



AS HAVING EFFECT WITHIN AN  
MENT OF PAPUA NEW GU

Open  
Government  
Partnership

PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP  
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2022-2024

“Empowering collaborative participation through  
Open Government Partnership Platform”

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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 Organization
DICT	Department of Information Communication and Technology
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and 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 Provincial & Local Level Government Affairs
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
IGIS	Integrated Government Information System
INA	Institute of National Affairs
IPA	Investment Promotion Authority
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NACS	National Anti -Corruption Strategy
NAP	National Action Plan
NID	National-Identity Document
NSC	National Steering Committee
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PMRA	Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PM&EF	Policy Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
PNGDSP	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan
PNGSDS	PNG Strategy for Development Statistic
PPP	Public Private Partnership Policy
STaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TIPNG	Transparency International PNG Inc.





## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Citizens Budget</i>	<i>It is a document that summarizes and explains basic budget information to promote citizen participation in government budgeting processes</i>
<i>Civil Society Organizations</i>	<i>Non-State, not-for-profit, voluntary entities formed by people both locals and internationals who have presence in the public life.</i>
<i>Cluster Commitments</i>	<i>Group of OGP commitments</i>
<i>Co-Creation</i>	<i>Collaborative promotion of OGP by government and civil societies.</i>
<i>Commitments</i>	<i>Specific plan of actions or obligations under cluster commitments</i>
<i>Development Partners</i>	<i>Donor partners including philanthropic foundations, NGOs and INGOs working with government in service delivery</i>
<i>Development Process</i>	<i>The drafting stages of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024</i>
<i>e-Democracy</i>	<i>Also known as digital democracy, is the use of information and communication technologies to enhance delivery of government services</i>
<i>E-Government Portal</i>	<i>A gateway or central government web for managing digital public services</i>
<i>Extractive Resource Transparency</i>	<i>A call for promoting transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sectors through the disclosure of government and company data</i>
<i>Fiscal Transparency</i>	<i>It refers to the publication of information on how governments raise, spend, and manage public resources.</i>
<i>Freedom of Information</i>	<i>A principle that calls for individuals and the public at-large to have the right to access information that is pertinent to their interests.</i>
<i>Government Integrity</i>	<i>Citizens' trust in government that the government must fulfil its commitment to the public</i>
<i>International Commitments</i>	<i>Global OGP initiatives on good governance, transparency and accountability of governments.</i>
<i>Milestone</i>	<i>a specific point within an OGP'NAP life cycle used to measure the progress towards the ultimate goal of a commitment</i>
<i>National agenda</i>	<i>Government's domestic policy and development priorities</i>
<i>National Conference</i>	<i>A stakeholder OGP co-creation conference held from 9-10 September, 2021</i>





<i>National Goals</i>	<i>Preamble of the Constitution, capturing the 8 Goals and Directive Principles</i>
<i>National Steering Committee</i>	<i>A peak body for the PNG OGP stakeholders to meet on quarterly basis for reporting and monitoring of implementation of the OGP commitments</i>
<i>OGP Secretariat</i>	<i>A unit established under the DNPM to coordinate and expedite the OGP process in the country</i>
<i>Open Data</i>	<i>A set of data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone</i>
<i>Open Government</i>	<i>A doctrine calling for all government business should be open to regulation and scrutiny by the public</i>
<i>Partnership</i>	<i>It is about working in relationship and collaboration with different stakeholders basing on mutual consensus.</i>
<i>Policy and Legislative Enabler</i>	<i>A Perception that OGP as a facilitator to promote a transparent, responsiveness, open and accountable government by supporting the dynamics of OGP</i>
<i>Policy Rationale</i>	<i>It is an explanation of the basis or fundamental reasons for adopting OGP.</i>
<i>Public Participation</i>	<i>A process that directly engages the public in decision-making and gives full consideration to public input in making that decision</i>
<i>Service Delivery</i>	<i>Socio-economic provision of public goods and services such as roads, schools, and hospitals.</i>
<i>Subnational</i>	<i>It refers to provinces, districts and local level governments</i>
<i>Voice Strategy</i>	<i>An informal economic voice strategy developed by the Department for Community Development, and Religion</i>







## Statement by Minister



Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative has been the significant platform of the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) through which concerted efforts are put to promote transparency, accountability and integrity in the Government process. It promotes information sharing, inclusive development planning, policy formulation, equitable resource allocation, and effective service delivery and reporting.

OGP is a multi-stakeholder global initiative with over 80 countries participating which appreciates that OGP Platform facilitates transparent government process. It focuses on the effectiveness of Government responsiveness to citizens' need. OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform who think that governments are much likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors to public inputs and oversight.

The principles of democracy are fundamentals of the OGP platform that are promoted throughout the implementation process. The separation of powers of the three arms of the Government; Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary must be transparent and accountable to the people. These arms of the Government must function without an influence or/and interference from the other. OGP process is restoring the integrity of the Government against its people.

Notably, the principles of OGP also compliments the spirit of the National Constitution laid by our forefathers and continue to remain as the cornerstone of the country's socio-economic development processes. These principles will influence all dimensions of the Government processes including policy formulation, development planning and service delivery.

In retrospect, the policy and legislative reforms undertaken in the last three years were facilitated through the OGP process. Hence, the OGP platform seems to be a mainstay for the effective service delivery process. The OGP principles are incorporated in the policies and development plans developed over the last three years. Some of those reforms have shifted the focus of the Government and the reforms are; Whistle Blowers Act 2020, ICAC Act 2020, Public Finance Management Act (Amendment) 2018, 2017, National Procurement Act 2017, and the review of the PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility 2016 just to name few.

Importantly, the OGP process also elevates the principles of partnership and inclusive participation in decision-making and service delivery. Thus, the partnership and collaborations will be facilitated through the GPNG-CSO Partnership Policy which is one of the commitments of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan (NAP) 2022-2024.

I acknowledge Hon. Rimbink Pato, MP (former Foreign Affairs Minister) and Hon. Richard Maru, MP (former National Planning Minister) for successfully adopting the OGP in PNG and implementing the NAP 2018-2020 respectively. On the same note, I





recognize O'Neil-Abel Government for demonstrating Government's commitment through NEC Decision No. 323/2018.

As we near the election period, let us be guided by the OGP principles and continue to grow our democracy and embrace the preamble of the National Constitution. Good governance will continue to feature in all dimensions of Government processes.

The OGP commitments will be realized through effectively implementation of the PNG's 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan 2022-2024. The committed implementation will bring about the necessary policy and legislative reforms that will shift the development of this country to a new dimension.

The implementation of the first NAP 2018-2020 has been interrupted by emerging issues such as COVID-19 restrictions, lack of funding and ownership/commitments. Those lessons learned will be the guide for the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 going forward.

On this note, I encourage all public servants to take ownership of this NAP 2022-2024 including the OGP process and work closely with civil society organizations, private sector, development partners and the common people of our beautiful Papua New Guinea.

God Bless Papua New Guinea.

**Hon. Rainbo Paita, MP**  
**Minister for National Planning**



## Civil Society Foreword



Countries that join the OGP commit to uphold the principles of open and transparent government by endorsing the Open Government Declaration. Papua New Guinea endorsed the Open Government Declaration in our letter of intent to the OGP Secretariat in 2015.

The Declaration has at its core a commitment to 4 principles: transparency, accountability, innovation and citizen participation. This OGP principle of civic participation speaks to and aligns with PNG's own Constitution, specifically the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Goal which is for all citizens to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from the development of our country.

This National Goal has as the first of its Directives, that there should be an equal opportunity for every citizen to take part in the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of the country. Civil Society in Papua New Guinea have supported the OGP process because it directly contributes to our National Goals and Directive Principles as enshrined in our Constitution and further, implementing OGP strengthens our systems of governance for the common good of all.

Increasingly, civil society has seen our state agencies, as custodians of the Constitution, only paying lip-service to these goals and not actively ensuring that citizens are actually able to shape national policy directions. I implore agencies as they implement the range of commitments in this 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan 2022-2024 to not shortchange our democratic principles by rushing through consultation for the sake of ticking a box.

Rather, time and care must be taken to ensure effective and collaborative communication with our stakeholders and partners which includes citizens and civil society groups.

TIPNG as PNG OGP Civil Society co-chair commends the National Government through the Department of National Planning and Monitoring for committing to and implementing the global OGP co-creation standard through processes such as the hosting of national conference and the development of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PNG OGP NAP 2022-2024.

Innovating and Increasing Transparency and Accountability for greater Civic Participation through OGP will reinforce good governance outcomes and contribute to more effective and equitable service delivery for all Papua New Guineans. We must work together to effectively deliver the two-year Cluster Commitments of the NAP.

As Civil Society Co-Chair in PNG OGP we present the 2<sup>nd</sup> PNG OGP NAP 2022-2024 to all stakeholders including our Development Partners to support the OGP process.

**Peter Altsi, MBE**  
**Chair**  
**Transparency International PNG**





## Acknowledgements

The success and final outcome of this planning exercise required a lot of guidance and assistance from many government agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, and civil societies, in particular individuals who have had passion and commitment to drive the Open Government Partnership agenda in the country. The 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan 2022-2024 Drafting Committee is extremely fortunate to have got all these all along the completion of this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024. Whatever we have done is only due to such guidance and assistance, and we would not forget to thank them. In retrospect, we wholeheartedly thank the almighty God for his leading hand throughout the process and into the future, for he is the supreme author of this plan.

As a matter of acknowledgment, we would like to express our solemn gratitude to Dr. Leo Marai, PhD of the University of Papua New Guinea for his overwhelming expertise, assistance, guidance and forbearance throughout the process of drafting this Plan. Without your support, this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 would not be possible.

Special thanks to the Papua New Guinea Transparency International for providing the co-chair with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring which accommodates the OGP secretariat. Through the co-chair, the localisation of the OGP commitments has come to fruition. We would also like to give special thanks to the civil societies and NGOs who have assisted us in providing information for the cluster commitments.

Also, the Drafting Committee would like to extend our earnest appreciation to the staff and management of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring for supporting the OGP process, which eventually eased some of the coronavirus induced pressures, particularly time, finance and human resource constrains.

Last of all, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the government agencies, and development partners who have shown generous and constant commitments through their concerted efforts in implementing the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP and drafting of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP. Without your supports and commitments this plan would not be a success.

**NAP**  
2022-2024



**CHAPTER ONE:**

NAP 2022-2024

**WHAT IS  
OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP?**





OGP is a multi-stakeholder Global Initiative with over 80 countries in the World participating. The focus of the OGP is to improve government transparency, accountability, responsiveness to citizens' needs and promotes inclusive participation in decision-making, policy formulation, development planning, budgeting, service delivery, monitoring and reporting. OGP brings together government, civil society and private sector as 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.

The 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. This aligns with the Government's policy priority of attaining value for money while delivering goods and services through a scrutinized fiscal management system.

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.

As part of the Global reform to promote transparency and accountability and inclusive participation in service delivery, the OGP was formally launched in September, 2011 in New York, United States of America with eight (8) founding governments – namely; Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United State of America, endorsed the Open Declaration and announced their Country Action Plans. These plans promote transparency, empower citizens, fight against 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.

Currently, the membership has increased from 8 to 78 countries and 3000 plus civil society organizations. Global leaders consider OGP platform as a unique platform to work together with each other, hence government and civil society working together.



PNG's intent to be an OGP member country was accepted and officially announced by the OGP Co-chairs on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2015, at the OGP Global Summit in Mexico. This follows the National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No.148/2014, endorsing PNG's intention of becoming an OGP member country. As a member of the OGP, this commits PNG to providing an '*open government* to effect service delivery to its citizens'. This aligns with the aspirations envisioned in the National Constitution of Papua New Guinea. The OGP National Action Plan also conforms to our National Goals and Directive Principles, specifically the goals on "Integral Human Development; Equality and Participation; Natural Resources and Environment Governance".<sup>1</sup>

To give effect to the National Goals and in conformance with the spirit of the Constitution, several legislations and policies were designed and implemented such as the PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016; Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Act 2020 and Whistle-blowers Protection Act 2020; Vision 2050, Medium Term Development Plan III (2018-2022); PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for PNG (StaRS); and the engagement of civil society in monitoring and evaluating government's service delivery. To support the government to deliver these initiatives, several state agencies and civil society organizations convene together to frame and then implement the first OGP National Action Plan 2018-2020 to improve government transparency, accountability and responsiveness to citizens.

The first NAP 2018-2020 has four Cluster Commitments and they are:

1. *Public Participation*
2. *Freedom of Information*
3. *Fiscal Transparency*
4. *Extractive Resource Transparency*

The implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020 was interrupted by emerging issues including COVID-19 restrictions. Some of these Cluster Commitments are carried forward into the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024. Most commitments have started well and are midway into completions. These commitments are key policy priorities of the Government.

<sup>1</sup> *Papua New Guinea National Constitution 1975, National Goals and Directive Principles.*

**NAP**  
2022-2024



**CHAPTER TWO:**

NAP 2022-2024

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORT  
FOR NAP 2018-2020**







There were 4 Clusters of Commitments selected for implementation in PNG. These 4 Clusters include; Freedom of Information, Public Participation, Fiscal Transparency and Extractive Resource Transparency. Each of the Cluster implementation status are discussed and few of those Commitments to be continued during the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024.

## **2.1 Cluster Commitment 1: Freedom of Information**

There were four commitments under the Cluster 1 (Freedom of Information) and implemented in the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. And they are reported below.

### **2.1.1. Legislation on Access to Information**

The first Commitment concerntrates on the Legislation on Access to Information. The objective of this Commitment is to develop a Legislation on Access to Information that will enable greater participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. The initial attempt was made by the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) to draft the Access to Information Bill in late 2019, but was interrupted by the COVID-19 restrictions. This commitment is to be continued in this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 with sufficient funding and stakeholder consultations and complete the Access to Information Bill, and submit to the National Parliament for endorsement.

### **2.1.2. Inter-Agency Communication and Sharing of Information**

The second Commitment focuses on Inter-Agency Communication and Sharing of Information. The main objective of this is to increase utilization of the Integrated Government Information System (IGIS) by departments and agencies of government. This Commitment has two projects which are Infrastructure and Data Portal. Slow progress is made towards building ICT infrastructure for the country to enhance data accessibility, data protection, and enable flow of data and information. DICT has formulated the Digital transformation policy which was approved through NEC Decision No. 252/2020. The endorsement of the Digital Transformation Policy has resulted in the renaming of the Department of Communication and Information (DCI) to Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) and major restructure of the Department which is now in the process of recruiting. The Digital Government Bill is now before the First Legislative Council (FLC) for drafting after the Certificate of Necessity (CoN) was issued in October 2021. The commitment is to be continued in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 to complete the Digital Government Bill to be tabled and enacted in the Parliament as Digital Government Act.

### **2.1.3. Mechanism for Storage of Data and Information**

The third Commitment is the creation of a mechanism for storage of Data and Information which comes under the e-Government Portal. The objective of this





commitment is to centralize public datasets that can be accessible to the public through a single e-Government Portal, through any web browser. Once the Digital Government Bill is enacted through the Parliament, it will establish a legal framework for the country's flow and storage of data and information. Slow progress has been made for this commitment due to lack of funding and coordination. This commitment is to be continued in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 with more funding and coordination between agencies.

In addition to the existing commitments under Cluster commitment #3: Freedom of Information, under the third commitment, e-Government Portal, three new commitments have been added. Establishment of Central Data Center/Government Cloud, Annual Publication of the; Labour Data and Gazettal Data such as CPI, etc. This is to allow seamless data integration between government departments and businesses and address the duplication of data due to government departments and agencies operating in silos. When we have a centralized data center/Government cloud in place the public will have access to information through the centralized e-government portal.

#### **2.1.4. e-Government Policy**

The Fourth commitment is to have a policy and legal framework for the e-Government. The e-Government Policy will address significant challenges of government in relation to information dissemination, lack of accountability and transparency, bureaucracy and lack of citizen participation in domestic institutions and processes.

The e-Government Legislation once being endorsed, it will provide an avenue where constructive engagement between government and civil society on issues of legislative openness and citizens participation in the legislative process through e-government processes is realized.



## **2.2**

### **Cluster Commitment 2: Public Participation**

There were two milestones for implementation in Cluster 2 (Public Participation) through the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. They are; development of Informal Economy Voice Strategy and Citizens' Budget.

#### **2.2.1. Informal Economy Voice Strategy**

The first milestone is to develop an Informal Economy Voice Strategy to promote informal economic activities. The initiative is aimed at creating communication networks, associations and coalitions for Informal Economy participants to express their concerns. Similarly, for the relevant state entities such as city authorities to recognize the Informal Economy as an important partner for development so that amicable relationships are built for the long term. The Strategy would further strengthen sector coordination as well as enhance participants' capacity, increase



production and income levels when they are organized and are part of a recognized group. To accomplish this milestone, the Informal Economy Policy was reviewed and endorsed by NEC in 2019, and the stakeholder consultation process which started has been stalled by COVID-19. Consultation and validation of the Voice Strategy has also been stalled. This commitment will be continued in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 by seeking more funding and coordinating between agencies to complete the consultations and complete the Informal Economy Voice Strategy.

### **2.2.2. Citizens' Budget**

The second milestone stipulates that the Government is informed of what the citizens' thoughts should be considered by the Government and make an input to the annual planning and budget priorities. The main objective is to develop a national policy that would enhance partnerships and support for civil society engagement. Moreover, to create a state and civil society dialogue platform from the national to sub-national levels to encourage public participation at all levels. Also, facilitate dialogue between private sector, CSO and Government through CIMC Development Forums. The GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy was developed and delivered to the CACC for deliberation. However, the COVID-19 restrictions affected the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy deliberation and approval process. There has been slow progress on the CSO Roundtable discussions on the national budget including the budget trainings on citizen budgeting. Hence, this commitment is to be continued in 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 with more funding and coordination between agencies to complete the policy discussions and budget training on citizen budgeting.

## **2.3**

### **Cluster Commitment 3: Fiscal Transparency**

There was only one commitment made in Cluster 3 (Fiscal Transparency) and implemented in the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. This Commitment is provision of accurate, timely and accessible fiscal data. The objective is to make fiscal data available in an accurate and timely manner. This includes having timely annual audit reports made public on the Auditor General Official website and other gov't websites (such as Treasury, who publish the in-year reports), which will enable citizens access to current and useful financial information in regards to Public Accounts of PNG; National Government Departments and Agencies; Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments; Public Bodies and State-Owned Enterprises, and National Government Shareholdings in other companies.

Another objective is to maintain PNG's eligibility as a member of the OGP to enable PNG to exercise a leadership role in governance issues in the region.

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". The Constitution states that 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. Moreover, the fiscal information has been made available on the Treasury, Planning and Finance Websites, however, publications have been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

The Audit Act is under review and the latest audit report is the 2019 Audit Report for State Owned Enterprises and Statutory Authorities. Hence, this commitment is to be continued in this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 with more funding and coordination between agencies so fiscal government data and audit are presented accurately in an accessible outlet and on time for government and public access.

**2.4**

#### **Cluster Commitment 4: Extractive Resource Transparency**

There was one commitment made in Cluster 4 (Extractive Resource Transparency) and implemented in the NAP 2018-2020. This Commitment's main objective was to develop an EITI Policy and Legislation. Whilst the EITI Policy was endorsed by the Government, the EITI draft Bill is still in the technical vetting process.

All of the Cluster Commitments and the commitments will be continued in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 period.



**NAP**  
2022-2024



**CHAPTER THREE:**

NAP 2022-2024

**POLICY**

**RATIONALE**





### 3.1

## Corruption Ranking of Papua New Guinea

It's an undisputed fact that the Open Government Partnership (OGP) is helping to drive this transparency revolution around the world and PNG is part of this reform initiative. PNG has been at its heart since its membership in 2014, pushed along every step of the way, of course, by all the partners from Government, private sectors and civil society. With a ranking of 142 on the latest Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Papua New Guinea finds itself among a majority of countries that show little to no improvement in tackling corruption. As with many countries that score below the global CPI average of 43, Papua New Guinea experiences a link between the perceived prevalence of corruption in a country and a lack of political integrity. Corruption in any form is rife in PNG that it becomes a norm in every systems of government. As such, PNG continues to underperform.

