In the Pacific region, this project has been piloted in PNG and Port Moresby, Goroka and Kokopo cities have been selected for this study. The Urban Profiling study uses a well structured approach where priority intervention projects are agreed through consultative processes.



The Urban Profiling methodology consists of three phases: the first phase is an assessment of key urban issues at the local levels, focusing on Governance, Basic Urban Services, Informal Settlements, Gender and HIV/AIDS, and Land.

The second phase involves feasibility studies on priority projects identified in the study and policy development as well as training on settlement upgrading and urban service improvements, local leadership training, and management. The third phase of the project involves implementation of these priority projects.

The Urban Profiles will provide a framework for National, Local and Urban Actors, as well as Donors and External Support Agencies.

Dr. Jacquie Badcock

UN Resident Coordinator
United Nations - PNG

Though Papua New Guinea is one of the least urbanized countries in the world, there is a growing and irreversible trend of urban migration.

According to the 1990 census only 15% of the population was resident in urban areas. Nevertheless, at 4.3% annual growth, the urban population is increasing at almost double the national average. At this rate, by the year 2020, 27% of the country's population will be living in cities and towns.



The Urban Profiling Study has already high-lighted the city's institutional capacity gaps which I hope donor partners can support.

The National Capital District Commission has already embarked on developing its urban development strategies in an attempt to address the current urbanization challenges; I would welcome a further intervention from UNDP and UN-HABITAT to support our endeavours.

Hon Powes Pakop. MP

Governor

National Capital District Commission

This urbanization trend is not seen as a potential stimulator of growth, but as the cause of problems such as expansion of spontaneous informal settlements, incidents of high unemployment rates, alienated and delinquent youth, violent crimes and drugs, and alcohol abuse. This unfortunate trend is the result of uncontrolled rural-urban migration caused by weak governance. National policies regarding balanced rural and urban development, urbanization, local economic investments and development, social development, poverty reduction, basic services, and social amenities or crime prevention have not been fully implemented.

Port Moresby is the national capital and the seat of the government. Like many other cities and towns in Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby is confronted with issues directly related with rapid urbanization and the National Capital District Commission lacks resources to manage this increasing urban growth and the problems associated with it. The intervention by the United Nations, for which I commend the UNDP and UN-HABITAT, is timely as the local governments are beginning to assume more responsibilities.

The Urban Profiling study will no doubt improve Port Moresby current performances and its efforts in responding to urban poverty through improved service provision, particularly improved water supply, sanitation and provision of essential infrastructure services.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION

The Urban Profiling is an accelerated and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building at the city level. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in Africa and the Arab States. Urban Profiling uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. The Urban Profiling methodology consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling, at national and local levels, focusing on governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, environment, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. This is the Port Moresby report which constitutes a general background, a synthesis of 6 themes namely governance, shelter and settlements, gender and HIV/AIDS, environment, land, law and order, and priority project proposals.

BACKGROUND

Port Moresby is the capital city of PNG and is the main administrative, commercial and education centre of the country. It has a population of a little over 400,000 with an average density of 16 persons per hectare.

It developed based on its historical and strategic considerations. The main economic activities in Port Moresby are in the service industry. The unemployment rate in Port Moresby is high with more than 50% of the unemployed in settlements and urban villages. Most of these people participate in some form of informal sector activities.

60% of the total land area in Port Moresby is alienated or state land while 40% is under customary ownership. The availability of basic urban services like water, energy, sewerage network, and sanitation and refuse collection is varied between the formal areas and the informal and settlement areas. While formal areas are often serviced, some people who live in settlements often resort to illegal means to access basic services. Public transport needs improvement and the existing road network is poorly maintained particularly in the suburban and settlement areas. Health care and education facilities although available are sometimes run-down and poorly resourced.

Port Moresby is set to expand due to its strategic location and strong trade agreements with its neighboring countries in the Asia Pacific region.

GOVERNANCE

The governance system in Port Moresby comprises an appointed body (the NCDC) as the city authority. It is responsible to the Ministry of Inter-Government Relations. The Motu Koita Assembly administers and controls the Motu Koitabu areas of the city. The Governor who is the elected Regional member is also the Chairman of the NCDC. For the most part, the Commissioners are not accountable to the city's population. This leadership does not generally promote civil participation or create accountability frameworks for overall management. The NCDC must modernize in favour of a more effective service provision for the city residents and provide a way for community participation in urban decision making. Such efforts would involve the city residents in a meaningful way and convey a vision that is clear enough to win the people's confidence and ensure their participation in the development of an attractive city for all.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

About 45% of Port Moresby's total population lives in settlements. There are 20 planned settlements and 79 unplanned settlements. 44 unplanned settlements are on state land and 37 are on customary land. The growth of these settlements is the result of uncontrolled migration and population growth and the government's failure to provide affordable housing and developable land supply to meet increased demand. These settlements are characterized by a lack of planning, poor infrastructure and a lack of urban services.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

In spite of some positive approaches taken to combat gender inequality, social and cultural constraints continue to hinder women's participation in development. Cultural biases and commercial sex increases the vulnerability to STIs and the risk of HIV/AIDS. There is an urgent need to develop and implement policies that advocate changes in attitude, promote gender equality and reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

ENVIRONMENT

Port Moresby is experiencing rapid population growth coupled with weak frameworks for environmental regulation and implementation. Environmental deterioration of marine and terrestrial assets is a serious problem affecting the city. Strategic environmental planning and management is urgently needed, along with greater coordination and enforcement of existing environmental policies and standards.

LAND

The fact that most developable land in Port Moresby is under customary ownership tends to be the main constraint to the mobilisation of vacant land for urban development. The lack of cooperation between the NCDC and Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) results in conflicting planning and land decisions. One way to improve the current situation is to transfer land powers from the national level to the city authority. There is an urgent need to launch a customary landowners' awareness campaign. A tracking or retrieval system with the DLPP would make it more accountable to its clients and the general public.

LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order problems have a constraining effect on Port Moresby and are a result of disparities between income groups. The movement of residents is restricted and there are "no go zones" which can only be accessed with heavy security protection. The Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) is perceived as undisciplined, corrupt and ineffective and needs considerable strengthening and improvement. The judicial system and Correctional Institutional Services (CIS) are also weak. The law and order situation has received adverse publicity overseas and has posed a deterrent to foreign investors and tourism.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

The Urban Profiling is a rapid, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priorities, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at the local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The study is based on an analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil societies, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. This consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their integration into proposed capacity-building and other projects, all aimed at urban poverty reduction. The Urban Profiling is being implemented in over 20 African and Arab countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a blueprint for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The Urban Profiling consists of three phases:

Phase one consists of rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium size city and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. In the case of PNG, the capital city and two small cities have been selected. For Port Moresby the analysis focuses on six themes: governance, shelter and settlements, gender and HIV/AIDS, the environment, land, and law and order. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, in order to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the national and local urban set-ups. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesise the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

Phase two builds on the priorities identified through

pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity building and capital investment projects.

Phase three implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening and replication.

This report presents the outcomes of Urban Profiling Phase One at the local level in Port Moresby.

URBAN PROFILING IN PORT MORESBY

Urban Profiling in Port Moresby is one of the three similar exercises conducted in PNG, besides those in Kokopo, situated in East New Britain Province, and Goroka, situated in Eastern Highlands Province. Each urban profile is published as a separate report.

Port Moresby is also known as the National Capital District (NCD) and its governing body is the National Capital District Commission (NCDC). NCDC representatives participated in the national and city consultation processes, a partnership platform co-developed with PNG's Ministry of Inter-government Relations, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, statutory authorities such as the National Housing Corporation, and national and international NGOs. The aim is to develop options for formal inter-agency collaboration in order to create a coordination body integrating a wide range of urban stakeholders in a single response mechanism.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

- a general background of the urban sector in Port Moresby, based on the findings of the Port Moresby assessment report, a desk study, interviews, and on-going NCD Urban Development Plan consultations that were held in Port Moresby in the course of the year 2007. The background includes data on administration, urban planning, economy, the informal and private sectors, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, energy, health and education;

- a synthetic assessment of six main areas – governance, shelter and slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, environment, land, and law and order – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilisation, and performance. This second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects; and
- a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives and activities.



DEVELOPMENT OF PORT MORESBY

Port Moresby is the capital city of Papua New Guinea. It is the major urbanized centre in the country thus a main attraction for migration. Being the administrative centre for the country, Port Moresby benefits from substantial investment in infrastructure and physical development. There are seven urban villages generally located along the coastal strip. As the built-up area of the city expands to accommodate the increase in population and economic growth, there is a threat to the traditional way of life of the local villagers. The demand for land for expansion is mounting. Because of its strategic location Port Moresby is set to expand and at a much higher rate with the onset of a favorable global economic climate and the National Government's strengthening of trade agreements with its neighboring countries in the Asia-Pacific Region.

