

# Gumine District Development Plan 2022-2027



People from Kumai-Bomai LLG in Gumine

Gumine District station

1.



Gumine District Office

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## List of Acronyms

DDA	District Development Authority
GDDP	Gumine District Development Plan
GO PNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
HEOs	Health Extension Officers
KRA	Key Result Areas
LLG	Local Level Government
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRI	National Research Institute
PNG MTDP III	Papua New Guinea Medium Term Development Plan Three
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
V 2050	Vision 2050

## Preface

It is enlightening to present the Gumine District Development Plan (GDDP) 2022-2027. Planning is akin to any journey, just as a person must know his/her destiny before he or she embarks on it, so is the political leadership. The leader must be articulated and visionary and must be able to plan ahead.

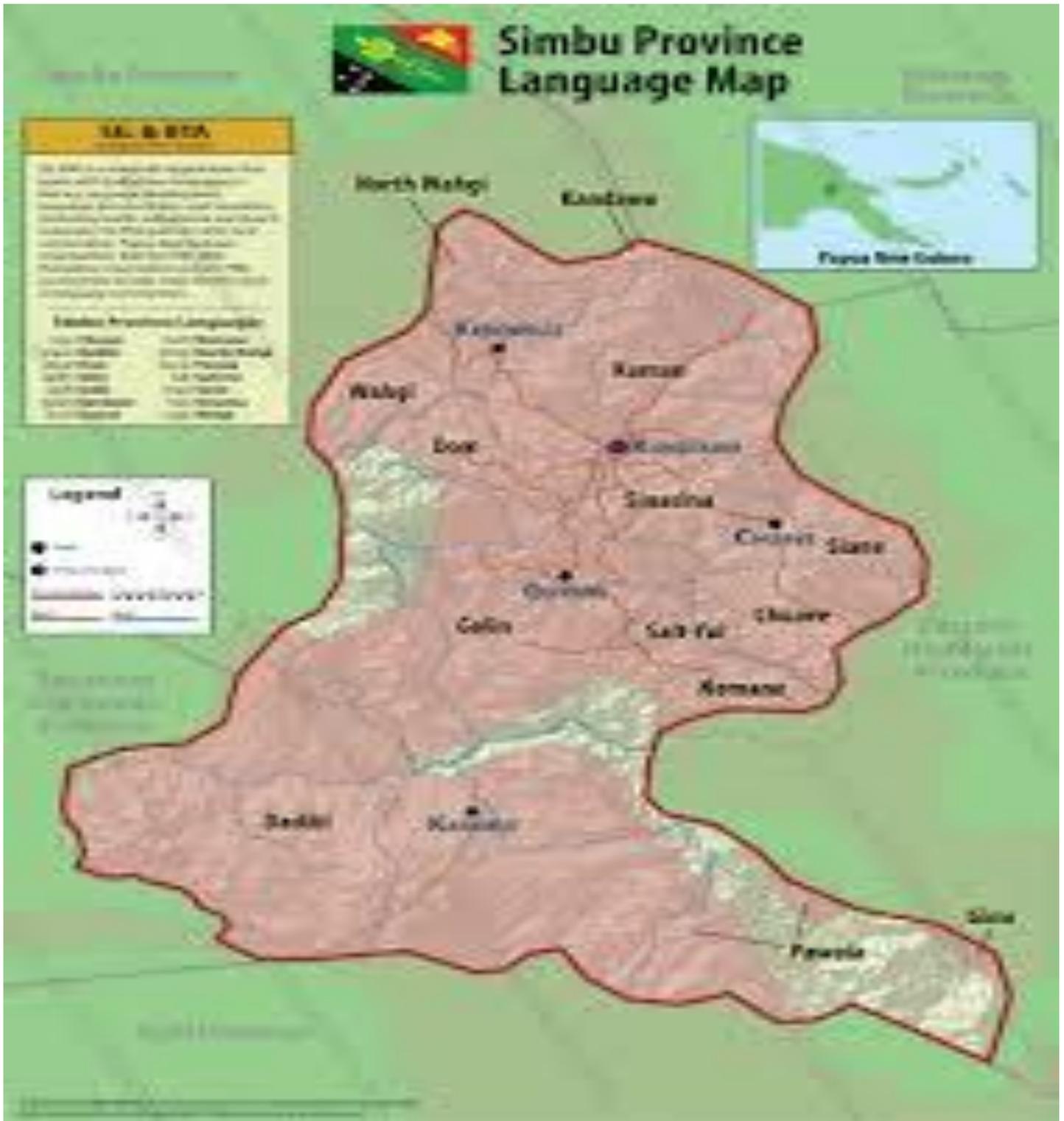
Strategic Planning in terms of systematic allocation of scarce resources where it is really required is an important tool if genuine development is to take place. That is, human must be central to any planning process. Plan that do not allow for human both as participants as well as beneficiaries is bound to fail if the plan fail to achieve these important requirements.