### 3.2

## Policy and Development Challenges



Such a puny dilemma above is reflected in the ineffectiveness and inefficiency in service delivery throughout the country. There are increasing concerns of misappropriation of public funds in almost every government department both at central and subnational levels. The issue of disparity of resource allocation continues to hamper the rate of development and growth. Moreover, low capacity (both financial and human resources) at the central level down to sub national levels continue to sluggish the administration of the government and management of public funds for effective and efficient service delivery.

The disconnectedness and lack of strengthening inter-agency coordination between the three levels of government (National, Provincial and Districts) in terms of planning and budget prioritization, formulation of development plans and policies, and donor coordination for development effectiveness also remain as key challenges for the Government. Not only these, but the lack of communication, coordination and interaction between government agencies for data sharing continue to hamper flow of services designed for public. Such hindrances fuel the closing up of access to vital information for evidence-base policy decision making, and also discourages citizen engagement to enable social and commercial innovation.

### 3.3

## Recent Policy Reforms

Despite these challenges and mounting pressures, there have been recent reforms, such as: creating National Procurement Commission (NPC) replacing with Central Supplies and Tenders Board; outsourcing the auditing for all public funded projects to private firms; rolling out of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) nationwide; Public Private Partnership Policy initiatives; Church- State Partnership



framework; introduction of Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment, the formulation of the PEFA Roadmap and the subsequent PEFA Assessment Report which have progressed the process of having a strengthened Government system supported by the strategic Medium Term Development Plan III (MTDP III) and other sector policies. Also, legislations such Organic law on Independent Commission Against Corruption, Whistle-blowers Act 2020, and other laws governing the sectors and businesses of the government, provides a space for good governance, transparency and accountability to thrive. Such finally gives the confidence to Government stakeholders to support the work of improving good governance through holistic approach. Importantly, the Government has embarked on inclusive development and economic growth expressively manifested in its development programmes and projects which reflects a sheer commitment to empower participatory development. This gives meaning to the essence of democracy.

## **3.4** Intentions of the Reform Initiatives

### **3.4.1. OGP Intentions**

In retrospect, the aim and intent of the OGP is to promote participatory development approach as enshrined in the constitution (equality and participation). For as long as transparency, accountability and other aspects of good governance are key for improving government's performance and promoting inclusive development and economic growth, participation by all stakeholders including all government agencies, donors, private sectors, and importantly, civil society is a key in this avenue.

As it is the aspiration of the government, participation describes active involvement by people in civic and developmental organizations, political parties and local government, with the purpose of influencing policy decisions that affect their lives. In other words, participation is the exercise of people's power in thinking and acting, as well as in controlling their actions in a collective framework. It is the sensitization of people to increase their receptivity and ability to respond to development projects and programs, and a process whereby poor and oppressed people become politically and socially aware that their living conditions are not "natural" but the result of the exploitative policies implemented by the state and their country's elites. In the context of OGP, the term participation is regarded as the ability of the government, private sectors, NGO's and civil societies to identify their challenges and needs and then take charge of their scenario. These will empower particularly the civil societies to mobilize their own capacities, be social actors, rather than passive subjects, manage the resources, make decisions, and control the activities that affect their lives. Essentially, change agents are only there as catalysts, and the community members are at the centre of sustainable development.



### 3.4.2. Government of PNG's Intentions

The Government of Papua New Guinea's intention to join OGP was to improve on its good governance. The Government is committed to achieve its OGP objectives whilst being part of the OGP process. Through this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024, as member of the OGP commits to uphold the principles of open and transparent government by endorsing the Open Government Declaration (Open Government Partnership, 2011). Through endorsing this Declaration, the Government commits to "foster a global culture of open government that empowers and delivers for citizens, and advances the ideals of open and participatory 21<sup>st</sup> century government." Specifically, by signing the declaration, PNG commits to:

- ✓ Increase the availability of information about governmental activities.
- ✓ Support civic participation.
- ✓ Implement the highest standards of professional integrity throughout our administrations.
- ✓ Increase access to new technologies for openness and accountability.

Therefore, the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 provides an unprecedented opportunity to establish national commitments to open government promotes and enhances good governance principles that fuel the movement by raising visibility, providing key resources, and enacting supportive policies and legislations. This avenue or platform is particularly advantageous because of the visible community around it and the focus on action-oriented commitments. That said, it is important to remember that securing OGP commitments is not the equivalent of enacting reforms – there is still work to do once the plan is adopted. Furthermore, OGP cannot operate as an island, the plans must be accompanied by support in civil society for inclusive and participatory government. But, with the right conditions, OGP can be an effective avenue for transparent and accountable government supporters across government, private sectors, development partners and civil society to pursue.



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**CHAPTER FOUR:**

*NAP 2022-2024*

**OGP AS AN ENABLER TO  
LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REFORM**





The OGP aims to promote ambitious open government reforms that stretch the government beyond its current state of practice, significantly improving the status quo by strengthening transparency, accountability and public participation in government. It should be borne in mind in close cooperation that Open Government and OGP foster is not about change, but it is about transformation. This initiative provides an international platform for domestic reformers to commit to making their governments more open, transparent and participatory. Such initiative has played an important role in fostering e-democracy in most countries. From this perspective, OGP can be viewed as a 'soft pressure' mechanism as well as a driver to at least to the extent of fostering the 'kick-off' process of e-democracy development in the country and region as a whole.

In that regard, the Government of Papua New Guinea is keen on fostering OGP as an enabler to legislative and policy reforms for promoting good governance while effective service delivery is the product of such promotions. For instance, open data is an enabler for co-creation, or freedom of information (FOI) is an enabler for political reforms, that is FOI plays an important role in delivering open, accountable and ethical government and in rebuilding public trust. There were concerted efforts made to achieve OGP commitments enshrined in the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. However, there is more room for improvement for having a more transparent, accountable and responsible Government.

As such, the National Constitution of PNG continues to remain as key roadmap to achieve the objectives of the OGP and other initiatives of good governance and open government. Particularly, the preamble of the constitution reaffirms and provides key enabling policy rationales that anchor all legislations and public policies of the country. It 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 National Constitution, several legislations and policies such as the *National Planning Act*, *Vision 2050*, *StaRS*, and *MTDP 2* were designed and implemented to drive the goals of sustainable development. As such, OGP act as an interface to drive reforms anticipated by our legislations and policies.

Other enabling legislations such as Organic Law on Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC), Organic law on Independent Commission Against Corruption Whistle-blowers Act 2020, and other laws governing the sectors and businesses of the government in certain unique ways promote transparency and accountability. These laws provide supportive environment to implement OGP initiatives in the country. Again, OGP is not about changing the Government or processes in the Government through commitments part of National Action Plans;



it is much more profound... it is more profound about transforming the governance process and the culture in the Government.

The Government endorses the intent of the OGP that encourages reformers to use innovations in public policy and new technologies to transform the culture of government and better serve the public in terms of effective and efficient service delivery.

Intrinsically, the Government in its 'Vision 2050' statement clearly points to "effective leadership and good governance" as a "key enabler" to achieving the goals of Vision 2050. Taking this point to heart, the OGP NAP framers aim to ensure the 'action plans' contribute to PNG's development and reform agenda and open up bureaucratic red tape in order for government to be responsive to its citizen needs or call for service delivery.

#### 4.2 OGP as a Catalyst for Global Development Initiatives

The global development agenda such as SDGs continue to provide enabling environment for OGP to take its cue for effective implementation of the National Action Plans. OGP also act as an interface to drive the goals of 'sustainable development', by which Papua New Guinea as a UN Member Country has committed to the SDGs. Explicitly, the SDG-16 calls for inclusivity that is to "*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>2</sup> The focus of the SDG-16 and OGP mirrors the 'key enablers' for achieving Vision 2050 goals including "*effective leadership and good governance, enabling legislation and policy, financial capacity, security and international relations, and strategic planning, integration and control*". All of these points to 'good governance' at all levels in PNG to effect service delivery to all citizens. But, how can service delivery to citizens be effective if citizens do not have access to information or citizens are excluded from participating in policy process and development; or there is lack of transparency and tracking of public funds earmarked for service delivery; or lack of good governance in the extractive industry that generates tax revenue to support development initiatives.

In the last two decades, PNG has been committed to its development and reform agenda and also made commitments at the international level to achieve new levels

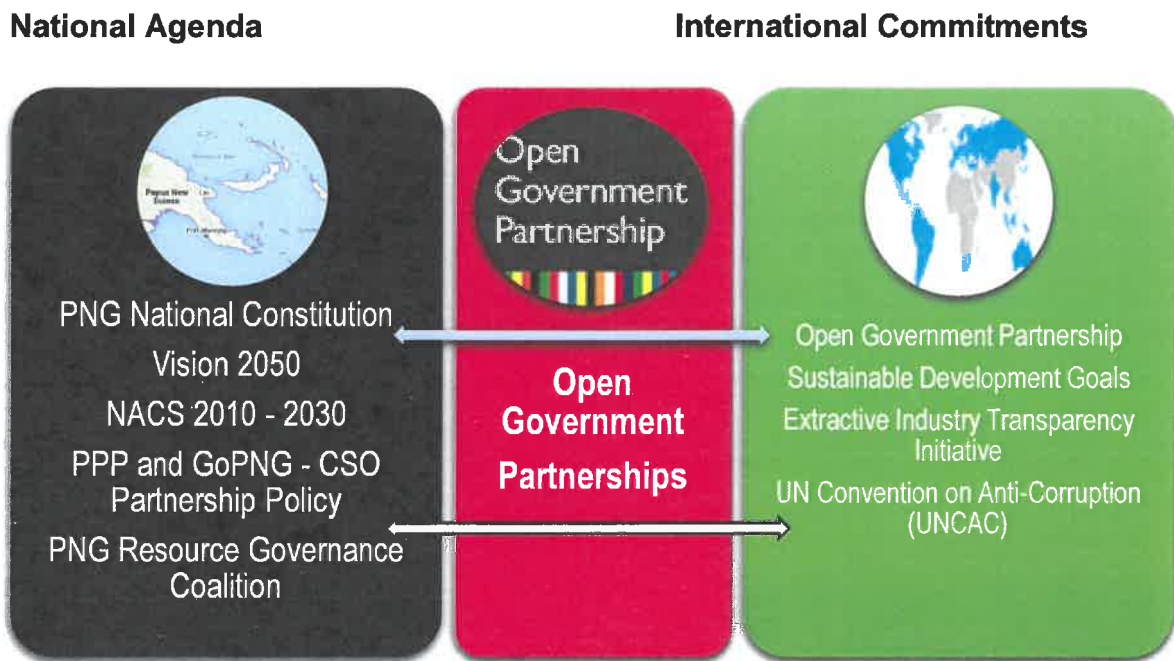
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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: "On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to **end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all** as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has 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.



of economic, social and environmental objectives; trade relationship and promoting good governance as illustrated in Figure-1. Now with its memberships to OGP signifies that all OGP members will join hands and stand alongside PNG to launch 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.

**Figure 1: PNG’s Development and Reform Agendas in Alignment to International Commitments.**



The OGP in essence supports and complements with other existing initiatives such as StaRS to Vision 2050 and MTDP to achieve the overall development goals of PNG.

### 4.3 Focus of the OGP Commitments

Taking these concerns to heart, the six ‘Groups of OGP Commitment’ aims to drive good governance by providing mechanism for effective “public participation for inclusive development and economic growth; upholding Government Integrity built on trust and honesty; enhancing and promoting freedom of information for public access to make informed policy decisions; make sure there is effectiveness and efficiencies in public service delivery; ensure transparency in public procurement and tracking budget; and to ensure revenue transparency related to natural resources to adequately support development initiatives of the government; and promote open data as an enabler for transformation and co-creation.





These elements are important preconditions for promoting e-democracy and developing open government strategies and initiatives, including political commitment, policy and legal frameworks, human, financial and technical resources; access to data and information, stakeholder participation, and open government literacy. These correspond to provisions in the national constitution, and other enabling legislations. The 'action plans' when implemented, will cut across various themes including national development goals, anti-corruption, providing a conducive and competitive environment, and effective natural resource governance among others.



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**CHAPTER FIVE:**

NAP 2022-2024

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN**

**2022-2024 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**





### 5.1.1. Formulation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> OGP NAP 2022-2024

The formulation of the PNG's 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan 2022-2024 was commenced with a two-days OGP National Conference on Co-Creation at Laguna Hotel in Port Moresby City, Papua New Guinea on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 2021. The Conference was attended by more than 100 participants who were from government agencies, CSOs, NGOs, private sector and Development Partners.

The conference was opened by Transparency International PNG Chairman Mr. Peter Aitsi MBE, EU Head of Delegation, His Excellency, Mr. Rene Mally, and the Secretary for the Department of National Planning and Monitoring – Mr. Koney Samuel. Mr. Koney Samuel conveyed the apology of the OGP Minister who was on a duty travel and he delivered the Minister's speech that assured participants of the Government's strong commitments and aspirations to see reforms being delivered through OGP process.

The presentations were made by the Cluster leaders of the four (4) Cluster Commitments. The PNG's own review report of the NAP 2018-2020 was presented and findings were discussed thereafter. The discussions were done in 4 groups and through those discussions group that the six (6) Cluster Commitments for the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 were identified. Each discussion group was comprised of representatives from government, civil society, student, private sector and development partner. At the end of the discussion, the group leaders were allowed to present their discussion outcomes with their key recommendations.

The recommendations were considered during the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 formulation process. Some of the existing Commitments of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020 are continued into the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP because those commitments are in the midway of the implementation stage and are more important to the country.

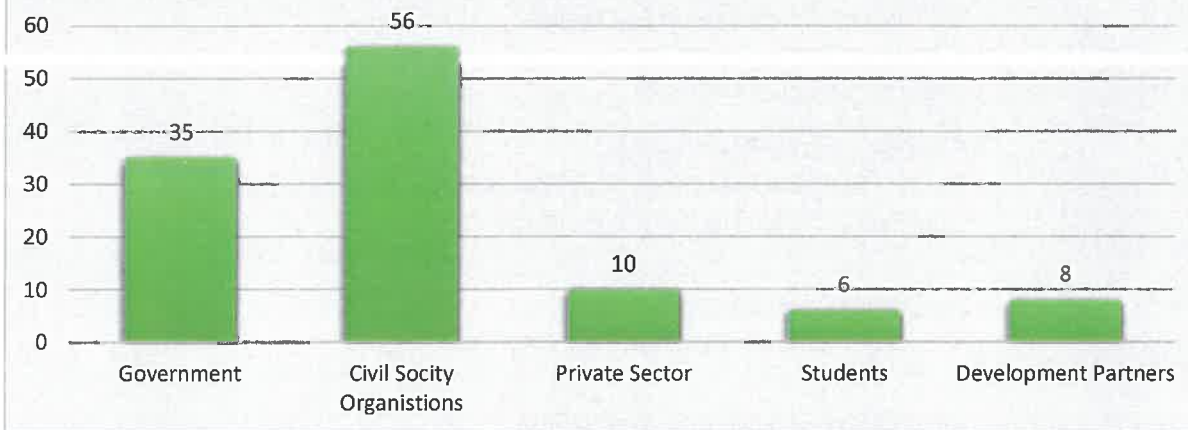
### 5.1.2 Selection of the NAP Drafting Committee

The second outcome of the Conference was the nomination or selection of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2022-2024 Drafting members. There were 4 government agencies and another 4 civil society organizations were selected with one each from the co-chairs of the OGP National Steering Committee (OGP peak decision-making body in PNG). The ten (10) Officers were tasked to formulate this strategic document. Column Graph in Figure 2 shows the participants' attendance at the Conference.





**Figure 2. OGP Attendance of the National Conference on Co-creation**



## 5.2

### Insights into the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020 Report

The second consideration that the Drafting Committee depends on for the formulation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 was the PNG-Government sponsored 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020 Review Report. Basing on the implementation issues identified, most strategies are generated. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 as a framework with foresights to effectively implement in the next two years. The review covers Government and Civil Societies with defined terms of reference. One of the notable recommendations was for PNG OGP to formulate a long-term OGP Strategy which will be implemented through the 2-year National Action Plan.

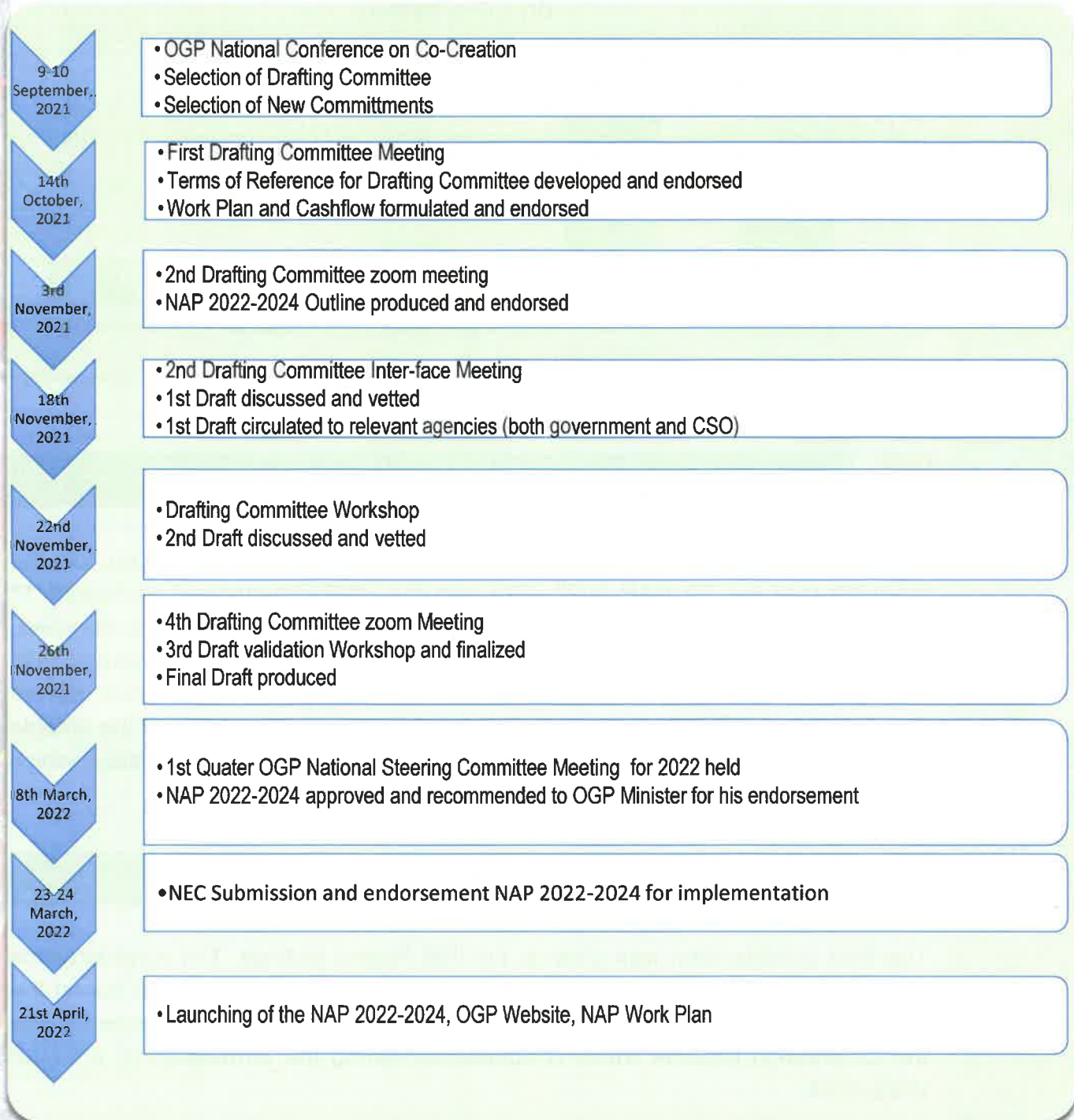
## 5.3

### Findings of the IRM Report

The third consideration was given to the IRM Report findings. The considerations on this report were to look into the overlaps or issues not considered during the formulation of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. One of the things that was considered was the Co-creation process which is considered during the formulation of 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024.



