



## OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN  
AUGUST 2018 – AUGUST 2020

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**Cover Image: Mural on PNG National Parliament Haus, 2018**

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## ACRONYMS

CELCOR	Centre for Environmental Law & Community Rights
CIMC	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council
CLRC	Constitutional Law Reform Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCIT	Department of Communication & Information Technology
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
DfCDR	Department for Community Development, & Religion
DJAG	Department of Justice & Attorney General
DNPM	Department of National Planning & Monitoring
DoF	Department of Finance
DOT	Department of Treasury
DPLGA	Department of Provincial & Local Level Government Affairs
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
IGIS	Integrated Government Information Systems
INA	Institute of National Affairs
IPA	Investment Promotion Authority
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan 1,2 & 3
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2010 – 2030
NAP	National Action Plan
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PFMA	Public Finances (Management) Act 2016
PM & EF	Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018
PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Statregic Plan 2010 – 2030
PNGSDS	PNG Strategy for Development Statistics 2018 – 2027
PNG OGP NAP	PNG OGP National Action Plan 2018 - 2020
PPP	Public Private Partnership Policy 2014
SCSOPP	State Civil Society Organisation Partnership Policy 2018 - 2022
STaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
TIPNG	Transparency International PNG Inc.



## MINISTERIAL FOREWORD



**Hon. Richard Maru, BTECH, MBA, OBE, MP  
Minister  
National Planning & Monitoring**

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative reaffirms the Papua New Guinea Government's commitments to promote transparency, accountability, information sharing, inclusive development planning, policy formation, and resource allocations to improve service delivery in the country.

OGP is a multi-stakeholder global initiative with over 70 countries participating. The focus of the OGP is to improve government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens' needs. OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform who recognize that governments are much likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors to public inputs and oversight.

OGP promotes the principles of democracy and sets the platform for transparent and accountable practices in government. This includes having access to vital information, involving citizens to be part of the decision making process. Thus aligning with the Government's priority of attaining value for money while delivering goods and services through a scrutinised fiscal management system.

The principles of OGP compliments the spirit of the National Constitution laid down by our forefathers which are further incorporated through several cascading strategies, national policies and development plans such as the Vision 2050, PNG Development Strategic Plan (PNGDSP) 2010-2030, Medium Term Development Plan III (MTDP) 2018-2022, National Anti-Corruption Strategy(NACS) 2010-2030, Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PM&EF) 2018, State Civil Society Organization Partnership Policy (SCOPP) 2018 and many others.

The OGP process elevates the principles of partnership and inclusive participation in decision making and service delivery processes. The Civil Society Organisations (CSO) will be fully engaged in decision-making, development planning and service delivery process through the SCOPP. The private sector is engaged in service delivery through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy.

I acknowledge the outstanding effort of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hon. Rimbink Pato for announcing the intention of the Government of Papua New Guinea's intention to become a OGP member country in the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference in Bali, Republic of Indonesia in 2014 and also established an OGP Secretariat with the Department of Foreign Affairs through a National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No. 285/2015.

As we near the eve of the implementation of the MTDP III 2018–2022, OGP is a key enabler to promote equitable distribution of wealth through inclusive participation and growth for our people. This reaffirms the priorities of the Alotau Accord II for establishment of a National Data Centre which enables implementation of the PNG Strategy for Development Statistics 2018 – 2027 (PNGSDS) and ensures that we have an Integrated Government Information System (IGIS) for proper planning of our development agendas.

As Minister responsible for National Planning & Monitoring, I commend my colleague Minister for Foreign Affairs the Hon. Rimbink Pato and the Department of Foreign Affairs with other government agencies, private sector and CSOs for developing the first PNG OGP National Action Plan (NAP) 2018-2020. The NAP provides the roadmap for the implementation of OGP in the next 2 years.

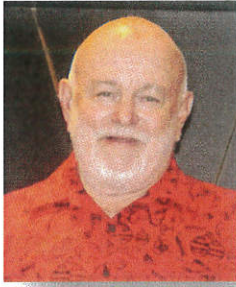
I hereby encourage all stakeholders including Government, to participate and cooperate effectively in the implementation of the NAP 2018-2020. I also urge our Development Partners continued assistance with capacity building and technical assistance in the next 2 years.



**Hon. Richard Maru, BTECH, MBA, OBE, MP**  
**Minister**  
**National Planning & Monitoring**



## CIVIL SOCIETY FOREWORD



**Mr. Lawrence Stephens**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**  
**Transparency International Papua New**  
**Guinea**

The Open Government Partnership has been a global phenomenon providing a pathway for visionary domestic reformers to create the changes required to strengthen our democracy. For these intended reforms to take root and thrive, we need leaders in the public service to take to heart the OGP vision that inclusivity in the work of government will not only strengthen the process of decision making, it will lead to more successful and sustainable service delivery for our people.

This is a dialogue process because it involves not only the Government leaders, reformers and visionaries but also those of us from the Civil Society space. OGP is a multi-stakeholder forum for reform that by necessity must involve non-government input and feedback. We urge our elected representatives to ensure that mechanisms of civic participation within national planning are protected and given space within the agenda of government.

I commend our counterparts in Government for their contribution to the NAP and wish them success in implementation. I must also recognise the participation of a number of non-government bodies working in the civic space. Without their valuable insight on the broader challenge of ensuring reforms and initiatives, the PNG OGP NAP would be a lesser document.

We thank all contributors and stakeholders for their input into the first PNG OGP NAP and look forward to working with our Government to ensure the success of its implementation over the next two years.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "L. Stephens". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Mr. Lawrence Stephens**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**  
**Transparency International Papua New Guinea**



## WHAT IS THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP?

The OGP is a multi-stakeholder global initiative with over 70 countries participating focusing on *'improving government transparency, accountability and responsiveness to citizens'*. The OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform, who recognise that governments are much more likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors to public input and oversight.

OGP commitments have been grouped into seven clusters, according to the intended results of the reforms and are key to developing a country's NAP. These commitments are:

1. **Public Participation** – Engaging citizens in policy-making
2. **Government Integrity** – Fighting corruption & strengthening democratic institutions
3. **Freedom of Information** – Guarantee public access to government information
4. **Fiscal Transparency** – Helping citizens follow the money
5. **Public Service Delivery** – Making services work for the people
6. **Extractive Resources Transparency** – Ensuring extractive revenues are used for the public benefit
7. **Open Data** – Digitising and Opening up Government data for access to information and transparency

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 NAP. At the International Level, OGP provides a global platform to connect, empower and support domestic reformers committed to transforming government and society through openness.

## GLOBAL CONTEXT

The OGP was formally launched in September 2011 in New York, United States of America with 8 founding governments - Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, endorsed the Open Declaration and announced their Country National Action Plans. These plans promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and seek to harness new technologies to strengthen governance. At the core of this Partnership is a commitment from participating countries to undertake meaningful steps in forming concrete action plans that are developed and implemented in close consultation with their citizens.

In total, over 70 OGP participating countries and 15 sub-national governments have made over 2,500 commitments to make their governments more open and accountable.

## OGP AS AN ENABLER TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE REFORM

In the last 2 decades PNG has been committed to its development and reform agendas and made commitments at the international level to achieve new levels of economic, social and environmental objectives, trade relationship and promoting good governance.

Papua New Guinea as a UN Member Country has also committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of which SDG16 states *"Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"*.<sup>1</sup> The focus of SDG16 and OGP mirrors the key enablers for achieving Vision 2050 goals.<sup>2</sup> PNG's membership to OGP signifies that it will join with other OGP member countries to implement governance reform initiatives for improving public services, enhancing the quality and capacity of the bureaucracy and making sure that development can be equitably enjoyed by all.

The Constitution of PNG calls for integral human development through 'equality in participation for development and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from participatory development'. To give effect to this and in conformance with the spirit of the Constitution, several legislations and policies such as the *PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*, Vision 2050, StaRS, PNGDSP 2030 and MTDP3 and other cascading Plans and Policies were designed for implementation.

The above requires good governance at all levels in PNG to enable service delivery to citizens. However effective service delivery to citizens is challenged by lack of access to information; participation in planning processes, transparency in implementing public funds along with poor governance in the extractive industry.