ADMINISTRATION

Political interference affects Port Moresby and its capacity to respond to the needs of its residents and the private sector. There have been changes made to the system of governance from the national level and administrative performance has been compromised because of political influence in administrative matters. There is weak capacity in various areas of the NCDC due to cronyism and nepotism, limiting the council's ability to effectively provide essential services. Capacity building and staff development has traditionally been given low priority and there is no training policy. Liaison and coordination is poor within the NCDC organization and its relationship with all stakeholders needs considerable improvement. Executive managers in particular have fallen victim to political interference, leading to high turnover which has, in turn, led to a lack of continuity, loss of direction and a lowering of staff morale.

Insufficient emphasis is given to forward planning in the NCDC. Corporate planning is weak as funding priorities are often determined by political agendas and strategic urban planning is marginalized. Emphasis has been on funding major engineering projects unrelated to urban development plans, while community level needs have been largely neglected.

There is a need for stronger corporate planning in the NCDC, linked to strategic physical planning and social policies and programmes. Capacity building and staff development should be given higher priority.

URBAN PLANNING

The Physical Planning Act of 1989 places planning responsibilities on physical planning boards. There is an independent NCD Physical Planning Board (NCDPPB) for Port Moresby. The support unit for the NCDPPB is part of the NCDC staff structure and the Commission is represented on the Board. The NCDC is responsible to the Board for the preparation of development plans and assessment of development proposals.

There is a zoning plan but this only relates to the formal built up part of the city and excludes extensive peripheral areas. Settlements development is taking place ad hoc and is largely uncontrolled.

The NCDC has recently established a strategic planning section. A draft NCD Urban Development Plan has recently been completed and is waiting final approval. The Plan contains a vision as well as broad policies and proposals for the entire city. It identifies 14 local planning areas for more detailed planning. Only one Local Development Plan has so far been completed.

The NCDC faces real challenges. There is a shortage of planning professionals and a backlog of Local Plans to prepare. Increasing pressure from the rising informal sector poses a further challenge, as does the exclusion of settlement dwellers from planning processes. Corporate and urban planning is not integrated and urban planning does not get the recognition or resources it needs to address these challenges.

Members of the NCDPPB do not always follow professional advice and approved policies in their decision making, even though good guidelines for decision making have been provided in the form of a comprehensive handbook.

Frequently, there is political influence at the national level in planning decisions, which undermines efforts to attain balanced and sustainable development. Environmental planning must play a crucial role in the sustainability of the city and the surrounding environment.

The complexities surrounding the mobilization of customary land poses additional challenges to attaining balanced development and this is discussed in more detail later in this document.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy in Port Moresby is dominated by the tertiary sector. This reflects the role of Port Moresby as the main administrative centre and the main point for import of manufactured products. Besides the activities defined in the Public Services Act, wholesale and retail activities together with restaurants and hotels make up the main service activities in Port Moresby.

There is very little large scale manufacturing in Port Moresby. The main industries range from building and construction to brewery, clothing and printing presses. The recent establishment of an oil refinery and a dry-dock should result in some increase in direct and indirect employment through spin-off businesses. The unemployment rate in Port Moresby is considerably higher than in other urban centres of PNG. A high percentage of the unemployed are those with no formal education or education up to primary school level. More than 50% of unemployed persons are found in settlements and urban villages. However, this is not to say that they are not involved in other income generating activities as most of these people participate in informal sector activities.

INFORMAL AND PRIVATE SECTORS

In Port Moresby, the informal sector employs the bulk of the population. Without the informal sector, many people would not be able to earn a living. Informal sector activities range from selling/distributing goods such as betel nuts and cigarettes to handcrafts and shoe shining and repair. The Informal Sector Control and Development Act aims to regulate and promote the growth of the informal sector. However, the implementation of the Act has not been very successful.

The private sector is a valuable development partner in Port Moresby and contributes to a significant share of the GDP. The National Government is striving to create a conducive environment for the private sector to expand by reducing bureaucratic and other socio-economic obstacles. The NCDC is also working on strengthening its relations with the private sector.

URBAN POVERTY

PNG does not have an official basis for measuring the level of urban poverty. Poverty is measured either by the level of consumption, the level of income or both. Port Moresby is far better than other urban areas of the country in terms of poverty severity. Settlement residents are able to meet their basic needs and most informal settlement dwellers carry out subsistence farming to supplement their household food supply.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

There are obvious disparities in the distribution of urban infrastructure and basic services between the formal areas and the settlements. While formal areas are serviced, the settlements, because of their unplanned status, often do not have access to many basic services. Some people who live in settlements access services illegally; the burden of payment is borne by rate-payers in the formal areas. The existing road network is poorly maintained and while access to health care and education is available, the facilities are often run-down and poorly resourced.

WATER

Port Moresby is much drier than most parts of Papua New Guinea which enjoy high annual rainfall ensuring a constant supply of water.

Most of the water supply is provided by Eda Ranu Water and Sewerage Company. Residents also obtain water from underground bore holes. Within some informal settlements, water is available from randomly placed communal standpipes with very few having individual connections. However, most of these standpipes have been vandalized and poorly maintained and as a result, water supply to these settlements has been disconnected. This has led to the development of many illegal water connections in these settlements.

SANITATION AND REFUSE COLLECTION

All formal areas are connected to the sewerage network administered by Eda Ranu Water and Sewerage Company. Informal settlements do not have linkages to the sewerage network and therefore they use alternative outlets such as pit latrines and direct disposal into the sea, bushes, drains or waterways which leads to pollution of the environment.

The collection of refuse within the city is the responsibility of the NCDC. There is a set schedule for refuse collection in the city, however, the actual collection is not reliable and consistent. Although NCDC undertakes to service all parts of the city, a lack of common collection points and safety problems in the informal settlements has disadvantaged these areas. Therefore, the collection of refuse is limited to the formal areas, urban villages and safer settlements. In areas where there are no refuse collection services, residents dispose their refuse haphazardly causing degradation of the environment.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses or Public Motor Vehicles (PMV) are the main form of motorized public transport and there is a strong dependence on them. PMV routes generally follow the major road pattern. PMVs are privately owned and are managed by a national regulatory authority, the Land Transport Management Board, which sets the fares. The buses do not operate after sunset.

Privately owned taxis are an alternative form of transport and are becoming increasingly popular.

PMVs are badly managed and controlled and are a disruption to traffic. PMV drivers are undisciplined, the condition of vehicles is substandard, passenger comfort is ignored, the standards of dressing of the transport crew is poor, and often designated routes are not followed. There are similar problems with taxis in relation to vehicle condition, passenger comfort, conduct of the drivers, and standards of dressing.

There is a clear need for more effective management and control over PMVs and taxis. Port Moresby has a limited level of maritime public transport and local villagers who come to sell their catch at the local markets daily have only two locations to moor their banana boats. With the Napa Napa oil refinery on the other side of the harbour, two ferries travel between the main wharf

and the refinery at 10 minute intervals. There are no proper docking facilities for passenger vessels coming from other provinces.

STREET LIGHTING

Provision of street lighting throughout the city varies considerably, from non-existent on some residential streets to well-lit on arterial roads. There is no street lighting in the settlements. Most streetlights are in working order. Some residential streets in the formal housing areas lacking street lights are lit by security lights on individual properties.

SOURCES OF ENERGY

PNG Power which administers the national grid provides electricity to the city primarily through its hydro complex outside the city boundary supplemented by thermal and diesel sub-stations 24 hours a day. PNG Power has prioritized to further increase hydro resources and eventually replace fossil fuels. PNG Power is investigating two new sources just outside Port Moresby. Fossil fuel, in the form of diesel and petrol, are being consumed at a large scale in the transport sector. In settlements, wood is the widely used source of fuel for cooking and lighting followed by kerosene, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and electricity. Candles are also widely used for lighting. The harvesting of firewood has led to depletion of trees in some areas in Port Moresby.

PNG Power indiscriminately supplies electricity within the city based on a user-pay system. However, there are cases of people with electricity connection in informal settlements on the fringes of residential areas entering into agreements with other settlers to extend connection to them at some fee.

HEALTH

The most common diseases in Port Moresby are malaria, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). HIV/AIDS poses the largest threat. Public and private health-care services are available for the residents of the city and, in addition, there are traditional medicine practitioners. These systems may sometimes overlap. The middle and high-income groups rely on the city's private hospitals and clinics, whereas the poorer groups rely on the government run hospitals and clinics. Residents can also access health care services from institutional clinics. Based on the Department of Health's standards there is

a shortage of government-run clinics. At times, some clinics have to close due to theft and vandalism. As the city expands further urban clinics will be required in suitable locations and there will also be need for a second public hospital.