**Figure 3:** The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 Formulation Summary Chart; *From initial consultation to final OGP-PNG 2022-2024 National Action Plan*





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**CHAPTER SIX:**

NAP 2022-2024

**OVERVIEW  
OF THE COMMITMENTS**







The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 is designed with a particular focus to PNG's politically, economically and administratively in relation to citizens' demand for basic service delivery, while considering the practical realities of actual implementation of the NAP. The implementation of the four Clusters of Commitments in the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020 over the last three years has achieved some implementation outcomes of the milestones but also had some challenges and made gradual progress in achieving the 4 commitments' milestones. The challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of NAP 2018-2020 have led to the design of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 to fully achieve the commitments' outcomes. There are 2 new additional Clusters of Commitments which are; Government Integrity and Open Data that were selected during the PNG OGP National Conference on Co-Creation in September, 2021.



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

Cluster of Commitment	Commitment	Lead Government Agency	Lead CSO
Public Participation	Citizen Engagement in Planning and Budgeting	Treasury DNPM	INA & CIMC
	Youth Participation	NYDA	CIMC
	GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy	DfCDR & DNPM	CIMC
Government Integrity	Informal Economic Voice Strategy	DfCDR	CIMC
	Timely production and publication of Audit Reports	OAG	INA
Freedom of Information	Access to Information Legislation	DICT	TIPNG
	Digital Government Legislation & Strategy	DICT	TIPNG
	Government Digital Services Platform (GDSP)	DICT	TIPNG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ e-Government Portal</li> <li>✓ Central Data Repository</li> <li>✓ Secure Data Exchange Platform</li> </ul>		
Fiscal Transparency	Monitoring and Reporting on the Budget Implementation	DNPM & DoT	INA
	Provision of Accurate, Timely and Accessible Fiscal Data	DoT	INA
	Rollout of IFMS	DoF	INA
Extractive Industry Transparency	Improve Financial Auditing	AGO	INA
	Establishment of EITI Commission	EITI Secretariat	PNGRGC
	EITI Reporting Legislation	EITI Secretariat	TIPNG
	Annual EITI Report Production and Publication	EITI Secretariat	PNGRGC
Open Data	Rolling Out NID Project	Civil Identity Registry	CIMC

The Cluster Commitment strengthens the mechanisms for 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 to enable access to information along with establishment of the E-Government Portal for effective inter-agency communication and sharing and dissemination of data and information such as annual Labour Data and Gazettal data such as CPI, etc to the public as well seamless integration between and within agencies and businesses through a Secure Data Exchange platform from a Central Data repository housed in the Central Data Center/Government Cloud.

This cluster commitment aims to ensure that the aspirations for public participation in OGP are implemented and achieved accordingly. One of the commitments is to produce the Informal economy “Voice” Strategy that will give informal economy participants the impetus to be recognised and have a voice to inclusively participate in Government decision-making processes at all levels. It would strengthen sector coordination and capacity, increase output and income levels of participants when they are organized and recognised. It is one of the critical steps to supporting the Government to achieve its SME Policy (2016), SME Master Plan (2016-2030), MTDP III and PNGDSP 2030. Another milestone is to create public reporting mechanisms that will ride on one component of the Government’s 5-year National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action (NACPA). It will focus on strengthening the public finance management service delivery systems at the provincial and district levels by creating pathways through which citizens can report through these avenues.

The complaint mechanism will be independently set up and managed for open and free reporting and responding to citizens’ concerns. A requirement for annual citizens reporting on government performance will be set up as part of the reporting pathways. This commitment complements Governments aspirations to achieve the NACPA objectives, the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Act 2020 and Whistle Blowers Act 2020.

A citizen budget is a simpler, less technical version of a Government’s budget specifically designed to present key information to the public. It can vary widely on focus, content and length and be presented as a report. Under the citizen budgeting milestone, more trainings will be offered to sub-national governments to understand the budget formulation and implementation process.





A round-table forum will be organised as part of the budget preparation process for CSOs to comment on the budget outlook. This promotes active public participation in the planning and budgetary processes to ensure transparent and accountable targets are achieved. Youth engagement to build conditions for improvement in government accountability, service provision and reduction of conflict is critical. One milestone is the pilot project that will support the formation and establishment of Youth Councils at provincial and district levels. This is to tackle common drivers of fragility and manifestations of gender inequality and gender-based violence.

The pilot project will be rolled out in two provinces to demonstrate the potential of effective youth-citizenship models for other provinces. The final milestone will focus on strengthening Government and CSO partnership through a policy framework. This framework is to get Government to recognise Churches and CSOs who have been in the frontline in service delivery to the rural areas whilst in a policy vacuum. The policy will create a platform that forges sustainable partnership in service delivery and provide the check and balance for provision of services.

### **6.3 Fiscal Transparency**

The Cluster Commitment of focuses 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.

### **6.4 Extractive Resource Transparency**

The Cluster Commitment focus on promoting transparency, good governance and enable information disclosure in the extractive industry. This will ensure tax and revenue transparency related to natural resources to adequately support development and reform agendas.

### **6.5 Government Integrity**

The OGP Platform is to promote Government integrity and transparency. The government integrity is maintained by strengthening the elections systems and processes through public awareness so that elections are fair and transparent.

### **6.6 Open Data**

OGP promotes the establishment of the Central Data Centre that collects, stores, processes and disseminates data and information to the citizens through Secured Data Exchange (SDE) platform that allows seamless integration of data between



and within government organizations as well as businesses. It also safeguards the information for the welfare of the country. This also gives more prominence to the roll out of the National Identification Card (NID) Project as citizen authentication is promoted through public awareness and education for the public and the citizens and SDE will give meaning to the NID where it will be the primary source of authentication.



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**CHAPTER SEVEN:**

*NAP 2022-2024*

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN**  
**2022-2024**





The National Action Plan 2022-2024 is the 2<sup>nd</sup> PNG's OGP Action Plan with six Cluster Commitments and 17 commitments to be delivered within the two-year period (March, 2022-March, 2024). The Cluster Commitments complements the key policy priorities of the Government.

The objective of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PNG OGP NAP is to improve Government process through promoting transparency, accountability, integrity, inclusive participation in policy formulation, development planning, budgeting, service delivery, prudent management, and reporting. The delivery of these commitments will transform the way in which Government does its routine business and restore public confidence. The commitments are also part of the Government's policy and legislative reform process that is anticipated to bring about much transformation.

The lead Government agencies identified above will take in-charge of each Cluster Commitment and implement the commitments with passion, pride and commitment. The Government will provide sufficient budget to realize those specific goals of each Cluster of Commitments and that of the milestones.

Less than 50 percent of the commitments under the first NAP were achieved due to emerging issues including the COVID-19 restrictions confronting its implementation. Those issues have been identified and the strategies are developed to successfully implement the commitments of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 without or with less limitations.

In the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Sector, Government has initiated a major reform during the first NAP period 2018-2020 which will be fully transported in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 period. The major reform in the ICT space will transform the country in a bigger way. It will affect commercial transactions and digitalized the country's economy big time.

The public dialog process will be continued to be promoted and the youths, women, people with special needs, and common citizens will be involved in the Government process through an effective coordination. The leadership and coordination of those players will be engaged through the GoPNG-CSO Policy which will be formulated under Public Participation Cluster Commitment.

The fiscal policies and the processes will be reformed through the OGP process to set the economic structure and foundation for the country. These reforms will enable a paradigm shift in budgeting, implementation, and reporting.



The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 has been formulated with great reservation and consideration after the implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP 2018-2020. The lessons learnt will be the stepping stone to effectively implement the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 going forward.

## 7.4

### Cluster Commitments

The first NAP has four Cluster Commitments which are maintained in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 since some of the milestones/commitments within those cluster commitments are going through midway implementation while others have been delivered.

Two new Cluster Commitments are added to the existing Commitments which aspired to shift the country's leadership and focus. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 is designed with a particular consideration to PNG's situation politically, economically and bureaucratically in relation to citizens' demand for basic service delivery, while also considering the practical realities of actual implementation of the NAP.

The six Cluster Commitments are;

- 1) *Public Participation*
- 2) *Government Integrity*
- 3) *Freedom of Information*
- 4) *Fiscal Transparency*
- 5) *Extractive Industry Transparency*
- 6) *Open Data*

**Table 2: Summary of PNG Cluster Commitments**

Cluster	Description	Status	Commitments	Government	CSO
Public Participation	<p>The focus of the Public Participation Commitment is to improve the dialog process between Government, private sector and civil society in decision-making, policy formulation, development planning, budgeting, service delivery and monitoring and reporting. It is also focused to get and improve partnership with Government and create avenues for transparency in delivering the above.</p> <p>The focus of the Public Participation Commitment is to improve the dialog process between Government, private sector and civil society in decision-making, policy formulation, development planning, budgeting, service delivery and monitoring and reporting. It is also focused to get and improve partnership with Government and create avenues for transparency in delivering the above.</p>	<p>The Cluster Committee had limited meetings and delivered less. Most of the deliverables have not been achieved due to Covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>The Cluster Committee had limited meetings and delivered less. Most of the deliverables have not been achieved due to Covid-19 restrictions.</p>	<p>Informal Economic Voice Strategy</p> <p>Youth Participation in Decision-making and Service Delivery</p> <p>GoPNG--CSO Partnership Policy</p> <p>Citizen engagement in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>DfCDR</p> <p>NYDA</p> <p>DNPM</p> <p>DoT</p>	CIMC





<p><b>Government Integrity</b></p>	<p>Government Integrity is a new Cluster Commitment through which Government will be committed to improve its integrity and restore public confidence. This involves improving the PNG election and electoral process. Through this commitment, Government will ensure that the annual reports are produced and tabled at the Parliament.</p>	<p>Government Integrity is a new Cluster Commitment through which Government will be committed to improve its integrity and restore public confidence</p>	<p>Annual Publication of Government Audit Reports</p>	<p>Office of Auditor General Parliament Accounts Committee DoF</p>	<p>INA</p>
<p><b>Freedom of Information</b></p>	<p>Section 51 of the National Constitution provides for the Right to Freedom of Information. Subsection (1) provides that every citizen has the right of reasonable access to official documents. Through this Cluster Commitment, the Government is committed to digitalize the Government process and free-up the flow of information or enhance data sharing. It will be initiated through policy and legislative reform in the ICT sector.</p> <p>Accurate availability of data is a grand challenge for PNG's socio-economic developments. As part</p>	<p>Apart from extractive Industry Transparency, Freedom of Information was performing Cluster in the first NAP. The EDigitalGovernment Legislation and Strategy Data is now becoming an oil for economic growth of the country but flow of data and information is limited by different legislation. Thus, the enactment of the Access to Information Act will create a enable the free flow of data and information that can be readily accessible to the citizens</p>	<p>Access to Information Legislation National Government Portal Centralized Data Centre Digital Government Legislation &amp; Strategy</p>	<p>DICT NSO NICTA DataCo DNPM</p>	<p>TIPNG</p>



of the reform through the OGP platform, the Government aspired to make necessary information available for public consumption as well as for decision-making. The Cluster will facilitate the establishment of data centre/Government Cloud through which the information will be coordinated

The Fiscal Transparency (helping citizens to follow money). This enable the public to under the budget formulation and implementation processes and ensuring that the people in-charge of the public money must be transparent and accountable to the people. This includes the publication of budget information in a timely manner. The Planning and Treasury websites also make available the budget appropriations.

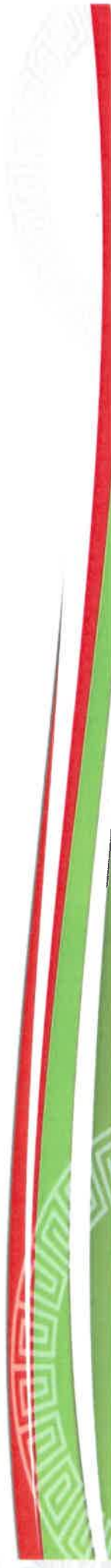
The commitments in the Fiscal Transparency were not effectively implemented as those in other performing clusters. However, the publication of fiscal information is the normal function of the Government which have been delivered for public consumption. The rollout of IFMS system is the is almost completed with now reaching Districts

Monitoring and Reporting on the Budget Expenditure  
Timely Publication of Fiscal Information  
Rollout of the IFMS  
Publication of Warrants and Cash Remittance to Subnational

Department of Finance  
Department of Treasury  
Department of National Planning & Monitoring  
Department of Implementation and Rural Development  
National Economic and Fiscal Commission

Institute of National Affairs  
Consultative Implementation & Monitoring  
Council

**Fiscal Transparency**





<p><b>Extractive Resource Transparency</b></p>	<p>Extractive Transparency – Resource – ensuring extractive resource are used for public benefits. PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) has been the platform that promotes the disclosure of revenue proceeds from natural resources, hence enable transparency in benefit sharing among the investors, state, and the land owners in the extractive industry.</p>	<p>The Extractive Resource Transparency has performed exceptionally well, hence achieving 95% of its milestones. These include; EITI Policy endorsed by NEC and EITI Legislations in the draft stage.</p>	<p>Establishment of EITI Commission EITI Reporting Legislation Annual Production of EITI Reports</p>	<p>EITI Secretariat Department of Treasury Department of Petroleum and Energy MRA Department of Mining and Geohazards Department of National Planning and Monitoring NEFC</p>	<p>INA CIMC Council PNG Resource Governance Coalition TIPNG</p>
<p><b>Open Data</b></p>	<p>This Commitment will facilitate the rollout of NID Project in the country. Ensuring that citizens particulars are recorded and available for evidence-based planning, and decision-making.</p>	<p>The Commitment is to ensure that existing MOUs with Provincial Governments and DDAs are activated and rollout of NID to people at the Subnational is effective.</p>	<p>Rollout of the NID Project</p>		<p>CIMC</p>

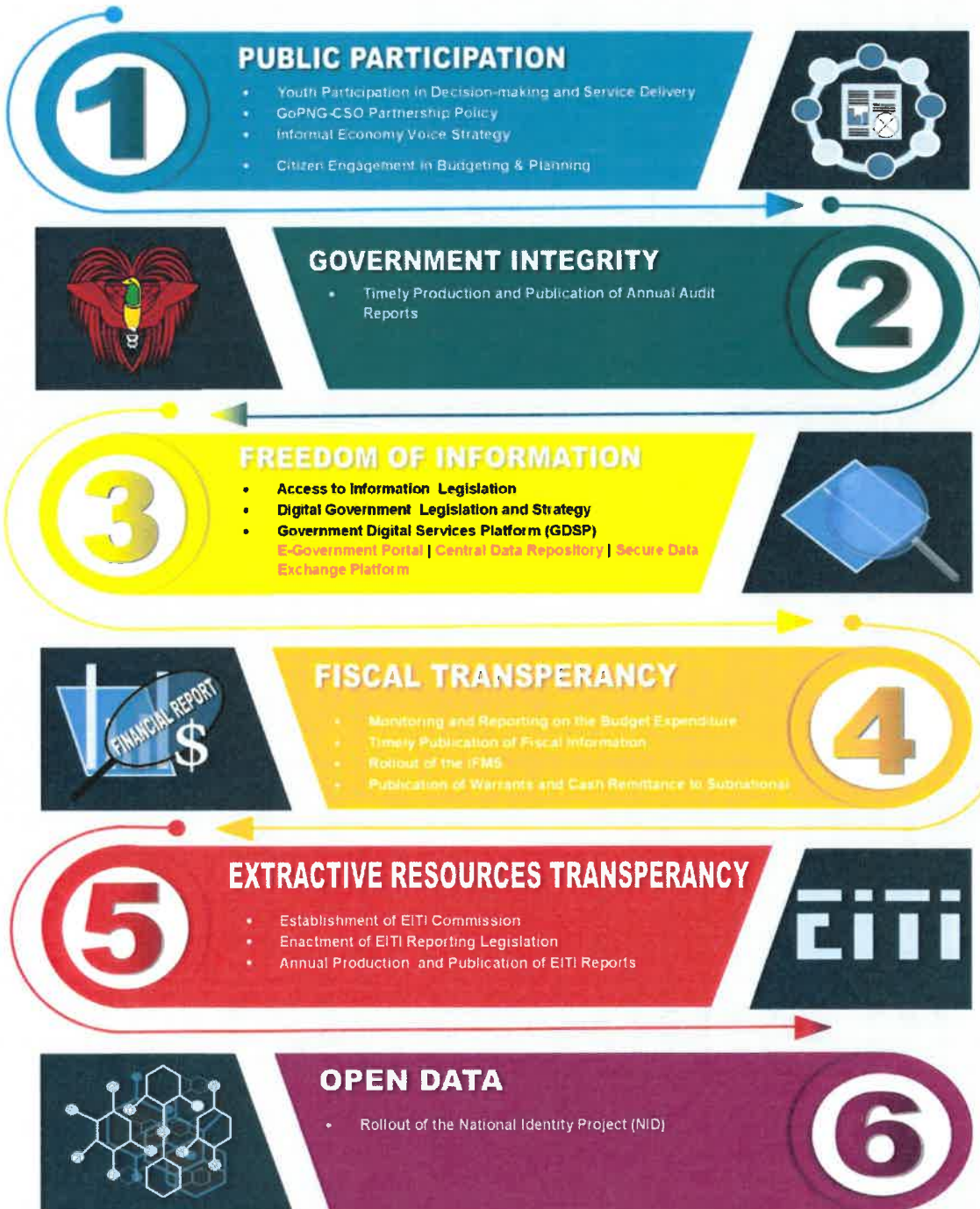






Figure 4: Summary of the Six Cluster Commitments for 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024

## SUMMARY OF THE 2ND OGP NAP CLUSTER COMMITMENTS





The focus of OGP is to improve government transparency, accountability and responsiveness to citizen needs and promotes inclusive participation in decision-making, policy formulation and development planning, budgeting, service delivery, monitoring and reporting. This (OGP) has shifted the way country fights corruption to a more holistic approach and open to all partners who desire to have transparent, accountable, and corruption-free government. The government has since demonstrated in the passage of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act, the Whistle Blowers Act and other legislations and policies to aggressively address corruption. The OGP PNG secretariat has taken its cue through the first NAP 2018-2020 with four cluster commitments. This includes: Freedom of Information; Public Participation; Fiscal Transparency; and Extractive Industry Transparency.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 has six cluster commitments. Some of the commitments identified and implemented in the first NAP have been brought forward to the second NAP. The integrated commitments are: Public Participation; Government Integrity; Freedom of Information; Fiscal transparency; Public Service delivery; Extractive Resource Transparency' and Open Data.

Public Participation cluster commitment capture key milestones to foster participatory approach to development and inclusivity. Public Participation in decision making promotes accountability and transparency for inclusive development and growth. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP will have four key milestones. This includes: Establishing Complain Mechanism; Youth Participation in Policy Formulation and Service Delivery; GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy; and formulation of an Informal Economy Voice Strategy



## Cluster Commitment 1: Public Participation

### COMMITMENT 1: Youth Participation in Decision Making and Service Delivery

Theme: Promote Active Youth Participation in Decision-Making and Service Delivery.