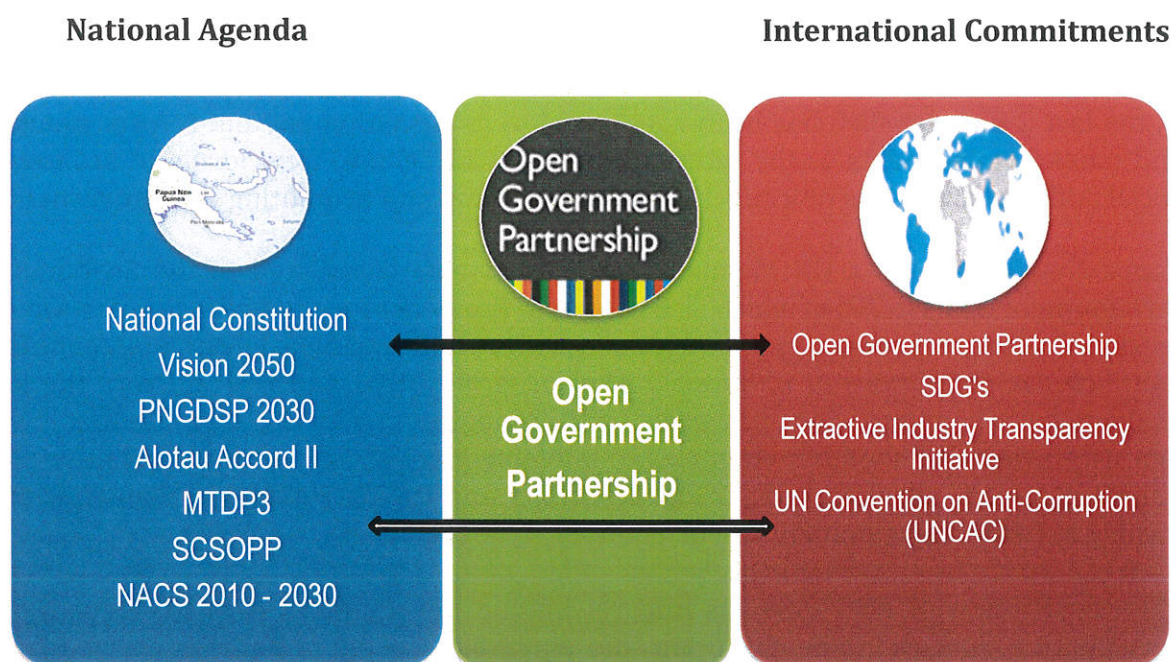
Taking these concerns to heart, we aim to drive good governance through the OGP by providing a mechanism for effective citizen participation, access to information, transparency in public procurement, tracking budgets and further ensuring revenue transparency in natural resources to adequately support development initiatives of the government. The NAP when implemented will cut across various themes including national development goals.

OGP in essence supports and compliments other existing initiatives such as Vision 2050 and MTDP3 to achieve the overall development goals of PNG.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: "On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to **end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all** as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you". SDG-16 aligns with OGP focus. For details on SDG, see <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>, accessed 7 November, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> "effective leadership and good governance, enabling legislation and policy, financial capacity, security and international relations, and strategic planning, integration and control".





**Figure-1:** PNG's Development and Reform Agendas in Alignment to International Commitments

## OGP IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

On the 7th May, 2014, at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference in Bali, Indonesia, Hon. Rimbink Pato, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade announced Papua New Guinea's intention to become an OGP member country. Following this announcement the Government was informed through National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No. 148/2014.

The intention was formally endorsed on the 3rd of September, 2015 through a National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No. 285/2015. PNG's intent to be an OGP member country was accepted and officially announced by the OGP Global Co-chairs on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2015, at the OGP Global Summit in Mexico.

There are 7 OGP Clusters of Commitments that countries can group planned activities over the 2 year implementation period. In the PNG OGP NAP it was decided that there would be 4 clusters of commitment, namely; Freedom of Information, Public Participation, Fiscal Transparency and Extractive Resources Transparency. These 4 were selected by the PNG OGP Steering Committee as they were seen to be precursors to the remaining 3 clusters which could be expanded upon in future NAPs.



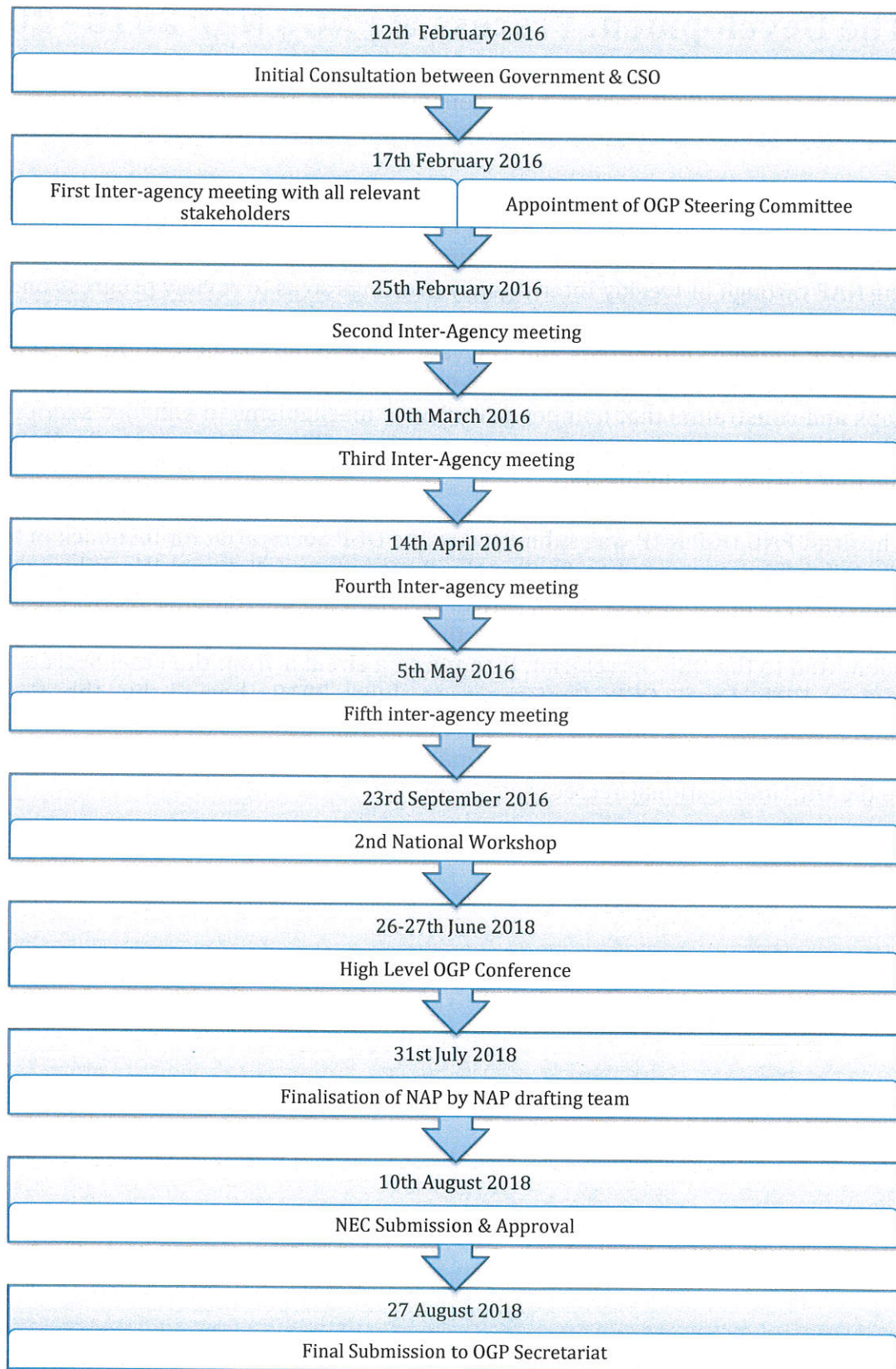
## The Development Process of PNG's NAP 2018 - 2020

Government and Civil Society have collaborated to co-create the country's first NAP inspired to achieve good governance and enhance service delivery to citizens.

During the earlier stages, the PNG OGP Steering Committee appointed Co-chairs, DFAT and Transparency International PNG (TIPNG). Subsequent meetings followed with the selection of the OGP Cluster Commitments and appointments of Cluster Leaders to frame the NAP through bi-weekly Inter-Agency meetings so as to review progress on the NAP.

The OGP Cluster Committees and relevant stakeholders reviewed the presentation by government departments at the Inter-Agency meetings and identified key challenges, gaps and constraints that hamper governance mechanisms to enhance service delivery. The OGP Team went through the vigorous process (Figure-2) to create the NAP based on the four cluster commitments.