It is of no secret that Gumine District is in stages of inadequate development in Simbu province and no doubt the whole of Papua New Guinea. The socio-economic indicator for Gumine District is low according to National Research Institute (NRI) report 2012 due mainly to years of bad leadership and poor geographical conditions. The priority for this plan is to change both the physical outlook of the district as well as the mindset of people Gumine people to meaningfully contribute to development initiatives of the district in the next ten years.

The GDDP outline strategic direction to move in the next Five-ten years. The vision is to ensure that Gumine is socially, environmentally, economically and politically progressive through total commitment in investment socioeconomic infrastructure and the people thus enabling citizens to be educated and health to be able to meaningfully participate in the development process and whilst enjoying the benefits of modernity and the process of bringing Gumine district to the next level of development.

Gumine district is anchored 5 Key Result Areas (KRAs) in the next 10 years is in education, health, law and order, infrastructure, socioeconomic that are closely aligned to the MTDP III and GO PNG Vision 2050 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

# 1. Provincial Map



Source: Internet

## 2. Settings: Geography (Human and Physical)

The district of Gumine shares its borders with Salt-Nomane Karamuvi in north, Sine-sine west, Jiwaka in south. Gumine enjoys a moderate climate. The frequency of rainfall is sufficient. Humidity varies between 1.200 and 1.600 mm and the average temperature is 28 degrees. Its relief is made up of rugged terrain and most parts is more mountainous. Below is the map of Gumine District.



Source: NRI report, 2011

## 3. Background

Gumine District is one of the six districts situated at the southern front of the Kundiawa, capital of Simbu Province. Gumine has three local level government, Digne , Kumai-Bomai and the Gumine LLG. There are five groups of people regarded as the Mians, Golins, Kia, Yuri, Era and the Doms in these three LLGs.

Since 1975 to 2015, Gumine has gone through a lot of important changes in areas of development. These developments were mostly carried out by the Churches and Government entirely and very little by other NGOs. However, holistic view of development was missing due to lack of proper planning resulted in many areas underdeveloped or not developed at all. Therefore, Gumine district needs a

comprehensive development plan that will not only capture all areas of development but also considerate into the future.

There is no major natural resource for Gumine though coffee was one of the cash crop farmers grown in small scale form small consumptions. The district is observed to be heavily depend on the human resources through education though not all families or individual are educated.

The recent major development agents in the district are GO PNG led by the District Development Authority (DDA) and NGOs (churches and few community-based organization), therefore a detail plan is vital to avoid duplication, confusions, precise administration and close alignment to the current GO PNG development (Alotau accord and Loloata accord) priorities and aspirations. Not only these but also aligned to the PNG's MTDP III and Vision 2050. This plan will ultimately provide the initial pathway and reference for development for now and into the future for the Gumine district and to be used by the political elected leaders, NGOs and other potential developers in the Gumine district.

#### 4. Population Growth

The total population of the Gumine district according to the 2011 census is 56 860 and is expected to increase by 50 percent in the next census. Most of the people lived in Gumine and less that 25 percent live outside the district due to employment opportunities and others reasons.

#### 5. Existing Land Use and Tenure

The land in Gumine district is mostly customarily own and used. less than 5 percent of it is alienated and state own land. The state own land includes the district offices and residential areas, public roads, government run hospitals and the schools. Besides, the geographical terrain of the districts is rugged and makes it difficult of equal distribution of goods and services. Also, the ownership of land perhaps creates complexities for government and NGOs to carrying out development and ease implementation.