Lead implementing agency	National Youth Development Authority (NYDA)	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Mr. Joe Itaki	
Title, Department	Director General, National Youth Commission	
Phone	(+675) 3231228	
Email	joe.itaki@nyda.gov.pg	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Department for Community Development and Religion Manus Provincial Government West New Britain Government Department of National Planning and Monitoring Department of Justice and Attorney General Constitutional Law Reform Commission
	CSOs, private sector, bilateral/multilaterals,	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC) Institute of National Affairs PNG Youth Coalition Voice Inc. Restless Development (Nepal) Youth for Asia Asian Development Bank Youth Stakeholders and partners in Youth Development as per the NYDA partnership strategy in line with the National Youth Policy 2020-2030



<p>Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>Young people between the ages of 12 to 30 constitute 36% percent of PNG's Population<sup>3</sup>. The National Youth Development Authority Act 2014 defines youth in PNG as citizens between 12 to 38 years. This means that the Youth in PNG possibly make up half of the national population. Commonly referred to as the 'youth bulge', this demographic imperative will result in the largest ever cohort of young people transitioning into adulthood.</p> <p>The concern of an increasing young population comes with greater challenges in social and economic development, especially when 46.7% of the school age population are not in school<sup>4</sup> and 43.4% of people in PNG have never attended school<sup>5</sup> which results in the 32.4% illiteracy rate<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, this is reflected in the high rate of unemployment and young people's involvement in crime by 80%.<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, the Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (DHERST) released report in 2018 revealing that out of 27,500 Grade 12 students who graduate each year only 8, 515 continue to tertiary education. All the indicators point inexorably to the fact that young people will be exposed to greater inequalities than any other social group.</p> <p>Also, more importantly, it is discovered that young people are not involved in decision making processes where there is no legally mandated person representing youth at the Provincial Executive Council, District Development Authority Boards and Local Level Government Assembly. This is to say that young people have never been involved in processes of decision making that concerns them, program designing and planning,</p>
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<sup>3</sup> National Statistics Office- 2011. National Census  
<sup>4</sup> The Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009-2010  
<sup>5</sup> National Census 2011  
<sup>6</sup> National Census 2011  
<sup>7</sup> PNG Development Strategic Plan 2030





	<p>implementation and evaluation of initiatives. Empowering youth means young people have to be part of all these processes where they identify their own challenges, have a voice at decision making tables and propose solutions to their own issues. It is essential that the Government at all levels consider young people as one of their most treasured assets to ensure future prosperity and growth in their communities.</p> <p>The lack of having structures of leadership, systems of accountability and infrastructural development for youth makes it impossible to discuss a future development framework without considering young people's needs, aspirations and challenges. Special efforts must be made to ensure that the voices of marginalized young people – those with disabilities, girls and young women, key affected populations, migrant youth and indigenous youth – should be heard to ensure that they are not left behind.</p> <p>It is vital to recognize youth as partners in development and mainstream their concerns in all aspects of development.</p> <p>The youth councils pave the way to provide a safe space where intergenerational shared leadership and learning is facilitated; and at the same time, programs and opportunities are created to respond to the needs of youth through leadership. This will encourage youth to realize their full potential while creating the change they want to see in society.</p> <p>To provide opportunities for young people to have a voice in decision making processes, having a positive attitude within their communities and are actively engaged in the informal sector economy, becoming entrepreneurs; resulting in reduced poverty and improved quality of life. In accordance with the PNG Constitution, National Goals &amp; Directive Principles Point # 2: "Equality &amp; Participation".</p>
<p>Main objective</p>	<p>This program aims to establish and sustain Youth Councils that are regarded as the vehicle of service delivery for youth with a structured official youth voice at all levels of decision making, governance and active citizenry participation towards nation building.</p>
<p>Brief description of commitment</p>	<p>The envisaged process of the program will facilitate partnerships at the Provincial and District Administration levels to accommodate for the establishment of District Youth</p>





	<p>Development Councils and further mobilizes a coalition of key partners that comprises of donor funding agencies, government agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that focus on youth development.</p> <p>The projections of this program can be realistically achieved through the existing memorandum agreements signed with NYDA Partners and Stakeholders<sup>8</sup> with affirmed direction of implementation through the NYDA Partnership Strategy.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>Lack of youth participation in development planning and service delivery is an issue in PNG's development process. Youths bring in activation and innovation that triggers development with less resources.</p>
<p>OPG challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>The absence of youth participation in development planning and service delivery has weakened the progress of service delivery. More youths engage in criminal activities rather than engaging themselves in service delivery.</p> <p>The commitment will elevate the participation of youths in the Government process which will then reduce crime rate and build investor and public confidence.</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</p>	<p>Directed by the NYDA Act 2014 in line with the National Youth Policy 2020-2030, the outputs and activities will support the meaningful engagement and capacity building of youth, centred on the creation and strengthening of Youth Councils. This pilot activity<sup>10</sup> is to leverage the reach of the National Youth Development Authority and will focus on two provinces and includes support for the provincial youth council and all the district and local youth councils within the two provinces.</p>

<sup>8</sup> See Annex A- List of Partners and Stakeholders

<sup>9</sup> See Annex B- NYDA Partnership Strategy Grid

<sup>10</sup> Youth-citizenship Pilot Project Work Plan (MS Excel)





<p>available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.)</p>	<p>Services are delivered through proper planning and coordination by implementing agencies. It is progressive for youths to be included in the policy formulation process as they bring creativity and innovative to extend openness in the government. Thus, youths can be given more opportunities in the government processes which will encourage greater output and more specialisation in the area of government where accountability, transparency, information sharing and service delivery is encourage.</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><b>Milestones</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Description</b></p>
	<p><b>Start Date:</b></p>
	<p><b>End Date:</b></p>

**Phase 1: Preparations and ground work for Youth Council establishment**

<p>Establishment of formal communication to authorities (Das, PAs and MPs)</p>	<p>The Project team establishes formal communication to authorities and circulate the Concept Note to Authorities and visit Provincial Administration and District Administration Offices as well as political leaders.</p>	<p>April, 2022</p>	<p>June 2022</p>
<p>Consultations and Scoping</p>	<p>Consultations with Youth representatives and Youth Workers, Community Development Officers, CSO, Women and Churches. Youth needs analysis baseline survey is conducted in the provinces.</p>	<p>End of June, 2022</p>	<p>July, 2022</p>
<p>1.3 Youth Mobilization</p>	<p>Steering committees are established on the ground. The steering committee is headed by the Community Development Officer at the Province and comprised of youth workers, youth leaders LLG Managers and zone representatives.  Funding assistance for logistics is granted to carry out community awareness in all wards and LLGs</p>	<p>End of June, 2022</p>	<p>July, 2022</p>



	for a month for youth knowledge sensitization on Youth Decision Making.	
<b>Phase 2: Set -up of Local, District and Provincial Youth Development Councils</b>		
2.1 Youth Council Formation	Youth executives are nominated, elected by youth constituents and sworn in by magistrate to serve.	Beginning of May 2022 End of June 2022
2.2 Induction of Executives	Trustees Workshops for office bearers	Beginning of June 2022 End of July 2022
2.3 Youth Leadership Capacity Building	5-year Youth Development plans, annual work plans and budgets are drafted for both provinces and are endorsed by the Provincial Youth General Assemblies	October 2022 November 2023
2.4 Youth Skills Training	Thematic Programs and skills training delivered to youth population based on the Needs and Analysis survey through the Youth Councils	November 2022 May 2023
<b>Phase 3: M&amp;E and Succession Planning</b>		
3.1 Review and Evaluate Pilot Project	M&E workshops and compilation of findings	February 2023 April 2023
3.2 Compilation and Publishing of the report	The Pilot Project Report is compiled and published	End of April 2023 May, 2024
3.3 Development and Launch of Toolkit	A toolkit is formulated and launched to be used to set up the rest of the 19 provinces in the country	End of April 2023 May 2023
3.4 Partnership and Stakeholder Dialogue for replication of project in other 19 Provinces	OGP and Youth Stakeholders strategize to set up the next 19 provinces and endorse partnership commitments.	May 2023 July 2023





**Theme: Creating a policy platform to enhance CSOs' sustainable partnership in the government process**  
**Commitment 2– GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy**

Lead implementing agency	Department for Community Development and Religion	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Mr Jerry Ubase	
Title, Department	Secretary, Department for Community Development and Religion	
Phone	325 1020/ 325 0118	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Department/Agency	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
	CSOs, private sector, bilateral/multilaterals Working Groups	CIMC Transparency International PNG (TIPNG)





<p>Status quo or problem addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>The CSOs and Churches have played a crucial role in nation building and their status as development partners needs to be formalised through policy and law. The social service delivery taking place in the remotest parts of PNG are delivered by CSOs and Churches. However, they have not been formally recognised as development partners through policy platforms. The Church-State Partnership program is hanging loose and is not sustainable. Furthermore, international NGOs are not identified and there is no policy framework that brings them and national CSOs together to enhance service delivery through their work. Therefore, the GoPNG-CSO Partnership policy will establish a sustainable partnership between the Government and the civil society and churches. The policy will provide the basis for commitment and formal recognition by Government of the stated partnerships captured in all overarching Government policies, plans and strategies such as the StaRS, MTDP III, SDP, Vision 2050 etc.</p>
<p>Main objective</p>	<p>The primary aim of this milestone is to create a policy framework for the Government, Civil Society Organisations and International NGOs to work together in-service delivery. The policy will create a platform that strengthens CSO and Government partnership for effective service delivery.</p>
<p>Brief description of commitment</p>	<p>The GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy will be formulated which will establish a policy framework for the Government, CSO, and the International NGO to work together. For many years, CSOs and Churches have been the frontline in service delivery in the rural areas in a policy vacuum. The formulation of this policy will create a policy platform that forge into sustainable partnership in service delivery.</p>
<p>OPG challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>The GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy framework has been missing for ages. The CSOs and Churches are frontline service delivery mechanisms that serve our people. Government delivers social programmes with engagement of churches and CSOs in a policy vacuum. Hence, the formulation of the policy will elevate the framework for effective partnership and service delivery.</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>This partnership policy will achieve the aspirations of the OGP itself in PNG when endorsed and implemented. CSO encouragement in public service delivery and policy formulation is important. CSOs and churches have long been active players in the service delivery process in a policy vacuum. The State-CSO Partnership Policy will enable civic participation and give impetus for Government to recognise CSOs as equal partners to development and service delivery in the country.</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 policy will forge strategic partnerships between Government and CSOs. It will provide a means of check and balance ensuring that Government is committed and contribute to effective service delivery, monitoring and reporting. CSOs and Churches capacity will be enhanced through implementation of the policy. Specifically, the Government will provide resource support for CSOs to provide basic services.</p>

Milestones	Activity Description	Start Date:	End Date:
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**Phase 1: Fast track the State & CSO Partnership Policy Endorsement by Government**

1.1 Meeting with DfCDR	DNPM and CIMC meet with DfCDR to determine the lead policy implementing agency and the way forward.	April, 2022	End of April 2022
1.2 Final Validation Workshop	Final validation workshop/meeting to finalize the Policy	May, 2022	End of May, 2022
1.3 CACC and NEC Submissions and Presentations	Formulate CACC and NEC Submissions and presentations	June, 2022	Mid-June, 2022
1.4 Policy endorsed by NEC	NEC Policy Submission made and endorsed	Mid-June, 2022	End of June, 2022





1.5 Policy launched	Launch the State-CSO Partnership Policy	July, 2022	End of July, 2022
1.6 Implementation of the Policy	Implement the State-CSO Partnership Policy with stakeholders	September, 2022	December, 2024
<b>COMMITMENT 3: A Voice Mechanism for Informal Economy in Papua New Guinea</b>			
Lead agency	Department for Community Development and Religion		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Mr Jerry Ubase		
Title, Department	Secretary, Department for Community Development and Religion		
Phone	325 1020/ 325 0118		
Email	<a href="mailto:enquiries@dfcdr.gov.pg">enquiries@dfcdr.gov.pg</a>		
Government	Department of National Planning and Monitoring National Youth Development Authority National capital District Commission (NCDC) SME Corporation Department of Commerce & Industry City and Town Authorities Investment Promotion Authority Department of Provincial & Local Level Government Affairs Provincial and District Administrations		
Other Actors Involved	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC) Institute of National Affairs (INA) National Youth Coalition Women Groups Churches		





<p>Development Partners People with Special Needs UN Women Vendor Associations</p>	<p>Although 85% of the population is employed in Informal Economy, there is lack of adequate recognition by Government. Establishing a voice mechanism entailing a network of vendor associations is critical as there is a lack of communication and understanding between city councils or authorities and the participants. Studies done by CIMC in 2003 and by National Research Institute (NRI) on the constraints to Informal Economy in both urban and rural areas indicated that Informal Economy and agriculture contribute significantly to the gross domestic product by about 32 per cent (%), however it has been marginalised by Government. Informal Economy in PNG is seen with a lot of scepticism and tainted with a negative perception by both the Government and the public. There is absence of a grievance mechanism or governance process that provides opportunities for the participants to channel their concerns in terms of maintaining health and safety standards, environment protection, accessing Government support for micro level businesses, understanding and working within the governing laws of the land, consumer protection, and others.</p>
<p>Problem/Issue to be addressed</p>	<p>The National Informal Economy Policy Framework 2011-2015 and the National Informal Sector Development &amp; Control Act, 2004 clearly calls 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 Strategy for Informal Economy aims to:</p> <p>Create a platform that is recognized by the Government and relevant authorities as the voice for participants of the informal economy in PNG.</p> <p>Identify relevant policy gaps and call for changes in order to support and strengthen the creation and implementation of the voice mechanism Strategy.</p> <p>Create, maintain and coordinate informal economy associations and networks across the country for effective capacity building, communications, protection, coordination and meaningful participation.</p>
<p>Main objective</p>	<p>A 'Voice' mechanism Strategy will achieve the three main objectives described above. The initiative therefore is aimed at creating communication networks, associations and coalitions for the participants to express their concerns. Similarly, for the relevant state entities such as, city authorities</p>
<p>Brief description of commitment</p>	<p></p>





	<p>to recognize it as an important partner for development so that amicable relationships can be built in the long term. It would further strengthen sector coordination as well as enhance capacity, increase production and income levels of the participants when they are organized and be part of a recognized group. It is one of the critical means that will support the Government achieve its SME policy (2016) and Master plan (2016-2030), MTDP III and DSP 2030.</p>
<p>OGP challenge addressed by the commitment</p>	<p>OGP Grand Challenges 1, 2 &amp; 4 will be addressed by this commitment.</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>This commitment is relevant to OGP values of: Civic participation, Open government; Technology &amp; innovation for openness; and Public accountability; 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 that: The Government embraces public participation through those who are involved in the informal economy every day and that their grievances and concerns are heard through structured and recognised dialogue mechanisms—<i>Government being more open to public needs and debate</i>. Informal economy participants are more organized through vendor or trade associations and have an active voice for representation, as well as capacity building, access to relevant information and assistance, etc. Having a stronger demand from organized citizen groups will push Government to become more transparent in its management and delivery of public resources &amp; services.</p>







Milestone	Activity Description	Start Date:	End Date:
<b>Phase 1 – Validation and awareness of the Informal Economy Voice Mechanism</b>			
Strategic partners and Voice Mechanism Sub-Committee Meeting	Getting partners updated and securing their support for validation workshops rolling out.	January 2022	March 2022
Regional validation consultations of the draft Informal Voice Economy Strategy	Conduct four (4) Regional/Provincial validation workshops of the Draft Informal Economy Voice Strategy. Engage external partners to validate and be aware of the strategy.	February 2022	March 2022
Policy Submission to CACC & NEC	The strategy is finalised and submitted to the CACC through the Secretary for DfCDR	May 2022	July 2022
<b>Phase 2 – Piloting the Informal Economy Voice Strategy</b>			
2.1. Signing MoUs between lead agencies and provincial governments	Signing MoUs between lead agencies and respective provincial governments to pilot the Strategy. Workshop the strategy with identified Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments (refer to 1.3 a)	July, 2022	August, 2022
2.2. Present draft Pilot Project Implementation Report (PPIR) to 5 pilot provinces or towns for validation	The CIMC IEC Voice Mechanism Sub-committee will develop a term of reference for the drafting of the PPIR. 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.	August, 2022	September, 2022



	Conduct an inter-provincial workshop in five pilot provinces or towns to present the draft PPIR		
2.3. Final Pilot Implementation Report (PPIR)	Identify capacity gaps of informal economy participants in the 5 pilot provinces Prioritise key capacity gaps identified for setting up of informal economy associations. PPIR tabled and endorsed by the CIMC IEC Voice mechanism Sub-committee	October, 2022	October, 2022
2.4. Informal economy Capacity Development Strategy produced and launched	The CIMC IEC Voice mechanism Sub-committee develops a TOR to engage a consultant to develop a strategy to address capacity issues among informal economy participants.	November, 2022	December, 2023
2.5. Informal economy Capacity Development Strategy Rollout.	Conduct trainings and advocacy activities in the 5 pilot provinces/towns.	January, 2023	March, 2023
2.6. Set up 2 dialogue platforms in 5 pilot provinces	A provision to be made in the Informal Economy Development & Control Bill to set up Informal Economic Committees within existing governance structures of sub-national 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.  Create an effective advocacy campaign targeting governments on the need to include informal economy representation in their decision-making processes.	April, 2023	July, 2023

**Commitment 4: Citizen Engagement in Budgeting & Planning**  
**Theme: Civic engagement in the Government Budget formulation and implementation process**



Lead Agency	Departments of Treasury (Recurrent Budget) & National Planning & Monitoring (Capital Investment/Development Budget)
Name of Responsible Person	Mr. Daire Vele Mr Koney Samuel
Implementing Agency	
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Treasury Secretary, Department of National Planning & Monitoring
Phone	(+675) 312 8817/ 321 8811
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Other Actors	Department of National Planning and Monitoring Department of Finance Department of Implementation and Rural Development National Economic and Fiscal Commission
Involved Groups, Multilaterals	Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council Institute of National Affairs Others
Problem/Issue to be addressed	The national budget (both the recurrent & development) is produced annually in the beginning of each fiscal year. However, the public at all levels lack understanding on the budget formulation and implementation processes. Due to lack of access to simple information on the budgets and plans by citizens, citizens also lack the capability to demand, monitor and report on implementation of the annual budgets & plans
Main Objective	The objective of the milestone is to provide an avenue for citizens to participate in the formulation of the budgets and monitor and report on implementation. This will include building of capacity for the sub-national government and citizens on budget preparation and implementation as well as engaging citizens to participate in the national budget preparation process. Hence, engaging the citizens to provide their views on the outlook of the budget as part of the budget preparation process. The other objective is to make budget simpler and more understandable to citizens.





<p><b>Brief Description of Commitment</b></p>	<p>Citizen budget is a simpler, less technical version of a government's budget specifically designed to present key information to the public. It can vary widely in focus, content and length and be presented in a form of report.</p> <p>The customised budget stimulator is at the cutting edge of online engagement and educates residents about government services, budget and limit to government spending in a user-friendly and dynamic way. It can also significantly increase the number of residents engaging in the budget process, providing budget organisers with a wealth of information.</p> <p>Under the citizen budgeting, more trainings will be offered to the subnational governments to ease understanding on the budget process (both formulation and implementation).</p> <p>A Round-Table will be organised as part of the budget preparation process for the CSOs to comment on the outlook of the budget.</p>
<p><b>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</b></p>	<p>There is very little or no participation by citizens in government planning and budgetary process in PNG. However, OGP commitment of public participation in the budget formulation process encourage citizens and sub-national government active participation.</p> <p>Civil Participation encourages government accountability and transparency in the budget formulation, funds allocation and distribution and effective management of public resources. It entails government confidence and trust in people and in turn citizen know government priorities and spending.</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 innovation for openness and accountability.</p> <p><b>Ambition</b></p>	<p>Global OGP Secretariat eligibility criteria identifies citizen participation in the planning and budgetary process. The relevance of advancing value of civic space in the success of OGP, active participation in the planning and budget process keeps government accountable on the management of public funds.</p> <p>According to the 2017 International Open Budget Survey, PNG scored 6/100 on the public participation which needs more civic participation in the budgetary process which will encourage accountability and transparency in the government.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p>	<p>The citizen budgeting is simple and understandable to all citizens. The engagements of citizens in the budget preparation process will make the budget formulation process becomes more transparent. The</p>



<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
<p>Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p> <p>provisions of trainings will capacitate the subnational governments on budget implementation and reporting. Citizens monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the annual budget will enhance accountability in the way public resources are managed.</p>	<p>Phase 1: Round-Table Budget Meeting</p>		
1.1 CSO and Private Sector Meeting	CSOs and Private Sector meet prior to the round-table budget meeting with economic agencies. This meeting is purposely organised in preparation for the meeting with economic agencies to provide citizens' comments on the outlook of the following year's budget before the budget formulation starts.	June, 2022	June, 2024
1.2 Round-Table Budget Meeting	Have a Round-Table Budget Meeting between the Economic Agencies and the CSOs & Private Sector on the outlook of the following year's budget.	June, 2022	June, 2023
1.3 Budget interpretation Workshops & Trainings	Conduct budget interpretation workshops and trainings for sub-national governments and citizens in 3 provinces selected for the citizen engagement and reporting mechanism (Milestone # 1) and align this milestone with it	February – December, 2022	March, 2024
1.4. Citizens Reporting on budget implementation	Monitor and compile report on implementation of 2022 Budget and present to Departments of Treasury & National Planning (Citizens Budget Implementation Report)	Jan 2023	June, 2023
.Host the national State and CSO Roundtable forum	All stakeholders meet here to address all concerns and all reports on the budget will be presented in here	February 2023	May 2024

In the cluster Commitment on Government Integrity it focuses on open clean and fair government. Integrity is a crucial determinant of trust. Integrity legislations and policies, aimed at preventing corruption and fostering high standards of behavior, help to reinforce the credibility and legitimacy of those involved on policy decision making, safeguarding the public interest and restoring confidence in the policy making process. Through the NAP 2022-2023, there will be three key commitments, and they are: advocating for timely audit of state agencies (i.e., annual publication of government audit reports); designing functional reporting mechanism; and promoting elections integrity in electoral process and systems. Having a transparent and accountable government through honest and quality reports provided to the public accounts for good governance.



