

Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership 2024 CO-CREATION WORKSHOP REPORT

Hosted by PNG OGP Secretariat in partnership with UNDP and Sponsored by European Union

Thursday December 12th – Friday 13th, 2024

TRANSCRIBED BY: TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL PNG

Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership 2024 Co-Creation Workshop

Co-creation is an important process that brings together civil society and government to discuss and form development agendas that are featured in the OGP National Action Plans as commitments to be jointly implemented by civil societies and the government.

From Thursday 12th to Friday 13th December 2024, government and civil society partners came together to reflect on the PNG OGP National Action Plan 2022-2024 and develop the next national action plan.

Objective

The objectives of the Co-creation Workshop were to:

- Promote transparency, accountability and government integrity
- Make government accountable and responsive to citizens' needs
- Make government business processes inclusive and transparent

Expected Outcome

The following were expected outcomes from the Workshop:

- i. Understand the Policy Rationale of the OGP in PNG and how it aligns to the overall policy framework of the country
- ii. Learn from other policy makers on reforms and international best practices
- iii. Form the Drafting Committee
- iv. Set the timeline for the 3rd National Action Plan formulation

CONTENT

DAY 1

Session 1: Opening of Workshop and PNG's Commitment to OGP	3
Session 2: Understanding the Open Government Partnership	6
Session 3: Policy Areas for PNG OGP NAP 3	10

DAY 2

Session 1: Learning from PNG OGP Leads	13
Session 2: What Makes a Good OGP Commitment	15
Session 3: Policy Areas for PNG OGP NAP 3	19
Breakout Session: Identifying Policy and Commitments for PNG OGP	24
Co-Chairs: Closing & Next Steps	29

Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership (OGP) 2024 Co-Creation Workshop

DAY 1: Thursday 12th December 2024

PNG OGP Co-Chairs:

Mr. Flierl Shongol

Deputy Secretary,
Department of Information and
Communication Technology

Ms. Arianne Kassman

Chief Executive Officer
Transparency International PNG

Session 1: Opening of Workshop and PNG's Commitment to OGP

Opening Remarks:

PNG OGP CSO Co-Chair, Ms. Arianne Kassman, TIPNG

- Welcomed the delegates and all participants and introduced TIPNG role as the civil society Co-chair for the PNG OGP who will also facilitate the 2 days OGP Co-Creation Conference.
- Acknowledgements were made to the dignitaries present to officiate the Workshop: Mr. Aadil Mansoor - UNDP Deputy Resident Representative to PNG, Dr. Hans Lambrecht - European Union Delegation to PNG Head of Development Cooperation, and Ms Michelle Hau'ofa - TIPNG Board Director.
- Extended thanks and appreciation to Government representatives and Civil Society Organizations and media present.

Remarks from UNDP, Mr. Aadil Mansoor, Deputy Resident Coordinator, UNDP

- Acknowledged extinguished participants and guests at the workshop.
- This workshop brings together participants to reflect on the progress of PNG's NAP's, discuss innovative and ambitious commitments for the NAP 3 that addresses critical areas such as public service delivery, integrity, accountability and transparency and solidify all collaboration of all parties in this particular area of work.
- Mr. Aadil Mansoor thanked the European Union for its support to UNDP through the transparency and accountability in Papua New Guinea project.
- The project is a really important instrument that supports multi stakeholder engagement, and it also helps us demonstrate the meaningful reforms which can be fostered through partnerships such as this and through collaborative and responsive action grounded in shared values.
- Together with civil society events, groups, youth journalists and other civil active citizens who are building a foundation that aligns with the aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly these SDGs 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.
- The discussions during the Workshop will be an opportunity to ignite real change.
- Let us craft a bold and actionable national action plan and demonstrate that open governance is not just a promise, it is a practice that delivers meaningful results for citizens.
- In my closing, I encourage all of you to engage fully contribute your perspectives and foster a spirit of collaboration and open listening and together, we can ensure that the third national action plan not only reflects the aspirations of this country, but also serves as a guiding light

for improved governance, equity and accountability. Thank you all for your dedication and presence this morning, and I wish you all a successful workshop.

Remarks from the European Union, Dr. Hans Lambrecht, Head of Cooperation, European Union Delegation to Papua New Guinea

- The Open Government Partnership, is a multi-stakeholder Global Initiative, with more than 80 members worldwide.
- The EU itself is not a member, because it is mainly national and local governments that are of the 27 member states
- However, democratic values are at the heart of EU's international partnership and our Global Gateway Investment Strategy, and for that reason, the EU is strongly committed to work with partners to build inclusive, resilient democratic societies.
- The EU is collaborating with the Open Government Partnership initiative to support democracy and accountability through the UNDP Transparency and Accountability project, which we are funding, and when we are partnering with UNDP and the team in organizing the workshop here today, together with the OGP PNG Secretariat.
- The EU will remain a reliable partner in supporting PNG towards greater transparency and accountability to initiatives like the UNDP project. Thank you for your attention and have a great workshop. Thank you.

**** PNG OGP CSO Co-Chair, Ms. Kassman welcomed Mr. Alonso Cerdan, OGP Director, Country Support, who joined online ****

Remarks from the International OGP Secretariat, Mr. Alonso Cerdan Verategui, OGP Director, Country Support (joined online)

- Special acknowledgement to all the authorities present, the government, society, academia and international cooperation, strong partners like the EU and UNDP and all the people that are participating in this co creation process.
- Mr. Alonso shared sentiments as a witness to PNG joining in 2015 at the Mexico Summit
- He encouraged PNG OGP stakeholders to make specific commitments with cooperation from government and civil society, in collaboration with other actors to try to come up with the most actions.
- It's not just about making promises, there will be an evaluation of the process and of the completion of the commitments made in 2022.
- PNG presented its latest action plan that just ended in June of 2024 which contains 16 commitments in very important areas to open: such as public participation, government integrity, development, information, digital transparency and extractive industries. All these elements are very important because they're key to know how the government is earning money, but also how it is spending to this ambition.
- For the Co-creation, Mr. Alonso said there are opportunities to include government implementers, a broad branch of civil society and stakeholders to the new commitments that introduce a new focus on areas such as anti-corruption, access to information and peaceful transparency.



Some of the things that we would like you to consider are during this development of this first third action plan is:

1. To rethink the way that the steering committee is organized and what we've seen from experience in other countries is that as you bring new actors from both government and civil society and it can be, it can be like different mechanisms for participation.
2. The co-creation process determines a lot of the evidence in the success of the action plan. So, for example, providing opportunities for adequate and informed participation, or stakeholder providing people to participate.
3. There's an even linkage between having stronger, more ambitious and better implemented action. If public servants in charge of implementing a commitment, are not participating in the co-creation process, it is very difficult for it, for the for the commitment to be completed.

Mr. Alonzo encouraged for continuity on the work on access information, fiscal transparency and anti-corruption and spoke on new opportunities:

1. Open State - bringing other state actors. This has meant different things for different regions. In some cases it meant bringing in local government, and the judiciary community to take part. Open state is becoming a reality in more and more countries that are participating in OGP.
2. Introduce a whole government approach- for example, anti-corruption or open data. Development of bigger strategies that might go beyond the media action plan.
3. 10 Open Government challenge areas –
These are the 10 key areas to ensure that openness agenda remains relevant. These 10 areas include: anti-corruption, digital public participation, to include commitments that would be submitted to open challenge areas, in your new in your new action plan.

Mr. Alonso closed with an invitation to the Asia regional meeting that will take place next year, in the first week of February. There will be an excellent opportunity to present some of the of the commitments that you're developing, to learn from colleagues, to share and to become more excited with the office agenda. Thank you very much, and have a very productive workshop.

Remarks on behalf of Civil Society, Ms Michelle Hau’ofa, Board Director of Transparency International Papua New Guinea (TIPNG).

- Acknowledged the guests, representatives and participants
 - Mr. Kopio, representing the Department of National Planning.
 - Mr. Aadil Mansoor, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Papua New Guinea.
 - Dr. Hans Lambrecht, representing the European Union delegation to Papua New Guinea.
 - Mr. Alonzo Cerdan, Director of Country Support at the OGP Secretariat.
 - Mrs. Leba, a representative from the Fisheries Transparency Initiative in Fiji.
 - Media representatives and everyone watching the live stream of this conference.
- TIPNG has served as the civil society co-chair of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in Papua New Guinea since 2014.

- Ms. Hau'ofa's provided a brief history of OGP and TIPNG's involvement in the PNG OGP. She also elaborated on civic participation and the future of good governance. TIPNG supports the OGP framework as it aligns with its anti-corruption and good governance goals.
- TIPNG became the civil society co-chair in 2014 during the first OGP National Conference in Papua New Guinea and plays a key role in leading civil society participation in:
 - National steering committee meetings.
 - Cluster meetings.
 - Civil society updates.
 - OGP National conferences in 2014, 2017, 2021, and 2024.
- TIPNG cautioned state agencies to not pay lip service to consultation processes, but take time and care in engaging stakeholders effectively.
- Through OGP, TIPNG called for increased transparency, accountability, and civic participation to strengthen governance and improve service delivery.
- In closing, Ms. Hau'ofa encouraged conference participants to engage fully in the OGP process and collaborate to chart the course for the next two years (2024–2026) of OGP commitments.

Remarks from PNG OGP Secretariat, Mr. Langa Kopio

- Acknowledged speakers and government officials that flew in from the regions, and from women representing from the provincial government.
- He made welcome, Mrs Leba Dranivasi, who is the regional coordinator Pacific for the Fisheries Industry Transparency Initiative. Thank you for joining us all the way from Fiji!
- He also acknowledged all the agencies and organizations that are in the room, the Department of Community Development and Religion, World Vision, National Research Institute, National Economic fiscal commission, The University of Papua, New Guinea, Business Coalition for Women, CIMC, ABCID, Cool Earth from Milne Bay, the PNG Resource Governance Coalition, the Port Moresby Chamber of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Ombudsman Commission of PNG, Equal Playing Field, Department of Commerce and Industry, Kokoda track Foundation, Marie Stopes PNG, Institute of National Affairs, the Department of Personnel Management, the Department of Land and Physical Planning, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, The Voice Inc., BCEP, and the Department of Information, Communication Technology;
- He also acknowledged Deputy Secretary, Mr. Shongol will be joining to co-chair the rest of the sessions for the day, and more importantly, our friends from the media, led by the media council president Mr. Neville Choi thank you!

*****Morning Tea Break/Media Interviews for Mr. Langa Kopio and Mr. Yuambari Haihuie*****

Session 2: Understanding the Open Government Partnership

Sarah Jacobs, Research Officer, Independent Review Mechanism, OGP

- The IRM's role in the OGP essentially is to be an independent reporting mechanism. It is responsible to try to enhance accountability in any OGP planning cycle.
- There are three types of reports that are a part of IRM's Products and Process;

1. The Co-creation brief- Offers recommendations for the co-creation process to improve its inclusivity and effectiveness.

2. The Action Plan review - provides an independent and evidence-based overview of the strengths and challenges of the action plan.
3. The results report - offers an overall implementation assessment that focuses on policy-level results. It also checks compliance, accountability and learning. Essentially, it is an action plan after the reporting.

The IRM report for Papua New Guinea will be ready by 2025, and will be shared for commentary

Ms. Jacobs made several recommendations for the drafting process of the NAP 3:

- It will be beneficial going forward to formalize the committees in both co-creation and implementation.
- There should be collaboration of government agencies and CSO's maintained across the action plan stage.
- In terms of frequency, the OGP requires that committees meet every six months as recommended by IRM. In the past the National steering committee started with quarterly meeting schedules which could really improve the quality of discussion. In a way it provides regular monitoring for implementation.
- OGP requirement calls for publishing requirement to be published on the official OGP website.
- Establish a permanent OGP secretariat.
- Review the National Steering Committee membership and schedule regular meetings.

Ms. Jacobs outlined important areas for commitment in accountability and transparency:

- **Anti- corruption:**
The 2021 amendment to the National Procurement Act addressing illegal extraction of Natural resources or alternatively supporting the beneficial ownership registrar mandated by the new Company Act.
- **Access to information:**
It was included in PNG's first two action plans. The Access to Information law has yet to progress from the National Right to Information Policy to drafting of the Act. Additionally, capitalizing from the Supreme Court's ruling on the freedom of information requirements in the Papua New Guinea constitution.
- **Fiscal transparency**
Picking up goals from previous plans. Commitments could include the auditor general resources to audit. Additionally, Consultations on the budget process Commitments could take up recommendations from the public upon those consultations.
Engaging more of the public in the formulation and monitoring processes. Furthermore, improving transparency on financial reports, enterprises or district funds.

Ms. Jacobs gave a report on the commitment performance of NAP 2 and reported that there are 23 commitments, of which 2 have been substantially completed. She emphasized the following improvements:

- i. Regularly update the website and repository; and
- ii. Strengthen participation in co-creation: length, consultation, reasoned response and joint selection.

In closing, Ms. Jacobs expounded on the services that IRM provides which were:

- Report findings discussions;
- Implementation check-ins;
- Commitment design workshops; and
- Clarifying OGP Rules and standards, and IRM assessment.

Questions:

Moderator (Yuambari, TIPNG):

Moving commitments to the next action plan, would that undermine the new action plan? Are there any repercussions that may exist because of this?

- **Response from IRM (Sarah Jacobs)**

There are areas from the second action plan that are still vital to move into the third action plan, such as fiscal transparency and the freedom of information. If decided to take forward commitments, the advice would be to address what did not work under those areas and how it can be improved in the new action plan.

Mr. Langa Kopio, Acting Head of Secretariat, PNG OGP Secretariat

PNG OGP Status

- Provided a brief background of the OGP, highlighting that PNG adopted the OGP initiative in 2015 through a NEC decision and PNG's application was officially endorsed by the international OGP co-chairs in Mexico in November, 2015.
- All OGP member countries are required to develop a National Action Plan to implement OGP commitments to achieve its objectives.
- A table of NAP commitments under the different clusters were presented highlighting its current status of implementation, the agencies responsible (Government and CSO) and comments on whether it should or should not be brought forward to NAP 3.
- The challenges included; insufficient funding to efficiently implementing the commitments, Government agencies to take ownership in implementing the commitments, integration of commitments into policies and development plans. Additionally, the roll out OGP initiative at the subnational level and the establishment of an OGP secretariat.

Successes

- Mr. Kopio reported that the success of government support for the OGP initiatives in PNG is consistent, for instance the endorsement of NAP 1 and 2.
- Secondly, there have been recognitions and funding support from development partners such as United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and European Union (EU).
- Lastly, an MOU was entered into with the Wau-Waria District Development Authority.