## 6. Introduction

This is a detail plan for Gumine district from 2022-2027. Gumine is committed and preparing its socioeconomic development strategy closely aligned to PNG's MTDP III and Vision 2050 for the period of ten years. This plan will provide priorities not only for public spending, identified key performance indicators, projected financing, monitoring and evaluation but also provide precise direction and view for other development agents for now and into the future.

In accordance to the PNG's MTDP III and Vision 2050 for PNG to be Smart, Wise, Fair Health and Happy society, The PNG's MTDP III is implemented through a set of District and sectors strategies to contribute to the achievement of the six thematic areas.

It is in this regards that GDDP 2022-2027 is being developed. Gumine District Development Plan (GDDP) will provide the precise pathway, guidance, directions, light house to increase the living standard for all Gumine through rapid sustainable socioeconomic development and reduce poverty at all levels.

Therefore, the Gumine District Development Plan (GDDP) 2022-2027 has been developed around Five thematic areas (**Education, Socioeconomic, Law and Order, Health and Environment, Infrastructure**) which will drive sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

## 7. Methodology

The method used in formulating this GDDP 2022-2027 is through by participatory, interview, group discussion and empirical approaches. The Gumine District Development Authority (DDA), people in the three respective LLGs were consulted. The data and information gathered were put together for identification of challenges and priorities to address them.

The whole of population involvement in formulating GDDP 2020-2030 is important as participatory research method, group and person-person interview and planning for intervention for objective were used during the process.

## 8. Vision Statement

Gumine District has envisions to ensure good policy alignment and governance through social justice, durable peace sustainable socio-

economic development based and promote human resource development and open up agriculture and encourage infrastructure development opportunities.

## 9. Values Statements

The plan will restore the trust in the people of Gumine District by investing into education, socioeconomic, infrastructure, health and Environment, Law and Order. Also appreciate the existing provincial and national policy provide the best possible pathway to achieve optimum benefit for the people of Gumine district.

## 10. Development Goals

The Goal is to facilitate the availability, accessibility, Reliability and Sustainability of not only basic goods and services but also provide pathway to the development and promote future development aspirations for the Gumine district by embracing the MTDP III, V 2050, SDGs.

## 11. Development Targets

Therefore, the Gumine District Development Plan (GDDP) 2022-2027 has targeted Five thematic areas (**Education, Socioeconomic, Law and Order, Health and Environment, Infrastructure**) which will drive sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in close alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

## 12. Identification of Planning Issues/Priority Development

There are Five important thematic areas that the District in principle can focus on for the next 10 years is the Education, Law and Order, Socioeconomic, Health and Infrastructure Development. In doing so it is important to understand and visualized the existing development and identify the possible gap for not only consistent but also sustainable and holistic development for the environment and people of Gumine.

### 12.1 Education

#### 12.10 Education capacity

Education is the first priority for Gumine district for the next 10 years. Gumine has one proposed Polytechnical Institute and two (2) secondary schools; the Gumine Secondary school run by the government and the Girls immaculate Secondary

School run by the catholic mission. There were three (3) high schools in the three respective LLGs with a total of 18 primary schools and 42 elementary schools.

Looking at the data on the recent development, the priorities for the GDDP for the next 5 years are the following:

- Construction of classrooms and toilets secondary schools and highschoools;
- Construction of teacher's hostels;
- Improvement of inclusive (disadvantages/disable) Education;
- Negotiation and set up High level Education (University).
- Construction of a big public laboratory and library in the district
- Promotion of TVET and TSS Schools/Education; etc

### 12.11 Human Education Development

Almost 35% of the people from the three LLGs council have completed at least tertiary education in Papua New Guinea. 25% of the population at least completed grade 12 education and only 5 of the population are illiterate. However, the district has recently considered education has a way forward for any changes and development in Gumine.

Therefore, looking at the data for the human education development index in the district, the priorities for the next 10 years are following:

- Subsidizing fees for Gumine Tertiary students
- Subsidizing fees for Grade 12 and High school students
- Encourage annual and term prizes for best performances from elementary to Secondary school and tertiary in Gumine
- Encourage and promote Gumine students' special scholarships and students exchanges nationally and internationally

### 12.2 Law and Order

Law and order issues in Gumine is increasingly rising due to high demand for alcohol, ethnic violence and other economic and social demands though Gumine have a police station in the District.