EDUCATION

There is a high student to teacher ratio in schools in Port Moresby. Classrooms are overcrowded and the limited land area for schools makes it difficult for further extensions. Some schools lack adequate facilities such as libraries, laboratories and playing fields. School fees is partly subsidized by the National Government. However, the school fees is still unaffordable for the poor majority. These factors, in addition to the overcrowding in schools, are the reasons why most school age children in informal settlements do not attend school. Although primary and high schools are spread throughout major population catchment areas of the city, pupils travelling across town to get to school is a common occurrence.

The University of Papua New Guinea and other major tertiary institutions are located in Port Moresby. There are also privately run schools that provide better quality education with better facilities than the public schools. However, they are expensive and only a privileged few can afford to send their children to these private schools.

ROAD NETWORK

The road network consists of approximately 400 Km of paved roads. These are classified in a hierarchy of arterial, distributor, local access and cul-de-sacs. Roads and drainage systems consume the largest share of NCDC's budget. Expenditure over recent years has concentrated on new or upgraded arterial roads. This has led to the neglect of distributor and local access roads, resulting in their deterioration. There is little strategic planning for road upgrading and maintenance. At present there is no process in place to undertake assessment of road projects, either in the strategic framework or in cost/benefit analysis. As a result there is no means to prioritize proposals, or justify budget requirements.

Maintenance decisions are responsive and not programmed. Funds are expended on an as-required basis, responding to immediate maintenance needs. Footpaths and pedestrian routes are non-existent or are not clearly marked.

AIRPORT

Port Moresby is the main gateway to the rest of the country. The city hosts the main international airport in the country. Air transport is the main mode of inter-provincial travel in PNG. Air Niugini, the national flag carrier alone, operates 47 international flights to Narita, Singapore, Brisbane, Cairns, and Honiara, and 256 domestic flights weekly. Other third level airlines and cargo airlines also operate from Port Moresby to other destinations within the country.

PORT

Port Moresby has the second largest seaport in Papua New Guinea. It has historic and economic significance. Port Moresby evolved around the activity of the wharf, which was the main port of call between Australia and the then Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Currently the main freight leaving the port as export consists mainly of minerals and agricultural produce. Imports consist of a wide range of consumer goods and capital goods for large projects. They come mainly from Australia, Singapore, Japan, USA, and New Zealand.

Compared to other South Pacific island ports, excluding Australia and New Zealand, Port Moresby is a large port. Because of PNG's geography, the coastal trade is a major link between regional centres in the country.

GOVERNANCE



Over recent years, Port Moresby has suffered from continuous political volatility and uncertainty over its system of governance. One of the main challenges it is facing is the current system of appointing members to the National Capital District Commission which denies residents of the city their right to a democratically elected government, which would be more responsive to their needs.

There is a lot of corruption and political instability in the government of PNG. The NCDC relies heavily on revenue from **GST** and has poor performance in other areas of revenue collection.

Successive annual budgets in the past have not been fully implemented due to political interference in decision making, which has resulted in expenditure on projects that have not been budgeted for.

On the human resource side, the NCDC has weak administrative capacity in certain areas of the organization due to cronyism and nepotism in appointments resulting in unqualified and unproductive staff. There is no clear training policy for the Commission staff or systematic measuring of performance. Further, political influences have had adverse impacts on overall stability of the organization, especially in the executive management.

The Commission is not able to involve all its diverse citizenry in the city's affairs, although positive developments are taking place. There are NGOs that operate in Port Moresby which need to be empowered

and coordinated to maximise their potential. The Commission has some advantages that will assist it in its mission towards improved governance. These include an indication of improved public awareness regarding the qualification and credibility of political leaders and emerging partnerships, including a good governance and capacity building project with Townsville City Council in Australia (Project Hetura).

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The NCDC is a government established under an Act of Parliament – the NCDC Act 2001 (amended). The NCDC is responsible for the urban management of Port Moresby. The NCDC is responsible to the Ministry of Inter-Government Relations which approves its budget.
- The Motu Koitabu Assembly is an elected body having powers to manage, control and administer the Motu Koitabu areas of Port Moresby and other powers delegated by the NCDC.
- Decision making in the Motu Koitabu is characterized by political interference and weak administrative capacity which constrains service delivery and physical planning.
- The potential for public-private partnerships in service delivery has not been fully explored.

- NGOs are numerous and they are involved in urban affairs to differing degrees, but there is no formal institutionalized involvement mechanism, such as an urban forum, to collectively engage all stakeholders in civic affairs.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The NCDC is under the supervision of the Ministry of Inter-Government Relations.
- The Physical Planning Act gives the NCDC planning responsibility but the Commission does not place enough importance on physical planning. It lacks, therefore, the capacity to plan for some parts of the city, particularly the areas of traditional land and settlements.
- The city has a draft NCD Urban Development Plan (2006-2015) developed in consultation with all the urban stakeholders, which sets out tangible objectives for city development. This however, will require a more detailed review in the future with emphasis on social, economic and cultural input.
- The Port Moresby Local Development Plan (2006-2020) provides a vision, policies and proposals for the main commercial area of the city, including the port.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The Governor is the elected regional member of the National Parliament and the Chairman of the NCDC. The three Open Members are ex-officio members to the Commission. The rest of the Commissioners, with the exception of the three elected members, are appointed and are not accountable to the citizens.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the Commission's activities is weak and there is no system for measuring performance against the existing service standards and submitted work plans.
- There has been community consultation in the preparation of physical development plans and policies, but this needs to be continuous and systematic.

- The Motu Koitabu Assembly lacks the necessary funding under the current legislative framework to effectively carry out its functions and responsibilities within its jurisdiction.
- There is no communication strategy between the NCDC and city residents, no Citizens' Charter and no formal complaints procedure. The Governor or Executive Management addresses complaints on an ad hoc basis.
- NGOs are active but they lack the coordination required to be more effective.
- The traditional residents of the city feel that their culture and way of life is under threat from expanded urban development. They also feel excluded from urban decision making despite being represented by the Motu Koitabu Assembly.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Expenditure has not been cost-effective in that it has not given the best return to the community. This could be improved by stronger corporate planning linked to urban and social planning.
- The efficiency of the NCDC in revenue collection could be improved by the introduction of an up-to-date computer based property database. This is being pursued under Project Hetura 2.
- There is potential for broad-based stakeholder partnerships but this is not adequately exploited.
- There is a need for the village courts in urban villages and settlements to be strengthened and supported.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Improve corporate planning and management practices in order to achieve more accountability and transparency within the NCDC.
- Improve budget formulation processes to enable a more cost-effective use of funds to give the best return to the community.
- Formulate a comprehensive training policy and undertake capacity building and staff development within the NCDC.
- Improve community participation in all levels of governance in urban decision making.
- Improve communication channels between the Commission and the general public: develop a Citizen's Charter, and implement an accountable complaints system.
- Improve revenue collection efficiency.
- Facilitate and coordinate the NGOs working in the area and promote broad-based partnerships among all urban stakeholders.

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	Support for the broad-based stakeholder forum for action	
GOVERNANCE N°2	Project proposal	Page 34
	Formulation of training policy for the National Capital District Commission	
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	Performance audit for the National Capital District Commission	

SLUMS



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

About 45% of Port Moresby's population lives in settlements. The growth of informal settlements is the result of uncontrolled migration resulting in increased population growth and the failure by respective governments to provide for affordable housing and developable land supply to match this increase. The high cost of living has resulted in overcrowded living conditions.

Settlements are located throughout the city, within the existing fabric and on the urban fringes. They are found on both state land and customary land and are characterized by a lack of planning and poor infrastructure especially water, sanitation and electricity.