Mr. Langa presented a few pointers to take going forward included; the formulation of NAP 3, drafting and signing of MOUs, integration of OGP commitments into policies, strategies, development plans and having an awarding system and finally the establishment of an OGP secretariat.

Questions:

Is there a monitoring and reporting system in place in the OGP platform in implementing those policies in NAP 2?

Response (Arianne Kassman, TIP)

There is a National Steering committee who the Department of National Planning and TI PNG are co-chairs. There are reporting templates uploaded on the website which will be updated.

Mr. Sonja Pepae, Acting First Assistant Secretary, Macro-Planning Division, DNPM

PNG OGP Alignment with Medium Term Development Plan IV (2023-2027)

Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) in the MTDP IV :

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

Mr. Pepae elaborated on SPA 8 in increasing transparency on public entity, which include:

- Access to information
- Strong support IFMS roll out to subnational & CSAs
- Digital payment system
- Reforms on electoral process

Under SPA 7, he spoke of the need for effective management of public funds which would entail:

- Collective engagement on budget formulation
- E-procurement
- Effective monitoring & evaluation

For safer communities, SPA 5,6,10 covered:

- Emphasis on rule of law
- Addressing law and order issues
- Building climate resilient & safer society
- Establishing appropriate measures for disaster and crisis

SPA 8 covers accountability mechanisms:

- Public services governance
- Support ICAC
- Ease of accessing budget

Comments:

Capacity is an issue in the districts, when plans are pushed down on those lower levels.

There was also a question asked on the electoral process

Reply

Currently there is consultation with EC, on leveling the playing field for all participants to have a role in the electoral process.

Session 2 End/Lunch Break

Session 3: Policy Areas for Open-Government Partnership National Action Plan 3

Panel Discussion: What should be considered for PNG OGP NAP 3?

Moderator:

Mr. Yuambari Haihue, Deputy Director, Policy and Partnerships, Transparency International PNG.

Panelists:

- Mr. Noel Mathews, Social Accountability Specialist, BCEP Advisor
- Dr. Alma Sedlar, UNDP Chief Technical Advisor (Anti-corruption)
- Mr. Eric Kumasari, National Economic and Fiscal Commission Commissioner

Speaker 1: Mr. Noel Mathews, Social Accountability Advisor, Building Community Engagement Program

Key Recommendation: To Develop a National Social Accountability Framework (NSAF)

- Noel Mathews stated during the discussion that developing the 3rd National Action Plan the real challenge lies in implementing the framework at national and subnational levels.
- To address the issue of implementation for the third National Action Plan, he recommended that the secretariat together with the participants present, develop a National Social Accountability Framework with the 3rd National Action Plan as a government policy.
- The National Social Accountability Framework or NSAF for short will include input from the public. The idea of inclusivity would effectively encourage citizen engagement in decision-making to ensure that citizens' needs are met.
- Effective implementation in PNG cannot be expected if agencies lack the necessary budget and capacity. To mitigate this, OGP clusters can create a useful structure for the National Action Plan 3 incorporating a National Social Accountability Framework to hold implementing agencies and the government accountable and to ensure that commitments are implemented.
- To start, the commitments outlined in the NAP can help shape the NSAF's framework. Social accountability is crucial for identifying and addressing specific problems while ensuring that national policies are implemented across all levels of government.
- Using Cambodia as an example, PNG may start with an NSAF that is focused on specific sectors for practicality and then branch out when there are meaningful results. Ultimately, the NSAF will ensure that all implementing agencies fulfill their commitments, whilst promoting transparency and accountability throughout the process of implementing the National Action Plan.
- He also recommended that a citizen report card be developed and used to facilitate communication between citizens and the government, fostering collaboration among government entities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

- **Speaker 2: Dr. Alma Sedlar, Chief Technical Advisor (Anti-Corruption), UNDP**

Key Recommendation: To Make Freedom of Information mandatory and develop a framework in which civil society and the public are able to access all government data.

- Dr. Sedlar said that to ensure the effectiveness of the next National Action Plan, it is essential for stakeholders to take responsibility and be accountable for its implementation. Alluding to Ms. Sarah Jacob's presentation, only two out of twenty-three commitments from the 2nd National Action Plan were completed, leaving many unfinished. This situation is a cause for concern- she asked all present if they would either complete the unfinished commitments from the 2nd National Action Plan or move forward with the formulation of the 3rd National Action Plan on the notion that the 3rd National Action Plan will also incorporate the incomplete tasks from the 2nd National Action Plan.
- One key commitment that should definitely be included in the 3rd National Action Plan as a commitment is the formulation of a Policy on Access to Information. This framework will allow for the public to request data from public entities, and this will also make the provision of information mandatory, subsequently, promoting accountability and transparency.
- Additionally, the 3rd National Action Plan should prioritize enhancing anti-corruption measures. In terms of enhancement in that regard, Leaders under the Organic Law on Leadership should be required to undergo **Asset Declaration and a Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**.
- Asset declarations and the declaration of conflicts of interest are necessary for anti-corruption institutions to determine if leaders are corrupt. By introducing the aforementioned measures, leaders declare their assets before and after their term ends to determine if there was any corruption committed during the process of acquiring their assets. The declaration on the conflicts of interest on the other hand, will ensure that meritocracy is upheld in the recruitment process and as such, power isn't misappropriated, and the employed population in the public sector especially are competitive and able to carry out tasks.
- Additionally, the Whistleblower Act should be reviewed and amended. The recommendation was that it should be strengthened to effectively combat corruption, with both the government and civil society playing important roles in this effort.
- Dr. Sedlar reiterated that establishing a legal framework for freedom of information that allows citizens to access and request information from the government is crucial for increasing accountability and this will, effectively contribute to the implementation of the NAP.

- **Panelist 3 - Mr. Eric Kumasan**

Key Recommendation: To take Ownership of the National Action Plan

- For the next National Action Plan (NAP), implementing agencies within each cluster are required to take ownership of their commitments and implement them in accordance with the constitutional requirement of Equal Participation. It is also essential for these agencies to involve the ministers responsible.
- According to Langa's presentation, many tasks have been carried over from previous plans, raising concerns about the challenges of implementation.
- The key question is how the next NAP will be implemented realistically. To achieve this, it is crucial to have the right people in place who can contribute their expertise and form alliances with others.
- Additionally, a positive attitude toward completing the policy and developmental plan is necessary. Individual organizations responsible for specific tasks must appoint the right individuals to ensure effective implementation of the plans at all levels of government.

- **Question and Answer Session:**

- **Question by Jack from CIMC:**

How will the proposed National Social Accountability Framework and 3rd National Action Plan go hand in hand for Implementation?

- **Reply to Jack by Noel Mathews (BCEP):**

Noel Mathews answered by stating that implementation is where the proposed policy and the 3rd National Action Plan go hand in hand. The implementation of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) at the grassroots level is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. To achieve this, a Social Accountability Framework (SAF) is necessary, as it provides the mechanisms and tools needed to engage citizens and hold governments accountable. However, at the subnational level, there is currently a lack of clarity regarding how these mechanisms will be operationalized. The proposal aims to conduct practical and focused work on the OGP, emphasizing that effective implementation occurs when these frameworks are actively applied in real-world scenarios. Thus, bridging the gap between policy and practice is essential for realizing the goals of the OGP.

Recap and Summary by the Co-chairs:

- The opening session emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration and civil participation, highlighting the need for a clear collaborative framework to implement actionable plans.
- Discussions also touched on integrating the OGP framework into the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP4) for effective implementation, emphasizing a whole-of-government approach.
- Key issues include ownership of commitments, the implementation of the commitments at all levels of government and the proposal of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between the OGP secretariat and implementing agencies, such as the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT).
- Monitoring and reporting challenges were identified, apart from implementation and digitalization is the solution that DICT has come up with to address that.
- The conversations today highlighted a need for a working relationship between the government and citizens, with a focus on developing frameworks that promote accountability among leaders.
- Tomorrow's discussions will center on drafting a four-year National Action Plan (NAP), inviting speakers to share innovative ideas for the new NAP.

*****Session 3 End/Day 1 End*****

DAY 2

Friday 13th December 2024

Session 1: Learning from PNG OGP Leads

Panel Session with PNG OGP NAP 2 Leads

CSO Co-Chair: Ms. Arianne Kassman

Ms. Kassman welcomed everyone present, both speakers and the participants, and provided a recap on Day 1 and welcomed the panelists to speak on their challenges and recommendations moving forward.

Panelists:

- Mr. Flierl Shongol, Deputy Secretary of DICT and Freedom of Information Cluster Lead
- Mr. Albert Kimisi, Deputy Auditor-General at the Auditor-General Office and Government Integrity Cluster Lead
- Mr. Nicholas Piauka, Acting Director for Corporate Services, PNG Civil Identity and Registry and Open Data Cluster Lead

Panelist 1 – Mr. Flierl Shongol, Deputy Secretary of DICT

- Mr. Shongol presented the vision of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) for leading digital transformation in Papua New Guinea (PNG). This initiative aims to create a digital government that fosters a well-informed society, contributing significantly to the goals of the Open Government Partnership (OGP).
- The Objectives of the Digital Transformation were to Enhance Government Effectiveness and meet the Goals enshrined within Vision 20250 as well as the 4th National Medium Term Development Plan.
- The Digital Government Plan 2023-2027 provides the implementation framework for the digital services within the public sector. It includes the establishment of committees for public security and audit to ensure governance coordination.
- The Infrastructure that is currently being utilized is the government Cloud. Over 100 government agencies and subnational governments are already utilizing the government cloud, providing a secure platform for data access and service delivery.

Mr. Shongol provided highlights on:

- *Youth Engagement:* DICT emphasizes the importance of innovation and entrepreneurship, encouraging young people to contribute ideas and engage in the digital transformation process.
- *Digital Skills Training:* Recognizing that access to services is futile without the necessary skills, DICT is developing policies to enhance digital literacy and skills among the population.
- *Effective Service Delivery:* The digital transformation process aims to integrate various sectors, including banking, SMEs, health, education, and electoral systems, to provide reliable data and online services.
- *Electoral service improvement:* DICT aims to collaborate with the electoral commission to enhance the electoral system's transparency and accountability through digital means.

The initiative of digital transformation emphasizes public access to government data, ensuring transparency and accountability. DICT's digital transformation efforts align closely with the OGP goals of transparency, accountability, and public participation. By fostering a digital government, DICT is not only enhancing service delivery but also empowering citizens and promoting inclusive development in PNG.

Panelist 2 - Albert Kimisi, Deputy Auditor General for Corporate Services, The Auditor General's Office

- Section 214 of the Constitution outlines the functions and powers of the Auditor General's Office. Its primary role is to audit all government entities and public-funded properties, providing

annual reports to Parliament. This constitutional mandate is reinforced by the Audit Act, which supports the operational framework of the Auditor General's Office.

- A significant challenge faced by the office is the mismatch between the vast scope of responsibilities—covering approximately 745 public portfolios—and the limited staffing of around 150 personnel. This disparity hinders the effectiveness of audits and oversight.
- The Auditor General's Office recommends a review of its powers, advocating for an Organic Law that clearly outlines its roles and functions. This would enhance its authority to hold entities accountable for failing to submit timely reports.
- The office is introducing a new initiative called a social audit, which involves citizens and civil organizations in evaluating government policies, programs, and services. Unlike traditional audits that focus primarily on financial aspects, social audits emphasize effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.
- The social audit initiative encourages community members and stakeholders to assess the delivery of public services, fostering greater public involvement in governance.

Panelist 3: Mr. Nicholas Piauka, Acting Director for Corporate Services, PNG Civil Identity and Registry

- The challenge faced by the PNG CIR is that there are so many entities collecting data and not sharing mostly due to legislative barriers. Offices like NSO and the Electoral Commission collect data on citizens that also collect data.
- Bill that passed at the most recent parliament sitting by the CIR will allow for a free flow of information or data between the CIR and other relevant public entities that collect citizen information such as the Health sector and provincial affairs.
- Many challenges faced and the main one is the high cost of registration and going forward, partnership with government organizations and CSOs is important to ensure that the goal of registering all citizens is achieved.

Questions

1. Question (from Twain Pambuai, Ombudsman Commission) to DICT:

“What is the solution to the power and communication that will keep the system in operation?”

Response: The system of ID designed to consider the evolving environment. It taps into innovative technology and the sustainable use of power in the digital transformation however there are entities that halt the developmental process of digital transformation such as the case by the Ombudsman Commission on the introduction of Starlink.

2. Question to Albert Kimisi (AGO):

“What will the Auditor General’s Office do in keeping up to date with the changes to go paperless in two years' time and the measures taken to ensure that audits are done consistently”

Response: The Auditor General in its function to provide checks and balance will follow a guideline or policy that will be provided by the Department of Finance in line with its goal to go paperless. AGO does not investigate or audit unless an entity requires or requests to do so.

3. Question to Nicholas Piauka (PNG CIR):

“What is the budget that’s been allocated for NID Rollout in 2025 and what type of system will that funding set up in regard to NID Rollout?”

Response: The systems in place are a resource for PNG CIR. There is a system in place where the wards report on births and deaths and there are current discussions with the provincial governments



to register and advise on birth and death data. The roll out of the digital transformation will help PNG CIR in its function.

*****Session 1 End/Tea Break*****

Session 2: Commitment Areas for OGP NAP3

Panel Discussion: What should be considered for PNG OGP NAP 3?

