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Ever since Papua New Guinea has gained its Independence 48 years ago, it has slowly been descending into a slippery slope situation at the time when it is dreaming to become the richest black Christian nation by 2030.

It is fitting to describe Papua New Guinea as an island of gold floating on oil. There are only few other countries that are blessed with the natural resources wealth as Papua New Guinea. The country is largely mountainous terrain and is swathed in dense tropical forest, the country is rich for agriculture cultivation and the South Pacific waters of its shore teeming with many varieties of fish.

Beneath the ground is a wealth of mineral resources including gold, silver, copper nickel, oil and gas. It is also a beautiful country. One of the most bio diverse in the world with a dazzling diversity in fauna, flora, variety of insects and bird life.

The people of Papua New Guinea have a history even pre-history in agriculture. One such example is the KUK area in upper Waghi Valley of the Western Highlands Province. The archaeologists have established that the Kawelka people of this area were the resident and custodian of early agriculture practices. This site of the Western Highlands Province is dating back to between 7,000 and 10,000 years ago which makes Papua New Guinea among the earliest human agriculture settlement alongside Mesopotamia in the Eastern Mediterranean near Iraq, Turkey and Syria. Our ancestors and now the vast majority of our 800 plus people linguistic group subsist for centuries growing their own food.

Today Subsistence Agriculture is without question Papua New Guinea's biggest occupation and most natural inclination. It therefore goes with saying that it presents the most important single resource for the benefits and the subsistence for the majority of the people of Papua New Guinea.

Since Independence over 48 years ago Papua New Guinea has transition from village subsistence agriculture and is now progressively moving towards industrialize existence and cash economy creating huge rural to urban drift challenges.

The day that I was a little boy living in my Butibam Village in Lae with my people, who were living off their subsistence gardening, hunting for their protein in the jungle, caught fish off the rivers and ocean, collected their seashell food along the beach fronts are now the thing of the past.

The old lifestyles are fast rescinding and the kina is now advancing from the urban into the rural communities creating and intense needs and hunger for cash among our people. The people now must have cash. Previously annually to pay school fees, head taxes, bush knives, spades and lamps to light up their village houses. But now they need cash on weekly and daily basis to buy rice, tinned meat, tinned fish, bread, scones and to pay their transport costs.

Supply and demand, once an obscure term in the classrooms have now become a daily reality. Cash once an urban medium of exchange has now permeates and penetrated the rural communities and has now become entrenched as a purchasing power of everyone just for everything.

The big challenge facing our leaders today, both politician and bureaucrats is how to create employment opportunities within sustainable agriculture sector away from the mining sector, as at present and ensure that the cash is in the hands of the majority of our people in the rural villages, not only for the occasional special times but for everyday special needs and subsistence.

Since Independence, we political Leaders have been promising our people that we will help them to manage the change from the subsistence agriculture base lifestyle to modern agriculture cash generating economy. But to date it is very sad to admit that we have so far not fulfilled that promise during the last 48 years.

Our founding fathers have searched high and low. They have searched domestically and internationally. They have searched in the oracles of our ancestors and they searched in the chronicles of the established nation to determine a way forward to give their all for.

Our founding fathers also wanted the people of Papua New Guinea to be ^{WHOLISTICALLY} historically strong, to be equal and fully participating in the nation's development, to be proud and patriotic in their national identity, to be self-reliant, to be environmentally conscious, to be respectful, to be appreciative and where possible to adopt Papua New Guinea ways and incorporate them in to the modern ways.

These visions were incorporated into the constitution of Papua New Guinea, which then gave the legal framework for the birth of a new nation to be known as Papua New Guinea.

The constitutional committee recommendations were fed into the national goals and directive principles were mostly aspirational. They have practical relevance to the people of this country, only if they are being used and are practically applied to the decision making process.

These national goals and the directive principles are as follows;

- Integral Human Development
- Equality and Participation for all
- Enhancement of National Sovereignty and Self-Reliance
- Responsible Management and Use of National Resource Sustainability, And
- Sharing of resources in Papua New Guinea ways for the Benefits of All Clans, Tribes, and Communities than for the Individual Benefits.

Our forefathers have made the declaration at our Independence that their goal is for every person to be dynamically evolved in the process of freeing herself and himself from discrimination and oppression so that each woman and man will have the opportunity to develop as whole person in relations to others.

The above sets of goals were to be the key pillars upon which the respective governments over the last 48 years since independence were expected to deliver Papua New Guinea from the subsistence economy to modern economy. The vehicles to deliver the outcome of these goals were to be done through development plans and strategies.

Since Independence Governments have embarked on seven, five years development strategies plans leading to vision 2050 which the late Grand Chief Sir Michael Somare launched in 2009. Under vision 2050 Papua New Guinea has given itself a tall order in its development plan 2010-2030 to plan towards a broad base economic development, facilitating entrepreneurial enterprises in the rural and urban Papua New Guinea with a target of creating two million jobs by 2030.

The Keystone of vision 2050 is that within this vision, the development plan 2010-2030 will set those necessary building foundation to ensure that by 2050, every Papua New Guinea will be smart, wise, fair and happy society. Also by 2050 Papua New Guinea will be ranked in top 50 countries in the United Nations Development index in creating the opportunities for personal and National development.

The current Papua New Guinea 2010-2030 development strategy plan is trying to map out a path to transform Papua New Guinea from the low income earning country into a middle income earning country. The aim of this plan was to achieve this target by 2015. We have already now gone through two five years medium term development plans and I have not yet heard a whisper if we have achieved our objectives of becoming a medium income earning country.

Papua New Guineas, various development indicators are clearly showing that overall its social and economic performance indicators are really miserable and are sitting in the bottom in line with the low income poverty ridden countries. Papua New Guineas development performance indicators over the last 48 years have progressively gotten worse;

- Economic Growth is Insufficient to Impact each household
- Poor Performance on Social Indicators Compare to other Pacific Countries
- Absence of Quality Planning Data's or Monitoring Indicators Framework to Accurately Measure planning Outcomes
- Development Plans have not being Resourced and Not well Implemented
- Lack of Disciplines in Overspending, Unproductive spending, not adhering to Plan Priorities.
- Relying Too Much on Minerals
- Poor Governance Hampering Papua New Guineas Development and Lending to Serious Discipline in Basic Government Services.