Most of the city's low income work force lives in settlements, however, the trend is changing with middle and high income earners moving into settlements because of the limited access to formal housing. There are 20 planned settlements and 79 unplanned settlements of which 42 are on state land and 37 on customary land. The condition of houses and infrastructure in the 20 formal settlements has deteriorated over the past 20 years with minimal attention from the government. The settlement dwellers on customary land have individual tenure agreements with customary land owners. However they do not have access to basic urban services. The city authority has formulated the NCD Settlements

Strategic Plan 2007 – 2011 to draw attention to the existing settlement situation in the NCD and to set the agenda for addressing the informal settlements issues. It needs the financial and human resource capacity and the political support to adequately implement the action plan.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND EMPOWERMENT

- No particular ministry is responsible for dealing with settlement issues after a housing policy change in 1986 that left housing development to market forces.
- Initiatives by individual ministries and statutory organizations are small scale and do not address the low income sector.
- The city authority's inability to plan and cater for the settlement areas has resulted in NGOs and community based organizations getting involved, but they lack coordination. In future, the Urbanization Unit of the NCDC will coordinate all settlement activities including those highlighted in the Settlements Strategic Plan.
- The city administration needs to appreciate its full responsibility towards providing services to settlements and provide resources for intervention in the same.
- Proposals have been made under the revised structure of the city administration to strengthen its coordination but this needs further improvement.
- The new NCDC Chairman has made favorable remarks on his desire to provide basic services like water and sewerage to settlements in the cities.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The present regulatory framework including the Land Act, the NCDC Act, Physical Planning Act, Building Act, Informal Sector Act, Public Health Act, Environment Act, and NCDC By-laws provide for settlement improvement in Port Moresby.
- The capacity of the NCDC is constrained since important decision making powers like land allocation are held by the central government agencies. Nevertheless the current Governor has suggested his plans for the removal of some settlements such as Tete Settlement and the Two Mile Settlement to make way for formal development. This move is yet to be made formal as further deliberation with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning regarding possible relocation sites is required.
- There are no up-to-date guidelines for subdivision, design and utility service provision in settlement upgrading.
- There are no pro-poor policies in place to deal with settlement problems.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- There is no service infrastructure development in settlements but there is hope for improvement through the National Urbanization Policy and the NCD Settlements Strategic Plan.
- The city authority lacks the financial capacity to fully address problems in all settlements especially with regard to settlement upgrading and development.
- There are several small-scale NGO funded initiatives aimed at settlements improvement. However most of these programs are undertaken in isolation and are poorly coordinated. One example would be the initiative undertaken by Digicel (PNG) to provide educational services (pre-school and skills training for womenfolk) through the set up of mobile centres.
- Financial assistance to informal settlement dwellers is not sufficiently developed.
- Although there is an Informal Sector law, it only governs the informal sector activities and does not provide an avenue for vendors to improve their activities.

PILOT PROJECTS

June Valley (Uguha Dubu) Pilot Settlement Upgrading Project

Introduction of the direct dealing (leasing) concept between settlers and customary landowners in Port Moresby which enables land owners to formally lease land directly to settlers in order to enable their participation in urban development without alienation of title to land.

Moitaka Ridge Pilot Settlement Project

Upgrading and alignment of existing unplanned squatter settlement with a view to providing affordable homes for low income families on State land.

PILOT PROJECTS

- To secure political backing for the implementation of the NCD Settlement Strategic Plan.
- Launch the NCD Settlement Strategic Plan and NCDC to ensure that all main and supporting implementing agencies are aware of their respective roles in the plan.
- Improve networking with a view to developing partnerships with all stakeholders and establish an institutional framework to administer and coordinate NGO and Donor assistance.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to ensure better understanding of the rights and obligations of squatters.
- Commence sustainable low income settlement development by implementing the two pilot projects already underway.
- Prepare a settlements improvement manual.
- Introduce a Small Loan Scheme for settlements residents.
- Review and Update Existing Data on Settlements to create a more comprehensive Data base.

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	Awareness on rights and responsibilities	
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	Comprehensive data base on existing shelter and settlements	
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	Small loan scheme	
SLUMS N°4	Project proposal	Page 37
	Manual for settlement improvement	

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

In spite of some positive approaches taken to combat gender inequality, gender disparities continue to exist in Port Moresby. Social and cultural norms continue to hinder women from participating in many forms of development. Decision making in the household and the community continues to be male dominated. Of the 12 NCDC Board members, only two are women. Traditional and cultural norms often obligate women to household chores, child rearing and domestic responsibilities. Women are also more vulnerable to crime and violence in the city.

Majority of women in Port Moresby have little or no formal education that could enable them to venture into income generating activities. Some women and young girls engage in prostitution to support their families.

Women are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Polygamy, prostitution, homosexuality, and alcohol and drug abuse are the major factors that contribute to the high rates of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases in the city. The National Aids Council (NAC) Secretariat and the Department of Health's HIV/AIDS Quarterly Report for January - June 2008 revealed that there were 9,572 infected people in the NCD. Of this, 4,650 were male and 4,628 were female. 294 people did not state their gender. Stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS is a growing concern for the authorities. There is need to incorporate HIV/AIDS education in the school curriculum so that children are made aware of these issue at an early age.

Despite the socio-economic and cultural challenges faced by women, there is an emerging trend where women are going into careers that were formerly dominated by men such as engineering and other technical careers. However, women's participation in governance and development and in the decision making process remains low and this is a challenge for the government. Women need to be empowered in these areas in order to improve their economic livelihood and improve the standards of living of the citizens of PNG.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The NCD AIDS Council is responsible for the HIV/AIDS programs in the city. The program is fully funded and supported by the NAC (National AIDS Council).
- The NAC (National Aids Council) is the peak body that is responsible for the HIV/AIDS Program in the country.
- The Department of Health, in collaboration with the NAC, supports the NCD AIDS Council's HIV/AIDS program in the city. HIV/AIDS is recognized as a development issues and not just as a health issue.
- There is a Gender and Development Office at the Department of Community Development (DCD).
- The NCDC has a Women's Desk at the City Hall which deals with gender issues.
- The PNG Law and Justice Sector is involved in promoting Gender Equality through anti-discriminatory legislation.
- The NAC monitors the national AIDS program through its 'National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010'. This program is intended to monitor program activities for both gender and HIV/AIDS, promote leadership of women through multi-sectoral partnerships and mainstreaming gender into all HIV/AIDS activities.
- Various Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) supported by donor agencies are actively involved in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS related issues, but their efforts are ad hoc and require coordination and comprehensive support from all sectors.
- Meri Seif Projek (Women Safety Project) under the YLM Projek (Yumi Lukautim Moresby Project) is a women's project supported by AusAid, an Australian aid agency.



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The main source of funds for the HIV/AIDS program comes from AusAid.
- The Gender and Women Development Desk at the Department of Community Development is not sufficiently funded and relies on donor agencies and NGOs to implement their activities.
- The Government supports the HIV/AIDS program in its annual budget through the NAC (National AIDS Council).
- The Government has endorsed funds for multi-sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- Treatment and anti-retroviral drugs for HIV/AIDS can be accessed free of charge from all urban clinics within the city. Additionally, there are 16 HIV/AIDS care centers which provide counselling and nutrition care to the patients.
- Donor funding is available but there is lack of transparency and accountability.
- Condom use is being promoted as they prevent unwanted pregnancies and the spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs. However some churches oppose the use of condoms.

- All City Pharmacies and Stop and Shop Supermarket outlets are 'protection' / 'safe sites' for abused women; This initiative is AusAid funded and coordinated through the NCDC.

EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Women's representation in decision making is low.
- Leadership is male dominated.
- NGOs are supporting and empowering women through capacity building programs, but on an ad hoc basis.
- Business Coalition against HIV/AIDS is an initiative of the private sector to work in collaboration with Port Moresby's Provincial AIDS Council (PAC) in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- A work place policy on HIV/AIDS had been introduced. Currently there are 100 organizations that have a HIV/AIDS work place policy. Business Coalition Against HIV/AIDS (BAHA) and Port Moresby's PAC also provide information on Gender and HIV/AIDS.

- Individual Community Rights Advocacy Forum (ICRAF) is an NGO that deals in human, environmental and land right issues in PNG. It has a desk officer dedicated to women's issues. It monitors the abuse of women's rights and provides counselling and legal aid for abused women.
- Meri Seif Ples or Famili Seif Ples is an initiative under the Yumi Lukautim Moresby Project that helps distressed women by providing transport to a safe place or hospital. It has four stand-by female personnel at Protect Security who respond to emergency calls 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Boroko Police Station has a 'Sexual Offence Squad' manned by two police women who assist women to report violence and sexual crime and prosecute offenders.
- The media is involved in educating citizens about Gender and HIV/AIDS related issues.

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	Awareness on Gender Equality	
GENDER HIV/AIDS N°2	Project proposal	Page 39
	Create database for Gender and HIV/AIDS information	
GENDER HIV/AIDS N°3	Project proposal	Page 40
	Review - National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010	

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Strengthen the existing partnerships.
- Carry out awareness on Gender Based Violence centres in the media.
- There is need to legislate and impose tougher laws on gender based violence.
- There is need for better coordination mechanisms among gender and HIV/AIDS focused organizations.
- Review NCDC Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2006 – 2010.
- Centralise all data on HIV/AIDS.
- There is need to coordinate and develop data on gender based violence from all stakeholders.
- Validate all data available on HIV/AIDS and Gender.
- Establish community learning centres to empower communities in dealing with Gender and HIV/AIDS.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on Equal Gender Participation.
- There is need for better coordination and networking among gender and HIV/AIDS focused organizations.
- Conduct needs assessment survey.
- Strengthen existing programs and baseline information.
- There needs to be an effective and well coordinated public media network.
- Establish youth friendly centers.
- Carry out Life Skills training programs.
- Establish community learning development centers.
- Review the NCD Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2006 – 2010.
- Create Proper database in consultation with the existing organizations that deal with Gender and HIV/AIDS.