## Cluster Commitment 2: Government Integrity

Theme: Promote transparent and accountable government process and systems

Commitment 1: Timely production and publication of Annual Audit Reports

Lead Agency	Office of the Auditor General	
Name of Person Implementing Agency	Mr. Gordon Kega	
Title, Department	Auditor General, Office of the Auditor General	
Email	(+675) 301 2200	
Phone	agopng@ago.gov.pg	
Other Actors Involved	Government	<p>Department of Finance Department of Justice and Attorney General                      Department of National Planning and Monitoring,                      Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs,                      Department of Implementation and Rural Development                      National Economic Fiscal Commission                      Parliamentary Audit Committee</p>
	CSOs, Private Sector, Working Groups, Multilaterals	<p>Institute of National Affairs                      Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council,                      Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights</p>



<p>Problem/issue to be addressed</p>	<p>The Office of the Auditor General produces four Annual Reports and the reports are based on the timely release of the Financial Statements from State Agencies including Statutory Authorities and State-Owned Enterprises.</p> <p>However, for the last couple of years, those reports have not been produced as required by the Audit Act. The agencies delayed in submitting their financial statements on time. The public fund appropriated to the agencies and used are not reported, published and event tabled on the Parliament through the Parliament Audit Committee.</p>
<p>Main Objective</p>	<p>The financial auditing of state agencies including statutory authorities and state-owned enterprises is to ensure that the agencies are accountable to their citizens in the use of public funds. It is also to minimise the misuse of public funds and promote transparency and accountability in the government institutions and state-owned enterprises.</p>
<p>Brief Description of Commitment</p>	<p>The commitment basically focuses on the public finance and expenditure report on the fund's allocation for service delivery in national and sub-national levels and the state-owned enterprises. It is a mechanism in which the Auditor General keeps accountable on the funds being used for both operational and capital investment.</p> <p>OGP through this commitment will facilitate the timely release of the financial statements from departments, statutorily authorities, subnational governments, and state-owned enterprises.</p> <p>The Office of the Auditor General will then use the financial statements to produce four (4) reports; hence reports for: departments, subnational government, statutory authorities, and state-owned enterprises.</p> <p>Through the Commitment will enable the Parliament Accounts Committee to work through which the audit reports will be made available in the Parliament.</p>





<p>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Make fiscal data available in an accurate and timely manner so that the citizens and the stakeholder of this country will have to know how money is coming in and how money is going out of the country. This includes having timely annual audit reports made public aware on the AGO website and other gov't websites (such as Treasury, who publish the in-year reports).</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.</p>	<p>The financial auditing is done in order to know how public funds are managed at the national and sub national levels and the government make better analysis on the next budget for effective service delivery. It is equally important to maintain PNG's eligibility as a member of the OGP to enable PNG to exercise a leadership role in governance issues in the region.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or</p>	<p>The financial auditing of the use of public funds is an important element of promoting transparency and accountability in the government process.</p> <p>The annual financial auditing and publication of those audit reports will enable agencies that receives public funds to improve on the use of public funds, hence improve accountability.</p>





improve government through more openness			
<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Activity Descriptions</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>End Date</i>
<b>Phase 1 – Release of Financial Statements and Production of Annual Audit Report</b>			
1.1 Financial Statements	All departments, statutory authorities, subnational governments, and state-owned enterprises to release their financial statements on time for the Office of the Auditor General produce the audit reports	April, 2022 and April, 2024	March, 2023 and March, 2024
1.2 Audit Report	Produce the four parts of the Audit Reports on an annual basis	February, 2023 and February 2024	November, 2023 & November, 2024
1.3 Audit Report accessed by Parliamentary Audit Committee	Access the audit report by the Parliamentary Audit Committee	October, 2023, October, 2024	End of October & end of October, 2024
1.4 Audit Report tabled in Parliament	Table All four Audit Reports on the Floor of the Parliament	November, 2022, November, 2023 & November, 2024	November, 2022 & November, 2023
1.5 Publication of Audit Report	Publish the annual audit report on the established media outlets	December, 2022 & December, 2023	End of December, 2023 & end of December, 2024
<b>Phase 2: Review of the Audit Act 1989</b>			





1.1 The Review Committee	Establish the Audit Act Review Committee	May, 2022	End of May, 2022
1.2 Terms of Reference and Work-Plan & Cash-flow	Formulate the ToR and Work-plan & Cash-flow for the Review	May, 2022	End of May, 2022
1.3 Review Committee Meetings	Conduct Review Committee Meetings	Fortnightly from June 2022 - June, 2023	June, 2023
1.4 Consultations and Workshops on the Draft	Conduct national and regional consultations and workshops	September, 2022	November, 2022
1.5. Certificate of Necessary	Letter to State Solicitor for the Certificate of Necessary	April, 2023	End of April, 2023
1.6 NEC Endorsement	Do a NEC Submission for the Review	May, 2023	End of May, 2023
1.7 Certificate of Compliance	Letter to the First Legislative Council for the Certificate of Compliance	June, 2023	End of October, 2023
1.8 Enactment of the Legislation	Table the Audit Bill on the Floor of the Parliament for enactment	November, 2023	End of November, 2023



Freedom of Information continues to remain as one of the key cluster of commitments in 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2023. Individuals and the public at-large have the right to access information that is pertinent to their interest. The freedom to public and consume information constitutes power to make decisions and also comes with responsibility.

The Cluster Commitment strengthens the mechanisms for 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 to enable access to information along with establishment of the GDSP for effective inter-agency communication and sharing and dissemination of data and information stored and processed at the Central Government Data repository through the E-Government portal such as annual Labor Data and Gazettal data such as CPI, etc. to the public. The Secure Data Exchange platform seamless integration of data and information between and within government agencies and businesses.

As such, there are three key commitments to realize the need for freedom of information, and they are: formulation of Access to Information legislation and Policy; Formulation of Digital Government Legislation and Strategy; and Government Digital Services Platform (GDSP). The GDSP has three sub commitments, and they are; e-Government Portal; Central Data Repository, and Secure Data Exchange Program.

It is anticipated that above policies, legislation and mechanism provides that any person has the right to request access to Government agency records or information except to the extent the records are protected from disclosures by any of exemptions contained in the above legislations and policies or due to internal agency policies and laws due to its sensitivity which may risk the country and its people.



### Cluster Commitment 3: Freedom of Information

Theme: Establish legal framework to enhance freedom of access to information

#### COMMITMENT 1: Access to Information Legislation

Lead Agency	Department of Information and Communication Technology
Name of Person Implementing Agency	Mr. Steven Matainaho
Title, Department (Contact: Email, Phone).	Secretary, Department of Communication and Information Technology
Email	steven.matainaho@ict.gov.pg
Phone	(+675) 325 0412
Other Actors Involved	<p>Government</p> <p>Department of PM&amp;NEC Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC) National Information and Communication Technology Authority (NICTA) Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) Office of Civil Registry - NID National Library</p> <p>CSOs, Private Sector</p> <p>Transparency International (TI) PNG Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCR), PNG Media Council</p>
Problem/Issue to be addressed	The flow of information for public consumption and decision-making is weak in PNG. The agencies within the government, civil society and private sectors are overprotective in sharing information for public benefit due to administrative restrictions.

	<p>There is no policy or legislation platform that enables the agencies (government, CSO &amp; private sectors) to share public information that are required by organizations and individuals planning and decision-making purposes, for evidence-based policy formulation, investments and general public consumption.</p>
<p><b>Main Objective</b></p>	<p>The objective of this commitment is to enhance the flow of public information through a legislative framework to enable greater participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. The Access to Information Legislation will address the barriers that limit the flow of information to the citizens and from one agency to another agency or from point A to point B.</p>
<p><b>Brief Description of Commitment</b></p>	<p>Pursuant to s 51 (1) of the National Constitution, it states that “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”. The current Access to Information Act will allow citizens to have access to government information.</p> <p>The National Constitution calls for an appropriate legislation to be developed to enable easy accessibility of public information. The Access to Information Legislation will be drafted to be enacted by Parliament to address the flow of information barriers faced in the country.</p>
<p><b>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</b></p>	<p>OGP Grand Challenge to be addressed through this Commitment are;</p> <p>Ease the administrative barriers of the flow of public information.</p> <p>Establish the legislative framework that will obligate agencies to make available public information for access.</p> <p>Enable citizens to have access to valuable public information that they have wished to but never accessed before.</p> <p>Increasing Public Integrity and confidence in the Government Information Systems.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b> Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing</p>	<p>“Access to <i>information legislation</i>” is one of the central tenets of the OGP and has become a major driving force in the promotion of access to information reforms worldwide.</p> <p>As a cornerstone for open government platform, the legal right to request information from the government can lead to more open, accountable, and participatory government while the public are</p>





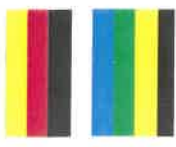
<p>OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>	<p>required to have laws enabling the fair access to information and could further establish mechanisms through which they can monitor and provide feedback on the right to information system.</p> <p>Any country wishing to participate in OGP needs to meet minimum eligibility requirements, hence access to information directly aligns with PNG Commitment to the OGP membership.</p> <p>This commitment to enact the “Access to Information” legislation and other proposed bills are expected to be key instruments contributing towards transparency and accountability to build more open institutions, and generate useful public knowledge. Furthermore, there are valuable tools to allow for greater engagement of citizens in the management of public affairs.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>Since 2011, countries in five continents have included more than 120 access to information commitments in their National Action Plans (NAPs), spanning from legal reforms and capacity building activities to technological developments and dissemination programs. The Access to Information 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>
<p><b>Milestones</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Descriptions</b></p>
<p><b>Phase 1: Drafting the Legislation</b></p>	
<p>1.1 Drafting Committee</p>	<p>Establish a Drafting Committee with a defined term of reference and work plan &amp; cash-flow</p> <p>April, 2022</p> <p>End of April, 2022</p>
<p>1.2 Drafting Committee Meetings</p>	<p>The Drafting Committee meetings as per the work plan</p> <p>April, 2022</p> <p>September, 2023</p>
<p>1.3 Drafting and Workshops</p>	<p>Draft the Access to Information Legislation with interval meetings and drafting workshops</p> <p>May, 2022</p> <p>June, 2022</p>





1.4 Draft Bill	Produce the Draft Bill for stakeholder consultations	May, 2022	July, 2022
<b>Phase 2: National and Regional Consultations</b>			
2.1 Four regional consultations	Conduct four regional stakeholder consultations	September, 2022	October, 2022
2.2 National Consultation	Conduct a National stakeholder consultation	October, 2022	November, 2022
2.3 Consultation Report	Formulate the Stakeholder Consultation Report	December, 2022	End of December, 2022
<b>Phase 3: Legal Administrative Process</b>			
3.1 Drafting Instruction, NEC Submission and Explanatory Note	Formulate the Drafting Instruction, NEC Submission and the Explanatory Note	February, 2023	March, 2023
3.2 Certificate of Necessary	Letter to State Solicitor with necessary attachments to get the Certificate of Necessary	March, 2023	April, 2023
3.3 NEC Endorsement	NEC Policy Submission is made with the CoN and other necessary documents to NEC for its endorsement	May, 2023	June, 2023
3.4 Certificate of Compliance	Letter to First Legislative Council with NEC Decision No#, CoN, and other necessary documents to the First Legislative Council for the Certificate of Compliance	July, 2023	August, 2023





3.5 Enactment of Access to Information Bill into Act	Table the Access to Information Bill on the Floor of the National Parliament	November, 2023	December, 2023
<p>Theme: Enhance effective coordination and flow of valid information for evidence-base planning and Decision-making</p> <p>Commitment 2: National E-Government Portal</p>			
Lead Agency	Department of Information and Communication Technology		
Name of Person Implementing Agency	Mr. Steven Matainaho		
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Communication and Information Technology		
Phone	steven.matainaho@ict.gov.pg		
Email	(+675) 325 0412		
Other Actors Involved	<p>National Statistical Office</p> <p>Department of National Planning and Monitoring</p> <p>Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs</p> <p>Department of Personnel</p> <p>Department of Implementation and Rural Development</p> <p>Department of Labor and Industrial Relations</p> <p>Department of Health</p> <p>Department of Education</p> <p>Department of Transport</p> <p>Department of Justice and Attorney General</p> <p>Department of Police</p> <p>Bank of PNG</p> <p>Department of Treasury</p>		



	<p>Telikom PNG PNG Dataco, National Information and Communication Technology Authority Civil Identity Registry (NID)</p> <p>Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council Media Council</p>
<p>CSOs, Private Sector, Working Groups, Bilateral, Multilaterals</p> <p>Problem/Issue to be addressed</p>	<p>The Freedom of Information cluster commitment in Papua New Guinea aims to create an enabling environment for citizens to use public information to hold the government accountable.</p> <p>All the government websites are not coordinated through any central E-Government Portal and require every government department or agencies to provide access to any data and information that is deemed public including corporate plan, organizational structure, annual reports, among others through their authenticated websites which needs to be coordinated through a central E-Government Portal.</p> <p>In PNG, the data or information is scattered and is not coordinated through a central government data repository.</p> <p>There is no Central Government Data Repository System that stores and processes data or information deemed public where it can be pushed out to the public through the central E-Government Portal where information can be easily accessible to the public. As a result, some of the policies are formulated based on less to no data.</p>
<p>Main Objective</p>	<p>To coordinate flow of data or information through a coordinated approach where all the websites can be converged through a single central e-government portal so that government data and information can be made available to the public. Hence, for that matter, data collection, storage, processing or computing, and dissemination through a centralized portal or one-stop-shop for ease of access to various government information that is deemed public.</p>







	<p>It also enables the Government to take advantage of the available digital platforms to conduct its usual business of serving the citizens better.</p> <p>This also enables the various agencies and departments who have custody over public data such as Annual Labor Data and Gazettal Data such as CPI, among others to be pushed out to the Central Government Data repository so that it can be accessible through the central e-government portal so that it can be coordinated and pushed out from there.</p>
<p><b>Brief Description of Commitment</b></p>	<p>NEC Decision No. 252/2020 directed for development of a National e-Government portal which shall provide information services deemed public including but not limited to Policy Library, Gazettal notices, press releases, Annual Labor Data and Gazettal Data such as CPI etc...</p> <p>The National E-Government Portal is committed to;</p> <p>Facilitate a central coordinated approached and provide seamless access to all digital services</p> <p>Facilitate sharing of data amongst public bodies' system to deliver digital services in an effective manner</p> <p>Provide share digital services to public bodies and</p> <p>Maintain a secure Data or information exchange system as a shared digital service</p> <p>Enable government to citizen interaction online</p> <p>Enable government to government, government to businesses and government to citizen collaboration and interaction online.</p>
<p><b>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</b></p>	<p>OGP grand Challenge 1, Improving Public access to government information.</p> <p>This lack of funding and data centralization results in a bottleneck when information requests are not made known or accessible to the public. It is difficult for the ordinary citizen to access information if government agencies do not share information for public access.</p> <p>E-government Portal will be a one-stop-shop information hub for the public to have easy access to information where security of the shared information will be well taken care of by the secure data</p>





	<p>exchange (SDE) platform so that seamless data integration among government and businesses can happen.</p> <p>Also, it will facilitate the dissemination of public information such as Annual Labor Data and Gazetted Data such as API among others that will be made available from the Central Government Data Repository through the e-government portal.</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 innovation for openness and accountability.</p>	<p>The cluster is relevant to provide more convenient access to various government services and information which can be delivered more conveniently and can promote transparency, accountability and open governance of the public services.</p> <p>It further improves efficiency, reduces cost and facilitates better and secured communication among government, business and citizens and enables easy access to online services and promotes transparency in the government system.</p>						
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>The central e-government portal is a part-way for good governance and allows for higher levels of effectiveness and efficiency in governmental tasks, improvement of processes and procedures, and increase in the quality of public services. It also improves the use of data and information in the decision-making processes and allows for better communication among different governmental offices.</p>						
<p><b>Milestones</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1235 1666 1302 1827">Activity Descriptions</th> <th data-bbox="1235 1279 1302 1666">Start Date</th> <th data-bbox="1235 230 1302 1279">End Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="1302 230 1388 2036"> <p><b>Phase 1: Establishment of the Government Mandated Platform</b></p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity Descriptions	Start Date	End Date	<p><b>Phase 1: Establishment of the Government Mandated Platform</b></p>		
Activity Descriptions	Start Date	End Date					
<p><b>Phase 1: Establishment of the Government Mandated Platform</b></p>							



2.1 Concept Paper	Formulate a Concept Paper to establish a Central Data Centre/Government Cloud	April, 2022	April, 2022
2.2 Terms of Reference and Work Plan for the Consultant	Formulate ToR and Work-plan for the Consultant to establish the National Data Centre/Government Cloud	May, 2022	May, 2022
2.3 Advertisement for the Consultant	Advertisement made and consultant recruited	May, 2022	June, 2022
2.4 Research and Information Conceptualization	Conduct research and conceptualized to establish the Data Centre/Government Cloud	June, 2022	June, 2022
2.5 Workshops and Meetings	Conduct Workshop and Meetings and proceed with the actual work on establishing the National Data Centre/Government Cloud	July, 2022	July, 2023
2.6 Launching of the National Data Centre/Government Cloud	Launch the National Data Centre/Government Cloud for the Country.	August, 2023	August, 2023
<b>Phase 2: Establishment of Central Government Data Repository System subset to the National Government Mandated Platform (Alignment)</b>			
2.1 Workshops and Meetings	Conduct alignment workshops and meetings for all government agencies to establish their database link to the National Government Mandated Platform (GMP).	August, 2023	August, 2023
2.2 Agency Database	Encourage Agencies push out any data or information deemed public through the link to the Central Government Data Repository	September, 2023	September, 2023







	housed at the Government Mandated Platform (GMP) Cloud so that it can be accessed by the public through the e-Government portal.		
2.3 Awareness	Conduct awareness on the importance of establishing their own mini data centers/cloud so that any information and data deemed confidential depending on the departments/agencies policies and laws must be kept but which is deemed public must be published through their website or pushed to the repository so at the National Data Centre/Government Cloud	October, 2023	October, 2023
<b>Phase 3: Establishment of Secure Data Exchange (SDE) Platform subset to national Government Mandated Platform (GMP).</b>			
2.1 Onboarding of the departments/ Agency's meetings	Departments and Agencies to onboard to the National Government Mandated Platform (GMP).	November, 2023	November, 2023
2.2 Workshops Alignment and Meetings	Conduct alignment workshops and meetings for all government agencies to exchange their data through a Secure Data Exchange platform that will facilitate the seamless integration of data and information to and from the National Data Centre or government cloud or mini data centers at their own departments/agencies as well as from the Central Government Data repository within the Government Cloud.	December, 2023	December, 2023