The draft PNG OGP NAP was submitted to the OGP Secretariat for feedback in May 2016. Their feedback was used to finalise the draft before a National Workshop with wider stakeholders in September 2016. However, following the National Workshop and due to extenuating circumstances including the 2017 National Elections, the NAP was not submitted to the OGP Secretariat. It required a circular from the Chief Secretary's Office and a High Level OGP Conference in June 2018, hosted by the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC), where DNPM assumed the role of Government Co-Chair from DFAT, to finalise NAP for NEC endorsement and submission to the OGP international Secretariat.

**Figure 2: The NAP development process**



## Overview of Commitments in NAP 2018 - 2020

The NAP is designed with a particular consideration to PNG's situation politically, economically and administratively in relation to citizens' demand for basic service delivery, while also taking into account the practical realities of actual implementation of the NAP.

**Table 1: Summary of PNG OGP NAP Commitments**

Cluster of Commitment	OGP Grand Challenge	Commitment	Lead Government Agency	Lead CSO
Public Participation	1, 2 & 4	Giving Voice to the Informal Economy	Department for Community Development & Religion (DfCDR)	CIMC
	1,2 & 3	Public Participation in Planning the Budget Processes	DNPM	CIMC
Freedom of Information	2	Access to Information Legislation	Department of Communication & Information Technology (DCIT)	TIPNG
	1	Integrated Government Information System (IGIS)	Department of Prime Minister & NEC (PM & NEC)	TIPNG
	1	Open Data Portal	DNPM	TIPNG
Fiscal Transparency	1	Provision of accurate, timely and accessible fiscal data	Department of Treasury (DoT)	INA
Extractive Resources Transparency	2 & 3	Support and sustain EITI process	EITI Secretariat	PNGRGC



Our NAP is designed to follow several principles:

### **Access to Information**

We are strengthening mechanisms for our citizens to access information as provided for under Section 51 of the National Constitution. Access to Information is a key instrument contributing towards empowerment, transparency and accountability to build more open institutions, and generating useful public knowledge. Legislation will be developed on Access to Information along with establishment of the Government Open Data Portal for effective inter-agency communication and sharing of information.

### **Public Participation**

We will create a voice mechanism that will give informal economy participants impetus to inclusively participate in government decision making processes at all levels. This promotes active public participation in the planning and budgetary processes to ensure transparent and accountable budgets.

### **Fiscal Transparency**

We will focus on Fiscal Transparency to ensure full and timely access to budget information and actual expenditure at the national and sub-national levels as this is fundamental to effective delivery of public goods and services.

### **Extractives Resource Transparency**

We will develop Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) policy & legislation to promote good extractive sector governance and enable information disclosure. This will ensure tax and revenue transparency related to natural resources to adequately support development and reform agendas

The 4 OGP cluster commitments, with 7 commitments, cover 15 government institutions as implementers of the action plan with 6 lead agencies. These include; PM & NEC, DNPM, DoT, DfCDR, DCIT and the EITI Secretariat.

This is our first NAP, co-created by Civil Society and government. We are excited to take the journey through the OGP with the implementation of our PNG OGP NAP from August 2018 – August 2020. We will encounter challenges and lessons learnt will form part of our future NAPs. We look to openness and accountability as key drivers to sustainable development and prosperity.

## OGP NAP Governance and Implementation Process

The OGP focal point in Papua New Guinea is the Minister of National Planning and Monitoring who is the point of contact for OGP in the country. The OGP Unit<sup>3</sup> will be set up in DNPM and report to the PNG OGP Steering Committee composed of key implementing agencies and cluster commitment leaders. The focal point has carriage over the coordination between the OGP Global Secretariat, CSOs, state agencies, multilateral institutions and the OGP Steering Committee; and provides the overall oversight of the OGP.

In parallel to the OGP Unit, the Civil Society coalition on OGP will host bi-annual CSO and Government stakeholder meetings to evaluate the performances on the implementation of the NAP over the 2-year period till August 2020. The first such meeting is scheduled for February 2019. To effect this, a progressive tracking on implementation will be done to enable effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the respective Cluster Commitment to reflect the NAP outcomes. The milestones achievement will be assessed in reports for the bi-annual meeting and recommendations given in reports after each meeting.

The OGP will work in close consultation with the Government Working Groups and the OGP Steering Committee, on the implementation of the NAP; in particular it's monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and perform secretariat role in the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) assessment and evaluation of the NAP. The challenges encountered, lessons learned and issues identified in the implementation of the first NAP will form the basis for the second NAP August 2020 – August 2022.

Tasks	2018						2019						2020														
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	IAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	IAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	
Submission of NAP-1		■																									
Govt- CSO Meeting							■							■						■				■			
Govt- CSO Report							■							■						■				■			
Govt – Self Assessment							■							■						■					■		
IRM Assessment														■												■	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National OGP Workshop																								■			
Submission of NAP-2																								■	■		

**Table 2.** NAP Implementation M&E Schedule 2018-2020

<sup>3</sup> The OGP Unit will act as the National OGP Secretariat



## PNG OGP NAP 2018-2020

The Cluster Commitments are reflected below, which identifies actors, rationale and timeline for implementation for each commitment.

### COMMITMENT CLUSTER 1: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Commitment 1: Legislation on Access to Information		
Lead Implementing Agency	DCIT	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Paulius Kornu DCIT Secretary	
Title, Department (Contact: Email, Phone).	Secretary DCIT Ph:3250148, 3257608 Email: Refer to Above	
Other Actors Involved	Government	PM&NEC, CLRC
	CSOs, Private Sector, Working Groups, Multilaterals	TIPNG, CELCOR, CIMC, PNG ICT Cluster, PNG Media Council, ICAC
Problem/Issue to be addressed	Papua New Guineans do not fully participate in policy and decision making process and development activities because citizens do not have access to information and government in turn is not proactively providing information.	
Main Objective	In compliance with s 51 (3) of the <i>PNG Constitution</i> , a specific legislation will be enacted to enable citizens/public to have access to information. The specific legislation " <i>Access to Information Act</i> " will enable greater participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. This will be done in reference to any other policy proposals by government.	
Brief Description of Commitment	Pursuant to s 51 (1) of the Constitution it states "Every citizen has the right of reasonable access to official documents subject only to the need for such secrecy as is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society". Further in s 51 (3), it states "Provision shall be made by law to establish procedures by which citizens may obtain ready access to official information". Although the Constitution allows for "Access to Information" legislation, PNG did not enact a specific legislation allowing citizens to have access to information.	
OGP Challenge address by the Commitment	OGP Grand Challenge 2, Increasing Public Integrity This commitment to enact the " <i>Access to Information</i> " legislation is expected to be a key instrument contributing	



	towards transparency and accountability to build more open institutions, and generating useful public knowledge. Furthermore, it is a valuable tool to allow for greater engagement of citizens in the management of public affairs.			
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>	<p>“Access to information” (ATI) is one of the central tenets of the OGP and has become a major driving force in the promotion of ATI reforms worldwide.</p> <p>As a cornerstone for open government policies, ATI legislation is one of the four main eligibility criteria for joining the OGP while the others Fiscal Transparency, Income and Asset Disclosures, and Public Participation. Any country wishing to participate in OGP needs to meet minimum eligibility requirements. For most countries, this includes having in place an ATI law and this directly aligns with our Commitment to the ATI legislation.</p>			
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>Since 2011, countries in five continents have included more than 120 ATI commitments in their National Action Plans (NAPs), spanning from legal reforms and capacity building activities to technological developments and dissemination programs. The ATI is expected to be a key instrument contributing towards transparency and accountability to build more open institutions, and generating useful public knowledge. Furthermore, it is a valuable tool to allow for greater engagement of citizens in the management of public affairs.</p>			
<b>Variable and Measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment</b>	<b>Lead Implementer</b>	<b>New or ongoing commitment</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Preparatory budget and plan	DCIT			
Request for drafting of Freedom of Information legislation to CLRC	DCIT			
Technical Working Group formed from stakeholders	DCIT and CLRC	New	14/11/18	12/12/18
Issues Paper	DCIT and CLRC with Stakeholders			
National Consultation for Stakeholders	CLRC with DCIT convenes with stakeholders	New	16/01/19	16/01/19
Consultation Draft Report completed and presented to DCI	CLRC & TWG			

Seminar of the report	CLRC with DCIT convenes with stakeholders			
Drafting of the Bill	CLRC			
Submission and vetting of the Bill for the appropriate state agencies such as State Solicitor and FLC	CLRC with DCIT	New	MAR 2019	
Minister for CI takes the Bill to NEC for endorsement				
Circulation of ATI Bill after NEC notifies Parliamentary Services	NEC	New	APR 2019	
First Reading	Clerk of Parliament (Parliamentary Services)	New	JUL 2019	
Second Reading by Minister and voting by Members	Dept. of Communications	New	SEP 2019	
Third Reading Passing of the Access to Information Legislation	Clerk of Parliament (Parliamentary Services)	New	NOV 2019	
Certification of Act	Speaker of Parliament	New	NOV 2019	
Gazetting of Act	National Parliament	New	NOV 2019	
A national legislation providing provisions allowing public access to information. The proposed Act to be titled: <b>Access to Information Act (2020)</b>		New	JAN 2020	