ENVIRONMENT

As the capital city of PNG, the population of Port Moresby has steadily increased thus giving rise to various environmental pressures. The need for land and shelter had resulted in the spontaneous development of settlements on ridge tops and hillsides and other unsuitable areas. The indiscriminate felling and lopping of trees for firewood impacts on the environment of the city. Clearing of grasslands, unsustainable use of wetlands, over-harvesting of mangrove forests, and over-fishing all contribute to the depletion of Port Moresby's marine resources and environment.

Irresponsible disposal of litter and lack of cleanliness in the city has been a challenge for the city authorities. The public spaces, waterways and public beaches are polluted with rubbish due to indiscriminate littering. However, this is gradually being addressed through the beautification and cleaning program initiated by the NCDC through a partnership with a private company - PNG Gardener. In some parts of the city, seasonal gardening on the hillsides has become a common practice resulting in the destruction of vegetation and severe soil erosion and water run-off during periods of heavy rainfall.

The informal settlements totally lack environmental and health standards due to lack of provision of basic services such as the reticulated sewer and water as well as the garbage collections services.

The city lacks proper solid waste management facilities. Open burning of domestic and industrial wastes is common. An increase in the number of privately owned vehicles has contributed to the high traffic congestion and pollution in the city. In addition, many vehicles are not roadworthy.

As a consequence of development pressures, a lot of open public spaces and potential recreational areas are under threat of being taken over for commercial development. Acquiring of land for port expansion and commercial developments along the shores of the harbour has resulted in the discharge of raw sewage into the sea which is detrimental to marine life.



INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) is mandated under the Environment and Conservation Act to formulate policies and regulate environmental standards and conservation.
- DEC as the national regulatory agency is mandated with the responsibility of ensuring that development activities conform to environmental standards and guidelines. The environmental monitoring involves impact assessment, issues of development permits and monitoring to ensure compliance with environment standards.
- The NCDC regulates environment standards through the Public Health Act and Physical Planning Act.
- NCDC does not have an environmental planning and monitoring unit to enforce its environmental policies or promote environmental awareness.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Environment Planning Act 2000 is the principal legal and institutional framework for environmental planning and protection.
- The Act requires developers to submit environmental impact studies for development activities. It allows for Public Consultation on environment issues on large development projects with significant environmental impacts.
- The provision under the Physical Planning Act 1989 also makes reference to the environmental implications of any development projects. There are specific guidelines approved under the NCD Urban Development Plan. Environmental issues are given prominence when dealing with physical planning matters.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The DEC receives annual budget from the National Government for environmental monitoring. It also makes revenue for permits and from fees and charges.
- The NCDC does not receive any financial support or grants specifically for environmental monitoring purposes.
- Environmental projects are part of the recurrent budget.

EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Environmental awareness among the city residents is generally weak. However, the city provides funding support to significant global events.
- There is no environmental awareness strategy in place to raise awareness on environmental issues.
- There is a lack of coordination and enforcement of existing environmental policies and standards.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Establish a properly resourced Environment Unit within the NCDC.
- Develop an environmental checklist specific to Port Moresby to provide guidelines for the assessment of development projects.
- Develop a database on marine and terrestrial assets and relevant environmental information for Port Moresby to aid informed decision-making.
- Conduct public education and awareness campaigns on environmental issues.
- Build and strengthen local capacity in environmental planning, management, monitoring, and governance.

ENVIRONMENT
N°1

Project proposal **Page 42**

Developing an environmental checklist

ENVIRONMENT
N°2

Project proposal **Page 42**

Developing an information database

LAND



The NCD covers a total land area of approximately 25,000 hectares of which 60% is alienated or state land. The remaining 40% is customary land.

35-40% of the total land area is unsuitable for future built development due to physical and environmental constraints. State land, suitable for development, is running out while extensive areas of suitable customary land are undeveloped. The land allocation process relating to state land has not been successful. This is largely due to the separation of Planning and Lands functions not only in different institutions, but also at different levels of government.

While there are opportunities for in fill and consolidation of existing built up areas on state land, most of future urban growth will have to be concentrated on customary land. Traditional landowners are apprehensive about losing ownership rights and cultural heritage through the urbanization process. Although this is a highly sensitive and controversial issue there exists opportunities for customary landowners to participate in the urban development process, in partnership with other stakeholders.

The mobilization of customary land will be a complex process involving the extension of service infrastructure networks and carrying out development without alienating land from the Motu Koita traditional landowners.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The city authority, NCDC, which holds administrative physical planning functions, is devoid of lands powers. These are held at the national level. This means that planning and land decision-making is not integrated and decisions are often in conflict.
- The NCDC has been attempting to have lands functions transferred to it from the national level for several years without success.
- There is a Lands Unit within the Department of Regulatory Services of the NCDC but this is largely under-utilized.
- Attempts at resolving customary land ownership disputes are initially handled in the village courts, otherwise matters are referred to Local Land Courts.
- In 2006, a National Land Development Task Force made several recommendations to the national government on the land administration of state and freehold land as well as access to and development of customary land.

REGULATORY FRAME-WORK

- The Land Act of 1996 allows the government to control and manage land through the establishment of a Land Board and through the authority of the Minister for Lands and Physical Planning.
- Powers and responsibilities are shared between the Minister, the Land Board and the Departmental Head. As a general rule the Land Board considers applications for leases and makes recommendations to the Minister.
- Under the Act, the government, through the minister, can acquire land through agreement from the land owners or by compulsory means. The Act also makes provisions for the right to compensation of land for the land owners.
- The Land (Tenure Conversion) Act 1963, the Land Groups Incorporated Act 1974, the Land Disputes Settlement Act 1975, and the Land Registration Act 1981 have provisions for dealing with customary land.
- The DLPP office of the Registrar of Incorporated Land Groups administers the Land Groups Incorporated Act.
- It has been recognized that the legislation relating to the registration and mobilization of customary land needs revision.
- The NCD Urban Development Plan contains broad land use proposals for the entire city.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The DLPP has a generous budget for Lands operations and decision-making throughout the country, including Port Moresby.
- Since the NCDC has no Lands powers there is no major budget item allocated for land issues. Funding is limited to the recurrent expenditure of a small Lands Unit within the Department of Regulatory Services.
- Urban village courts should be properly constituted and resourced to effectively deal with disputes at the village levels.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Poor administration of the state leasehold, state freehold and private freehold land.
- There have been widespread allegations of corruption and irregular practices within the DLPP.
- Only a limited amount of State land has been advertised for tenders over recent years depriving the general public of the opportunity to apply. Land is often exempted from advertisements on dubious grounds.
- Poor liaison between DLPP and the NCDC resulting in land decisions taken without physical planning inputs, leases issued contrary to zoning, leases issued over reserved land, land parcels created without physical planning input or approval, double allocations of land, lack of forfeiture action, and questionable decisions concerning Urban Development Leases.
- Inefficient land dispute settlement system resulting in many outstanding land dispute cases.
- There is no tracking or retrieval system within the DLPP to enable departmental staff to determine where clients' applications are in the process. If such a system was in place, this would make the DLPP more accountable to its clients.
- Substantial proportions of prime developable land are being held back from development as they are under customary land ownership. This is a huge obstacle in the mobilization of available land for urban development.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Improve the land administration systems in DLPP to be more transparent and accountable.
- Improve the village courts systems.
- Funding and training for land mediators.
- Encourage traditional landowners to register land identified for development in the NCD Urban Development Plan.
- Launch a customary landowners' awareness campaign on voluntary registration.
- Develop the capacity of the Lands Unit within the Department of Regulatory Services.
- Complete the transfer of Lands powers from the National Government to the NCDC by negotiating and signing a Memorandum of Agreement.

LAND
N°1

Project proposal

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Improving the village and land
courts mediation systems

LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order problems have had a negative effect on Port Moresby over the years. Peace and order is a concern in all levels of the community. Increase in crime has led to a lot of insecurity among residents of Port Moresby.

There are several reasons for this situation including high youth unemployment rates, the erosion of cultural values and the huge gap between the rich and the poor. As the city expands, so do the crime rates. The settlements are perceived as safe havens for criminals, although criminals come from the formal housing areas too.

Common crimes are pick-pocketing, armed robbery, vehicle theft, carjackings, and aggravated assault. Gang rapes and homicides are also increasing in number. Movement of residents is restricted after dark due to the high crime rates and there are certain “no-go” areas which can only be accessed under heavy security protection.

The RPNGC, is responsible for law-enforcement. While this force has performed well in crisis situations in the past, it is perceived as undisciplined, corrupt and largely ineffective. There are many cases of excessive use of force and police brutality. The poor police performance has been attributed to poor working conditions and poor salaries and compensation for the members of the police force.