2.3 Awareness	Conduct awareness on the importance of standards and guidelines so that departments are aligned to the best practice with the National Government Mandated Platform (GMP) and how important it is to exchange data through SDE considering the security risk associated with the exchange of data unguarded.	December, 2023 (Concurrent Activity - will run parallel with the alignment workshop and meetings)	December, 2023
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**Theme: To enhance digitalization through an effective legal platform in PNG**

**COMMITMENT 3: (a) Digital Government Legislation and Strategy**

Lead Implementing Agency	Department of Information and Communication Technology		
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Mr. Steven Matainaho		
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Communication and Information Technology		
Phone	(+675) 325 0412		
Email	steven.matainaho@jict.gov.pg		
Other Actors Involved	Government	Department of Justice and Attorney General National Information and Communication Technology Authority National Statistical Office Civil Identity Registration	





	CSOs, Private Sector, & Working Groups	<p>Institute of National Affairs          Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council          Transparency International PNG          Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights</p>
Problem/Issue addressed	to be	<p>The e-government legislation addresses key issues in relation to digitalization of government data and information accessibility.</p> <p>Issues are discrepancies in the areas of,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic Transaction (IFMS)</li> <li>Data Protection and Privacy</li> <li>Consumer Protection</li> <li>Computer Crimes</li> <li>Business Competitions</li> <li>Taxation and</li> <li>Information Security</li> </ul>
Main Objective		<p>The e-government legislation guides evidence-based policy aimed to transform Manuel processes of government business to deliver public services more effectively and efficiently by digitizing government service delivery mechanism.</p>
Brief Description of Commitment	of	<p>The Digital Government Legislation provides solutions to address government digital information and systems which the cluster is committed to regulate the use of technological communication devices. It offers new opportunities for more direct and convenient citizen access to government and for government provisions of services directly to citizens through a coordinated integrated approach in which electronic data governance is fundamentally the driver of any digitization process.</p>
OGP Challenge address by the Commitment	by	<p>The cluster commitment enables constructive engagement between government and civil society on issues of legislative openness and citizens participation in the legislative process through e-government processes.</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.</p>	<p>E-government legislation is the enabler to digitizing government electronic information for accessibility in civic space, accountability for transparency and to harness technology and innovation. It provides guidelines and regulations in which government information available must be cautioned when it is accessed. Policy on the e-government gives citizens a certain extent to involve in the government policy formulation process and keeps the government accountable for transparency and service delivery.</p>		
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>The e-government legislation provides a road map in which government information is digitized and open to citizens for engagement and accessibility. The result is to have a certain degree when accessing government information and how government services can be delivered according to the policy framework. It also protects government information and restricts information that is not worthy for development purposes.</p>		
<p><b>Milestones</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Descriptions</b></p>	<p><b>Start Date</b></p>	<p><b>End Date</b></p>
<p><b>Phase 1: Drafting the Legislation</b></p>			
<p>1.1 Drafting Committee</p>	<p>Establish a Drafting Committee with a defined term of reference and work plan &amp; cash-flow</p>	<p>April, 2022</p>	<p>End of April, 2022</p>
<p>1.2 Drafting Committee Meetings</p>	<p>The Drafting Committee meetings as per the work plan</p>	<p>May, 2022</p>	<p>September, 2023</p>
<p>1.3 Drafting and Workshops</p>	<p>Draft the E-government Legislation with interval meetings and drafting workshops</p>	<p>May, 2022</p>	<p>May, 2023</p>





1.4 Draft Bill	Produce the Draft Bill for stakeholder consultations	July, 2022	August, 2022
<b>Phase 2: National and Regional Consultations</b>			
2.1 Four regional consultations	Conduct four regional stakeholder consultations	November, 2022	December, 2023
2.2 National Consultation	Conduct a National stakeholder consultation	February, 2023	End of February, 2023
2.3 Consultation Report	Formulate a Stakeholder Consultation Report	March, 2023	End of March, 2023
<b>Phase 3: Legal Administrative Process</b>			
3.1 Drafting Instruction, NEC Submission and Explanatory Note	Formulate the Drafting Instruction, NEC Submission and the Explanatory Note	April, 2023	End of April, 2023
3.2 Certificate of Necessary	Letter to State Solicitor with necessary attachments to get the Certificate of Necessary	June, 2023	End of June, 2023
3.3 NEC Endorsement	NEC Policy Submission is made with the CoN and other necessary documents to NEC for its endorsement	July, 2023	August, 2023
3.4 Certificate of Compliance	Letter to First Legislative Council with NEC Decision No#, CoN, and other necessary documents to the First Legislative Council for the Certificate of Compliance	September, 2023	October, 2023





3.5 Enactment of Access to Information Bill into Act	Table the E-government Legislation Bill on the Floor of the National Parliament	November, 2023	End of November, 2023
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**Theme: To enhance digitalization through a sound policy platform**

**COMMITMENT 3: (b) E-Government Policy**

Lead Agency	Department of Information and Communication Technology		
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Mr. Steven Matainaho		
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Communication and Information Technology		
Phone	(+675) 325 0412		
Email	<a href="mailto:Steven.matainaho@ict.gov.pg">Steven.matainaho@ict.gov.pg</a>		
Other Actors Involved	Government	Department of National Planning and Monitoring National Statistical Office Civil Identity Registration National Information and Communication Technology Authority DataCo	
	CSOs, Private Sector, & Working Groups	Oxfam Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council Transparency International PNG Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights	





<p>Problem/Issue to be addressed</p>	<p>This new technology cluster has a number of issues to be addressed due to our slow advancement in the E-government reforms. These issues include the adaptation of a rapidly evolving international, economic, social, technological and cultural environment. The issue of protecting and advancing democracy, strengthening social and economic development, ensuring environmental sustainability and managing technological challenges in new ways to earn the public's trust.</p>
<p>Main Objective</p>	<p>E-Government Policy enables digital government services to transform into an inclusive digital society where all citizens can benefit from the opportunities offered by digital technologies to improve quality of life. The e-Government Policy establishes a policy platform in which a number of legislations, strategies and programs will be derived to enhance the digital transformation system in the country. It also optimizes service delivery that provides universal access to government information and services anytime and anywhere.</p>
<p>Brief Description of Commitment</p>	<p>The Commitment focuses on the formulation of the e-Government Policy to establish a policy platform to enhance digital transformation. This commitment is the use of technological communications devices, such as computers and internet, to provide public services to citizens. E-government Policy offers new opportunities for more direct and convenient citizen access to government, and for government provision of services directly to citizens. The Digital interaction between a citizen and the government, between governments and other government agencies, between government and citizens, between government and employees and between government and businesses.</p>
<p>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</p>	<p>The commitment addresses significant challenges of the government in relation to information dissemination, lack of accountability and transparency, bureaucracy and lack of citizen participation in domestic institutions and processes. Moreover, lack of stakeholder involvement, coordination, information sharing, ICT literacy and e-Government awareness are considered to be the major obstacle. The policy presents an opportunity to the ICT Sector for a major transformation in the digital space.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b></p>	<p>The technological development has turned the government policies and strategies towards e-government. The e-government is considered the primary tool to facilitate the access of the citizen</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 innovation for openness and accountability.

to various services thus the government plans and subsidies shall reach the public through e-government portal. Furthermore, the e-government policy gives easy access to government information and development agendas, keeps accountable when information is readily available and accessible. It encourages more civic participation as technology harnesses information on the government budget and expenditure report.

**Ambition**  
Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness

The intended result of the commitment is to improve transparency in the government system and processes. E-government minimizes redundant information flow, helps to eliminate duplication of functions and improves the adherence of public servants to proper government procedures, thereby reducing opportunities for corruption.  
The E-government has made information from legislative meeting minutes to budget proposals to map-based information available to the public. It also implies that public processes are becoming more transparent, public information is available online and citizens and non-government organizations are encouraged to interact with public administration through new platform-based forms of participation and collaboration.

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Activity Descriptions</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
<b>Phase 1: Preparation of the formulating the e-Government Policy</b>			
3.1 e-Government Policy Committee	Establish a e-Government Policy formulating Committee with a defined term of reference	April, 2022	End of April, 2022
3.2 Committee Meetings	Conduct Committee meetings to advance the formulation process	May, 2022	June, 2023



3.3 Draft e-Government Policy	Produce the Draft e-Government Policy through conducting number of meetings and drafting workshops	May, 2022	July, 2022
3.4 Regional and National Consultations	Conduct four regional and a national consultation	September, 2022	October, 2022
3.5 Finalized e-Government Policy	Finalize the e-Government Policy	November, 2022	January, 2023
3.6 CACC and NEC Submissions	Formulate the CACC and NEC Submissions	February, 2023	February, 2023
3.7 CACC Endorsement	Do a CACC Submission and get endorsement	April, 2023	End of April, 2023
3.8 NEC Endorsement	Do a NEC Submission and get NEC endorsement	May, 2023	End of May, 2023
3.9 e-Government Policy Launched	Launched the e-Government Policy in a colorful way	September, 2023	September, 2023
3.10 Awareness and implementation	Conduct awareness and effectively implement the e-Government Policy	October, 2023	March, 2024





Fiscal Transparency remains as another cluster of commitment in this NAP. Publication of high-quality information on how government raises taxes, borrow, spend, invest and manages public assets and liabilities is key for having a transparent, accountable and corrupt-free government. Transparency contributes to macroeconomic and fiscal stability. As such, there are four key commitments identified both in NAP 1 and NAP 2, and they are: Monitoring and Reporting on the Budget Expenditure; Timely Publication of Fiscal Information; Rollout of the IFMS; and Publication of Warrants and Cash Remittance to Subnational.

#### Cluster Commitment 4: Fiscal Transparency

**Theme: Promoting Fiscal Transparency through Monitoring and Reporting on the budget Expenditure**  
**Commitment 1: Monitoring and Reporting on the Budget Expenditure.**

Lead Agency	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Mr. Koney Samuel, Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Email	<a href="mailto:Koney-Samuel@planning.gov.pg">Koney-Samuel@planning.gov.pg</a>
Phone	(+675) 308 4093
Other Actors Involved	Department of Finance Department of Treasury Department of Implementation and Rural Development National Economic and Fiscal Commission Internal Revenue Commission
CSOs, Sector, Working Groups, Multilaterals	Institute of National Affairs Transparency International PNG Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council



<p>Problem/Issue to be addressed</p>	<p>The country's expenditure reporting is very weak. The successive Governments have failed to improve the Budget Expenditure Reporting in the country. There is a fragmented reporting system. There is no legislation that empowers the agencies such as Departments of National Planning and Monitoring and Treasury to legally demand the agencies to report on their expenditures.</p> <p>The financial expenditures have not been disclosed for public access and the political leaders and the head of agencies were not held accountable. The monetary value of goods and services have not reflected the monetary value.</p> <p>The agencies that receive capital investment budget failed to report on their spending. Even though there are suspicious of misuse but there is lack of comprehensive investigations.</p>
<p>Main Objective</p>	<p>The objective of the Commitment is to improve transparency and accountability in the budget implementation and reporting processes. This is to making sure leaders being accountable to the citizens. The discloser of expenditure report is important to ensure there is correspondence between the money budgeted and spent in that budgeted item.</p>
<p>Brief Description of Commitment</p>	<p>This commitment will enable the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the Department of Treasury to monitor the implementation of the Budget (both capital and operational) and report to the citizen through the National Parliament and publication through media outlet annually.</p> <p>This will be enabled by the enactment of the Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act which calls for all state agencies to report on the implementation of their respective programs and the projects. Those reports will be consolidated and published annually through media outlets.</p>
<p>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</p>	<p>The compulsory expenditure reporting will enable agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve weakness in budget expenditure reporting mechanisms</li> <li>Make leaders and head of agencies accountable to the citizens</li> <li>Improve service delivery</li> </ul>





<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>Improve weakness in the Governance process</p> <p>Promote performance-based budgeting</p> <p>Ensuring value for money is reflected on the ground</p> <p>The commitment will enhance the agencies' capacities to accurately and timely report on the budget implementation. The reported expenditure reports will then be published after tabling on the Floor of the National Parliament. This process promotes Good Governance, Accountability, transparency, Government integrity and making Government responsive to citizens' needs which are the objectives of the OGP.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>This commitment aims to promote monitoring and reporting on the budget expenditure that makes Government accountable and build investor confidence. This commitment will lead to improving financial management practices within Government departments/agencies.</p>





Milestones	Activity Descriptions	Start Date	End Date
<b>Phase 1: Enactment of Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act</b>			
1.1 Certificate of Necessary (CoN)	Letter to the State Solicitor for the Certificate of Necessary	May, 2022	End of May, 2022
1.2 NEC Policy Submission	Do the Cabinet Submission for NEC endorsement on the Bill and direct it to the First Legislative Council for the Certificate of Compliance	June, 2022	June, 2022
1.3 Certificate of Compliance (CoC)	Submit a letter with NEC Decision Paper, CoN, and other necessary documents to get the CoC	July 2022	July, 2022
1.4 Enactment of the Bill to Act	Table the Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Bill 2021 on the Floor of the Parliament for enactment	September, 2022	November, 2022
1.5 Awareness	Awareness and Workshops conducted for the implementation of the Act and its paneties for non-compliance	December, 2022	May, 2023
<b>Phase 2: Reporting and Publication</b>			





2.1 Demand letter sent for reporting	The demand letter is sent to agencies to send their budget implementation report on a quarterly basis	July, 2022	July, 2022
2.2 Publications of Reports	The reports from agencies will be consolidated and published for public consumptions.	December, 2022	June, 2023
2.3 Investigations	If there is a suspicious of misuse and mismanagement, the investigation team will be sent for investigation.	January, 2023	August, 2023
2.4 Imposition of Penalties	Those found guilty will be referred to the prosecuting agencies for prosecution	February, 2023	September, 2023

**Theme: Promoting Fiscal Transparency through timely Publication of Fiscal Information.**  
**Commitment 2: Timely Publication of Fiscal Information**

Lead Agency	Implementing Agency	Department of Treasury
Name of Person Implementing Agency	Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Mr. Daire Vele
Title, Department	Department	Secretary, Department of Treasury
Phone		(+675) 312 8817







Email	<a href="mailto:enquiries@treasury.gov.pg">enquiries@treasury.gov.pg</a>
Government Departments	<p>Department Finance          Department of National Planning and Monitoring          National Economic Fiscal Commission          Internal Revenue Commission          Customs          Bank of Papua New Guinea</p>
CSOs & Private Sector	<p>Institute of National Affairs          Transparency International PNG          Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council          PNG Media Council</p>
Problem/Issue to be addressed	<p>The Government through the Department of Treasury has published number of fiscal information annually via the Treasury website. However, that information is sometimes published late due to responsible agencies delay in submitting the data. The issue of concern is to address the delay in the publication this information to the citizens.</p>
Main Objective	<p>The main objective commitment is to make citizens aware of the budget formulation and implementation process and make that process transparent. The publication of fiscal information such as mid-year economic and fiscal outlook, FBO and others on time is important. The OGP process facilitate the timely production and publication of the fiscal information.</p>
Brief Description of Commitment	<p>The Departments of Treasury, National Planning &amp; Monitoring, Finance, Implementation &amp; Rural Development and Economic Fiscal Commissions and Office of the Auditor General are to publish the fiscal information on a timely manner to improve transparency, accountability, and integrity of the Government of Papua New Guinea.</p>





<p>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</p>	<p>The supplying of 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 wastage, and gives citizens power to follow money.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b> Briefly describe the way in which this commitment is relevant to further advancing OGP values of access to fiscal information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>	<p>The commitment 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. Having timely publication of fiscal information including annual audit reports is the requirement of the OGP. The publication of fiscal information to general public will promote government transparency, accountability and make citizens follow the budget formulation and implementation process.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>The timely publication of fiscal information including audit report promotes transparency, accountability, and make government process and systems transparent and accountable to people. It is also intended that this commitment will lead to improving financial management practices within Government departments/agencies and other agencies receiving public funds.</p>





<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
<b>Phase 1: Generating of Fiscal Information</b>			
1.1 Agencies supply information to DoT	DoT send letter to respective agencies to supply the relevant fiscal information	Every January, 2022, 2023, 2024	March, 2022, 2023, 2024
1.2 Consolidation and computing of fiscal data	Consolidate and process the fiscal data for publication	Quarterly from 2022 to 2024	March, 2024
1.3 Publication of Fiscal Information	DoT publishes the fiscal information on the Treasury Website as well as Media outlets	March, 2024	August, 2024

**Theme: Promoting Fiscal Transparency through coordinated Financial Management System through the IFMS Platform**  
**Commitment 3: Rollout of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)**

Lead Agency	Department of Finance
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Dr. Ken Ngangan, PhD
Title, Department	Secretary, Department of Finance







Phone	(+675) 3128712	
Email	<a href="mailto:tom_tiki@finance.gov.pg">tom_tiki@finance.gov.pg</a>	
Other Actors Involved	Government	National Economic and Fiscal Commission Department of Treasury Department of National Planning and Monitoring Department of Implementation and Rural Development Bank of Papua New Guinea
	CSOs, Private Sector	Institute of National Affairs Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council
Problem/Issue addressed	<p>The Government has embarked on the rollout of IFMS across the country to integrated all financial systems into single window system to monitor budget expenditure. Without IFMS, the expenditures of both national and subnational agencies are uncoordinated and not monitored.</p> <p>There are missuses, fund diversification, and misreporting without IFMS. The gross corruption is evident. The IFMS rollout will enable the responsible national agencies to track the expenditures of both national and subnational agencies.</p>	
Main Objective	The objective of this commitment is to promote transparency and accountability in the public budget appropriation and expenditures.	
Brief Description of Commitment	The rollout the IFMS to all national agencies, provinces and districts. This will require other utility agencies to provide conducive environment for the effective rollout of IFMS. Government will continue to appropriate considerable fund to cover all districts.	
OGP Challenge address by the Commitment	This commitment will establish a digitalized budget expenditure monitoring and reporting in the country from subnational to national and national to responsible national agencies.	