Moderator: Yuambari. Haihuie, Deputy Director Policy and Partnerships, Transparency International PNG

Panelists:

- Mrs. Leba Dranivesi- Regional coordinator pacific, Fisheries industries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)
- Neville Choi, President, Media Council of PNG
- Ms. Dewi Barnas, Senior Coordinator, Asia-Pacific Regional OGP Secretariat

Panelist 1: Mrs. Leba Dranivesi, Regional coordinator pacific, Fisheries industries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)

- Mrs. Dranivesi Introduced FiTI, as an initiative to enhance fisheries transparency in Papua New Guinea.
- Fisheries is of critical importance in PNG, for the country's waters accounts for 18% of the world's tuna catch, holding a net revenue of USD 76 million per year.
- Sustainable fisheries needs transparency. Lack of basic transparency could be seen as an underlying factor of all the negative aspects of the global fisheries sector- IUU fishing, fleet overcapacity, overfishing, ill-directed subsidies, corruption, poor fisheries management decisions and so forth.
- Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI-) an NGO. A global multi-stakeholder partnership consisting of Government, business and CSO. It supports coastal countries in increasing the accessibility, credibility and usability of national marine fisheries management information.
- Started in Seychelles and operate globally; 9 African countries, 3 South American countries, the Caribbean and now want to venture into the pacific. It is made up of voluntary membership.
- Working closely with the government to have fisheries information accessible to the public.
- FiTI's has two key principles: a) progressive movement: public authorities must disclose available information, where gaps may exist, and improvements must be shown overtime. b) Transparency needs trust; National FiTI implementations are based on multi-stakeholder participation (Government, businesses and CSO's)
- As of January 2024, the target countries are the; sub-Saharan Africa [9], Caribbean [3] and the pacific [3]. There is support for interested countries, in which FiTI have in place a starter package.
- Now addressing FiTI's link to OGP. All OGP & FiTI countries have anchored fisheries transparency in their NAPs. FiTI is an observer organization in the OGP international Board.
- If PNG chooses to have a FiTI ,as part of its NAP commitments, then the country can get support in international funding for the first two years of operation.

Panelist 2: Neville Choi, President, Media council of PNG:

- Neville presented on how media should be an area considered in NAP 3.

- The notable positives for the media industry as of present in PNG: there is a media policy draft. The current version has been NEC approved, which has all recommendations included. The Media is self-regulating.
- Recently there has been a review on the code of ethics and professional practice. Essentially that is the standard in PNG for every journalist to follow.
- A journalist is to be held accountable if any standard practice is breached. Also in formalizing independent complaints tribunal.
- Through the support of the media sector in OGP there has been continued support from the partners to media council of PNG.
- Under OGP, the partners and stakeholders are encouraged to be a part of the media in capacity building
- Media perspective, there is growth in professional space.
- On the agenda of the access to information, there are initiatives that the government may set forth to the general public. Having press club events, where newsmakers are invited.
- OGP going forward, the media council proposes for the new commitments to consider pushing for the development of an Access to information Act.

Panelist 3: Ms. Dewi Barnas, Senior coordinator, Asia- Pacific Regional OGP Secretariat

****Presented Online via Zoom****

- Ms. Barnas highlighted the key challenge was on the implementation of the commitments and having more meaningful civic participation
- Three key elements take into account in the co-creation process.
 1. Clear timeline for co creation process: showing steps on how consultations will be organized.
 2. Being specific – result based commitments, clear objectives and milestones. focusing on what is more attainable in timeline.
 3. Capacity momentum – PNG OGP secretariat to monitor progress and propose reforms. Improving the capacity of secretariat. Progress update to be done quarterly or biannually.

Ms. Barnas also advised participants to consider how NAP 3 can improve the existing work (capturing the four values, transparency, accountability, participation and inclusivity?)

Comments from Facilitator:

- **Moderator asked Mrs. Dranivesi (FiTI)** -That PNG National fisheries were not present in the room to make commitments based on the FiTI presentation.
- **Response from FiTI:** Consider having follow up meetings. Key partnerships, open doors to more stakeholders not only fisheries. FiTI has to be a voluntary commitment and a sense of willingness and to have a good time frame and work plan.
- **Yuambari to Mr. Choi (Media Council):**
What you would like to see in NAP 3 which would show support to media council, from other stakeholders and agencies?
Response: Media council present in OGP discussions working through civil society addressing cross cutting developments of professional media – establish partnerships with DHERST and Universities in implementing new curriculums, develop a professional pathway, for Internship programs, formalizing academic media training. Lastly to improve Media pay grade system.

Questions

- **Francis (BCEP):** Who takes ownership of the FiTI in Fiji?

Response by Leba Dranivesi: as per the presentation, 12 countries that have the FiTI, no Pacific country have formally established it as yet. Three targets in Pacific: Marshall Islands, Fiji and PNG

- **Moses (NRI):** how can we access genuine information with the assurance that the data was not generated by AI?

Response by Neville Choi: there is a code of ethics and professional practice on how to deal with AI (consulting world's best practice) to be more transparent. E.g. make it known if AI has been used. AI has to be used as a tool; it only reads according to prompts – restricted to what is available on the internet. There should always be human oversight maintained.

Session 3 End

Breakout Session

Identifying Commitments for PNG OGP through Breakout Group Discussions

Participants selected the Groups to discuss and frame OGP commitments and also appoint members of the Drafting Committee:

- **Group 1: IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICES**
 - Group Participants:
 1. Francis Warigirai (Senior Policy Manager with BCEP, DT Global)
 2. Lorraine Leka (Department of ICT)
 3. Lydia Dimokari (Kokoda Track Foundation)
 4. Noel Mathews (BCEP)
 5. Miriam (National Airports Corporation)
 6. Philemon (PNG Civil & Identity Registry)
 7. Racheal (Department of Justice & Attorney General)
 8. Francis Awase
 - Group 1 utilised the SMART STRUCTURE to discuss on Improving Public Service: S – SPECIFIC / M – MEASURABLE / A – ACHIEVABLE / R – REALISTIC / T – TIMEBARRED
- **General Discussion**
 - **Francis W (BCEP)**
 - This cluster Commitments are commitments that the Government should be involved:
 - How do we implement all the commitments (look at systems, programs, etc.) Add more practicality into the agenda
 - Participation will be based on the different organization that part of OGP.
 - **Noel Mathews (BCEP)**
 - spoke on National Actions and Commitments
 - **Philemon (PNG CIR)**
 - Improve better governance (ie. Gave example on what are the strengths and weakness on each organization
 - Civil Registry View (Data Eco-system – making information accessible)
 - Department of ICT - Policy to guide ICT and to guide the data (Data Privacy)
 - How do they digitize the data?

- How to make these services available to the people who are in the village?
- **Francis A**
 - How can other organizations coordinate with ICT?
 - ISSUE – legislations that make the data confidential
 - Commitment – Integrate all the Data
 - The only way to improve services is to get data from all organization
 - There must be better integrated Data; freedom of Information – generate evidence from better integrated data services (Organizations must not work in silences but work together)
 - Talk with the Organizations who are in the National and Provincial Level to collect and organize data together to give evidence on what is happening in the area to know what is done and what is yet to be done
 - Support the Provinces, work together
 - Ward Record Book
 - DPLG – People are not aware of the roles and responsibility and are not committing to their work.
- **Francis W (BCEP)**
 - Challenges about Ward Recorders: collect the data and bring it up to the DDA to create a development policy
 - Challenge: Don't know and have the capacity to do what they are supposed to do.
 - Solution: Organizations at the National Level should work together with the ones in the provincial level to make things work together.
 - Civil Registry suggests making a commitment to cooperate with other government organizations and work together.
- **Racheal (DJAG)**
 - There must be a social accountability framework design in place; it's a framework which identifies the roles and responsibility of the work that they are supposed to do and how can they become more accountable
 - Needs both civil society and the government to create more awareness at the local level and the National Level (Lack of information and co-ordination)
 - Focusing on ensuring that whatever services is necessary there and it is done
 - Component of Governance Committees that are set up to facilitate issues in both the Provincial and National Level already have a program set up, for example the crime prevention unit for GBV.
 - There also must be greater public participation
 - Check the National Action Plans
 - Try to redefine what can happen from NAP 1 -NAP 2
 - What commitments have been done already and what is yet to be done
- **Lorraine Leka (DICT)**
 - There must be a data governance framework in place
 - Have the MOU signed to making that Government-CSO partnership permanent
 - Review NAP 1 and NAP 2 and their commitments to see measures that address the full spectrum of citizen services (including, health, education, criminal justice, water, electricity, telecommunication etc.) by fostering public service.

- **Summary Points of Discussion**

- Driving discussions around OGP



- Public participation
- Plans to reflect the interest of people -more participation in ward level and reflection in district level budget and government services monitored
- NAP 2- If we are bringing the commitment without outcome.
- NAP 3- refining commitments.
- Importance of what is being achieved over the past historical OGP, redefine the NAP 4 cluster group.
- Working with Government departments -
- Public service- Data Governance: each org has strengths and weaknesses and assessments of agencies. CIR and ICT - From the Civil Registry sector, bring relevant NGOs. How can CSOs support NID.
- Dept of ICT- NEC data governance policy which is aimed at managing data, data privacy, proposed legislation, and collecting data. Propose digital data, and raw data being digitized. Assist local and rural people to have access to services like police clearance and passports from home. Some of the challenges from the discussions this morning have been mentioned. There is also collaboration through summits.
- Legislation challenges to have access to digitized data.
- Commit to integrating data and interoperability.
- Better generate integrated data governance.
- DPLG - Provincial operation units and sub-national functions like police, NAC, and PNG power are already existing and they hold quarterly meetings. Need to disseminate information and implementation to the unit. Need to commit to Funding and incentives provided support.
- Commit: Support the provinces
- DPLG - Playing the role of collection of data, and improve and contribute in the space, funding and incentivize. Ward recorders, counsellors and presidents (do not know roles and capacity) create ward development plans and align them with ward plans and bottom-up approach.
- DPLG and CSO- participation in developing plans.,
- Design, creating and inclusion of a social accountability framework to be in National Action Plan.
- Awareness at national and subnational levels helps people understand and know where the information is given.
- DJAG- Crime prevention unit and coordinate, coordinate from provincial to
- Governance function and committees set up for GBV, SARV, and key partners on the ground and inclusive consultation and meeting. Using this as a module and existing modules in sub-national levels.
- Data Governance and Civil DPLG established partnerships to strengthen data and collaboration, and MOU is in progress.

● **Commitments:**

- 1. Design, Creation and Inclusion of Social Accountability Framework In (National Action Policy Plan Three) NAP3**
- 2. Generate Evidence On Improved Public Services through better Integrated Data Management and Co-Operations**
- 3. Create Partnership Between DPLGA & PNGCIR**
- 4. Create and Strengthen More Partnership with the Sub-National Levels**

- **Group 2: Increasing Public Integrity**

- Scribe: Krystal Delai (LTI Trainee)
- Group Participants:
 1. Mr. Henry (ICAC)
 2. Mr. Erick (ICAC)
 3. Christine Boude, Bilum Program (Catalpa International)
 4. Leba Dranivesi, FITI
 5. Albert Kimisi, Auditor General's Office
 6. Waynely Wama, DICT
 7. Barbra Kunai (TIPNG)
 8. Frank Awape- DNPM
 9. Dr. Alma Sedlar, UNDP
 10. Tracey Madai, ABC International Development- PNG

**Group 2 appointed Mr. Henry (ICAC) to facilitate and Ms. Barbara (TIPNG) to take notes.*

- **General Discussion**

- Henry (ICAC)
 - What is relevant to increasing Public Integrity and the commitments that we can worked towards.
 - The Aim is to propose (3) commitments in Increasing Public Office Integrity.
- Barbra (TIPNG)
 - Access to information, most of the information is not accessible to people who need
- Group 2 brainstormed on what “**public integrity**” means?
 - Appointments based on merit
 - Avoiding conflicts of interest
 - Financial and social integrity
 - Governmental public interest
 - Good governance mechanisms
 - Impose Laws and policies
 - Effective leadership
 - Access to information
 - Accurate and timely reliable information systems
 - Financial audits
 - Reform under electoral process
 - Financial Statements of Governmental Offices
 - Asset Declaration: (declared by members) captured in the ombudsman commission Act
 - Asset description- one of the values for OGP

Group 2 Commitments:

1. **Public Finance Transparency in Budget-making, Procurement and Audit report**
2. **Enact Access to Information Law and promote and Policies for departments for public access to information**
3. **Social Audits through Auditor General’s Office**
4. **Reforms in Electoral Processes**

- **Group 3: More Effectively Managing Public Resources**

Group Participants

1. **Mr. Twain Pambuai** – Director - Corporate Services, Ombudsman Commission (Facilitator)
 2. **Mr. Josiah Jinimbo** – Department of Justice & Attorney General Representative from the Office of Ocean Affairs
 3. **Mr. Barbara T. Elias** – The Voice Inc. Representative
 4. **Mr. Tuari Gaudi** – Institute of National Affairs Representative
 5. **Ms. Michelle Mondia** – PNG Resource Governance Coalition Representative (Note Taker)
 6. **Mr. Chan Apakas** – Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council Representative (CIMC)
 7. **Mr. Raymil Alphonse Yaphiwa** – Government Representative, Department of Implementation and Rural Development
 8. **Mr. John Tondop** – District Administrator - Wabag District
 - Group 3 appointed Mr. Pambuai to facilitate and Ms. Mondia to take notes
- **Group Discussion**
 - Mr. Apakas provided notes titled *OGP Update* from Langa for the group to consider while formulating commitments.
 - Ms. Mondia suggested referencing guiding papers from the yellow folder provided.
 - **Ms. Michelle Mondia (PNGRGC) – Challenges and Recommendations**
 - Highlighted barriers faced by the EITI in implementing its commitments under the previous National Action Plans (NAPs).
 - Emphasized reviewing challenges from NAP 2 to establish a clearer vision for NAP 3.
 - Proposed the need for a strong legal framework to ensure transparency in the beneficial ownership of resources.
 - **Mr. Chan Apakas – Citizen Participation and Transparency**
 - Shared insights from hosting a National Public Participation Workshop and several regional workshops.
 - Stressed the importance of citizen involvement in planning, implementing, and monitoring processes.
 - Highlighted Wau-Waria's five-year development plan as an example of citizen engagement in budget planning.
 - Recommended amending the NPCA to include CSOs in procurement processes at the national, provincial, and district levels.
 - **Mr. John Tondop – The Bilum System**
 - Praised the Bilum system as an effective tool for explaining funding and tracking projects.
 - Highlighted its role in promoting accountability and transparency at the district level.
 - **Mr. Raymil Alphonse Yaphiwa – The Bilum Digital Program**
 - Provided an overview of the Bilum Digital Program, a cloud-based monitoring tool for tracking budget implementation.
 - Explained how Bilum integrates with IFMS for effective budgetary planning and monitoring.
 - Shared pilot project results in Nuku and Wabag districts, with plans to expand coverage to 50 districts next year using a K3 million budget.