Due to the lack of confidence in the police force, private security companies are commonly used to provide security to those who can afford to hire their services.

The judicial system is also flawed. The state prosecution services are largely ineffective and unprofessional. Non-appearance in court, loss of files and loss of evidence are common. The performance of the CIS which is responsible for prisoners is also poor and cases of prisoners escaping from the Bomana prison are common.

The existing law and order situation receives unfavourable publicity overseas and this is a deterrent to foreign investors and potential tourists. The law enforcement and judicial system in Port Moresby needs considerable strengthening and improvement.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The RPNGC which is under The Internal Security Ministry oversees all law related matters through the existing police stations. However, five of the existing police stations are run down and require upgrading to provide effective police service.
- The CIS provides prison rehabilitation programs, however, these rehabilitation programs have not been very effective.
- Under the Safer Cities Initiative, the NCDC has coordinated the Yumi Lukautim Mosbi project.



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The NGOS are currently involved in capacity building programmes to improve social and economic conditions for low income groups. However, this is ad hoc and requires mobilization of resources.
- The NCDC gives limited logistical support to the village courts to enable them to operate effectively. However, there is a need for the NCDC to increase this support.

EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- There is a lack of police professionalism in dealing with cases.
- Although there is neighbourhood watch in some communities, there is still a need to educate communities on how to address law and order issues collaboratively and with other partners.
- There is a lack of coordination between the law enforcement and justice systems.
- There is a decline in family and cultural values.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Strengthen coordination among the law enforcement agencies and the communities.
- Promote and maintain a high level of professionalism and ethics in the disciplinary forces.
- Strengthen the RPNGC and the CIS with introduction of more professional training programmes.
- Empower the youth through capacity building programmes to engage in legitimate income earning activities.
- Review rehabilitation programs for inmates.
- Conduct Awareness campaigns to uphold family and cultural values.
- Increase resources to equip the law enforcement agencies to carry out their tasks effectively.
- Upgrade police infrastructure to increase performance level.

**LAW AND
ORDER**
N°1

Project proposal

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Capacity Building Programs linked to income earning ventures to empower youths

GOVERNANCE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
GOVERNANCE				
Project Hetura is a good governance and capacity building project in partnership with Townsville City Council in Australia. The National Capital District Urban Development Plan sets out tangible objectives for city development. The Port Moresby Town Local Development Plan provides a vision, policies and proposals for the main commercial area of the city.	There has been political volatility and uncertainty about the system of city governance. Communities have been excluded from urban decision making. The city authority has a weak administrative capacity and this has resulted in weak monitoring and evaluation of activities. There is weak corporate planning within the city authority. There is no comprehensive training policy within the city authority. There is poor coordination between stakeholders.	A new Governor (Chairman of the city authority) has been elected. The second phase of Project Hetura has recently commenced. There are some new partnerships emerging with stakeholders. The visions and recommendations of the two development plans offer opportunities, if they are successfully implemented.	Political uncertainty about the system of governance and political interference in management activities hinder effective management and delivery of services to the residents. Unplanned and uncontrolled physical development, e.g. informal settlements, undermines the balanced development of the city.	Improve corporate planning and management practices in the NCDC. Formulate a comprehensive training policy for the NCDC. Building capacities of city authority personnel to develop partnerships with the private sector and NGOs.
RESOURCE MOBILISATION				
The City Authority has a special, reliable funding source, that is, a share of Value Added Tax.	Expenditure has not been cost effective in that it has not given the best return to the community. Apart from VAT, there is poor performance in other area of revenue collection.	Revenue collection could be substantially improved through the introduction of an up-to-date computer based property database.	Misdirected expenditure. Corruption. Lack of corporate planning.	Improve the revenue collection system by implementing Project Hetura 2.
EMPOWERMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND SOCIAL ISSUES				
	There is no communication strategy.		The traditional residents of the city feel that their culture and way of life is under threat from expanded urban development.	Improve communication channels between the city authority and the general public; draft a Citizen's Charter and implement an accountable complaints system.

GOVERNANCE Nº1	Project proposal
	Support for the broad based stakeholder forum for action

LOCATION: National Capital District Commission.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: National Capital District and Port Moresby civil society.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Civil society organizations, National Capital District Commission and UN-HABITAT.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$80,000

BACKGROUND: There are several community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, NGOs, neighbourhood organizations and individuals active in Port Moresby. There are also many individuals who are not part of any group but who would like to participate in urban decision-making. Several constraints prevent the community sector from fully participating in the city's affairs. Many are not aware of their rights and responsibilities; there is no Citizen's Charter to guide the residents in their communication with the city authority. The community-based organizations, faith-based organizations and NGOs are not coordinated so they rarely cooperate although there is enormous potential for collaboration. For the community sector to be fully able to participate in urban decision-making, the above issues need to be rectified.

OBJECTIVES: Establish a locally run Citizen's Forum responsible for bringing together the various community groups, as well as individuals to improve their access to the city authority, improve cooperation, organize workshops for the formulation of a Citizen's Charter, educate communities on Local Authority Service Delivery Action Planning and its modus operandi, as well as offer continuous training and updating on relevant information. The Forum is also expected to run awareness campaigns and educate the residents on their rights and responsibilities.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assess the activities, priority needs and future plans of community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, NGOs, neighbourhood organizations and individuals active in Port Moresby. (2) Organise an awareness campaign on the Citizen's Forum in order to ensure broad-based participation. (3) Organise a consultative meeting in order to formulate the concept of a Citizen's Forum involving stakeholders and taking into consideration the realities in Port Moresby. (4) Prepare an annual action plan on the priority issues, including budgets and also containing future fund-raising activities. (5) Employ two local full-time community focal points who will take the lead in the organization and management of the Citizens' Forum. (6) Organize awareness campaigns, workshops, meetings, or trainings based on the priorities identified by stakeholders in the initial consultation. (7) Put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to monitor the operations of the Citizens' Forum and document the experiences.

OUTPUTS: Creation of a Citizen's Forum that brings together the various community groups and individuals who would like to participate in urban decision-making. The Citizen's Forum will meet on a regular basis to discuss relevant issues in the spirit of cooperation and understanding. It will coordinate the various activities of different community-based organizations, NGOs and faith-based organizations operating in Port Moresby and will work towards the creation of joint responses and actions to the city authority. It will also organize regular workshops and training on important issues as identified by the participants. The Citizens' Forum will have two local full-time employees and various volunteers who will be responsible for the smooth running of the Forum.

STAFF REQUIRED: Part-time coordinator/facilitator (short-term) with expertise in community relations and two local community focal points.

	Project proposal
GOVERNANCE N°2	Formulation of training policy for the National Capital District Commission

LOCATION: National Capital District Commission.

DURATION: 3 months.

BENEFICIARIES: National Capital District Commission officers and eventually residents of Port Moresby, through improved performance and service delivery.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: National Capital District Commission, UN-HABITAT, and a training organization.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$100,000

BACKGROUND: Although training of some NCDC staff members does proceed, it is ad hoc without a logical basis. Some sections, where training needs are evident, are neglected.

OBJECTIVES: Comprehensive development of NCDC skills.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assessment of training needs for governance and job orientation at all levels of the NCDC structure. (2) Assess and evaluate all current training activities. (3) Develop an NCDC Training Policy document. (4) Hold consultations with the NCDC Board and executive management. (5) Finalise the NCDC Training Policy.

OUTPUTS: A National Capital District Commission Training Policy.

STAFF REQUIRED: An international consultant with expertise in institutional administration, management and training.

	Project proposal
GOVERNANCE N°3	Performance Audit for the National Capital District Commission

LOCATION: National Capital District Commission.

DURATION: 3 months.

BENEFICIARIES: NCDC staff and residents of Port Moresby City through improved performances in service delivery.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: NCDC.

BACKGROUND: The NCDC commits US\$10,000 on different projects and activities. However, there is no systematic method of evaluating quality, quantity, actual expenditure, and whether or not the objectives of the project have been successfully met.

OBJECTIVES: Comprehensive audit of all projects and activities planned and budgeted by NCDC.

ACTIVITIES: Evaluate all projects and incorporate them into business practice.

OUTPUTS: NCDC projects and activities reports.

STAFF REQUIRED: An international consultant with experience in institutional management and training.