<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. Having a digitalized system of tracking expenditure and reporting budget expenditure will promote transparency and accountability in the final space and improve public confidence in Government system.</p>		
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve government through more openness</p>	<p>The IFMS will establish an effective Digital Financial System that enhance transparency, accountability, and effective service delivery in the country.</p> <p>The effective expenditure extracting and reporting will promote financial accountability and transparency and improve public confidences.</p>		
<p><b>Milestones</b></p>	<p><b>Activity Description</b></p>	<p><b>Start Date</b></p>	<p><b>End Date</b></p>
<p><b>Phase 1: Rollout of IFMS to Districts</b></p>			
<p>1.1 IFMS Rollout Committee</p>	<p>Establish an Inter-agency Committee to rollout the IFMS to districts</p>	<p>May, 2022</p>	<p>May, 2022</p>



1.2 ToR and Work-plan & Cash-flow	The committee is established by a defined Terms of Reference, Work-plan and Cash-flow	June, 2022	End of June, 2022
1.3 Meetings and Workshops	Conduct Committee meetings and workshops for District staff	July, 2022	End of July, 2022
1.4 Rollout of IFMS	Install IFMS with necessary infrastructures	August, 2022	December, 2024

**Theme: Promoting Fiscal Transparency through Publication of Important Government Report and the Warrants for the subnational levels of the Government Release Schedules and Cash Remittance to Subnational.**  
**Commitment 4: Publication of Warrants and Cash Remittance to Subnational.**

Lead Implementing Agency	National Economic and Fiscal Commission		
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Mr. Patrick Kennedy Painap		
Title, Department	Chairman/CEO, National Economic and Fiscal Commission		
Phone	(+675) 323 3024		
Email	ppainap@nefc.gov.pg		
Other Actors Involved	Department of Finance Department of Treasury Department of National Planning and Monitoring Department of Provincial and local level Government Department of Implementation and Rural Development		







<p>olved</p>	<p>Department of Prime Minister and National Executive Council Bank of Papua New Guinea Natural Research Institute</p>
<p>CSOs, Private Sector</p>	<p>Institute of National Affairs Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council</p>
<p><b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b></p>	<p>It is apparent that not very one has access to fiscal information about their respective provinces. The provinces need this information for budgetary purposes and to an extent, Understanding fiscal capacities their respective provinces.</p> <p>Through enabling fiscal transparency, vital information pertaining to the sub- national level of the government can be made available to be used by stakeholders for various purposes, either for budgetary or resourcing.</p>
<p><b>Main Objective</b></p>	<p>The main objective of the commitment is to disclose or make fiscal data available in an accurate and timely manner so that the citizens and the stakeholders of this country will have to know how much money is available for each province and district.</p> <p>The warranting and cash remittances to provinces and districts and hold the leaders accountable. This process will enable citizens to have access to actual cash remittances to district and provinces, make leaders accountable and transparent.</p>
<p><b>What is the commitment?</b></p>	<p>The NEFC will be responsible for providing information on its publication entailing annual budgetary allocation such as the recommendations of the function grants. Furthermore, the publication will also provide the public with an assessment on provincial expenditures using these grants and the level of revenues available in a particular province assessed through different sources.</p> <p>It is expected that this will enable the provincial governments and the national government to have insight into provincial fiscal capacity.</p>



<p><b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b></p>	<p>The main objective is to make the fiscal data available in an accurate and timely manner so that the citizens and the stakeholders of this county will have to know how much money is available for each province, moreover, understanding the capacity level for each province.</p> <p>This commitment will address both national and provincial agendas. To an extent, the reports will provide the provincial stakeholders with the total envelope. This enables the provinces to fully understand their capacity against other Provinces. Moreover, this enables provinces to develop accurate budgetary plans that should also entail revenue raising strategies within the provinces to support grants from the national government.</p> <p>From the national government perspective, this commitment allows for an insight in to the level of funding for provinces and their capacity to address their service delivery obligations. This also allows for the government to look into its current financial arrangement system and address current inefficiencies impeding service delivery.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p><b>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</b></p>	<p>This commitment to provide timely, accurate and accessible fiscal data is expected to contributed towards greater transparency and allow citizens to monitor batter the sources and use of the public resources. It should also reduce opportunities for fraud, corruption and wastage of resources and give citizens power to follow the money as it aims to achieve service delivery functions.</p> <p>Having timely available data and reports addresses fiscal transparency as this is one of the four main eligibility criteria for joining OGP</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b></p> <p>Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make government more open or improve</p>	<p>This commitment aims to promote monitoring of the warrants and cash remittances and disclosing this fiscal information to uphold transparency and accountability in the government processes and systems.</p> <p>It is also intended that this commitment will lead to improving financial management practices within Government.</p>





government through more openness		<b>Activity Descriptions</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
<b>Milestones</b>		<b>Phase 1: Reporting Mechanisms</b>		
<b>1.1 Providing relevant annual budget fiscal report</b>	Making available this report that entails NEFC's Recommendations on the Function and administration Grants to the Provincial and local level Government	April, 2022	August, 2024	
<b>1.2 Providing annual expenditure report</b>	Making available this report that entails provincial assessment on the use of the function and administration grant. This complies to the PFM processes and the budget expenditure instructions.	May, 2022	August, 2024	
<b>1.3 Providing provincial Revenue Reports</b>	Making available this report that Entails the provincial revenues and their capacity to raise revenue using various sources A key report for the both national government and the Provincial Stakeholders.	May, 2022	August, 2024	
<b>1.4 Providing annual budget scorecards</b>	This helps provinces allocates adequate funding towards the service delivery sectors. Furthermore, encourages provinces to submit budget on the timely basis for approval by the Treasurer.	May, 2022	August, 2024	
<b>1.5 Providing the warrant Release Schedules</b>	This enables the public to understand the appropriation level for the goods and services Grant and further under the level of the cash remitted to each province complimenting the appropriations.	May, 2022	August, 2024	





Extractive Resource Transparency continues to remain as one of the key cluster commitment icon in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2023. Many efforts have been devoted to improving resource governance through Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. However, there is some rooms for improvement. The EITI Standard requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain from the point of extraction, to how revenues make their way through the government, and how they benefit the public. By doing so, the EITI seeks to strengthen public and corporate governance, promote understanding of natural resources management, and provide data to inform reforms for greater transparency and accountability in the extractives sector.

The NAP 2022-2023 will further contribute to the ongoing initiative by undertaking several key commitments. These include: drafting a legislation on EITI Commission; formulation of legislation on EITI Reporting; Establishment of EITI Commission; and Annual Production of EITI Reports.

**Cluster Commitment 5. Extractive Resource Transparency**

**Theme:** Empower and sustain Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementation in PNG for improved extractive sector governance

**Commitment 5: Establishment of EITI Commission**

Lead implementing agency	EITI Secretariat	
Name of implementing agency head	Mr. Alkan Lucas, EITI Secretariat	
Title, Department	Head of EITI Secretariat	
Phone	(+675) 313 3772	
Email	<a href="mailto:lucasalkan@treasury.gov.pg">lucasalkan@treasury.gov.pg</a>	
Other Actors Involved	Government Department/Agency	<p>Department of Treasury                  Department of Petroleum and Energy                  Department of Mining and Geohazards                  Department of Finance                  Internal Revenue Commission</p>
	CSOs, private sector	<p>Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council (CIMC)                  Institute of National Affairs (INA)                  World Bank                  PNG Resource Governance Coalition                  PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum</p>



<p>The Issues and challenges that the Commitment is trying to address</p>	<p>OGP challenges this commitment attempts to address include:          Lack of transparency in the extractive industry payments (taxes, royalties) from both government and developers.          Lack of civil society voice in the extractive sector.          Lack of contract transparency.          Lack of accountability and public participation.          Lack of access to data.          Confidence and sustainability of the existence the EITI in PNG          As a result of this commitment, the EITI Secretariat will be now established as a Commission with defined functions and responsibilities.          By June 2022, the EITI Commission Bill shall be enacted and the EITI Commission will be established thereafter</p>
<p>The main Objectives of the Commitment</p>	<p>PNG is an Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) candidate country. In 2013, the National Executive Council (NEC) endorsed the implementation of the EITI in PNG. Since then, PNG has produced seven (2014-2020) consecutive annual reports. The report in each year has its own ..... considered when formulating the following years reports          other crucial issues          EITI Policy and the          legislations will be pursued soon.</p>
<p>Brief Description of the Commitment</p>	<p>Whilst PNG has successfully completed its seven EITI Report since 2013, major challenges remain surrounding administration. EITI Secretariat needs to graduate itself into a Commission and establish by an Act of Parliament. The OGP Platform will facilitate the establishment of the EITI Commission with defined functions that are independent and unlikely to be influenced politically.</p>
<p>OGP Grand Issues and Challenges the Commitment will address</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>The establishment of the EITI Commission with defined functions by an Act of Parliament will confidence and certainty that the EITI Reports will be continuously produced with bottlenecks and political influences. The civil society, private sector, development partners and government will be engaged through a validate the Reports and carryout other reforms in the extractive sector.</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 establishment of the EITI Commission with establishment pathway that minimize political influences and improve sustainability and public confidence</p>		
Milestones	Activity Descriptions	Start Date	End Date
<b>Phase 1: Corporate Plan</b>			
1.1 Committee	Establish a Committee to formulate a Corporate facilitate the establishments of the EITI Commission		May, 2022
1.2 Formulation of Corporate Plan	Formulates the Corporate Plan		August, 2022
1.3 Launch of the Corporate Plan	Launch the Corporate Plan	August, 2022	August, 2022
<b>Phase 2: Staffing of the Commission</b>			





2.1 Restructure	Design a Restructure for the EITI Commission	September, 2022	September, 2022
2.2 Publication of Restructure	Advertise the restructure	October, 2022	October, 2022
2.3 Recruitment	Undertake the recruitment of Staff for the Commission	November, 2022	November, 2022
2.4 Capacity Building	Offer trainings for the new Officers and also their stationaries	December, 2022	December, 2022
<b>Theme: Create a Legislative Framework for the EITI Reporting in the country Commitment 2: Enactment of EITI Reporting Legislation</b>			
Lead implementing agency	EITI Secretariat		
Name of the head of agency for the implementing agency	Mr. Alkan Lucas		
Title, Department	Head of EITI Secretariat, PNG EITI Secretariat		
Phone	(+675) 313 3772		
Email	<a href="mailto:lucasalkan@treasury.gov.pg">lucasalkan@treasury.gov.pg</a>		
Other Actors involved	Government agencies	Department of Treasury Department of National Planning & Mkt Department of Finance Department of Petroleum and Energy Department of Minerals and Geo-hazi...	
	CSOs, private sector	Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council Institute of National Affairs Transparency International PNG World Bank PNG Resource Governance Coalition	





	<p>PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum PNG Resource Governance Coalition Inc.</p>
<p>Issues OGP is trying to address</p>	<p>During the implementation of the first OGP NAP 2018-2020, the following issues were raised; Agencies being protective over their data, hence not willing to share. Certain legislations limit their ability to share data Difficult to access total revenue for respective companies Difficult accessing Agreements</p>
<p>Main objective</p>	<p>The main objective of commitment is to enable flow of information within the extractive industry through a legislative platform</p>
<p>Brief Description of the Commitment</p>	<p>EITI legislation will enhance the effectiveness of reporting from private sectors as well as state agencies operating in the Extractive Industry. During the past 8 years of collecting data/statistics for the production of Report, PNG saw a need to draft a legislation to empower effective production and reporting of the EITI Information. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP under the Extractive Resource Transparency, the EITI Reporting legislation will be development to elevate the reporting process.</p>
<p>Issues and Challenges</p>	<p>The EITI Policy was formulated and endorsed by Cabinet in 2019 which calls for the enactment of the EITI Commission and the EITI Reporting Legislations. There is uncertainty for EITI Secretariat given that another NEC Decision can revoke the existing NEC Decision and disband the Secretariat</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</p>	<p>The EITI Reporting Legislation will provide a legal platform for the reporting aspect of the Extractive Industry. It will enable the EITI Commission to access the required data easily and boost participation in data sharing.</p>





<p>available in the OGP Values Guidance Note.)</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 EITI Legislation will reduce the communication and data sharing barriers in the extractive industry. The legislative will authorize the EITI Commission to have access to data in the extractive space.</p>
<p><b>Milestone</b></p>	<p><b>Description</b></p>
<p><b>Phase 1: Preparation for the Drafting of EITI Reporting</b></p>	
<p>1.1 Drafting Committee</p>	<p>Establish a drafting Committee with a defined Terms of Reference</p>
<p>1.2 Meetings</p>	<p>Conduct regular Committee Meetings</p>
<p>1.3 Drafting Instruction</p>	<p>Develop the Drafting Instruction</p>
<p>1.4 Consultations</p>	<p>Undertake regional and national consultations</p>
<p>1.5 Explanatory Note, and Consultation Report</p>	<p>Formulate the Explanatory Note and Consultation Report</p>
<p>1.6 Certificate of Necessary</p>	<p>Letter to the State Solicitor for Certificate of Necessary</p>
<p>1.7 NEC Submission</p>	<p>Do NEC Submission</p>
<p>1.8 Certificate of Compliance</p>	<p>Letter to Frist Legislative Council for CoC</p>
<p>1.9 Enactment of EITI Legislative Reporting Act</p>	<p>Table the EITI Legislative Reporting Legislation</p>
<p><b>Theme: Publication of EITI Report to enhance Resource Owners understanding</b> <b>Commitment 2: Annual Production and Publication of EITI Reports</b></p>	





Lead implementing agency	EITI Secretariat
Name of person responsible for Lead implementing agency	Mr. Alkan Lucas
Title, Department	Head of EITI Secretariat, PNG EITI Secretariat
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State Agencies	<p>Department of Treasury</p> <p>Department of National Planning &amp; Monitoring</p> <p>Department of Finance</p> <p>Department of Petroleum and Energy</p> <p>Department of Minerals Policy and Geo-hazard</p>
Other Actors involved	<p>Consultative Implementation &amp; Monitoring Council</p> <p>Institute of National Affairs</p> <p>Transparency International PNG</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>PNG Resource Governance Coalition</p> <p>PNG Chamber of Mines and Petroleum</p> <p>PNG Resource Governance Coalition Inc.</p>
OGP Issues and Challenges Commitment trying to address	<p>During the implementation of the first country-level mining issues were raised;</p> <p>Agencies being protective over their</p> <p>Certain legislations limit their ability to</p> <p>Difficult to access total revenue for re</p> <p>Difficult accessing Agreements</p>
Main objective	The main objective of commitment is to promote transparency and accountability in benefit sharing and also build investor and landowner confidences and attract investments.



<p>Brief Description of the Commitment</p>	<p>The production of the EITI Annual Report is the core function of the EITI process. The OGP Platform facilitates the annual production of the EITI report on the benefit sharing of proceeds from the extractive sector. The discloser of the benefits sharing amongst the beneficiaries in the extractive industry has built public and investor confidences and trust which then give landowner satisfaction.</p>
<p>Issues and Challenges</p>	<p>The EITI Secretariat under the OGP Platform has produced and published three annual reports. Out of a total of 6 reports produced since 2014, the initial three were produced before the adoption of OGP Initiative in the country. The latest report to date is the 2020 report.</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>The Annual EITI Report is important for both government and investors to make strategic decisions. This information had not been disclosed to the public 10 years ago which resulted in unrest and land disruptions. The improved production and publication of annual EITI Report will have positive impact on socio-economic development and enlighten the understanding of the government, investor and citizens.</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 discloser of benefits sharing is fundamental for enhancing the understanding of the resource owners, investors and government. This put to rest the likely disputes and unrest that may result from misunderstanding on the benefits proceeds from extractive sector. This is healthy for the economy.</p>
<p><b>Milestones</b></p>	
<p>1.1 Consultant</p>	<p>Engage a Consultant with a defined ToR</p>
<p>Start Date</p>	<p>April, 2022</p>
<p>End Date</p>	<p>End of April, 2022</p>







1.2 Terms of Reference	Develop a Terms of Reference to carry-out the report	May, 2022	End of May, 2022
<b>Phase 2: Consultations</b>			
2.1 Workshops and Consultations	Conduct workshops and consultations	June, 2022	End of June, 2022
2.2 Draft Report	Workshop the 1 <sup>st</sup> Draft Report	July, 2022	End of July, 2022
2.3 EITI MSG Meeting	Table the Draft Report at the MSG meeting	August, 2022	End August, 2022
2.4 Final Report	EITI MSG endorse the final report	November, 2022	End November, 2022
2.5 Publication	Publish the 2021 EITI Report	November, 2022	End December, 2022



The open data promotes public having access to, use and share information or data. It has one commitment which is the Rollout of the National Identification Project (NID). The commitment will focus on the existing MoU with Subnational Governments and making sure that NID Rollout to most of the provinces and districts.

## Cluster Commitment 6: Open Data

<b>Theme:</b> <b>Effective and coordinated low cost collection, transportation, processing, storage and dissemination of civil and identity data for evidence-based development planning, resource allocation and investment.</b>	
<b>COMMITMENT 1:</b> <b>National Identity Document (NID) Rollout.</b>	
Lead Implementing Agency	PNG Civil and Identity Registry (PNGCIR)
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Noel Mobiha
Title, Department	Registrar General, PNG Civil and Identity Registry
Phone	(+675) 313 3000/76519974
Email	<a href="mailto:nmobiha@pngcir.gov.pg">nmobiha@pngcir.gov.pg</a>
Other Actors Involved (Up to December 2021)	Government (i). Department of National Planning and Monitoring (ii). National Statistical Office (iii). Department of Information and Communication Technology (iv). National Information and Communication Technology Authority (v). Constitutional Law Reform Commission (vi). Department of Justice and Attorney General (vii). Department of Finance (viii). Department of Treasury (ix). Department of Personnel Management (x). National Department of Education (xi). National Department of Health CSOs & Private Sector (i). Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (ii). Media Council (iii). Telikom PNG (iv). DataCo





	<p>(v). Digicel (vi). Bmobile (vii). Ok Tedi Mining Limited (major sponsor) (viii). Church Latter Day Saints (ix). Lutheran Church</p>	
<p>Problem Statement</p>		<p>Introduced in 2015, the civil and identity registration (CIR) special purpose vehicle (SPV) - the National Identity Document (NID) Project is not progressing as fast as it should. The issues associated with this slow roll out progress are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i). Currently the funding envelope is not sufficient to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <b>Machines:</b> purchase new modern mobile registration kits to increase NID registrations, new blade servers and software to replace the outdated ones, and purchase new desktop computers to replace the current ones.</li><li>b. <b>Manpower:</b> recruit additional manpower to increase NID registrations, process these data and printout NID cards and birth certificates and have them delivered to the registrants;</li><li>c. <b>Materials:</b> Need more floor space and workstations to ensure the human ratios in the different processes would enable relevant processing to see a reduction in the turnaround time for NID cards and birth certificates.</li><li>d. <b>Methods:</b> the way Huawei designed the NID Project is not relevant to the way we need to do things. It is obvious from the outset the imported knowledge did not gel with local knowledge thus leading to many delays in processes and brought the whole project into a compliance nightmare.</li></ul></li><li>(ii). The NID Project is easily a Lock in arrangement by Huawei Technology Ltd resulting in a very expensive technical support arrangement thus leading to delays due to lack of funding. For instance, every time we want to add a new machine on the Civil and Identity Registration System (CIRS) Huawei has to do it for us and it is at a very high cost;</li><li>(iii). Lack of ownership of the NID Project at the provincial, district, LLGs and ward levels with only a few provinces and districts supporting and funding the roll out. They also created awareness and addressed the biblical 666 issue;</li><li>(iv). Total civil and identity registration costs being very high due to geography and small populace groupings in hard to get to villages and locations; and</li></ul>





	<p>(v). Identity being added to civil registration does bring into the fore understanding of development issues in terms of the traditional processes now moving into the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) space causing workplace acceptance an issue in government systems and processes.</p>
<p><b>Main Objective</b></p>	<p>The overarching aim of the PNG Civil and Identity Registry (PNGCIR) is to achieve a complete civil registration system for the country that can provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). All members of public with foundation identity documents through which they can claim their civil and human rights, including access to services;</li> <li>(ii). The government with individual identification records needed for governance; and</li> <li>(iii). The government with a national source of vital statistics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brief Description of Commitment</b></p>	<p>The government is committed to collecting civil registration information on every event that happens in a person's life in Papua New Guinea: birth, marriage, adoption, divorce, legitimization and death. Once a person who is a PNG citizen and holds only one country citizenship, reaches the legal age of 18 years, the government is committed to collecting (for now), facial photo and finger prints biometric identity information. The civil registration and the identity information is stored in the NID database to achieve the main objective.</p> <p>To make this happen, the government is committed under the Digital Transformation exercise to build and operate an e-governance ecosystem which will use the NID as a common denominator for governance.</p>
<p><b>OGP Challenge address by the Commitment</b></p>	<p>From the PNGCIR perspective, the OGP challenge would be to make available to government a database that will be used to achieve the above objective.</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.</p>	<p>Planning through the availability of vital statistics from the NID database will enable evident based planning for government promoting OGP values of access to information, public accountability, civic participation and technology and innovation for openness and accountability.</p>
<p><b>Ambition</b> Briefly described the intended results of the commitment and how it will either make</p>	<p>The NID database is the building block going forward to improve and at the same time reduce the cost to/of open governance in PNG. Once the whole country is registered the need to ensure processes of National Elections, National Census and any other initiatives of</p>





government more open or improve government through more openness	government that requires hard factual civil and identity registry information for validation will result in a huge turnaround in the way the country is governed.		
<b>2022 – 2023 Action Plan</b>			
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Activity Descriptions</b>		
<b>1. Phase 1: Machines</b>			
1.1. Increase NID registrations from 40,000 per month to 100,000.	(i). Purchase 200 mobile enrolment kits. (ii). Replace the current outdated NID database blade servers and civil and identity registration system (CIRS) software. (iii). Develop and prototype technology platforms to grow the biometric eco system to enable sharing of NID dataset for digital government. (iv). Increase the printout of NID cards to 75,000 per month.	April, 2022	April, 2024
1.2. Enable printing of NID cards at regional offices	(i). Procure, develop and interface to the Huawei civil and identity registry system (CIRS) install desktop NID card printing machines in Lae, Hagen and Kokopo.	April, 2022	August, 2023
1.3. Run a prototype model for the first biometric voting using the Yangoru District as a model (pending approval by the PNG Electoral Commission)	(i). Matching of NID register to the Yangoru Saussia Electoral Common Roll (ii). Develop a system and processes to facilitate real time biometric voting. (iii). Discussions with PNG Electoral Commission to seek approval and secondly agreement to use NID as a base verifier.	April 2022	September 2023
<b>2. Phase 2: Manpower</b>			