### Commitment 2: Inter-Agency Communication and Sharing of Information - IGIS

Lead Implementing Agency	Chief Secretary's Office, PM & NEC
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Amb. Issac Lupari
Title, Department (Contact: Email, Phone).	Chief Secretary Manasupe Haus Waigani, NCD



Other Actors Involved	Government	DCIT, National Statistics Office, Department of Provincial & Local Level Government, Department of Personnel Management, DNPM, DIRD, Telikom PNG, PNG Dataco, NICTA
	CSOs, Private Sector, Working Groups, Bilaterals, Multilaterals	TIPNG, CIMC, PNG ICT Cluster, Government of Malaysia, Government of Indonesia, Huawei,
Problem/Issue to be addressed	<p>The Freedom of Information of cluster commitment in Papua New Guinea aims to create an enabling environment for citizens to use public information to hold government accountable. Currently public data is scattered amongst government departments.</p> <p>This lack of data centralisation results in a bottleneck when information requests are made by the public; it is difficult for the ordinary citizen to monitor service delivery if multiple agencies have separate and distinct caches of information.</p> <p>The Government of Papua New Guinea has identified the electronic sharing of information between departments and agencies as being a priority. As such, there has been substantial investment in an Integrated Government Information System (IGIS).</p> <p>There needs to be sharing of information on the IGIS by all 47 governmental offices and within the 6 provincial centres as stated in Prime Minister O'Neill's speech at the launch of IGIS in 2014.</p>	
Main Objective	An increased utilisation of the IGIS by departments and agencies of government after Phase 1.	
Brief Description of Commitment	<p>In NEC decision 124/2006 the IGIS was committed to by the Government as a high profile project. The components of the Project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Records Data Management</li> <li>2) Government Email</li> <li>3) Civil Registration</li> <li>4) IGIS Portal</li> <li>5) IGIS Data Centre &amp; Disaster Recovery Centre</li> <li>6) Project Management Office</li> </ol> <p>The project completed Phase 1 in 2014 and was launched by the Prime Minister,. This commitment focuses on the rollout of IGIS to all line agencies and sub-national governments. Through consultation with DCIT, the biggest hurdle would seem to be the lack of uptake by agencies. It is hoped that this commitment will secure rollout and uptake of IGIS so that</p>	

	departments will be able to internally address FOI requests rather than placing the burden on citizens.			
OGP Challenge address by the Commitment	OGP grand Challenge 1, Improving Public Services  This lack of data centralisation results in a bottleneck when information requests are made by the public; it is difficult for the ordinary citizen to monitor service delivery if multiple agencies have separate and distinct caches of information.			
<b>Relevance</b> Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.	While there is currently an IGIS framework established by Phase 1, there has not been as efficient a use of the mechanism as there is still duplication in the sharing of information by each of the government departments and agencies. It is hoped that by fully implementing IGIS, that the ease of access to information will be increased leading to greater fiscal transparency as well as public service delivery. This commitment ties in with the proposed Access to Information legislation as well as the Data Portal in the PNG OGP FOI Cluster Commitment; there has to be increased sharing of information between government departments, otherwise the legislation will be meaningless and the portal will be unworkable. Furthermore, other cluster commitments such as Fiscal Transparency which needs a mechanism for the sharing of fiscal data between distinct agencies will depend on there be increased use of IGIS.			
<b>Ambition</b> Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government open or improve government through more openness	Meeting all 6 aims of IGIS within the 47 government bodies so that government is open to itself and information can be shared and disseminated openly and freely.			
<b>Variable and Measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment</b>	<b>Lead Implementer</b>	<b>New or ongoing commitment</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Appointment of OGP liason officer within IGIS for the purposes of completing this commitment	DCIT	Achieved	JAN 2019	FEB 2019
Identify officers responsible for IGIS in all government departments and agencies	DCIT	In progress	FEB 2019	MAR 2019



Establish current level of data uploaded by each agency. They must be informed of their duties as IGIS officers within agencies.	DCIT		MAR 2019	MAR 2019
Conduct workshop on current state of IGIS and to gather feedback on Phase 1 rollout. The Workshop will also identify readiness of government data sets and best practice in documentation processing for upload to IGIS	DCIT	New	APR 2019	
At workshop form committee of IGIS officers to work on a framework for uploading data to IGIS	DCIT	New	APR 2019	
Draft framework to be submitted to Chief Secretary's Office for review	IGIS Framework Committee	New	MAY 2019	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Workshop for IGIS officers to review draft framework for data uploading onto IGIS	Chief Secretary's Office	New	JUL 2019	
Policy Directive from Chief Secretary's Office to be finalised based on IGIS framework feedback	Chief Secretary's Office	New	SEP 2019	
Do a regional meeting follow up with IGIS officers on implementation of Policy Directive	Chief Secretary's Office	New	AUG 2019	DEC 2019

Commitment 3: Mechanism for Storage of Information - Government Open Data Portal		
Lead Implementing Agency	DNPM	
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Koney Samuel	
Title, Department (Contact: Email, Phone).	Secretary DNPM PO Box 631 Level 3, Vulupindi Haus WAIGANI, N.C.D. Papua New Guinea  Phone: 328 8541 Email: <a href="mailto:planning@planning.gov.pg">planning@planning.gov.pg</a>	
Other Actors Involved	Government	DCIT, National Statistical Office, Department of Provincial & Local Level Government, other agencies with existing and planned data portals, DIRD (DIMS), NICTA
	CSOs, Private Sector, & Working Groups	INA, CIMC, TIPNG, CELCOR, PNG Media Council, Church Partnership Programme, PNGICT Cluster
Problem/Issue to be addressed	Centralisation of publicly accessible datasets is necessary for public participation in public service delivery; its absence is detrimental to the integrity of government.	
Main Objective	Centralise public datasets into an open data portal accessible to the public by a web browser.	
Brief Description of Commitment	There needs to be a mechanism for access to public data (vertically between the Government and citizens) similar to the IGIS access platform (laterally between the Government Departments). It is envisioned that the DNPM could give access to its data sets to the public and also facilitate relevant government bodies doing likewise. The data can be simply Comma Separated Values (CSV) files which are uploaded and housed by the Government Open Data Portal	
OGP Challenge address by the Commitment	Freedom of Information, Open Data, Fiscal Transparency, Public Service Delivery, Public Participation	
<b>Relevance</b> Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of	Once a central publically accessible repository of government datasets is established, this will enable greater engagement of the citizenry for service delivery monitoring. This engagement will in turn increase trust in Government and improve the integrity of public service delivery.	



access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.				
<b>Ambition</b> Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government open or improve government through more openness	With an open shared platform agencies will be encouraged to share information and engage constructively with the public they serve.			
<b>Variable and Measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment</b>	<b>Lead Implementer</b>	<b>New or ongoing commitment</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Conduct Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA) to evaluate status of public document access.	DNPM	New	JAN 2019	MAR 2019
CSO and wider partner Open Data Workshop to encourage data requests using current models	Transparency International PNG	New	FEB 2019	
Workshop to review current proactive disclosure practices amongst government departments which comprise the National Statistical System (NSS) under the National Statistics Office and in line with the PNG National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (PNG SDS).	DNPM	Achieved as per PNGSDS VOL. 1 & 2	APR 2019	
From review workshop participants, create working committee to implement PNG SDS for	DNPM	New	APR 2019	

data sharing amongst their own agencies.				
Establishment of the PNG SDS Statistical Coordination Unit Staff within Macro planning Division	DNPM			
Agree to open data standard for trial roll out amongst select government agencies	DNPM	New	MAY 2019	
Review of MIS within DNPM to create National Data Centre	DNPM			
Re-launch PNG Open Data portal	DNPM	New	AUG 2019	
Training with representatives from media agencies in country in how to access and interpret data from Portal.	Transparency International PNG and Media Council		SEP 2019	

## COMMITMENT CLUSTER 2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Theme: Giving "Voice" to the informal Economy: Promoting active participation of informal economy participants in the decision making process of government.