- Proposed the integration of Bilum’s CIP monitoring system with the District Information Monitoring System (DIMS) to track service delivery and expenditure against DSIP and PSIP funds.
- Identified challenges such as internet connectivity, ICT infrastructure, network coverage, electricity, and capacity-building needs.
- **Mr. Tuari Gaudi – Monitoring Government Systems**
 - Tracks the progress of IFMS but called for government-set milestones to better measure effectiveness and efficiency.
 - Requested timely data from the government to improve tracking and reporting mechanisms.
- **Mr. Josiah Jinimbo – Oceans Policy and FITI**
 - Advocated for the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to sign up for the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI).
 - Highlighted the role of the Oceans Office as a coordinating secretariat and facilitator for NFA’s participation.
- **Ms. Barbara T. Elias– Strengthening Commitments**
 - Suggested formulating commitments that are specific and actionable.
 - Proposed integrating the Bilum system with IFMS and the Auditor General’s monitoring platform to enhance the monitoring of government expenditure at the provincial and district levels.
- **Mr. Twain Pambuai – Strategic Guidance and Commitments**
 - Shared insights from the UN on the 17 SDGs and Vision 2050.
 - Emphasized the importance of aligning commitments with the MTDPs, Vision 2050, and other approved parliamentary guidelines.
 - Highlighted the need for active, implementable commitments rather than vague or passive ones.
 - Stressed the importance of a system or body, in addition to the Auditor General, to ensure compliance with procurement laws and processes.

Group 3 Commitments

1. Expand the Bilum Digital Program to integrate CIP monitoring with DIMS for improved tracking of DSIP and PSIP funds.
2. Develop a legal framework for the beneficial ownership of resources to enhance transparency and accountability.
3. Amend The National Procurement Commission Act to include CSOs in procurement processes and improve public participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Group 4: Creating Safer Communities

Group Participants:

1. Philemon Opur, The Voice Inc
2. Joyce Ding, Dept of Commerce and Industry
3. Susan Wangjil Office of Oceans, Department of Justice and Attorney General
4. John Momori, Caritas PNG
5. Lynette Petsul, Office of Oceans, Department of Justice and Attorney General
6. Walter Malara, Equal Playing Field
7. Sheena Puayil, Business Coalition for Women

8. Rose Tomawa, NCDC
9. Janet Yembinei, NYDA
10. Elizabeth Aribi, TIPNG

General Discussions

- **Janet Yembinei (NYDA)**
 - youth development councils already exists. The commitment would be utilizing the Youth Development councils (LLG, DDA and Provincial). What this solves, is engaging them in activities which as a result reduces law and order issues in the communities and the country at large.
- **Rose Tomawa (NCDC)**
 - we are mandated to provide a safer, healthy and clean city. Some initiatives include; employing youths as wardens at bus stops stationed at hot spot areas in the city. That is of current priority. Employed 150 youths, in collaboration with the Police.
- **Philemon Opur (The Voice Inc)**
 - Are the wardens part of the Youth Development councils?
- **Janet Yembinei (NYDA)**
 - As of present, there are loop holes in the current legislation, which do not give NYDA the mandate to control much of the youth activities in the country. There can be a collaboration with NCDC.
- **Sheena Puayil (BCFW)**
 - One of their pillar, is creating a space where men advocate for change. Educating people about their human rights, in collaboration with other agencies.
- **Walter Malara (EPF)**
 - work with schools and communities. Talk on child abuse and violence in schools. Violence being experienced at a young age usually may play a part in a child being a perpetrator later on. A commitment would be to have safe houses for children and women.
- **John Momori (Caritas PNG)**
 - On disaster response. We have a disaster response manual. The National disaster office do not usually provide support to us in terms of quick disaster response. There is no existing policy between them and the government.
- **Lynette Petsul (DJAG)**
 - Oceans established in 2020, our role essentially is to collaborate with other agencies such as fisheries, climate change, etc. Vessels entering our waters are monitored, in collaboration with Police, defense and the prime minister's office. In summary, we safeguard marine resources.
- **Joyce Ding (Dept. of Commerce & Industry)**
 - empowering the youths to get into business, formalizing businesses. (SMEs included)
- **Philemon Opur, The Voice Inc**
 - Some areas of focus include empowerment of youth and addressing SARV. In addition, free legal assistance enabling access to justice for ordinary citizens.
- **Elizabeth Aribi (TIPNG)**
 - Our mission is to empower people to take action against corruption. We also have our civics and youth programs.

Group 4 Commitments

1. **Youth and community empowerment (social)**
Lead Agencies: NYDA, NDOE, Police, NCDC and COM DEV. The listed agencies and departments are to work in partnership with other key stakeholders and CSOs.
2. **Biosecurity; Digital Sequencing Information (Environment) to safeguard PNG's Biodiversity and natural resources**
Lead Agencies: PNGSTC, Research Institutions (NRI & Universities), CEPA, CCDA, Customs, NAQIA and DJAG (office of Oceans).
3. **Engaging/empowering citizens to engage in business activities- economic resilience for citizens**
Lead Agencies: IPA, NYDA, SMEC, DCI and COM DEV.
4. **Formulate Policy on Disaster and Relief**
Lead Agencies: NDO, CEPA, NMSA, PNGDF and Police

- **GROUP 5: INCREASING CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Scribe: Lyzann Kouni (TIPNG Intern)
- Group Participants:
 1. Darren Yorio, ADRA
 2. Joseph Sumanop, The Voice Inc
 3. Christine Kula, UNDP
 4. Eric Kumasan, NEFC
 5. Natasha Panta, Milne Bay Provincial Government
 6. Lelebo Betuela, Coolearth
 7. Dorcas Mileng, NYDA
 8. Mariah Bualia, TIPNG
 9. David Lawrence, NYDA (arrived late)

- **General Discussions:**

- **Natasha Panta (Milne Bay Provincial Government)**
 - Corporate accountability is like corporate social responsibility in that entities have a responsibility to account for the resources used to the public and how the public may or may not benefit from the projects the entities carry out. Corporate accountability may also be in the sense that entities have to be accountable for the damages their projects carry out, for example, OK Tedi Mine and the environmental impacts the mine causes.
- **Joseph Sumanop (The Voice Inc)**
 - Corporate Accountability is more focused on making data accessible and looking at the relevant authorities such as IPA, NSO and the like to make data available to the public. It also looks at engaging the youth in the process of enhancing corporate accountability.
- **Eric Kumasan (NEFC)**
 - In order for entities to observe corporate accountability, there should be a framework established to map that out. There should be five pillars to this framework and it should take into account the previous National Action Plans. All corporate entities should have anti-corruption strategies
- **Joseph Sumanop (TVI)**

- organizations within the private sector may have in place anti-corruption strategies, however, there is complacency where government standards are imposed on private organizations.
- **Darren Yorio (ADRA)**
 - the outcomes of the last NAP should give direction to what the current recommendations should be, however, a suggestion to increase corporate accountability at the district level, would be for DDAs to receive funding on the condition that they have submitted audited acquittals.
- **Eric Kumasari (NEFC)**
 - year in and year out, there are complaints and issues with the National census and data. Drawing from NAP 2, we may include recommendations to include the completion of incomplete tasks. One recommendation to be put forth is for the NSO and CIR to publish the correct statistics and to also, publish the budget used to fund the collection and collation of the data for public consumption.
- **Mariah Bualia (TIPNG)**
 - Review of the whistleblowers Act and the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-terrorism finance to be in accordance with FATF Standards.
- **Joseph Sumanop (TVI)**
 - we should look into how and why Expats are being assigned roles meant for Papua New Guineans within public service and the credibility of those appointments. In addition to that comment, MBPG added that the role of Women Councils at the Subnational level have to be strengthened and she also included the suggestion that all entities whether in public or private should have websites with regular updates.

Group 5 Commitments:

1. For there to be a co-creation participation framework for all corporate entities- Actors are the OGP Secretariat
2. Internal Anti-Corruption Strategy for all agencies at the National and Sub-national level – this is to be done by all responsible agencies
3. National census and NID to publish result and make it available and accessible for public consumption – this is to be done by the NSO, CIR and DICT
4. Review of the Whistleblowers Act to be done by DJAG, FLC, ICAC and CLRC
5. Dissemination of quality and authentic information by the Mainstream and social media
6. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism finance compliance with FATF standards by FASU and DJAG

Session 2 End

Next Steps and OGP NAP Structure

Appointments to Drafting Committee and Presentation on Next Steps

Group(s)	Government	CSO
1	Not Appointed	Not Appointed
2	ICAC (Mr. Henry Yamo)	TIPNG (Barbra Kunai)
3	DIRD (Mr. Raymil Alphonse Yaphiwa)	CIMC (Mr. Chan Apakas)
4	Not Appointed	TIPNG (Ms. Elizabeth Aribi)

5	NEFC (Mr. Eric Kumasan)	TVI (Mr. Joseph Sumanop)
----------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

In closing, Mr. Langa Kopio from OGP Secretariat thanked all participants, and presenters. He advised that the Drafting Team committee will meet by next year to finalize the NAP 3 before cabinet submission in June, 2025.

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS

AREA	COMMITMENT	LEAD AGENCIES
Improving Public Service Delivery	1. Design, Creation and Inclusion of Social Accountability Framework	
	2. Generate Evidence On Improved Public Services through better Integrated Data Management and Co-Operations	
	3. Create Partnership Between DPLGA & PNGCIR	
	4. Create and Strengthen More Partnership with the Sub-National Levels	
Increasing Public Integrity	5. Public Finance Transparency in Budget-making, Procurement and Audit report	AGO, DOF, DNPM
	6. Enact Access to Information Law and promote and Policies for departments for public access to information	DICT, DJAG
	7. Social Audits through Auditor General's Office	AGO, ICAC
	8. Reforms in Electoral Processes	
More effectively managing Public Resources	9. Expand the Bilum Digital Program to integrate CIP monitoring with DIMS for improved tracking of DSIP and PSIP funds.	DIRD
	10. Develop a legal framework for the beneficial ownership of resources to enhance transparency and accountability.	
	11. Amend The National Procurement Commission Act to include CSOs in procurement processes and improve public participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring.	
Creating safer communities	12. Youth and community empowerment (social)	NYDA, NDOE, Police, NCDC and COM DEV.
	13. Biosecurity; Digital Sequencing Information (Environment) to safeguard PNG's Biodiversity and natural resources	PNGSTC, NRI & Universities), CEPA, CCDA, Customs, NAQIA and DJAG (office of Oceans).

	14. Engaging/empowering citizens to engage in business activities- economic resilience for citizens	IPA, NYDA, SMEC, DCI and COM DEV.
	15. Formulate Policy on Disaster and Relief	NDO, CEPA, NMSA, PNGDF and Police
Increasing Corporate Accountability	16. For there to be a co-creation participation framework for all corporate entities- Actors are the OGP Secretariat	
	17. Internal Anti-Corruption Strategy for all agencies at the National and Sub-national level	this is to be done by all responsible agencies
	18. National census and NID to publish result and make it available and accessible for public consumption – this is to be done by the	NSO, CIR and DICT
	19. Review of the Whistleblowers Act	DJAG, FLC, ICAC and CLRC
	20. Dissemination of quality and authentic information by the Mainstream and social media	
	21. Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism finance compliance with FATF standards by FASU and DJAG	



Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership

2-Day Co-Creation Workshop

Thursday 12th and Friday 13th December, 2024

Gateway Hotel

Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Background and Context

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multi-stakeholder global initiative with over 70 countries participating and still, more countries joining the OGP. The focus of OGP is “improving government transparency, accountability and responsiveness to citizens”. OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform who recognize that governments are much more likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors to public input and oversight. OGP in essence, introduces a domestic policy mechanism in which government and civil society establish an on-going dialogue on the design, implementation and monitoring of the commitments included in their OGP National Action Plan. At the International Level, OGP provides a global platform to connect, empower and support domestic reformers committed to transforming government and society through openness.

Papua New Guinea’s intent to be an OGP member country was accepted and officially announced by the OGP Co-chairs on the 28th October, 2015 at the OGP Global Summit in Mexico. This follows the National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No.285/2015 endorsing PNG’s intention. . This NEC endorsement and being an OGP Member, commits PNG to providing an “open government *to effect service delivery to its citizens*”.

The last two OGP National Action Plan (NAP) also conform to our National Goals and Directive Principles, specifically the goals on: “Integral Human Development; Equality and Participation; Natural Resources and Environment Governance”.

The European Union-funded Transparency and Accountability in Papua New Guinea Project (TAP in PNG Project) implemented by UNDP aims to contribute to the enhancing capacities of local civil society organizations and independent actors to demand integrity, transparency and accountability (ITA) systems and practices at the national and pilot subnational level in Autonomous Region of Bougainville in line with SDG 16 and SDG 5. Through technical assistance provided to Civil Society Organizations, Women Organizations, youth, journalists and active citizens the Project supports strengthening demand for integrity, transparency and accountability by various stakeholders in the anti-corruption space at the national level and pilot sub-national level (Autonomous Region of Bougainville).

This is being done through work with non-state actors such as Civil Society Organizations, including Women’s Organizations, journalists, youth, community leaders and other active citizens at the national level and in ARB, in line with the United Nations Convention against

Corruption (UNCAC) and National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action (2020 – 2025) Power of Work 10: Engagement and support to Non-State Actors, to more effectively progress the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, for the benefit of all Papua New Guineans.

Project outcomes are as follows:

Outcome 1: Increased demand for Integrity, Transparency and Accountability (ITA) systems and practices at the national level

Outcome 2: Improved ITA systems and practices at the pilot subnational level (in Bougainville)

The co-creation workshop is being organized by OGP Secretariat in partnership with UNDP through the EU-funded Transparency and Accountability in Papua New Guinea Project (TAP in PNG Project).

Policy Rationale

The principles of OGP compliments the spirit of the National Constitution laid down by our forefathers which are further incorporated through several cascading strategies, policies and development plans including the PNG's Vision 2050, PNG Development Strategic Plan (PNGDSP) 2010-2030, National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for PNG, Medium Term Development Plans, National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2010-2030 and GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy and many others, as well as legislation, including the Public Finances (Management) Act, 1995, Fiscal Responsibility Act, PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016, and the Whistle-Blowers Act 2020.

National Action Plans & Commitments

National Action plans are at the core of participation in OGP. They are created by combining the forces of government and civil society, working together to define ambitious commitments across a range of issues.

Commitments should be structured around, at least, one of the five grand challenges defined by OGP:

1. **Improving Public Services**—measures that address the full spectrum of citizen services (including health, education, criminal justice, water, electricity, telecommunications and any other relevant service areas) by fostering public service improvement or private sector innovation.
2. **Increasing Public Integrity**—measures that address corruption and public ethics, access to information, campaign finance reform, and media and civil society freedom;
3. **More Effectively Managing Public Resources**—measures that address budgets, procurement, natural resources and foreign assistance;
4. **Creating Safer Communities**—measures that address public safety, the security sector, disaster and crisis response, and environmental threats;
5. **Increasing Corporate Accountability**—measures that address corporate responsibility on issues such as the environment, anti-corruption, consumer protection, and community engagement.