### 12.21 Law and Order enforcement Capacity

Gumine recently has 15-25 police officers graduate straight from Bomana and 5-10 colonial and reservist serving. The district has only two support police vehicle serving the entire three LLGs. A district with a total population of 56860 in 2011 and a double now has not been capacitated enough to enforce the issue of law and order in Gumine. The cell block has close and subsidiary of Barawagi Haus Kalabus has no looking operating due to lack of funding.

There were very few colonial housings for the police and no new houses were built up to now for the new recruits and less renovation were made to the district police houses.

Therefore, looking at the data for the law and order enforcement capacity the priorities for the next 10 years are following:

- Increase police capacity for police
- Establish two more locations for police in each LLGs
- Improve housing and office for police officers
- Encourage carrier pathway for police officers
- Encourage incentives for police officers in the district

### 12.23 Tribal fight and violence

Since 1997 to present, certain parts of Gumine is encounter at least some form of tribal violence in almost all the LLGs. The Gumine LLG include the Kia, Mian, Golin often had clash and the Kumai-Bomai including the Yuri and Era and Digine including the Doms.

Therefore, in the next 10 years, the district is expected to prioritize the increase law and order enforcement in the whole of three (3) LLGs to fully achieve peace and full order in Gumine.

### 12.3 Socioeconomic

The major cash flow in the district came from the district workers, the teachers, nurses and a very few coffee farmers in the districts. The economy of Gumine is entirely depend on the salary and wages of certain individuals. However, there has not been enough avenue created to generated revenues and incomes for majority of the citizens for the district. Majority of the farmers grew cash crops such as coffee

and banana has grown for consumption and has limited access to market so does not motivate them to produce in mass selling.

### 12.31 SME/MSME

SME is one of the focus for the district, in the next ten years Gumine has priority to increase the promotion of chicken poultry, coffee farming and training, Sewing business and potato farming for the three LLGs in Gumine.

The district is in principle has committed not only to improve the pathway to improve market access to the local people can look for options for subsidy to facilitate SME/MSME in Gumine. The SME sector has the potential to grow District economy. However, the district like any other in

Gumine face challenges including limited access to finance, high energy costs, inadequate skills and training, low levels of societal trust.

### 12.32 Cash Crops

Recently in Gumine district, commonly coffee has grown well in all the three LLGs. Apart from the coffee, no major cash crops have grown in the district. Therefore, in the next 10 years, considering the potential and capabilities of the people and the places. The priority to increase the other cash crops such as Potato, Sweet Potato, vanilla, etc.... remain the highest priority where feasibility is favorable.

### 12.33 Sports and Culture

The current state of sports and culture in the three LLGs for Gumine is mainly Rugby football for male, a handful basketball and very little volleyball. Very few females were involved in Rugby and other games to the present. Not many sporting games were carried out annually and in history there were no fixed district organized sporting activities annually or biannually.

For the last 10-15 years the three were no well-organized and consistent gender balance sporting and culture activities been organized.

Therefore, this plan is fully anticipated to prioritize and encourage the consistent gender-balance sporting and culture activity that is organized annually or biannually.

## 12.4 Health

Health is also a key priority focus for Gumine district. There are currently one hospital, three health centres in respective health centres (Dirima, Gom-gale, Karamaril), 15 aid post for the total population of 56 860 (2011 census). The staff strength of the hospital and health centres and aid posts are HEOs and nurses. There are currently no doctors in Gumine.

According to the empirical research, 4 out of the 10 death while referring patients to doctors in Kundiawa town for treatment. The rate of death remain high for the disadvantages people who cannot afford to pay for the doctor and long distance travel to town for their treatment .

Therefore, Gumine still need to increase not only the number of health centre and posts but provide incentives for doctors and nurses to work and settle in Gumine for the next 10 years in the district.

Also,  
maintaining the rate of medical insurance possession amongst the population including

other priorities as presented here below:

- Construction and equipment of Health Centres and Health Posts; and
- Strengthen family planning methods, Health insurance, encourage Women de livering in health
- facilities and women attending 4 ante-natal visits.