### Commitment 1 - Giving "Voice" to informal Economy participants in PNG

Commitment Start and End Date: <b>31 August, 2018 -31 August, 2020</b>	<b>New commitment</b>
Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of Community Development, Youth &amp; Religion (DfCD &amp; R)</li> <li>○ Investment Promotion Authority (IPA)</li> <li>○ Department of Provincial &amp; Local Level Government Affairs (DPLLGA)</li> </ul>
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ms Anna Solomon</li> <li>○ Mr Clarence Hoot</li> <li>○ Mr Dickson Guina</li> </ul>
Title, Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary, DfCD&amp;R</li> <li>○ MD IPA</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary DPLLGA</li> </ul>
Email		<a href="mailto:vavinesolomon@gmail.com">vavinesolomon@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:clarence@ipa.gov.pg">clarence@ipa.gov.pg</a> <a href="mailto:dguina@dplga.gov.pg">dguina@dplga.gov.pg</a>
Phone		DfCD & R 325 0120 IPA 321 3900/321 7311 DPLLGA 301 1006
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Capital District Commission (NCDC)</li> <li>• City/Town Authorities</li> <li>• National Youth Commission</li> <li>• Small &amp; Medium Enterprises Corporation (SMEC)</li> <li>• Department of National Planning &amp; Monitoring (DNPM)</li> <li>• Department of Commerce, Trade and Industry</li> </ul>
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council (CIMC)</li> <li>• Institute of National Affairs (INA)</li> <li>• Transparency International PNG (TIPNG)</li> <li>• Youth organizations at National and Sub-national levels</li> <li>• Existing vendor Associations</li> <li>• Women Groups</li> <li>• Churches</li> <li>• Development Partners</li> <li>• People with special needs/disability</li> </ul>
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment		<p>Although 85% of the population is employed in the informal economy, there is lack of sufficient recognition by government, hence, establishing a voice mechanism such as a network of vendor associations is critical due to lack of communication and understanding between city councils/authorities and the sector participants. Studies undertaken by CIMC in 1999 and by the National Research Institute (NRI) in 2001 on the constraints to informal economy in urban and rural areas indicated that although informal economy including agriculture contribute about 23% to the GDP, it continues to be marginalised by government. Informal economy in PNG is seen with a lot of scepticism and tainted with negative perception by government and the public. There is absence of a grievance mechanism or governance process to provide opportunities for participants to channel their concerns relating to maintaining health and safety standards, environment protection, accessing government</p>

	support for micro level businesses, understanding and working within laws of the land, consumer protection and others.
Main objective	<p>The National Informal Economy Policy Framework 2011-2015 and the National Informal Sector Development &amp; Control Act, 2004 clearly call for Government to provide avenues for dialogue with informal economy participants on issues and concerns affecting them. However, at present these aspirations are not fulfilled both at national and sub-national levels. Therefore, the proposed Voice mechanism for Informal Economy aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a National Strategy to give “voice” to Informal Economy participants.</li> </ol>
Brief description of commitment	The main objective described above is to create communication networks, associations and coalitions for participants to express their concerns. Similarly, relevant state entities including city authorities should recognize the mechanism as an important tool for inclusive development. It would further strengthen sector coordination; enhance capacity, increase participants production and income levels.
OGP grand challenge addressed by the commitment	OGP Grand Challenges: 2 and 4 (increasing public integrity and creating safer communities)
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.)</p>	<p>This commitment is relevant to OGP values of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civic participation;</li> <li>2. Open government; and</li> <li>3. Public accountability.</li> </ol> <p>It gives informal economy participants the opportunity to shape and take ownership of policies that provide for their voice to be projected and heard. It capacitates them to demand for their needs to be met by Government at various levels.</p>



<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness.</p>	<p>The intended results are two pronged:</p> <p>(1) Informal Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government being more open and receptive to concerns raised by informal economy participants;</li> <li>• Informal economy participants are organized and have access to information and assistance;</li> </ul> <p>(2) Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in compliance to health standards;</li> <li>• Improvement to law and order situation;</li> <li>• Development of SME Sector;</li> <li>• Government is transparent in management and delivery of public resources &amp; services to informal economy participants.</li> </ul>
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Theme: Promoting active public participation in the planning and budgetary processes.

**Commitment 2– Government is informed of citizen’s annual planning and budget priorities**

<p>Commitment Start and End Date: <b>31 August 2018 - 31 August 2020</b></p>	<p><b>New commitment</b></p>	
<p>Lead implementing agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Department of National Planning &amp; Monitoring</li> <li>○ Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs</li> <li>○ Department of Community Development, Youth &amp; Religion</li> </ul>	
<p>Name of responsible person from implementing agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mr Korney Samuel</li> <li>○ Mr Dickson Guina</li> <li>○ Ms Anna Solomon</li> </ul>	
<p>Title, Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary, Department of National Planning</li> <li>○ Secretary, Department for Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs</li> <li>○ a/Secretary Department of National Planning &amp; Monitoring</li> </ul>	
<p>Email</p>	<p>DNPM - <a href="mailto:planning@planning.gov.pg">planning@planning.gov.pg</a>  DPLGA - <a href="mailto:dguina@dplga.gov.pg">dguina@dplga.gov.pg</a>  DfCD - <a href="mailto:vavinesolomon@gmail.com">vavinesolomon@gmail.com</a></p>	
<p>Phone</p>	<p>DNPM - 3288449/324  DPLGA - 3011064   301 1065  DfCD - 301 0278</p>	
<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ministries of Treasury &amp; Finance,</li> <li>○ Ministries of sectoral agencies; &amp;</li> <li>○ Subnational governments</li> </ul>

Milestone	Lead Implementer	Start Date:	End Date:
<b>Phase 1 – Develop a Strategy for the national informal Economy Voice Mechanism</b>			
1.1. Maintain the Inter-Agency Voice Mechanism Advisory Committee and broaden scope of the TOR for it to continue to continue discussions and collaborations at national level.	Dept. of Community Development, Youth & Religion (DfCDR)  Support Implementer-Investment Promotion Authority (IPA)	Sep 2018	Oct 2019
1.2. Conduct situational analysis on the strategy using two pronged approach: 1.2.1. Development of the Informal Economy Voice Strategy; and 1.2.2. Conduct a national informal economy audit to analyse local situations. The National Audit will provide a concise picture of informal economy activities, the challenges and opportunities to enhance and expand the range and types of informal economy activities in PNG including recommending a development pathway for this sector to be a vibrant and effective sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The survey will be completed in 2018,</li><li>• This will be followed by external validation workshops on the FINAL DRAFT of the Voice strategy. External partners will be engaged to validate the strategy before submission to the National Executive Council (NEC) for endorsement and subsequent launch.</li></ul>	DfCDR & IPA	Nov 2018	Nov 2019
1.3. Strategy endorsed by national NEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct 5 external validation workshops in identified provinces.</li><li>• Prepare a submission to NEC.</li></ul>	DfCDR & IPA	July 2019	Nov 2019
<b>Phase 2 - Piloting the Informal Economy Voice Strategy</b>			



<p>2.1. Signing MoUs between lead agencies and respective provincial governments to pilot the Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop the strategy with identified Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments (refer to 1.3 a).</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	July 2019	Nov 2019
<p>2.2. Present draft Pilot Project Implementation Report (PPIR) to 5 pilot provinces or towns for validation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CIMC IEC Voice mechanism Sub-committee will develop a terms of reference for the drafting of the PPIR.</li> <li>• The Committee will visit the pilot provinces and consult relevant stakeholders in government, private sector, informal sector participants, civil society organisations, including churches, youth, women groups and others.</li> <li>• Conduct an inter-provincial workshop in five pilot provinces or towns to present the draft PPIR.</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	March 2020	Dec 2020
<p>2.3. Final Pilot Project Implementation Report (PPIR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify capacity gaps of informal economy participants in the 5 pilot provinces</li> <li>• Prioritise key capacity gaps identified for setting up of informal economy associations.</li> <li>• PPIR tabled and endorsed by the CIMC IEC Voice mechanism Sub-committee.</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	March 2020	Dec 2020
<p>2.4. Informal economy Capacity Development Strategy produced and launched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voice Subcommittee will develop a Capacity Development strategy to address capacity issues among the informal economy participants.</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	Feb 2021	Dec 2021
<p>2.5. Informal economy Capacity Development Strategy Rollout.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct trainings and advocacy activities in the 5 pilot provinces/towns.</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	Feb 2022	Dec 2022
<p>2.6. Set up 2 dialogue platforms in 5 pilot provinces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A provision to be made in the Informal Economy Development &amp; Control Bill to set up Informal Economic Committees within existing governance structures of sub-national</li> </ul>	DfCDR & IPA	Feb 2022	Dec 2022