3rd PNG OGP Co-Creation Workshop

The co-creation is an important process that brings together civil society and government to discuss and form development agendas that are featured in the OGP National Action Plan as commitments to be jointly implemented by civil societies and the government.

From Thursday 12th to Friday 13th December 2024, government and civil society partners will come together to reflect on the last action plan and develop the next national action plan.

Goals and Objectives of the Workshop

The Goal of the PNG OGP for the next four (4) years will be determined at the Co-Creation Workshop, but the objectives of the OGP remains consistent throughout all NAPs. The objectives of OGP are to:

- Promote transparency, accountability and government integrity
- Make government accountable and responsive to citizens' needs
- Make government business processes inclusive and transparent

Expected Outcome

The following are expected outcomes from the Workshop:

- i. Understand the Policy Rationale of the OGP in PNG and how it aligns to the overall policy framework of the country
- ii. Learn from other policy makers on reforms and international best practices
- iii. Form the Drafting Committee
- iv. Set the timeline for the 3rd National Action Plan formulation

Expense & Support

UNDP, through the EU-funded Transparency and Accountability in Papua New Guinea Project (TAP in PNG Project) will cover the conference venue, meals, travel of participants from provinces and their accommodation.

Workshop Program



PNG Open Government Partnership Co-Creation Workshop Thursday, 12th December 2024

Hosted by PNG OGP Secretariat in partnership with UNDP

Government Co-Chair: Mr. Flierl Shongol, Deputy Secretary, DICT
Civil Society Co-Chair: Ms. Arianne Kassman, CEO, TIPNG

Day 1

Time	Agenda	Facilitator/Presenter
Session 1: Opening Session		
9:00am -9:05am (5 mins)	Welcome & Housekeeping	Co-Chairs
9:05am -9:15am (10 mins)	UNDP Remarks	Mr. Aadil Mansoor, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
9:15am – 9:25am(10 min)	EU Remarks	Dr Hans Lambrecht, Head of Cooperation, European Union Delegation to Papua New Guinea
9:15am – 9:25am (10 mins)	OGP Overview	Mr. Alonso Cerdan – OGP Director, Country Support
9:25am – 9:35am (10min)	CSO Remarks	Ms. Michelle Hau’ofa, Board Director, Transparency International PNG
9:35am – 10:00am (15 mins)	OGP Minister Keynote Address	Hon. Sir Ano Pala, MP, Minister National Planning
10:00am – 10:10am (10mins)	Group Photo	ALL
10:10am-10.40am (30 mins)	Morning Tea	ALL
Session 2: Understanding the Open Government Partnership		
10:40-11:10am (30 mins)	Independent Review Mechanism Report on PNG NAP 2022-2024	Sarah Jacobs Research Officer Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM)
11.10am-11:40pm (30 mins)	PNG OGP Status	Mr. Langa Kopio, PNG OGP Secretariat
11:40am -12:10pm (30 mins)	PNG OGP Alignment with MTDP IV	Mr. Sanja Pepae, Acting First Assistant, Macro Planning Division, DNPM
12:10pm - 1:10pm (1 hour)	Lunch	ALL
Session 3: Policy Areas for PNG OGP NAP 3		
1:10pm - 2:10pm (1 hour)	Panel Discussion – What should be considered for PNG OGP NAP 3? <i>Panelists do a 15min presentation followed by 15min panel Q&A</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Noel Matthews - Social Accountability Specialist, BCEP Advisor 2. Dr Alma Sedlar, UNDP Chief Technical Advisor (Anti-Corruption) 3. Mr. Eric Kumasan, National Economic Fiscal Commission
2:10pm – 2:40pm (30 mins)	Afternoon Tea	ALL
2:40pm-3:00pm (20 mins)	Recap of Day 1 and Preview Day 2	Co-chairs
3:00pm	Close	ALL



Funded by
the European Union





Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership Co-Creation Workshop
Friday 13th December 2024

Hosted by PNG OGP Secretariat in partnership with UNDP

Government Co-Chair: Mr. Flierl Shongol, Deputy Secretary, DICT
 Civil Society Co-Chair: Ms. Arianne Kassman, CEO, TIPNG

Day 2

Time	Agenda	Facilitator/Presenter
Opening Session		
9:30am - 9:35am (5 mins)	Welcome & Housekeeping	Co-Chairs
Session 1: Learning from PNG OGP Leads		
9:35am – 10:35am	Panel Session with PNG OGP NAP 2 Leads Panelists do a 15min presentation followed by 15min panel Q&A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FOI Government Lead Cluster, Mr. Flierl Shongol, Deputy Secretary, DICT 2. Government Integrity Lead Cluster, Mr. Albert Kimisi, Deputy Auditor General, AGO 3. Open Data Lead Cluster, Ms. Salome Bogaisa, Acting Registrar, PNGCIR
10:35am – 10:50am (20 mins)	Morning Tea	ALL
Session 2: Commitment Areas for PNG OGP NAP 3		
10:50am – 12.20pm (1 hour 30 minutes)	Panel Discussion – What should be considered for PNG OGP NAP 3? <i>Panelists do a 15min presentation followed by 15min panel Q&A</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mrs. Leba Dranivesi - Regional Coordinator Pacific, Fisheries Industries Transparency Initiative 2. Neville Choi, President, Media Council of PNG 3. Ms. Dewi Barnas, Senior Coordinator, Asia-Pacific Regional OGP Secretariat
12:20pm - 1:20pm (1 hour)	Lunch	ALL
Break out Session		
1:20pm - 2:20pm (1 hour minutes)	Break out session: Identifying Commitments for PNG OGP Breakout Group discussions	ALL
2:20pm - 2:50pm (30 minutes)	Group Presentation	ALL
2:50pm – 3:00pm (10min)	OGP NAP 3 Structure	Dr. Leo Marai (DNPM Consultant)
3:00pm - 3:20pm (20min)	Next Steps Appointment of Drafting Committee Presentation on next steps (timeline)	Co-Chairs
3:20pm – 3:30pm	Close	ALL



Funded by
the European Union





Understanding OGP Principles

There are four overarching principles that guide the application of Participation and Co-Creation Standards.

1. Transparency

Information regarding OGP processes, activities, decisions and outcomes should be easily accessible by any interested stakeholder. Proactively publish and disseminate information in the most relevant format and through the most appropriate means throughout the action plan cycle and provide regular progress updates on commitment development and implementation.

2. Inclusive participation

Allow for a diversity of voices to meaningfully participate in the OGP process, identify priorities, and propose solutions. Conduct outreach to minority or traditionally underrepresented groups and ensure access to information regarding the opportunities for participation and input.

3. Accountability

Provide clear information about the results of consultation processes and the outcomes of commitment implementation. They should explain, for example, why certain stakeholder priorities were not included as well as the reasons for any changes or delays during commitment implementation.

4. Innovation and ambition

Strive to go beyond the minimum requirements outlined here and innovate on ways to develop, co-create and implement ever more ambitious and transformative open government reforms via highly transparent, participatory and collaborative processes. Minimum requirements should be seen as the starting point, not the goal.





The 5 Participation and Co-Creation Standards

- Standard 1:
Establishing a space for ongoing dialogue and collaboration between government, civil society and other non-governmental stakeholders.
- Standard 2:
Providing open, accessible and timely information about activities and progress within a member's participation in OGP.
- Standard 3:
Providing inclusive and informed opportunities for public participation during co-creation of the action plan.
- Standard 4:
Providing a reasoned response and ensuring ongoing dialogue between government and civil society and other non-governmental stakeholders as appropriate during co-creation of the action plan.
- Standard 5:
Providing inclusive and informed opportunities for ongoing dialogue and collaboration during implementation and monitoring of the action plan.

Open
Government
Partnership



Papua New Guinea
Open Government Partnership Updates
PNG OGP Co-Creation Workshop

Thursday, 12th December, 2024

Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby

By:

PNG OGP Secretariat

Department of National Planning & Monitoring

Outline

1. Background
2. Objective of OGP
3. *(Missing)*
4. Status of NAP Commitments
5. Success and Challenges
6. Way Foreword



Background

- Open Government Partnership (OGP) was formed by 8 countries (USA, Indonesia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, Norway).
- Currently, there are more than 80 countries and 3,000 plus CSOs participating
- PNG adopted the OGP Initiative in 2015 through a NEC Decision No: 285/2015 and PNG's application was officially endorsed by International OGP Co-Chairs in Mexico in November, 2015.
- All OGP Member countries are required to develop National Action Plans to implement OGP Commitments to achieve its Objectives.
- All member countries are required to establish Committees at different levels and they must be co-chaired



Objective of OGP

The objective of the OGP for anyone country in the world is to:

1. Promote Transparency, Accountability, and Integrity in the Government Systems and Processes
2. Promote inclusive participation in development planning, policy formulation, budgeting (resource allocation), service delivery, and monitoring and reporting
3. Disseminating vital information to citizens and make leaders accountable to the citizens' needs.
4. OGP will be mainstay to drive reforms in PNG



NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: DfCDR (Gov) & CIMC (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Public Participation	GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy	Final Stage for NEC Deliberation & Endorsement (90% completed)	1. DfCDR (gov) 2. CIMC (CSO)	Not to be brought forward to the NAP 3
	Youth Participation in Decision-Making and Service Delivery – Youth Council Establishment	23 Districts have established Youth Councils but terms lapsed for 12 Districts 96 LLGs have established LLG Youth Council but terms lapsed for 51 LLGs	1. NYDA (gov) 2. CIMC (CSO)	To be brought forward to the NAP3
	Voice Mechanism for Informal Economy in PNG	Incorporated into the Information Economy Policy and the Policy is in the final stage (90%)	1. DfCDR (gov) 2. CIMC (CSO)	Not to be brought forward to the NAP 3
	Citizen Engagement in Budgeting & Planning	Joint Government-CSO Budget Workshop rollout delivered. NEC Submission ready for NEC	1. DNPM (gov) 2. CIMC (CSO)	To be brought forward to NAP 3

NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: DoT (Gov) & INA (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Fiscal Transparency	Monitoring and Reporting on Budget Expenditure	Not effectively monitored, reported, and published. Review of the PNGMRA has been done and await legal administrative approval process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DNPM (gov) INA (CSO) 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3 but the Review of Act will not
	Rollout of IFMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All provinces and districts completed ✓ All national agencies completed but working on the newly created agencies ✓ Only few PHAs yet to be rolled out 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DoF (gov) INA (CSO) 	DoF determines whether or not to continue the Commitment to NAP3
	Timely publication of Fiscal Information	Ongoing activity, and the Treasury website updated with vital fiscal information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DoT (gov) INA (CSO) 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3
	Publication of Cash Remittance to Subnational	Ongoing activity for NEFC on the NEFC Website	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> NEFC (gov) INA (CSO) 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3

NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: EITI (Gov) & PNGRGC (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Extractive Resource Transparency	Establishment of EITI Commission	Yet to be established but the Secretariat has been capacitated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PNG EITI Secretariat (gov) 2. PNGRGC 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3
	Enactment of EITI Reporting Legislation	Not yet started	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PNG EITI Secretariat (gov) 2. PNGRGC 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3
	Annual Production and Publication of EITI Reports	2021 and 2022 EITI Report published and work in progress for 2023 Report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PNG EITI Secretariat (gov) 2. PNGRGC 	To be brought forward to the NAP 3

NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: DICT (Gov) & TIPNG (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Freedom of Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right to Information Legislation Right to Information Policy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> RTI at the conceptual stage Right to Information Policy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DICT (gov) TIPNG (CSO) 	To be brought forward to NAP 3
	National E-Government Portal	Government's main Data Centre yet to be established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DICT (gov) TIPNG (CSO) 	To be brought forward to NAP 3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Government legislation Digital Transformation Policy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Government Legislation Act 2022 Digital Transformation Policy delivered 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DICT (gov) TIPNG (CSO) 	To be brought forward to NAP 3

NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: OAG (Gov) & (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Government Integrity	Timely production and publication of Audit Reports	Annual Audit Reports are not timely produced and published	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> OAG (gov) INA (CSO) 	To be brought forward to the NAP3
	Review of the Audit Act 1989	In progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> OAG (gov) INA (CSO) 	To be determined by OAG

NAP2 CLUSTER COMMITMENT

Co-Chairs: PNGCIR (Gov) & CIMC (CSO)

CLUSTER	Commitment	Status	Responsible Agency	Comments
Data Portal	NID Rollout	2.5 people registered and issued certificates	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. PNGCIR (gov)2. PNG Media Council (CSO/Private Sector)	To be brought forward to the NAP 3

Success and Challenges

Success

- Government support for the OGP Initiatives in PNG is consistent
 - Endorsed both National Action Plan 1 & 2
 - Preproperates K1.0 million in each budget
 - Directed DNPM, DoT, and DPM to establish a standalone Secretariat
- Recognitions and support from Development Partners
 - United Nations Development Program (UNDP) funded this Workshop and National Steering Committee Meetings in 2019 and 2020
 - European Union (EU) funded the 2021 Co-Creation Workshop
 - Building Community Engagement Program (BCEP) of DFAT funded the Joint Government-CSO Budget Workshops
 - International Foundation for Electoral System (IEFS) of USAID funded the formulation of the OGP Communication Strategy
- Entered into an MoU with the Wau Waria DDA
 - Guided the 5-Year Development Plan for Wau Waria District



Success and Challenges

Challenges

- Insufficient funds to effectively implement the OGP Commitments
- Government Agencies need to take ownership and lead in implementing OGP Commitments
- Integration of OGP Commitments into Agencies' policies, development plans
- Rollout of OGP initiative at the Subnational level
- Establishment of OGP Secretariat

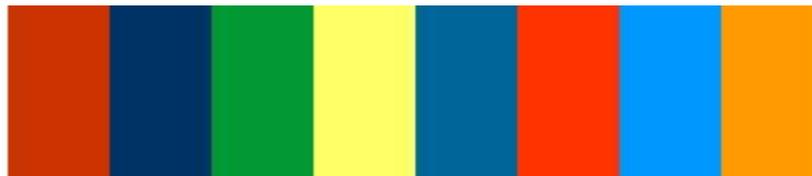


Way forward

- NAP 3 formulation
 - Formation of new Clusters and Commitments
 - Formation of the Drafting Committee
- Drafting and signing of MoUs
- Alignment and integration of OGP commitments into policies, strategies, and development plans, programs, and annual work plans
- Awarding system
- Establishment of OGP Secretariat