## 12.5 Infrastructure

The status of public infrastructure in Gumine district is somewhat decent but need more improvement. The public road from Kundiawa to the Gumine district Centre is sealed. The subsidiary roads to the three LLGS yet to be sealed. Electricity is half way through the district, however the pole lines are in progress. Remotes parts

of Gumine such as Nondri, Olegain, Amia-glewelee does not have a permanent bridge. Most parts of Gumine has no electricity.

Therefore, in the next 10 years, the priority for GDDP is to promote infrastructure connectivity through electricity, road, and bridges in all the three LLGs.

### 13. Obstacles to Policy Implementation

Implementation strategies are very important to achieve any development plans and aspirations for Gumine but understanding the obstacles and challenges to successfully implement these policy is in principally necessary for a maximum achievement.

There are certain obstacles to successfully implement the policy and plans especially in the three local level government in the district but land settlement and compensation, ownership of development and geographical terrain and tribal fighting are of common in Gumine.

#### 13.1 Land Settlement and Compensation

Most of the land in Gumine District (95%) are customarily own and therefore makes it difficult for Government and NGOs to carry out development. The land owners have to be compensated or paid before any particular development is carried out in one particular area. This makes it difficult for the developers (GO PNG and NGOs) execute development plans.

#### 13.2 Ownership of Development and conflict of Interest

Most of the services and developments provided in the district by the government and churches are **not properly** taken care of by the citizens of the three local level government councils in the district. Especially the government infrastructure services like road from Kundiawa to Gumine district, the aidpost, hospitals, bridges, electricity, water supply, schools, etc..

District should passed a bill for asset's and project monitoring and evaluation task force that can now ensure the total management and monitoring of provided service are maintained, while await the new developments. Abandoned development for the government and NGOs are some of the common mistakes of that pasts that needs imidiate attentions and adherence.

### 13.3 Geographical terrain

The other factor that infringed development in Gumine is the geographical terrain of the three LLGs is rugged and gave rise to unequal distribution of service in the wide LLGs. The two LLGs, Digne and Kumai Bomai is more mountainous and has more rugged terrain than the Gumine LLG and so most of the service like district office, hospital and micro-banks and others are located there than the two (2) LLGs.

### 13.4 Tribal fighting and violence

Not only these but also Tribal fighting and ethnic violence is commonly practice certain parts of the three LLGs in Gumine. These brutal violence have resulted in complete devastation of services like burning of schools, hospitals and aid posts, churches and others. The tribal violence has leave people of Gumine nothing important but suffer and complete slow down of development and services.

## 14. Policy Recommendations

There are Five important thematic areas that the District in principle can focus on for the next 5 years is the Education, Law and Order, Socioeconomic, Health and Infrastructure Development. In doing so it is important to understand and visualized the existing development and identify the possible gap for not only consistent but also sustainable and holistic development for the environment and people of Gumine.

Firstly, in education, encouraging education infrastructure capacity building and promote human education in certain areas as per said in this GDDP 2020-2030. Also, in health promote infrastructure capacity building and encourage staffs' incentives to maximized productivity and increase staff strength.

The GDDP not only improve and reform the institutional arrangements of police in the district and further encourage incentives to maximize effectiveness but also encourage carrier pathway and incentives.

In so doing, the GDDP increase performance for the socioeconomic of the district and promote and maximize the productivity of SME/MSMEs, cash crops and further encourage sports and maintain cultural unity in the district.

## 15. Conclusion

In conclusion, the details and descriptions provided in this plan are an understatement and empirical information of the real or actual situation in the district. Most information data, facts and figures required to benchmark this plan is not available. The information presented is based on community/stakeholder consultations and empirical research, feedback from district development authority (DDA), LLG's administrations and sectors reports. Based on the situational analysis, the plan basically summarized and outline the way forward for the district. This plan will set basis for progress and development in Gumine district in Simbu Province of Papua New Guinea.

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## Appendix 1: Gumine People and Places



Gumine Culture Show, 2011



People of Kumai Bomai LLG



Disrict station, below & above picture



Omkolai. Gumine