<p>governments. The Committee will be responsible for advising authorities on how to deal with informal economy related issues as well as providing an entry point for leaders of informal economy associations to voice the concerns of their members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an effective advocacy campaign targeting governments on the need to include informal economy representation in their decision making processes.</li> </ul>				
	<p>CSOs, private sector, bilateral/multilaterals,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council (CIMC)</li> <li>• Institute of National Affairs (INA)</li> <li>• Transparency International PNG (TIPNG)</li> <li>• Development partners</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>		
<p>Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>There is very little or no participation by citizens in government planning and budgetary processes in PNG. Despite the global push for active citizen's participation in planning and budgetary processes and the fact that it is also captured in the PNG Constitution where the <i>National Goals and Directive Principles</i> which explicitly calls for such, it is very limited or non-existent. Therefore, the commitment would facilitate active engagement of citizens in planning and budgetary processes.</p>			
<p>Main objective</p>	<p>In accordance with the PNG <i>Constitution, National Goals &amp; Directive Principle # 2: "Equality &amp; Participation"</i>, for all citizens to have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from the outcomes of development, this commitment aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a national Policy that would enhance Government and Civil Society partnerships and engagement;</li> <li>2. Create a State and Civil Society national to sub-national dialogue platforms to encourage public participation at all levels.</li> </ol>			



	<p>3. Encourage partnerships and collaboration between citizens and relevant State agencies for meaningful participation in budget formulation and implementation processes.</p>
Brief description of commitment	<p>To achieve the OGP objectives under Public Participation and PNG's national goals and directive principles, as well as other medium and long term plans and policies of government, this commitment will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate Government endorsement of a partnership Policy between the State and Civil Society and support for effective implementation;</li> <li>2. Create a high level dialogue platform at the national level, which would then encourage similar set ups at the sub national levels recognised and supported by Provincial Governments.</li> <li>3. Identify entry points for citizen participation in Government budget formulation and implementation processes.</li> </ol>
OPG challenge addressed by the commitment	<p>OPG challenges this commitment attempts to address include: Grand Challenges -3 (Effective management of public resources)</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.)</p>	<p>For any country to join OGP, certain eligibility criteria and activities have to be identified and implemented. Citizens' participation in the planning and budget process promotes this OGP commitment. The absence of full budgetary information makes it challenging for citizens to hold Government accountable for its management of the public's money. <b>According to the 2017 International Open Budget Survey, PNG scored 6/100 for public participation.</b> This indicates that opportunities for the public to engage in planning and budget process are weak. This is lower than the global average score of 25.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness.</p>	<p><u>Ambition No. 1:</u> A partnership Policy is endorsed by Government and adequately financed through the Government's 2019 annual budget and embedded in the next five year Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2022).</p> <p><u>Ambition No. 2:</u> A vibrant high level dialogue platform is created and maintained at the national level supported by the partnership Policy, and citizens views are channelled to Government for consideration;</p> <p><u>Ambition No. 3:</u> About 3 sub-national partnerships and dialogue platforms are created and supported fully by Provincial and District Governments.</p>



Milestones	Lead Implementer	Start Date:	End Date:
<b>1. Secure Ministerial Endorsement of State &amp; Civil Society (CS) Partnership Policy and Implementation Support</b>			
1.1. State-Civil Society Partnership Policy for Ministerial and Government endorsement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present final policy to Minister for National Planning &amp; Minister for Provincial &amp; Local level Government Affairs.</li> <li>• Present final policy to Central Agencies Coordinating Committee (CACCC).</li> <li>• Minister presents Policy to National Executive Council (NEC) &amp; Parliament for final Government's endorsement of policy and also for approval of budgets for policy implementation.</li> <li>• Final Policy is launched for publicity, stakeholder awareness of the Government's approval of the Policy.</li> </ul>	DNPM	August 2018	Sep 2018
1.2. External awareness on the Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct Provincial Planners/Community Development Advisors consultations for Provincial and District Governments awareness and implementation at sub-national levels.</li> </ul>	CIMC	Nov 2018	Feb 2019
1.3. Policy implementation support in the 2020 budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct Civil Society roundtable meeting to put together budget submission to Government for implementation of the Policy;</li> <li>• Conduct various meetings with Government, development partners, CSOs and line agencies to seek their support for Policy implementation;</li> <li>• Conduct provincial capacity building workshops for Civil Society on the goals and objectives of the Policy and Government's processes in preparation for implementation.</li> </ul>	CIMC	July 2019	June 2019
<b>2. Create a National State and Civil Society Dialogue Platform</b>			
2.1. CSO Directory and Dialogue Roundtable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a National CSO dialogue roundtable comprised of CSO representatives from the 22 province in the country to meet annually and present their views to Government;</li> </ul>	CIMC	Aug 2018	Sep 2019



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct annual National CSO roundtable meeting for 2018 with Government participation to allow; Relevant state agencies to present sectoral plans, budgets and how public views have been captured in them;</li> <li>- CSOs to identify entry points for public participation;</li> <li>- CSOs to form or identify an organisation as the overarching body in the country;</li> <li>• Conduct a Civil Society Organisation mapping exercise in 12 of the 22 provinces to collate comprehensive information and create a database detailing areas of expertise, etc.;</li> <li>• Create a National CSO profile directory.</li> </ul>			
<p>2.2. CSO present issues to Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compile and present key outcomes of the roundtable meeting to the Minister for National Planning and Minister for Provincial &amp; Local Level Government Affairs;</li> <li>• Produce position papers and deliver to Government highlighting key planning and budgetary issues and recommendations for Government to consider and address.</li> </ul>	CIMC	Jul 2019	Aug 2019
<b>3. Pilot Sub-national Partnerships and Dialogue Platforms.</b>			
<p>3.1. Dialogue and Partnership Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify willing provinces to support implementation of the State-CSO Partnership Policy.</li> <li>• Create dialogue platforms at the sub-national levels to facilitate implementation of the Policy, share feedback, including providing oversight on budget and policy implementation.</li> <li>• Work with Provincial and District Governments that come forward and commit to sustain activities and programs and get them institutionalized over the long term.</li> <li>• Provide technical support to civil society in the selected provinces to develop effective partnerships with Government through Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs).</li> <li>• Create administrative arrangements and capacity for CSOs effective communication, coordination and management.</li> </ul>	CIMC	Oct 2018	March 2020

<p>3.2. Sub-national Government commitment to Partnership Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sign and launch 3 MOAs between State and Civil Society in 3 identified provinces signifying recognition and support by sub-national Governments to work with Civil Society in service delivery; development and implementation of plans and budgets as well as valuing the oversight role of Civil Society generally over Government performance.</li> </ul>	DPLLGA	May 2019	Jun 2020

### COMMITMENT CLUSTER 3: FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

#### Commitment 1 Provision Of Accurate, Timely And Accessible Fiscal Data

Lead Implementing Agency	Department of Treasury, Auditor General's Office		
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary, Department of Treasury</li> <li>• Acting Auditor General</li> </ul>		
Title, Department (Contact: Email, Phone).	<p>Auditor-General, Office of the Auditor General Ph: 301 2231 Email: <a href="mailto:AVui@ago.gov.pg">AVui@ago.gov.pg</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secretary, Department of Treasury</a> Ph: 312 8817 Email: <a href="mailto:dairi_vele@treasury.gov.pg">dairi_vele@treasury.gov.pg</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secretary, Department of Finance</a> Ph: 3288455 Email: <a href="mailto:ken_ngangan@finance.gov.pg">ken_ngangan@finance.gov.pg</a></p>		
Other Actors Involved	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Ken Ngangan, Department of Finance</li> <li>• Samuel Koney, A/Secretary Department of National Planning and Monitoring,</li> <li>• Dickson Guina, Secretary, Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs</li> <li>• Hohora Susuve, Chairman and Director, National Economic Fiscal Commission</li> <li>• Lucas Alkan, EITI Secretariat</li> <li>• Commissioner-General, Internal Revenue Commission</li> <li>• Raymond Paul, Commissioner, PNG Customs</li> </ul>	
	CSOs, Private Sector, Working Groups, Multilaterals	<p>Institute of National Affairs (INA), Transparency International PNG (TIPNG), Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council (CIMC), PNG Resource Governance Coalition, PNG Council of Churches, National Council of Women, PNG ACT Now, Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry, European Union, World Bank, IMF, UNDP.</p>	