GOD BLESS PAPUA NEW GUINEA

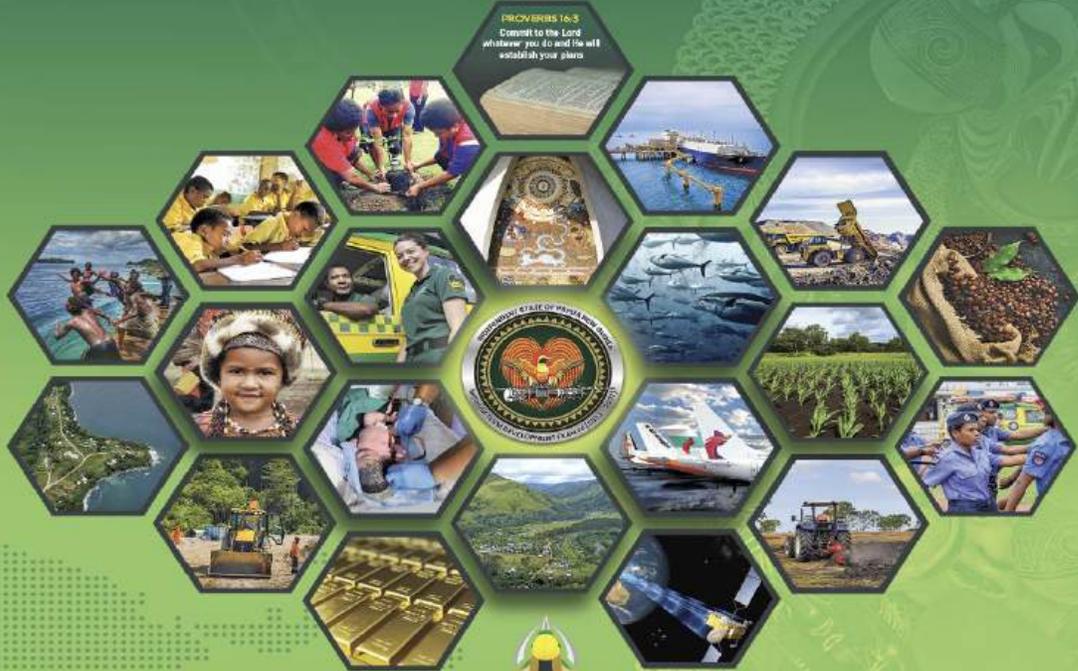




PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV | 2023 - 2027 |

RECOVERIES 10-5
Commit to the Lord
whatever you do and the will
establish your plans



**NATIONAL PROSPERITY THROUGH
GROWING THE ECONOMY**

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING

MTDP IV 2023 – 2027

Presented by:

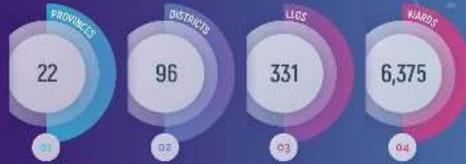
Mr. Sanja Pepae
a/First Assistant Secretary
Macro Planning Division
Department of National Planning &
Monitoring



CONTENTS

1. Country Profile
2. MTDP IV Theme & Objectives
3. MTDP IV Targets and Aspirations
4. MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas
5. MTDP IV Focus on Open Government Process.
6. Implementation & Alignment

- Region = **Four (Highlands, Momase, NGI and Southern)**
- System of Government = **Parliament Democracy**
- Country = **Commonwealth Nation**



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT 2021



ENVIRONMENT 2021



PART C2

HIGHLANDS REGION

- C2.1 Eastern Highlands Province
- C2.2 Enga Province
- C2.3 Hela Province
- C2.4 Jiwaka Province
- C2.5 Simbu Province
- C2.6 Southern Highlands Province
- C2.7 Western Highlands Province



HIGHLANDS REGION FACT SHEET

R REGION	HIGHLANDS
C REGIONAL CAPITAL	MT HAGEN
D PROVINCES	7
L DISTRICTS	36



MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

PART C4

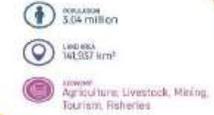
MOMASE REGION

- C4.1 East Sepik Province
- C4.2 Madang Province
- C4.3 Morobe Province
- C4.4 West Sepik Province



MOMASE REGION FACT SHEET

R REGION	MOMASE
C REGIONAL CAPITAL	LAKE
D PROVINCES	4
L DISTRICTS	26



MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

PART C5

SOUTHERN REGION

- C5.1 Central Province
- C5.2 Gulf Province
- C5.3 Milne Bay Province
- C5.4 National Capital District
- C5.5 Northern Province
- C5.6 Western Province



SOUTHERN REGION FACT SHEET

R REGION	SOUTHERN
C REGIONAL CAPITAL	NCD
D PROVINCES	6
L DISTRICTS	21



MTDP IV
2023 - 2027

PART C3

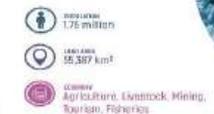
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS

- C3.2 East New Britain Province
- C3.3 Manus Province
- C3.4 New Ireland Province
- C3.5 West New Britain Province



NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION FACT SHEET

R REGION	NEW GUINEA ISLANDS
C REGIONAL CAPITAL	KOKOPO
D PROVINCES	5
L DISTRICTS	13

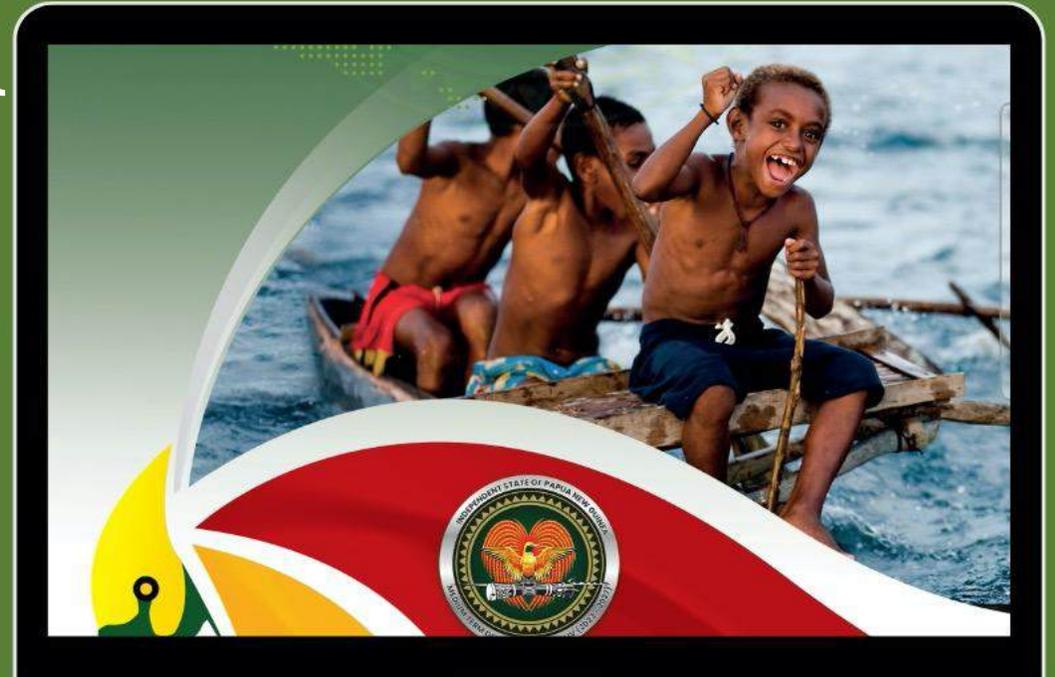


MTDP IV
2023 - 2027



MTDP IV 2023-2027 Theme

National
Prosperity through
Growing the
Economy





Theme: National Prosperity through Growing the Economy

The Theme focuses on:

- 1. Policy and Legislative Reforms**
- 2. Outsourcing Monitoring and Evaluation**
- 3. Broadening the Economic Base and Increasing Revenue**
- 4. Adding Value to our Strategic Assets**



MTDP IV: Three-in-One

Part A: Macro Policies

- a) National Strategic Policies – Downstream processing, National Natural Endowments & SWF, **Content,**
- b) Institutional & Legislative Reforms – Public Service Machinery. **Public**
- c) Budget Reforms – Budget formulation, procurement & Implementation. **Implementation.**

Part B: Sector Implementation Framework

- a) Investment
- b) Key Result Areas
- c) Strategies
- d) Outcome Indicators

Part C: Subnational Service Delivery Standards

- a) Minimum Service Standards
- b) Comparative Economic Investment Potentials



MTDP IV 2023-2027 KEY OBJECTIVES

1

Grow a K200b Economy by 2030

2

Create 1 million jobs by 2027

3

Improve the quality of lives of all citizens

MTDP IV 2023-2027

MTDP IV OBJECTIVES

- i. Achieve a K200 billion economy by 2030
- ii. To create 1 million jobs by 2027
- iii. Improve the quality of lives of all citizens

12 Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs)

71 Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs)

NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

VISION 2050

PNG DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2010-2030 (DSP)

Guiding High Level Strategies & Policies of Government

- Sustainable Development (SDGs)
- Medium Term Fiscal Strategy
- Medium Term Debt Strategy
- PNG Development Cooperation Policy
- National Population Policy
- National Trade Policy
- DP Country Assistance/ Partnership Strategies

Medium Term Development Directions and Actions

MTDP

Five - Year Sectoral Development Plan

Five - Year Provincial/District Development Plan

Annual Budget Framework Paper (BFP)

Annual Capital Investment Budgets

Supporting National Legislations of Government

- National Fiscal Responsibility Act
- Public Finance Management Act
- Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Government
- Other relevant legislations of Government

PLANNING AND MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY ACT



The 5-Year Medium Term Development Plans PNG's Destination



VISION 2050

Be a smart, wise, fair healthy and happy society by 2050 and be in the top 50 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI)

DSP and Agenda 2030

PNG to be a Middle Income Country (MIC) by 2030 and PNG aspirations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

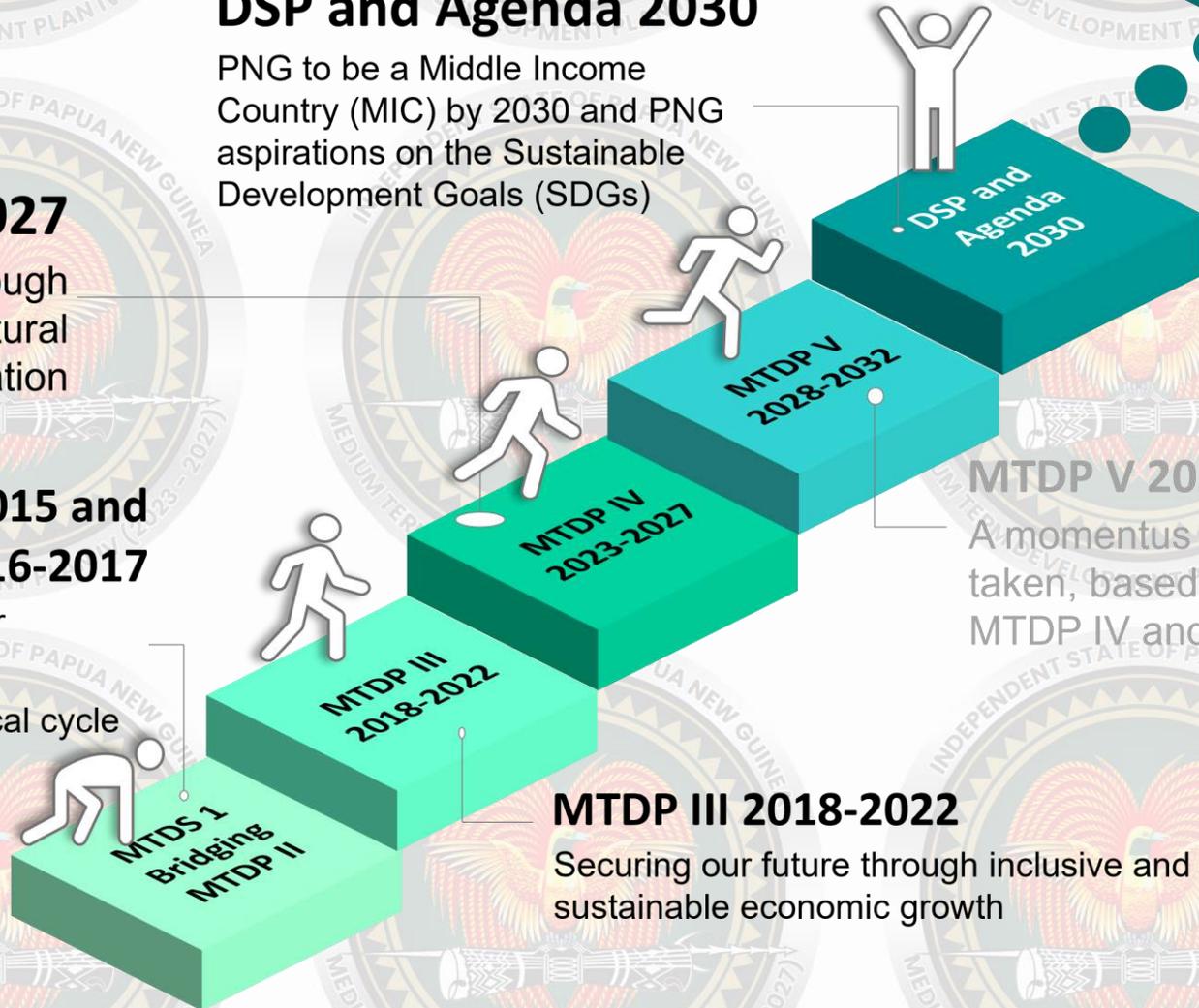
MTDP IV 2023-2027

National Prosperity through Innovation and Structural Transformation

MTDP I 2011-2015 and Bridging MTDP II 2016-2017

MTDP I: Building the Foundations for Prosperity

MTDP II: Bridging MTDP to the political cycle with greater focus on Responsible, Sustainable Development.