SLUMS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS				
The draft National Urbanization Policy (NUP) is in place. The newly formulated NCD Settlements Strategic Plan. Urbanization Section within NCDC. NGOs are involved in settlement improvement programs and projects. Physical Planning Act. Vagrancy Act.	There is an urbanization policy vacuum. No reliable data on population in informal settlements. Lack of capacity within the new section. Lack of coordination between the NGOs, government agencies and NCDC. Lack of guidelines on sub-division and utility service provision in settlement improvement. Lack of enforcement policies.	The NCD Settlement Strategic Plan would improve land use and infrastructure planning, land management, housing and social services, environment and living conditions, economy and governance in administration and management of settlements, and encourage land owners to participate in land development. The new urbanization section would facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Settlement Upgrading Projects. The NCD Strategic Plan can attract donors, NGOs and government support.	Constitutional Right to the freedom of movement. Lack of implementation of Settlement Strategic Plan may lead to uncontrollable expansions in settlements. Political interference in planning and land allocation. Expansion of settlements to the customary lands threatens investments and tourism in the city. Pressure on urban services resulting in illegal connection of services.	Need for Urbanization policy. Need for political support to Settlement Strategic Plan. More awareness and dialogue among all stakeholders. Establish a mechanism to coordinate NGO and Donors. Review of national housing policy on affordable housing. Manual for Settlement Improvement.
RESOURCE MOBILISATION				
The Informal Sector creates income generating opportunities.	Lack of funding support or credit scheme to settlers to improve their living conditions.	The “wantok” system of support livelihood and security. Employees to provide affordable housing to workers.	Deterioration of living conditions of people living in settlements and lawlessness.	Introduce a micro finance scheme for the urban poor.
EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Settlements community structure.	Lack of awareness on rights and responsibilities of the settlement residents.	The settlement communities will be able to make better decisions on their well being if they are more aware of their rights and responsibilities.	Settlement leaders putting personal interests before the community interest.	Conduct awareness workshops on rights and responsibilities of settlement residents.

SLUMS Nº1	Project proposal
	Awareness on rights and responsibilities

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 12 – 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Mainly targeted at the settlement communities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Government Departments, Municipal Authority, NGOs, and CBOs.

ESTIMATED COST: K20, 000 per workshop x 4 workshops annually.

BACKGROUND: The main reason why the municipal authority has taken the step to formulate the NCD Settlement Strategic Plan is because of the rapid growth of slums between 1975 and the present time making informal settlements a dominant feature in Port Moresby. Accompanying the slum growth is the growth of the informal sector. This rapid growth of informal settlements and the informal sector suggests that settlement residents may be ignorant of the laws and regulations governing certain activities in the city.

OBJECTIVE: Make the informal settlement residents aware of their rights and responsibilities.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Do a stakeholder analysis to identify all stakeholders in settlement improvement. (2) Inform the stakeholders on the intention of the awareness and secure their support. (3). Establish contacts with the settlement leaders. (4) Prepare awareness training schedules. (5) Conduct awareness.

OUTPUT INDICATORS: (1) A drop in illegal developments and activities. (2) Informal sector activities conducted in a more orderly manner.

STAFF REQUIRED: City Authority, NGOs and CBOs.

SLUMS Nº2	Project proposal
	Comprehensive Data Base on Existing Shelter and Settlements

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 6 months.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BENEFICIARIES: NCDC, Utility Service Providers, settlement residents, and Port Moresby residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: NCDC and Donor Agencies.

BACKGROUND: There is a need for a comprehensive database. At present there is no available database on established settlements in the NCD.

OBJECTIVE: To create a comprehensive, computerized database that is readily available to be used for reference by the beneficiaries.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Engage a consultant to carry out a survey on all existing settlements. (2) Assess the condition of the existing infrastructure. (3) Carry out consultations with relevant agencies and settlement committees. (4) Develop assessment report and data base. (5) Computerize all the information into a comprehensive database.

OUTPUT INDICATOR: A computerised database system on Shelter and Settlements in Port Moresby.

STAFF REQUIREMENT: An international consultant with relevant experience.

	Project proposal
SLUMS N°3	Small loans scheme

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 12 – 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Residents of informal settlements.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Government Departments, City Authority, NGOs, CBOs, and experts in loan schemes.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: Informal Settlements are located all over the city and the houses in the settlements are of deplorable standards. These settlements are characterized by poor planning and building standards.

OBJECTIVE: To enable settlement dwellers to construct proper and formal housing.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Prepare TOR for the loan scheme. (2) Mobilize funds. (3) Appoint a task force to carry out a study on a suitable loan scheme. (4) Establish a loan scheme.

OUTPUT INDICATORS: (1) Improved living conditions of settlement dwellers. (2) Increase in the number of settlements being formalized.

STAFF REQUIREMENT: experts on loan schemes.

	Project proposal
SLUMS N°4	Manual for Settlement Improvement

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 6 months.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BENEFICIARIES: NCDC, Utility Service Providers, settlement residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: NCDC, Utility Service Providers.

BACKGROUND: There is a need for a systematic approach to the planning and improvement of settlements in the city. The staff of NCDC dealing with settlements require a guide containing relevant standards and best practices on various elements of planning, design and implementation of settlement improvement projects.

OBJECTIVE: To prepare a manual of standards and best practices for the improvement of settlements in Port Moresby.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assess and evaluate all past and current standards relating to sub-division design, and utility service provision in low income housing schemes in PNG. (2) Assess comparable standards used in other developing countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. (3) Carry out consultations with relevant agencies. (4) Develop a suitable draft document. (4) Hold further consultations with relevant agencies. (5) Finalise the Settlements Improvement Manual.

OUTPUT INDICATOR: A timely, appropriate and user friendly manual.

STAFF REQUIREMENT: An international consultant with relevant experience.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS				
National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS. Donor and government funding available. Work Place Policy on gender and HIV/AIDS adopted by 100 private companies. HIV/AIDS curriculum in schools. Condom access and distribution. Facilities for treatment and anti-retroviral drugs for HIV/AIDS are available. Centres for domestic and sexual violence are available. Networks and awareness on HIV/AIDS and gender violence by civil societies. Women's Desk in NCDC and Gender and Development Office in DFCD.	Some Churches are against the use of condoms. Weak political support for gender issues. Cultural bias. Lack of mechanism for coordination among gender and HIV/AIDS related organizations. Capacity building and training for teachers on HIV/AIDS and gender issues. Awareness in the rural areas is lacking.	Capacity Building programs to empower women. Work place policy on HIV/AIDS. Use of more Faith-based organizations in the campaign against HIV/AIDS and gender violence. Increase awareness in the rural areas. Use of more Faith-based organization's health facilities.	HIV/AIDS infection rates are still rising. Churches disapprove the use of condoms. Current facilities are inadequate. Lack of political support. HIV/AIDS not considered a serious development issue. More women vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infections from sexual violence and abuse.	More awareness campaign on gender equality. Need more funds for awareness in the rural areas. Support HIV/AIDS and Gender in school curriculum. Review of National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010.
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Donor funds are available.	Lack of Government budgetary support.	Financial support from donor agencies.	Lack of political ownership and sustainability.	Government support to the programs.

GENDER	Project proposal
N°1	Awareness on Gender Equality

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Men, women and their families.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Department for Community Development and National Capital District Commission.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: In spite of positive approaches taken to combat gender inequality, gender disparities continue to exist in Port Moresby. Social and cultural norms continue to hinder women from participating in many forms of development. Traditional and cultural norms often relegate women to household chores, child rearing and domestic responsibilities. Women are vulnerable to crime and violence. Majority of women have little or no formal education that could empower them to venture into income-earning opportunities.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To educate the community on women's rights and opportunities for advancements. (2) Encourage women to engage in activities which will empower them. The awareness should utilize available avenues such as the media, educational institutions, workplaces, places of worship, and settlements.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assess the levels of awareness on Equal Gender participation among the public, private and community sectors. (2) Develop an awareness program. (3) Conduct the awareness programs.

OUTPUTS: A better informed community on gender issues.

STAFF REQUIRED: A person to coordinate.

GENDER	Project proposal
N°2	Training in gender disaggregated data collection

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Port Moresby residents, decision makers, organizations that deal with HIV/AIDS and Gender issues.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: National AIDS Council, Provincial AIDS Council, BAHA, and Anglicare Stop AIDS.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: Organizations dealing with Gender and HIV/AIDS have databases with up-to-date information. This information is available but is not widely accessible. A creation of a central data base is urgently needed.

OBJECTIVES: For the community and stakeholders to have access to information and the relevant organizations and the decision makers to make informed decisions based on available updated information.

ACTIVITIES: Research and collect information from organizations that deals with HIV/AIDS and Gender issues.

**GENDER
Nº3**

Project proposal

Review - National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Port Moresby city residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: National AIDS Council, Provincial AIDS Council, BAHA, and Anglicare.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: The National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010 was prepared by the NAC. This was a strategic intervention program on both genders, to promote leadership of women. It was intended to address gender inequalities through multi-sectoral partnerships and mainstreaming gender into all HIV/AIDS activities, however, it has not been effectively implemented. The policy therefore needs to be reviewed again.