Problem/Issue to be addressed	Details of the Public Accounts have not been made publicly available in a comprehensive and timely manner. Government departments/agencies and other subsidiary bodies have not been submitting timely financial statements to the Department of Finance to then submit to the Office of the Auditor General for audit and presentation to Parliament, thus resulting in PNG's annual audit reports not being made available to the public in a timely manner.
Main Objective	<p>Make fiscal information available to the public in an accurate, comprehensive and timely manner, throughout the Budget cycle (notably, including the eight (8) principal documents widely considered fundamental to providing Budget transparency, and posted on respective government, Parliamentary and/or audit websites). This includes having full and timely annual audit reports made public on the AGO website, as well as pre-budget statements, through to In-Year, Mid-Year and Final Budget Outcome reports available, in machine-readable format, on respective government and/or Parliament websites, (notably: Treasury, which is responsible for publishing the Budget Submission and associated legislative Bills and the pre-budget through to end of year reports; the Auditor-General's website for the Audit of the public finances; the Parliament website for the certified Budget Appropriation and related Budget legislation), which provide citizens access to needed current fiscal information on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Public Accounts of PNG;</li> <li>2) The Pre-Budget Statement</li> <li>3) The Proposed Budget, showing forecast Budget parameters, revenue and planned expenditure, with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the National Government Departments and Agencies;</li> <li>• Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments; and</li> <li>• Statutory Authorities (and other entities operating as Authorities, including DDAs), State-owned enterprises and their Subsidiaries, and National Government Shareholdings in Other Companies</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) The Approved Budget (Appropriation and other Budget legislation)</li> <li>5) In-Year Fiscal Updates</li> <li>6) Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Report</li> <li>7) Final Budget Outcome Report</li> <li>8) A Citizens' Budget, (prepared by Treasury (and Planning) but with civil society engagement in dissemination)</li> </ol> <p>Complimentary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Sub-national Budget documentation and Accountability</u></b>: rolling out parallel Open Budget and Accountability mechanisms and public participation at the Provincial, District and LLG levels, with Open</li> </ul>

	<p>Government Partnership principles (with DoF, DPLGA, DIRD, with CIMC and other civil society entities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public Participation:</b> As per the separate Public Participation cluster, to ensure systematic public engagement throughout the Budget preparation and oversight phases, (including through the CIMC consultation process), notably with the Executive through routine public availability (online) of Budget material and invitation to the public to contribute views, priorities and feedback through the Budget cycle, and with the audit process (with the Auditor-General's Office) and oversight mechanisms with the Legislature, notably through the Budget and Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee. Also consultation and engagement in longer term planning and oversight mechanisms, including medium term development and fiscal planning processes, at national and sub-national levels,</li> <li>• <b>Open Public Procurement:</b> Adhere to the principles of Open Contracting Global Principles in public procurement (and with other agreements/contracting/licensing undertaken by the State), including public disclosure of documents at all stages of contracting, consistent with the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS); notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affirmative Disclosure, namely the commitment to affirmatively disclose of documents and information related to public contracting in a manner that enables meaningful understanding and</li> <li>• Public Participation, Monitoring and Oversight to enable effective monitoring, efficient performance and accountability outcomes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Legislature Engagement:</b> Ensure Parliamentary engagement at different stages of the Budget cycle, from drafting to public accounts oversight.</p> <p>Another objective which is important is to maintain PNG's eligibility as a member of the OGP, in terms of the specified criteria, and to progressively improve standards, and enable PNG to exercise a leadership role in governance issues in the region.</p>
Brief Description of Commitment	<p>The commitment is focused upon the timely and comprehensive public provision and public release of fiscal details, throughout the budget cycle, right through to the audit of public funds, to enable the public to engage meaningfully in the budget process, from its preparation stages through to contributing to holding the government accountable, at national and local levels, for the efficient use of public funds in the public interest. Engagement by Parliament</p>



	<p>with the public and through the budget process, and full transparency in public procurement and other contracting are also critical to effective and accountable government operations.</p> <p>Section 214 (1) of the Constitution states that “The primary functions of the Auditor-General are to inspect and audit, and report at least once in every fiscal year (as provided by an Act of the Parliament) to the Parliament on the public accounts of Papua New Guinea, and on the control of and on transactions with or concerning the public monies and property of Papua New Guinea, and such other functions as are prescribed by or under a Constitutional Law”. Although the Constitution states for the Office of the Auditor General to inspect, audit and report to Parliament on the public accounts of PNG at least once in every fiscal year, it is clearly evident that this is not the case.</p>
OGP Grand Challenge address by the Commitment	Increasing Public Integrity - This commitment to providing timely, accurate and accessible fiscal data is expected to contribute towards greater transparency and allow PNG citizens to monitor better the source and use of public resources. It would also help to reduce opportunities for fraud, corruption and waste, and gives citizens power to follow the money.
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>	<p>Fiscal Transparency is one of the four main eligibility criteria for joining the OGP. Any country wishing to participate in OGP needs to meet minimum eligibility requirements.</p> <p>Having timely annual audit reports made public is a requirement of the OGP. PNG is currently eligible to participate in OGP with a score of 12 out of 16 possible points. However, the Open Budget Survey, from which the OGP draws its data, shows that PNG has lost 2 points because the government’s audit report has not been made publically available. Improving the openness and comprehensiveness of budget and procurement details in a timely manner, associated with the OGP National Action Plan, to achieve positive governance improvement, would also raise PNG status in various international governance indicators (including the Open Budget Index, etc)</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>This commitment aims to ensure that details on public monies and resources (including borrowings) from the planning stage through to actual expenditure and audits, entailing National Government departments/agencies, Provinces and local governments, public authorities and other State owned bodies and their subsidiaries, are made available in a comprehensive and timely manner for the citizens of PNG, and that associated processes with respect to the utilisation of public finance and resources, including public procurement and contracting, are released full and promptly</p> <p>It is also intended that this commitment will lead to improving financial transparency and management practices within Government departments/agencies and other subsidiary bodies.</p>

<b><i>Variable and Measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment</i></b>	<b><i>Lead Implementer</i></b>	<b><i>New or On-going commitment</i></b>	<b><i>Start Date</i></b>	<b><i>End Date</i></b>
Milestone 1 – Audit of Public Accounts. Audit compliance from timely submissions of comprehensive financial statements to AGO, to timely release of the reports of Public Account to Parliament and the public (which in turn requires adequate funding and human resources)	Auditor General's Office	On-going commitment	2018	2020
Milestone 2 – Rollout the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to all government bodies including sub-national level in accordance with schedule, to facilitate timely updates and sound management of public funds	Department of Finance	On-going commitment	2018	2020
Milestone 3 – Parliamentary oversight. For Treasury & Finance to engage meaningfully with a Parliamentary Committee on the Budget during preparation of the Budget, and for an adequately resourced Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee to engage with respective public bodies on the outcomes of the Audit reports, and to engage in turn with Civil Society.	Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee  Department of Prime Minister and NEC	On-going commitment	2018	2020
Milestone 4 – Providing in-year fiscal reports on the Treasury website. Produce and release publicly monthly, or initially at least quarterly, fiscal update reports.	Department of Treasury	On-going commitment	2018	2020
Milestone 5 – Following approval of new Public Procurement Policy, draft apply legislation on public contracting which adheres to the principles of Open Contracting, whereby the process is open, competitive and entails full public disclosure and provides adequate time equally for all prospective applications/ proposals/ bids/ to be prepared and submitted, with the public having full access to the tender documents, details of potential	Department of Finance	New commitment.	2018	2020



<p>bidders and their interest and beneficial ownership, and the process and outcomes of the tender, or other public contracting arrangements.</p>				
<p>Milestone 6 a- Develop a Citizens' Budget-Government to produce a clear, but simpler and explanatory version of the budget in summary explaining 1) the economic assumptions underlying the budget; 2) the budget process; 3) revenue collection; 4) debt repayment as a share of the budget; 5) priorities in allocations and spending; 6) official development assistance sources; 7) sector-specific information and information about targeted programs; 8) sub-national allocations and for what purpose; 9) contact information for follow up by citizens. Government to make Citizens' Budget available for wide public dissemination, by government or civil society bodies, across the provinces and into rural areas. Relevant data on related revenue or expenditure for the two preceding years to be provided. (This will also provide a model for future Citizen's Budgets at the sub-national level)</p>	Department of Treasury	New commitment	2018	2020
<p>Milestone 6b - Dept. of Treasury, Finance, National Planning, together with CIMC, to design and implement a system for timely and systematic participation by the public in the Budget process, from preparation through to oversight, with CIMC, INA, TIPNG and other CSOs, to undertake public awareness about the budget process and composition, including the Budget outcomes, and requirements under the Public Finances (Management) Act, as revised.</p>	Department of Treasury  Department of Finance	New commitment	2018	2020
<p>Milestone 7a -CIMC with TIPNG and other CSOs undertake budget tracking/social auditing activities at sub-national level. Schedule 6 districts per year.</p> <p>Milestone 7b - TIPNG, CIMC &amp; INA with sub-national CSOs work with, oversight organisations</p>	CIMC  TIPNG	On-going commitment	2018	2020