MTDP V 2028-2032

A momentous pace needs to be taken, based on the learnings of MTDP IV and MTDP III

MTDP III 2018-2022

Securing our future through inclusive and sustainable economic growth

PNG DEVELOPMENT TARGETS & ASPIRATIONS

Vision 2050

Wise, Happy, United, Wealthy and Prosperous Country

PNGDSP 2030

- K200 Billion Economy
- Middle Income Country [2008/9 LMIC]
- Per capital Income to be US\$4,045

MTDP IV 2023 - 2027

- K164 Billion Economy
- K25 Billion Internal Revenue
- Balance Budget by 2027
- 1 million Jobs
- Per Capital income: UD\$3,280
- HDI: 0.7
- 70% Connectivity

MTDP IV 2023-2027 DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

- **K54 Billion GDP towards the K200 billion Economy target by 2030**
- **K25 billion Internal Revenue (Excluding Grants)**
- **Balance Budget by 2027**
- **1 million new jobs created**
- **3 new mines and petroleum projects operationalized**
- **70% of fisheries processed onshore**
- **100% of forestry processed onshore**



NATIONAL TARGETS 2027

- 70% of households connected to electricity
- Grow 100,000 new national SMEs
- 200,000 new personnel trained through TVET
- 50% Reduction in Law & Order
- Connect PNG through Transnational Highways
- Double agriculture exports

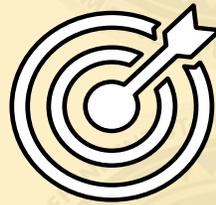


PROVINCIAL TARGETS

2027

- Every Province to have a Provincial Hospital
- All provincial roads sealed and in good condition
- Provincial secondary and high-schools rehabilitated and fully capacitated
- Every Province to have 1 Technical College
- Provincial towns and headquarters fully developed
- All Provinces to have a major market
- Provinces to double their internal revenues by 2027
- Provincial Administrations to have a functional database management system
- All provinces to develop a waste management system

- Districts to have District Headquarters
- District Commodity Roads built to good condition
- Rural jetties and wharves
- District Hospital for all Districts
- Community Health Posts for each LLG
- Have a major secondary school and high schools
- Have at least 2 TVET centers in each District
- Districts to have one major market



DISTRICT TARGETS

2027

- District growth centres in each District
- 50% of District to have clean, safe drinking water
- 70% of Districts connected to mobile and communication networks
- Rural Lockups for all Districts
- All Districts to have a Police Station with at least 5 policemen
- Village court houses built for communities
- Districts to develop a waste management system

MTDP IV STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS– SPAs



MTDP IV STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS (SPAs & DIPs)

SPA
01

Strategic Economic Investment

- DIP 1.1: Commercial Agriculture & Livestock Development
- DIP 1.2: Mining & Petroleum Development
- DIP 1.3: Downstream Processing
- DIP 1.4: Banking & Finance
- DIP 1.5: Micro Small Medium Enterprise Development
- DIP 1.6: National Tourism & Culture Development
- DIP 1.7: Trade & Investments
- DIP 1.8: Manufacturing
- DIP 1.9: Land Development

SPA
02

Connect PNG Infrastructure

- DIP 2.1: Connect PNG
- DIP 2.2: Transport Infrastructure
- DIP 2.3: National Electrification Roll-Out
- DIP 2.4: National Telecommunication & ICT Connectivity
- DIP 2.5: National Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- DIP 2.6: National Housing Infrastructure

SPA
03

Quality & Affordable Health Care

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

SPA
04

Quality Education & Skilled Human Capital

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

SPA
05

Rule of Law & Justice

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

SPA
06

National Security

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

SPA
07

National Revenue & Public Finance Management

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

SPA
08

Digital Government, National Statistics & Public Service Governance

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

SPA
09

Research, Science & Technology

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

SPA
10

Climate Change & Environment Protection

- DIP 10.1: Climate Change Mitigation
- DIP 10.2: Climate Change Adaptation
- DIP 10.3: Environment Protection
- DIP 10.4: National Disaster Management

SPA
11

Population, Youth & Gender Development

- DIP 11.1: Sustainable Population
- DIP 11.2: Youth Development
- DIP 11.3: Labour Mobility & Employment
- DIP 11.4: Sports Development
- DIP 11.5: Gender
- DIP 11.6: Family & Social Protection

SPA
12

Strategic Partnerships

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

MTDP IV Focus on OGP

- MTDP IV captures OGP initiatives as important part of the Deliberate Intervention Programs under the number of SPAs.
- Specific Areas of Focus in sync with OGP are as follows;
 - a. Improving Public Services [SPA 2- 7]
 1. Connect PNG Infrastructure [SPA 2]
 2. Education [SPA 4]
 3. Health [SPA 3]
 4. Others
 - b. Increasing Public Integrity [SPA 8]
 1. Access to Information[Transparent, Efficient Accountable processes]
 2. Strong Support IFMS Rollout to Subnational & CSAs
 3. Digital Payment System
 4. Reforms on Electoral Processes
 - c. Managing Public Funds [SPA 7]
 1. Collective Engagement on Budget Formulation
 2. E-Procurement
 3. Effective Monitoring & Evaluation

MTDP IV Focus on OGP

d. Creating Safer Community [SPA 5, 6, 10]

1. Greater emphasis on Rule of Law
2. Addressing Law & Order Issues
3. Building Climate Resilient & Safer Society
4. Establishing appropriate measures for disaster & crisis response

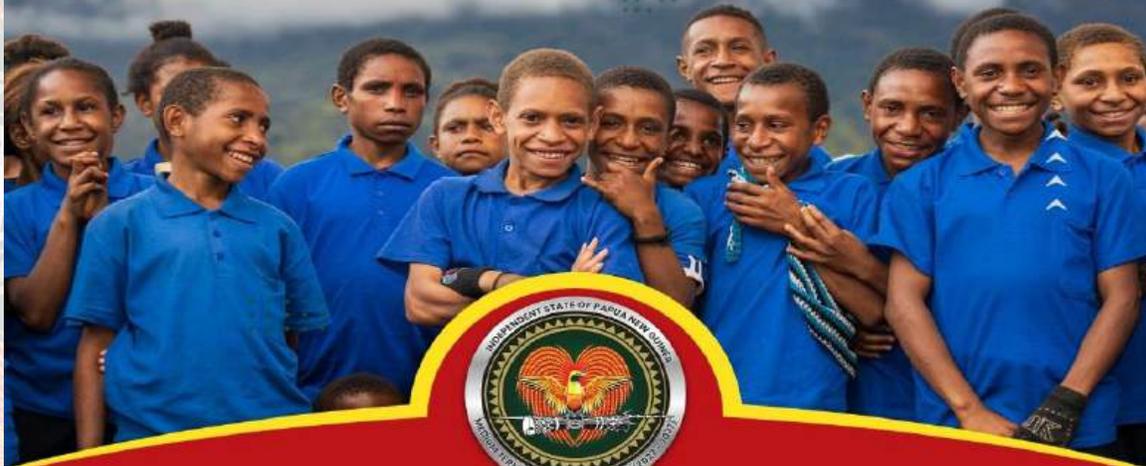
e. Accountability Mechanisms [SPA 8]

1. Public Service Governance
2. Support ICAC
3. Ease of Accessing Budget

Implementation – What every Stakeholder should do?

- Identify Sector Agencies' Investment Priorities under the Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs) for the respective Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs);
- Detailed projects/programs under DIPs reflected in your Sector/Sub-Sector Development Plans;
- There must be clear Policy links to Programs and Investments to deliver priorities captured under the respective SPAs mentioned.
- Using the New PIP Guidelines, Annual Budget Submission under Capital Investment Budget for Government Agencies/Subnational for implementation.
- NGOs, FBOs, and DPs also align their priorities in delivering OGP and MTDP IV outcomes.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
WOKBATOK
GAU KARA DO IA HEREVA



National Prosperity through Innovation
and Structural Transformation

Thank You
All For
Your
Attention!



A National Social Accountability Framework



Building Community Engagement
in Papua New Guinea Program



What is BCEP?

The Building Community Engagement in PNG Program (BCEP, \$87.5m from 2022–2026) promotes constructive engagement between civil society and the PNG Government as part of Pillar 1 of the CSEP – Strong Democracies for a Stable Future.

The goal of the BCEP is to **strengthen citizen-government engagement for improved service delivery and provision of public goods**. It has a particular emphasis on promoting gender equality and inclusive social norms.

The BCEP consists of five components:

1. Coalitions for Change
2. The Media Development Initiative
3. The Church Partnerships Program
4. Social Accountability
5. PNG Government Partnerships



A Quick Reminder: What is Social Accountability?

social accountability' is about engaging in one of many forms of collaborative accountability which can emerge from:

...constructive actions by citizens and CSOs aimed at holding the government accountable for the provision of goods and services alongside

.....efforts by government and other actors (media, private sector, donors) to support these actions.

There are various SA tools and approaches developed already in a variety of countries , but...

these are currently being re-designed for the PNG context



Types of Accountability



Democratic Accountability (external and vertical) usually through elections and referenda and demonstrates accountability of parliament and civil servants to the public through elected and/or local district or provincial councils [in decentralized settings]



Political Accountability (internal and horizontal) e.g Ombudsman, Anti-Corruption Commission and ensures accountability through a set of “checks and balances” (oversight mechanisms) within state structures of public officials and government institutions



Social Accountability (external and vertical)



So Why is Social
Accountability needed?
What problems are we
trying to fix?

- Lack of policy implementation including inadequate service delivery, particularly for poor people
- Ensure service providers provide information and are held to account for services
- Government officials are often directed by elected MPs rather than their agreed policies and plans
- Policies and Laws are not in place or not enforced
- Citizens often not aware of their rights and entitlements

Examples of Social Accountability Tools

Public Officials, Politicians and Service Providers [including Churches] Held to Account

Public Hearings

Social Audits

Budget Consultations

Public Expenditure Tracking



Actions and Mechanisms

Joint Awareness & Advocacy Campaigns

Community Scorecards

Citizen Report Cards



Social Accountability

Benefits for Government & Communities

**Incentives/
Benefits**



Greater transparency

Reduced corruption

Power holders more responsible

Increased credibility & legitimacy for the government

Greater popularity and public support for MPs

**Public Officials, Politicians and
Service Providers Held to Account**



Actions and Mechanisms

Civic Education is a means and a result

**Incentives/
Benefits**



Improved service delivery

Better budget utilisation

Increased resources

Citizens realise their rights and entitlements

Empowered citizens

Increased stability/avoidance conflict



What is a National Social Accountability Framework?

A national social accountability policy framework typically refers to a government's framework or set of guidelines that outlines its commitment to promoting transparency, responsiveness, and accountability in public administration.

Such policies usually emphasize **citizen engagement, participation, and feedback in decision-making processes** to ensure that government actions are in line with the needs and expectations of the public and that the enabling institutional framework is in place to support that.

These policy frameworks include measures to:

- ✓ enhance the accountability of public institutions,
- ✓ improve service delivery, and
- ✓ strengthen mechanisms for citizens to voice their concerns or hold the government accountable for its actions.

The specific components and objectives of a national social accountability policy can vary based on the goals and priorities of each government.



What are the advantages of a N-SAF?

Transparency and availability of information [evidence] in relation to service delivery and local governance processes are necessary for effective SA.

An advantage of having a national policy framework is that it makes clear to government officials, MPs, particularly at the local level, what is expected of them in supporting SA in that local area – particularly with regards to provision of information on plans and budgets for example.

It should also include a capacity development plan for both the government and non-governmental sides.



As such it would align very well with the OGP NAP III which will provide a clear set of pillars around which a national SA policy could be developed.

The operationalization of the commitments in the NAP could be enhanced significantly by an SA policy framework detailing how **each commitment could be fulfilled by different SA strategies and/or tools at local level, as well which government agencies and CSOs are responsible and what policy measures are required to enable this.**

- As a reminder, the detailed current OGP NAP commitments read very like the pillars of an SA policy framework when framed as follows:
 - Freedom of Information
 - Public Participation
 - Fiscal Transparency
 - Extractive Resource Transparency [and revenue transparency]
 - Government Integrity
 - Open Data
- In short, we already have in the NAP commitments the ‘skeleton’ of an SA policy framework already, although without specific SA strategies and tools, which can now be developed to produce the SA policy framework for incorporation into and reflecting the next 4-year OGP NAP.



Thank You





One example of a national SA Framework/policy comes from Cambodia, where the Government in partnership with development partners and a wide range of civil society organisations developed a joint and integrated Social Accountability Framework [I-SAF] in 2014, as part of the Government's 10-year plan for decentralization and local governance.

Cambodia was in the middle of a long-term reform of its local government system with three tiers of Sub-National Administration (SNA) at provincial, district and Ward level. The I-SAF consists of four components of action:

- (i) access to information and open budgets,
- (ii) citizen monitoring,
- (iii) facilitation and capacity building, and
- (iv) learning and monitoring.

All four components are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing.