OBJECTIVES: To revise the policy and ensure that it is effectively implemented to achieve its intentions.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Invite relevant stakeholders to review the Policy. (2) A consensus on the revised policy is reached and documented. (3) Revised copies of the policy are circulated to stakeholders for implementation.

OUTPUTS: A Revised National Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender and HIV/AIDS 2000-2010 is effectively implemented.

STAFF REQUIRED: A person to coordinate.

ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
ENVIRONMENT				
The Environment Act 2000 provides the principal legal and institutional framework for environmental planning and protection. The NCD Urban Development Plan contains strategies for achieving environmentally desired outcomes. The Port Moresby Town Local Development Plan contains policies on environmental issues. The Settlements Strategic Plan includes environmental goals, objectives and activities in the action plan.	Weakness in enforcement. Poor coordination between central and city authorities. Lack of dialogue with stakeholders. No environment unit within the city authority.	Donor funding is available. Need to improve coordination between central government and local authority. There are potentials for public engagement in environmental management.	Population increase. Spread of unplanned settlements. More litter.	Establish an environmental unit within the city authority. Develop an environmental checklist.
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS				
	Lack of an information database. Cultural and behavioral attitude of residents. Lack of public dialogue.			Develop an information database. Conduct awareness campaigns.

ENVIRONMENT Nº1	Project proposal
	Developing an environmental checklist

LOCATION: The National Capital District Commission (NCDC) of Port Moresby.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: The NCDC, public sector, private sector, and communities in Port Moresby.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: NCDC and Department of Environment and Conservation.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: The Environment Act 2000 provides guidelines for assessing the environmental impacts of an activity. However, the categories of activities in the Environment Act are mostly applicable to areas outside Port Moresby. The Physical Planning Act 1989 also provides guidelines for assessing the environmental impacts of development proposals. However, there is an identifiable need to have a checklist that amalgamates provisions in the Environment Act and the Physical Planning Act including various plans and policies.

OBJECTIVES: The formulation of the environmental checklist aims to ensure that relevant environmental considerations are taken into account when assessing development proposals and to determine whether an environmental permit from the Department of Environment and Conservation is required for the proposed activity.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Prepare the Terms of Reference for the project. (2) Set up a project team. (3) Prepare a draft checklist. (4) Undertake consultation with key stakeholders including the business community. (5) Finalize the checklist. (6) Print and disseminate checklist. (7) Carry out awareness on the checklist to inform the general public.

OUTPUTS: An environmental checklist developed for application in the assessment of development proposals by the NCDC Physical Planning Office.

STAFF REQUIRED: Project team manager and research team.

ENVIRONMENT Nº2	Project proposal
	Developing an information database

LOCATION: The National Capital District Commission (NCDC) of Port Moresby.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: The NCDC, public sector, private sector, and communities in Port Moresby.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: NCDC, Department of Environment and Conservation.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: There is a lack of information and awareness on existing marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. Environmental assets to be preserved are detailed in the NCD Urban Development Plan and the Port Moresby Town Local Development Plan. However, there is a general lack of knowledge by the local authority and the public in Port Moresby about these environmental assets.

OBJECTIVES: The preparation of a marine and terrestrial database including environmental assets for preservation will enable informed decision-making and contribute to the sustainable management of our environmental resources.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Prepare the Terms of Reference for the project. (2) Set up a project team. (3) Prepare an environmental profile of Port Moresby. (4) Undertake consultation with key stakeholders. (5) Convert the information collected in the Environmental Profile into the database. (6) Launch the database. (7) Carry out awareness on the database to inform the general public.

OUTPUTS: An environmental profile of Port Moresby contained in a database that is accessible to the general public.

STAFF REQUIRED: Project team manager, research team and an IT specialist.

LAND

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
LAND				
Land Act 1996. National Land Development Task Force. National Capital District Customary Land Sub-committee.	Land powers held at the National Level. Conflicting planning and lands decision making. Poor administration of state leasehold, and freehold land. Illegal land sales in settlements. Complex customary land legislation. Inefficient land dispute system.	National Capital District Customary Land Sub-committee. National Land Development Task Force.	There is no records tracking or retrieval system in place within the DLPP.	Improve the village courts system. Improve land administration systems in DLPP to be more transparent and accountable. Develop the capacity of the Lands Unit within the Department of Regulatory Services. Revise the customary land legislation.
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Availability of vacant customary land.	Land disputes constrain customary land release.	Mobilization of customary land.	Land disputes. Non-release of customary land. Lack of funding for mediation.	Funding and training for mediation. Encourage traditional landowners to register land identified for development in the NCD Urban Development Plan. Launch a customary land owners' awareness campaign on voluntary registration.

Project proposal

Improving the village and land courts mediation systems

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Customary landowners and the City Authority.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: National Capital District Commission, NGOs, Department of Lands and Physical Planning, PNG Law and Justice Sector.

ESTIMATED COSTS: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: Much of the future urban growth in Port Moresby City will have to be concentrated on customary land and the way forward in dealing with this controversial issue is to resolve disputes at village courts and local land courts under the Land Disputes Settlements Act. The resolution at this level of the court system need mediators. In all instances the court does not sit without mediators. This would demonstrate to the customary landowners the opportunities for them in participating in the urban development process, in partnership with other stakeholders.

Moreover, there is at present an inefficient land dispute settlement system resulting in many outstanding land dispute cases. If the village courts system is revised and improved it could not only be where customary land ownership disputes are initially handled and resolved but could also provide an opportunity for customary land owners to be made aware of the city's urban development.

OBJECTIVES: (1) Village courts to be properly resourced to effectively deal with disputes at village levels. (2) Land mediators to be well versed with the Customary Land Dispute Settlement Act and mediation skills as well as City Plans. (3) Land owners to be given the opportunity to settle their land disputes in a just manner.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Identify training programs. (2) Make funding available to implement training programs. (3) City Authority to educate the village court chairmen, magistrates and land mediators on its approved city plans. (4) Construction of multi-purpose community halls that could facilitate the court sessions. (5) City Authority to budget for mediators allowances.

OUTPUTS: Better participation by customary landowners in the urban development of the city of Port Moresby in accordance with the approved city plans by the City Authority.

STAFF REQUIRED: A Consultant.

LAW AND ORDER

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
LAW AND ORDER				
Existence of Yumi Lukautim Mosbi Project. Church involvement. Involvement of Law and Justice Sector.	Lack of professionalism among law enforcement agencies. Lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies. Ineffective rehabilitation programs.	Reinstate Enhancement Corporation Package (ECP). Involvement of law and Justice Sector in addressing law and Order problems. Political will in upgrading police infrastructure.	Total break down of law and Order. Declining family and cultural values. Youth unemployment. Ethnic conflicts.	Promote and maintain a high level of professionalism and ethics in the disciplinary forces. Upgrading police infrastructure. Strengthen coordination among law enforcement agencies and the community. Review rehabilitation programs for inmates. Strengthen the RPNGC and the CIS with introduction of more professional training programs.
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND EMPOWERMENT				
	Rundown police infrastructure. Lack of resources.	Utilize settlement leaders in conflicts resolution.		Increase resources. Capacity building programs for unemployed youths. Awareness campaigns on family and cultural values.

LAW AND ORDER Nº1	Project proposal
	Capacity Building Programs linked to income earning ventures to empower youths

LOCATION: Port Moresby.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Youths.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local Authority, Department of Community Development and organizations interested in carrying out skills development programs.

ESTIMATED COST: To be determined.

BACKGROUND: Law and Order problems have had a negative effect on Port Moresby over the years. Peace and good order is a concern within all levels of the community. Residents are not given the opportunity to live in a peaceful environment. One of the factors contributing to this situation is the high youth unemployment rate which often pushes the youth into criminal activities. There is an urgent need to address high youth unemployment rates in order to minimize the crime rates.

OBJECTIVES: This project intends to empower the youths through skills development / capacity building programs which will enable them to enter into any form of income earning ventures.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Identify potential organizations interested in carrying out skills development programs. (2) Do a public notice inviting the interested youth to participate in the skills development/capacity building programs. (3) Conduct capacity building project needs assessment to identify the capacity building program needs. (4) Conduct training based on needs assessment. (5) Negotiate with the micro finance and credit schemes to make available the start up capital.

OUTPUTS: Youths are trained and engaged in income earning activities.

STAFF REQUIRED: Organizations that conduct skills development training, Trainer with capacity building expertise.

ACRONYMS

BAHA	Business Coalition Against HIV/AIDS
CIS	Correctional Institutional Services
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DLPP	Department of Lands and Physical Planning
NAC	National AIDS Council
NCDC	National Capital District Commission
NCD	National Capital District
NCDPPB	National Capital District Commission Physical Planning Board
PMV	Public Motor Vehicle
RPNGC	Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary

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