<p>such as the Auditor General and Ombudsman Commission to encourage public feedback on public financial management concerns and complaints.</p> <p>Milestone 7c – Joint Milestone facilitated through the Public Participation Cluster; Dept of Finance and other Govt bodies, Audit General Office and Parliament to cooperate with Civil Society bodies (notably CIMC, TIPNG, &amp; INA and sub-national CSOs) to help design/apply suitable feedback mechanisms (e.g. Civil Society Forums, PNGRGC, etc.) for feedback on public sector accountability, and public goods/service standards etc.</p>	Auditor General's Office	On-going commitment	2018	2020
	Ombudsman Commission			
	Ombudsman Commission	New commitment	2018	2020

## COMMITMENT CLUSTER 4: EXTRACTIVE RESOURCES TRANSPARENCY

Commitment 1 – Support & Sustain EITI Process	
Lead implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Treasury</li> <li>• Department of National Planning &amp; Monitoring</li> <li>• Department of Finance</li> <li>• Department of Petroleum and Energy</li> <li>• Department of Minerals Policy and Geo-hazards</li> <li>• Mineral Resource Authority</li> <li>• Minister for State Enterprise and Public Investment</li> </ul>
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr Dairi Vele</li> <li>• Dr Eric Kwa</li> <li>• Dr Ken Ngangan</li> <li>• Mr Harry Kore</li> <li>• Mr. Nathan Mososu</li> </ul>
Title, Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary Department of Treasury</li> <li>○ Secretary Department of National Planning</li> <li>○ Secretary PNG Constitutional &amp; Law Reform Commission</li> <li>○ Secretary, Department of Finance</li> <li>○ Secretary, Department of Petroleum &amp; Energy</li> <li>○ Managing Director, Mineral Resource Authority</li> <li>○ Managing Director Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited</li> </ul>
Email	<p>Treasury - <a href="mailto:Lisa_kanaba@treasury.gov.pg">Lisa_kanaba@treasury.gov.pg</a></p> <p>Planning - <a href="mailto:planning@planning.gov.pg">planning@planning.gov.pg</a></p> <p>CLRC - <a href="mailto:mtaumpson@clrc.gov.pg">mtaumpson@clrc.gov.pg</a></p> <p>Finance - <a href="mailto:ken_ngangan@finance.gov.pg">ken_ngangan@finance.gov.pg</a></p>



Phone	Treasury - 321 8817/ 313 3541/ 313 3682 Planning - 3288449/324 CLRC - Finance -	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Minister for Treasury – Hon Charles Abel Minister for Planning – Hon Richard Maru Minister for Justice & Attorney General – Hon Davis Stevens Minister for Finance – Hon James Marape Minister for Petroleum – Hon. Fabian Pok Head of PNEITI National Secretariat – Mr. Lucas Alkan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC) Institute of National Affairs (INA) Transparency International PNG (TIPNG) PNG Resource Governance Coalition PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum PNG Resource Governance Coalition Inc. PNG Mine Watch
Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment	PNG is an Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) candidate country. In 2013, a National Executive Council (NEC) Decision endorsed the implementation of the EITI in PNG. PNG published so far published four reports covering financial years 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016. The first report (2013) highlighted certain key challenges including the unavailability of relevant extractive sector management data for public to access. One of the challenges was the absence of enabling legislation to compel reporting entities to provide timely and accurate data.	
Main objective	By March 2019, PNG to have a national policy vehicle and an enabling legislation on EITI; Legal Establishment of an EITI Statutory Authority	
Brief description of commitment	At the policy level, the Government, through a NEC decision endorsed key recommendations of the 2013 Report. There were a total of 11 NEC directives relating to improving Government reporting entities to either participate fully in the EITI process and to beef up reporting systems and processes for greater accountability and transparency. Despite this a major challenges remain surrounding its implementation. By introducing the EITI policy and legal framework, PNG will meet its OGP commitments by fostering an enabling environment for civic participation, open and transparent government and a more accountable extractive sector.	
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	OGP challenges this commitment attempts to address include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of transparency in the extractive industry payments (taxes, royalties) from both government and developers.</li> <li>• Lack of civil society voice in the extractive sector.</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of contract transparency.</li> <li>• Lack of accountability and public participation.</li> <li>• Lack of access to data.</li> </ul> <p>As a result of this commitment, the reporting entities will be more compliant and citizens will be better informed of how the extractive sector is managed in the country.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b> Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation, and technology and innovation for openness and accountability. (A detailed description of these values is available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.)</p>	<p>Although PNG has an NEC decision backing EITI implementation, this decision is not binding on the reporting entities. Having an enabling legislation and a vibrant civil society voice will ensure mandatory reporting, compliance, access to information and sustainability of the EITI process.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly describe the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness.</p>	<p>Having a policy and law in place will improve the way the extractive sector is governed and boost investor confidence.</p>

#### ACTIVITY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF EITI POLICY

Milestones	Lead Implementer	New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PNGEITI National Secretariat recruits consultant to draft PNGEITI policy framework.</li> </ul>	PNG EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) and Secretariat		June 2018	June 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consultant reviews existing policies, legislations and regulations relating to extractive relating to extractive sector in PNG</li> <li>➤ Identification of relevant stakeholders for initial consultation phase- PNGEITI National Secretariat identifies OGP members for inputs</li> <li>➤ Consultant drafts desktop Review</li> <li>➤ Submission of Desktop Review</li> <li>➤ Consultant refines and submits desktop Review</li> </ul>			30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	6 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Refinement and submission of updated draft PNG EITI policy framework</li> <li>➤ Circulation of Draft PNGEITI policy framework to relevant stakeholders prior to consultation visit</li> </ul>	MSG and Secretariat		13 <sup>th</sup> August	24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018
Consultation on draft PNGEITI Policy with relevant stakeholders-OGP members actively participate for a better PNGEITI policy	MSG and Secretariat		15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018	15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018
draft of consultation document/report on feedback provided by stakeholders including any recommendations to amend the draft PNGEITI policy framework	MSG and Secretariat		15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018	22 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2018
Draft amendment to PNGEITI policy framework based on consultations feedback  Submission of revised PNGEITI policy	MSG and Secretariat		22 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2018	22 <sup>nd</sup> October, 2018  12 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018
Submission of PNGEITI Policy to National Executive Council	MSG and Secretariat		12 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018	12 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018
Submission of PNGEITI policy to cabinet	MSG and Secretariat			
<b>ACTIVITY 2: DEVELOPMENT OF EITI LEGISLATION</b>				
<b>Variable &amp; Measurable milestones to fulfill the commitment</b>	<b>Lead Implementer</b>	<b>New or ongoing commitment</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>
Consultant (Adam Smith) reviews Legislation existing statutory Authority	MSG and Secretariat		30 <sup>th</sup> July, 2018	6 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018
Gauge and incorporate stakeholder views on desktop review OGP Cluster members to actively participate	MSG and Secretariat		13 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018	20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018
Identification of options for the legal set-up of the PNGEITI Statutory Authority-consultant capturing stakeholder views	MSG and Secretariat		20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018	20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2018

Consultant prepares draft PNGEITI legislation on the establishment of PNGEITI Statutory Authority to coordinate and manage activities of PNGEITI	MSG and Secretariat		3rd September, 2018	10th September, 2018
Circulation of draft PNGEITI legislation on the establishment of PNGEITI Statutory Authority to relevant stakeholders- OGP members review draft legislation	MSG and Secretariat		1st October, 2018	8th October, 2018
Consultant consult with relevant stakeholders on draft legislation	MSG and Secretariat		8th October, 2018	15th October, 2018
Consultant incorporating comments and inputs from stakeholders finalise EITI Statutory Authority	MSG and Secretariat		8th October, 2018	22nd October, 2018
Consultant finalises PNGEITI Legislation on establishment of PNGEITI Statutory Authority	MSG and Secretariat		29th October, 2018	29th October, 2018
Consultant delivers PNGEITI Legislation to National Secretariat and MSG for endorsement to be passed in parliament	MSG and Secretariat		12th November, 2018	12th November, 2018
Parliament passes PNGEITI Legislation on the setup of PNGEITI Statutory Authority.	MSG and Secretariat		2019 February sitting	2019 February sitting



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan 1, 2 & 3
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2010 – 2030
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
State -CSOPM & EF	Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010 – 2030
PNGSDS	PNG Strategy for Development Statistics 2018 – 2027
SCSOPP	State Civil Society Organisation Partnership Policy
STaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development