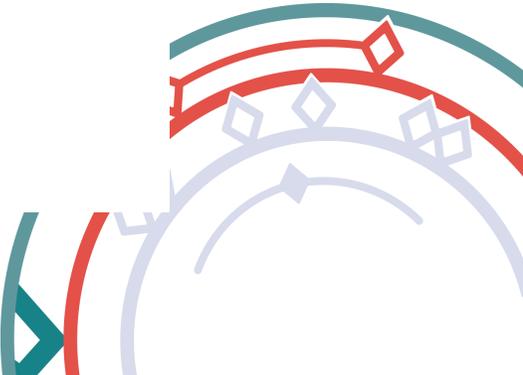
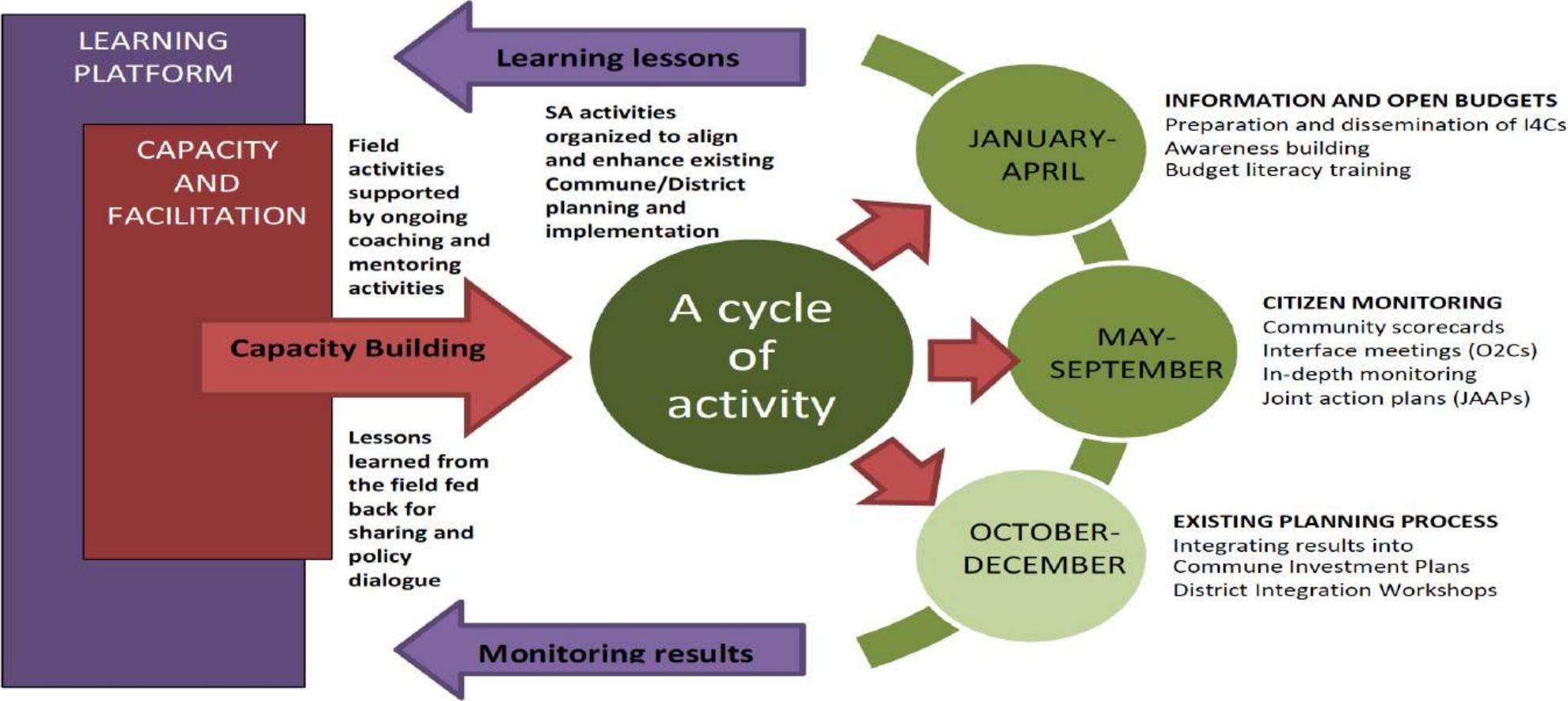
Each component also involves both demand-side (civil society) and supply-side (government) actions which are jointly agreed, designed and managed through a Government – Civil Society Steering committee.

http://www.ncdd.gov.kh/jdownloads/Strategic%20plan-policy/implementation_plan_i-saf.pdf



Three Sectors are included in the ISAF for now:
Health, Education and Local Governance, all matched to the
government's planning and budgeting cycle

Figure 2.1:
Social Accountability Cycle



A Social Accountability Framework for PNG?



Four Points



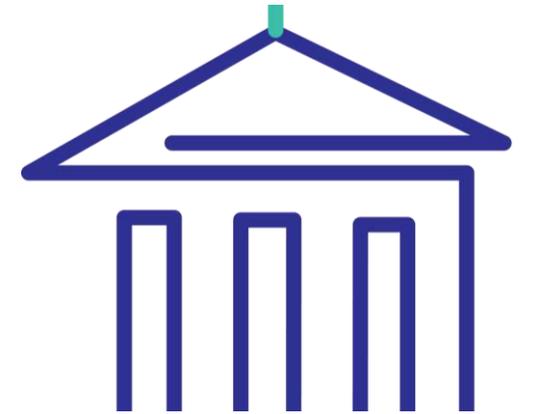
Churches



Civil Society
Organisations



Government and Civil
Society Organisations

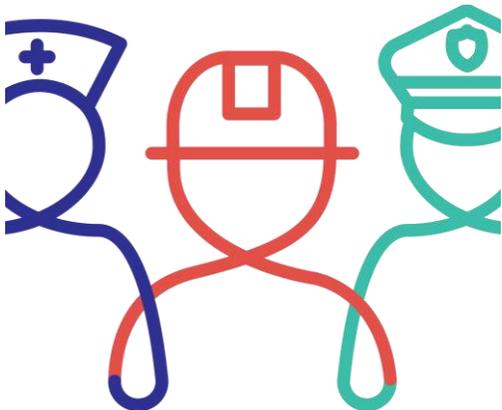


Government

Three Points



Churches



Civil Society Organisations



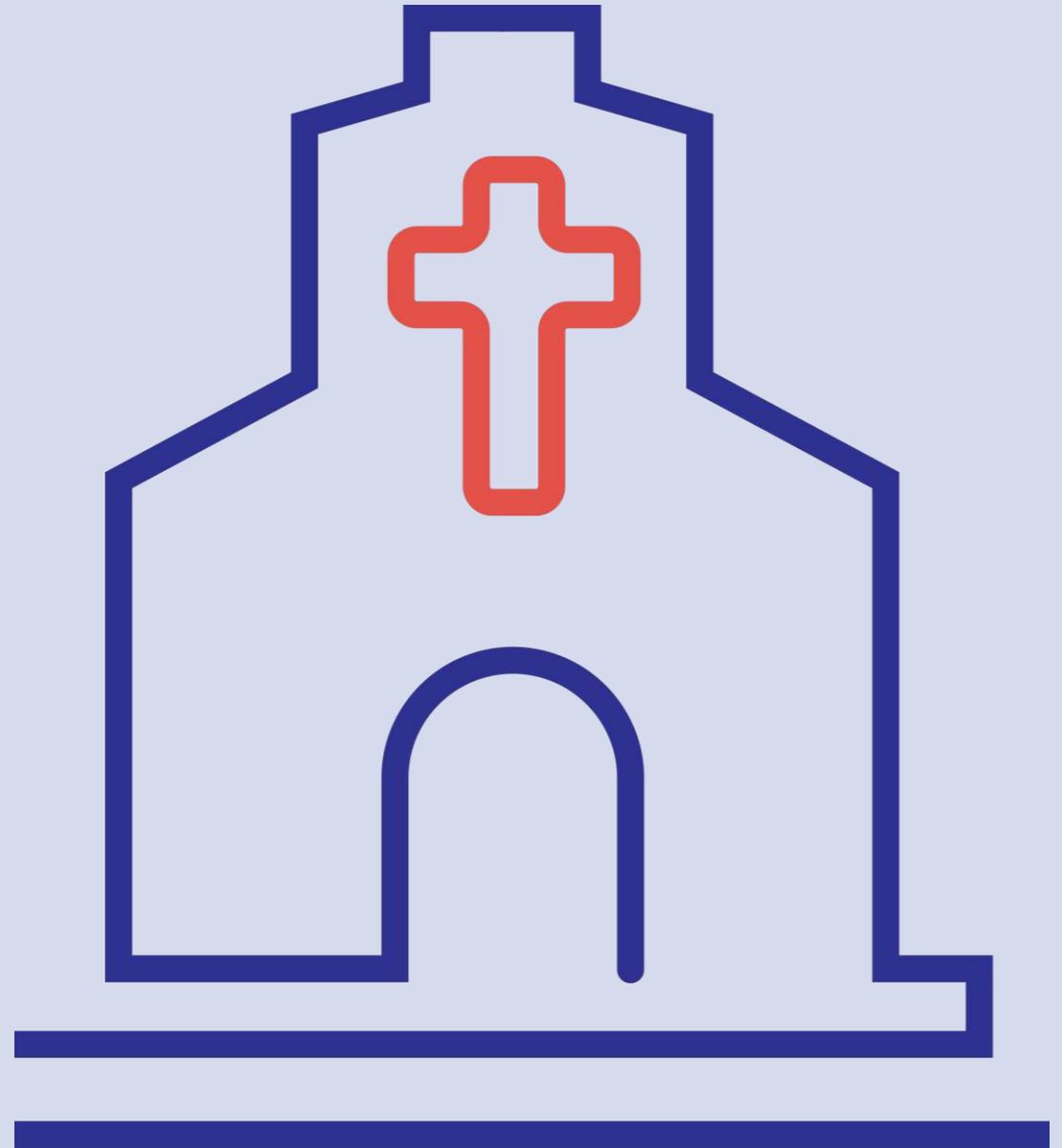
Government and Civil Society Organisations





Church Partnerships Program

CPP partners with the development arm of seven mainline churches



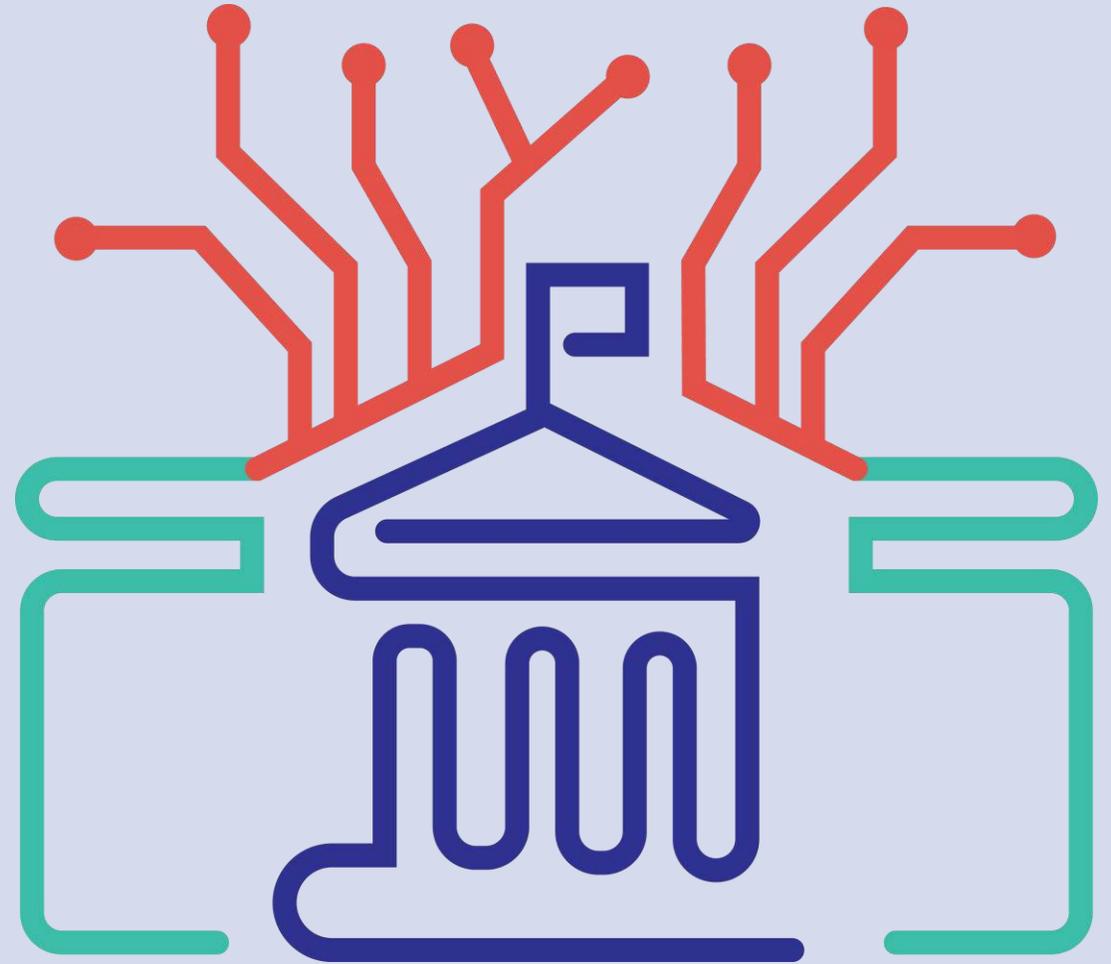
Coalitions for Change

Lorem ipsum sub-heading



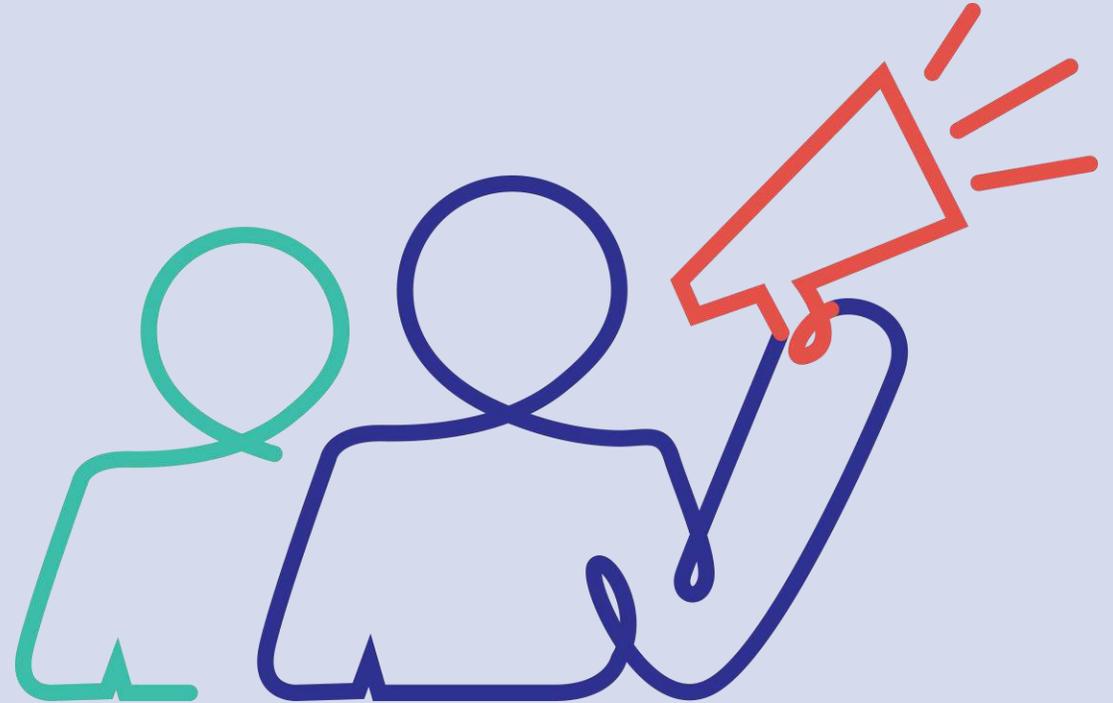
Government of PNG Partnership

Lorem ipsum sub-heading



Media Development Partnerships

Lorem ipsum sub-heading



Social Accountability

Lorem ipsum sub-heading