2.1. Knowledge Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Train and develop a crop of specialists in the field of biometrics and digital identity and digital archives.</li> <li>(ii). Look towards offshore attachments of 3 months internship with leading government agencies and/or product manufacturers.</li> <li>(iii). Training of digital archival specialist in partnership with international organizations.</li> </ul>	April, 2022	December, 2024
2.2. Reduce the processing time of NID registrations to issuance of NID cards and birth certificates to two weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Recruit additional staff to increase NID rollout to cover all provinces and districts as well as at the back office for processing.</li> <li>(ii). Secure more floor space, computers and access links through GOAC.</li> <li>(iii). Build a 40-workstation data processing centre in Lae.</li> </ul>	April, 2022	June, 2023
<b>3. Phase 3: Materials</b>			
3.1. Increase provincial fixed offices from 17 to 22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Build offices in AROB, Hela, and Western provinces.</li> <li>(ii). Rebuild burnt/damage offices in Oro and Mendi.</li> </ul>	April 2022	June 2022
3.2. Increase the number of district operational offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Encourage DDAs to open District offices for Civil and Identity Registry. Currently operational (December 2021) are Bogia, Pomio, Yangoru and Wabag).</li> </ul>	January 2022	December 2023
3.3. Increase mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Increasing the vehicle and boat fleets for provinces.</li> </ul>	April 2022	April 2024
<b>4. Phase 4: Methods</b>			
4.1. Improve administrative and operational efficiencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Develop Standard Operating Procedure Manuals for all process of PNGCIR.</li> </ul>	April 2022	April 2023





	(ii). Develop and prototype cost models for different administrative and operational requirements with a view to reduce costs.		
4.2. Innovation and Creativity	(i). Implement knowledge transfer clauses in all science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) contracts. (ii). Develop and implement innovative solutions to enabling the replacement of the Huawei implemented systems.	April 2022	December 2023
4.3. Digital Transformation Agenda.	(i). Liaise and collaborate with DICT and NICTA to facilitate the digital transformation agenda of Government.	April 2022	March 2024



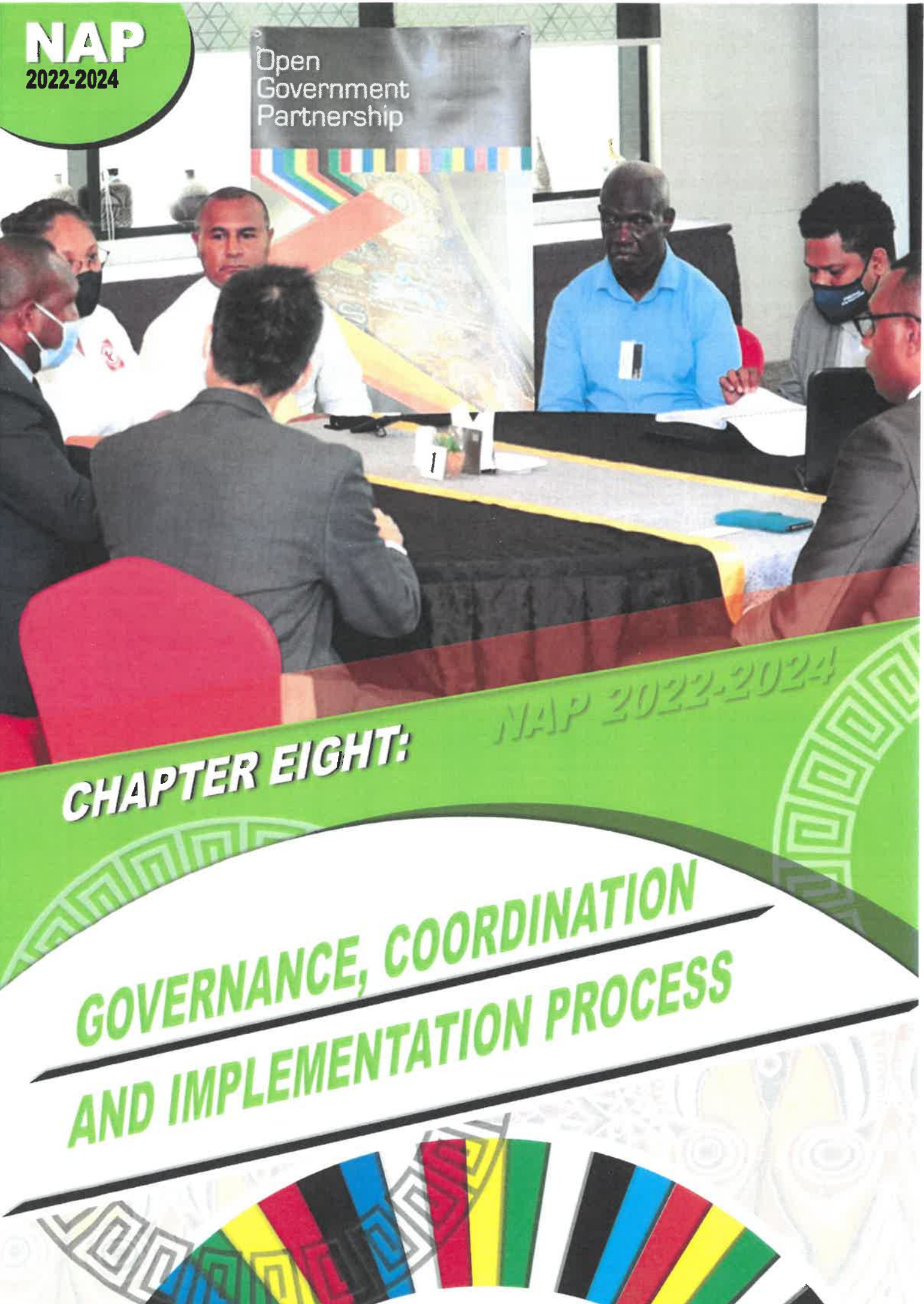
**NAP**  
2022-2024

Open  
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Partnership

**CHAPTER EIGHT:**

NAP 2022-2024

**GOVERNANCE, COORDINATION  
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 Secretariat in DNPM reports to the PNG OGP Steering Committee composed of key implementing agencies and cluster commitment leaders. The focal point has carriage over the coordination between OGP Global Secretariat, CSOs, state agencies, multilateral institutions and the OGP Steering Committee and provides the oversight of the OGP.

In parallel to the OGP Secretariat, the Civil Society coalition on OGP will host annual CSO and Government stakeholder meetings to evaluate the performances on the implementation of the NAP over the 2-year period from March, 2022 to March, 2024. To enable 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 NAP 2022-2024 form the basis for the present NAP.



**Table 3. NAP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Schedule 2022-2024**

Tasks	2022				2023				2024	
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Submission of NAP II	█									
Govt- CSO Meeting		█								
Govt- CSO Report										
Govt – Self Assessment Report							█			
IRM Assessment									█	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National OGP Conference										█
Submission of NAP-3										





The implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 will be coordinated through an effective mechanism to effectively deliver the commitments. The PNG OGP Secretariat will coordinate the implementation of this NAP with passion and commitment to realize the objectives of the OGP in PNG.

Civil Society Organizations will provide an oversight in the implementation process.

Respective CSOs are the co-chairs to each of the Clusters which will play a supporting role to ensure the co-creation is achieved. The following table 4 provides the government and civil society lead agencies which also are the co-chairs to the Cluster Committees.

**Table 4: List of Government and Civil Societies Lead Agencies**

No#	Cluster Commitments	Government	CSO
1	Public Participation	Department for Community Development & Religion	CIMC
2	Government Integrity	Office of the Auditor General	TIPNG
3	Freedom of Information	Department of Communication and Information Technology	TIPNG
4	Fiscal Transparency	Department of Finance	INA
5	Extractive Resource Transparency	EITI Secretariat	PNG Resource Governance Coalition
6	Open Data	PNGCIR	CIMC

## 8.2 Partnership in Implementation

The OGP platform promotes the government, civil society, private sector, Development Partners and the common citizens to work together to enhance service delivery while embracing good governance. The success of good governance will be measured by how far a society is able to improve the quality of life and the future prospects of every citizen particularly from the rural areas of PNG. The implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 will be effectively facilitated through partnership arrangements. The government, civil society, and private sector are important organized parties that will play critical roles in delivering the NAP Commitments going forward.

The Co-Creation is established and promoted between the Government and the Civil Societies, hence they Co-Chair the OGP National Steering Committee Meetings (PNG OGP's Peak Body). The Private Sector and Development Partners will be engaged in the implementation of the NAP II through special arrangements. The distinct roles of respective parties are stated in the following sections.







### **8.2.1. Government**

The Government of Papua New Guinea has played a lead role in the implementation of the OGP Commitments of the first NAP 2018-2020 and will continue to be a lead implementer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP Commitments complement the key policy priorities of the Government and aspired to bring in much needed reforms into the economy with the aim of promoting effective service delivery and enhancing inclusive, sustainable and robust economy.

As part of implementing 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP, the Government aspires to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private sectors and Development Partnership to enable effective implementation.

Nevertheless, the Government will continue to take lead in implementing the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP with commitments and aspiration to make government processes and systems more transparent, accountable, and responsive to citizens' needs. The Government will fund the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024 with sufficient budgetary allocations through the normal budget process. Moreover, the Government will also liaise with the Development Partners to counter fund the commitments.

### **8.2.2. Civil Society Organizations**

The CSOs are co-chairs for all Commitments under the first NAP and will continue with this 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP. The Transparency International PNG represents the CSOs to co-chair the OGP National Steering Committee with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring as a government representative. The co-chair arrangements will be maintained throughout the course of implementing OGP Commitments into the future. Notably, the Government will implement the commitments while the CSOs will monitor and report on the progress of the implementations. The CSOs will ensure that the Government uphold transparency and accountability in its normal business processes and diligently implement the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP commitments. This partnership will be elevated through the Go-PNG – CSO Partnership Policy.

### **8.2.3. Private Sector**

PNG OGP Secretariat will enter into significant 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP implementation arrangement with the Private Sector. Private Sector will partner with the government to effectively implement the NAP commitments.

Promoting transparency, accountability, and fighting against corruptions are everyone's business. The private sector being the key player in the economy that uphold transparency and accountability, GoPNG will partner with private sector to effectively implement the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP Commitments. The Government will ride on this partnership to deliver the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP commitments. Essentially, the Government will need Private Sector to investment significant funding to fight against corruption, promote transparency, accountability and service delivery. This partnership will be





promoted through the Public-Private Partnership Policy (PPP) and the PPP Legislation.

#### **8.2.4. Development Partners**

Development Partners are key players in the socio-economic development of Papua New Guinea. Essentially, the existing partnerships built upon mutual trust and commitment provide a platform for ongoing dialogue among development partners. For the last two years, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and European Union (EU) have supported the implementation of the NAP 2018-2020.

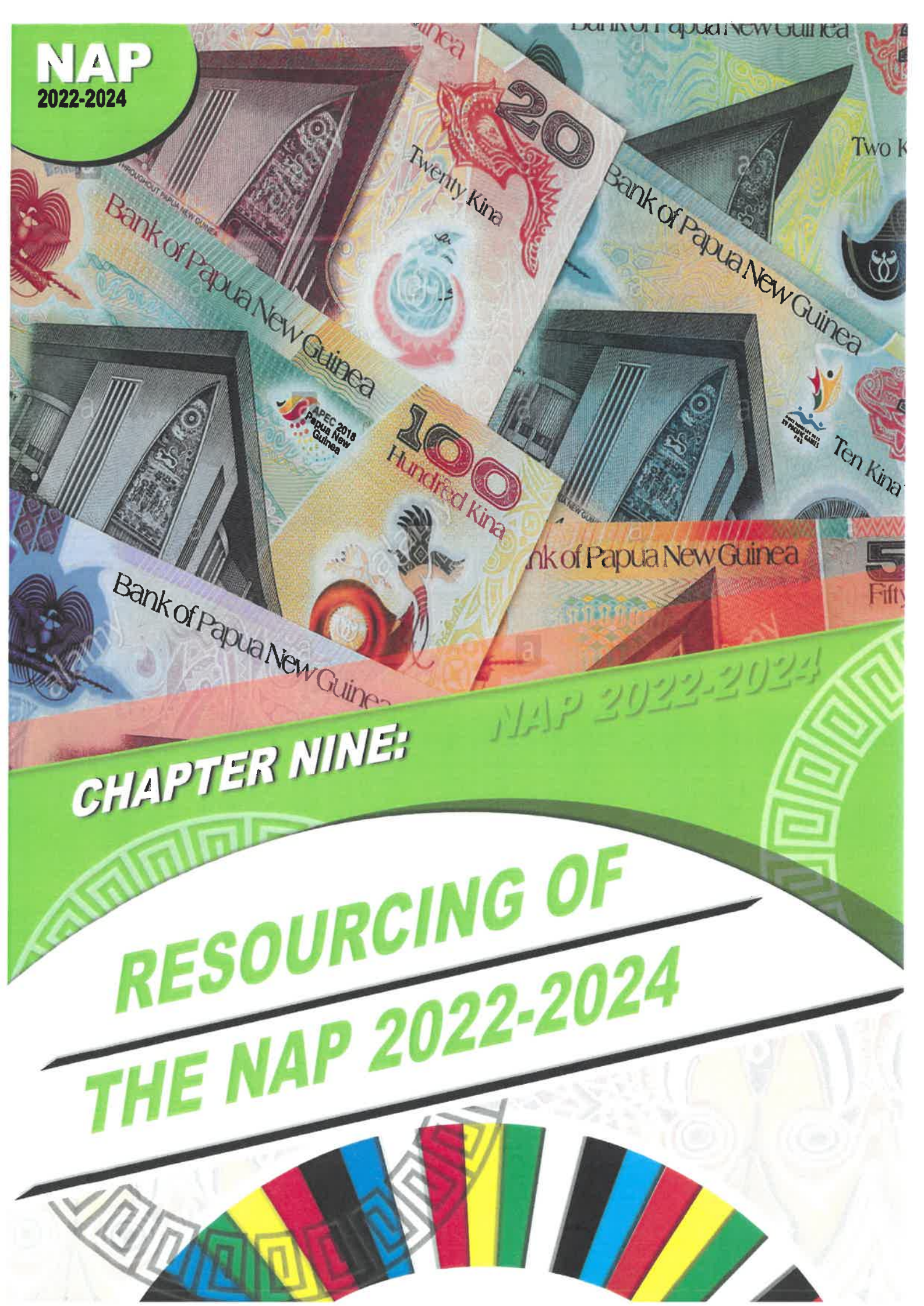
The PNG OGP Secretariat appreciates the support of the UNDP and the EU. The OGP secretariat is looking forward to forge number of partnerships with Development Partners to implement this 2nd NAP with commitment and aspirations. Development Partners will fund the implementation of the NAP.



**NAP**  
2022-2024

**CHAPTER NINE:**

**RESOURCING OF  
THE NAP 2022-2024**







## 9.1

### Financing of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024

The resourcing of the Commitments is the challenge in PNG. Since, the Commitments are part of the key government reforms, they will be funded through their annual appropriations. However, the funding will be needed to complement the Government efforts by the Development Partners and private sectors to enhance effective delivery of these commitments.

The Government is aspired to deliver the commitments; hence the funding will be provided through the normal budget appropriations. The OGP Secretariat needs sufficient resources to build its capacity to a standard to effectively coordinate the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP 2022-2024.

**NAP**  
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**CHAPTER TEN:**

NAP 2022-2024

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
OF NAP 2022-2024**







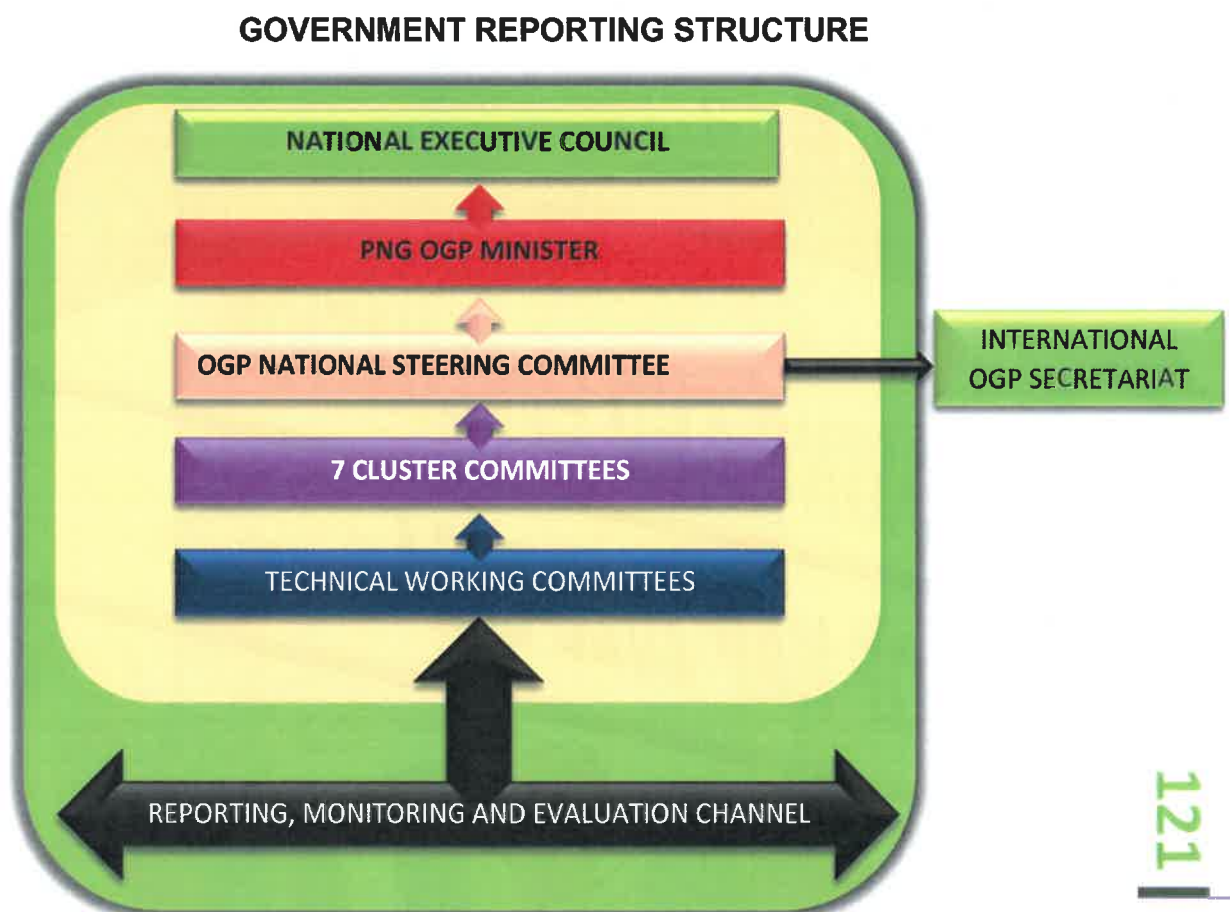
The NAP 2022-2024 will be implemented in close collaboration with the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as reflected above. The CSOs are there to ensure that the Government is committed to deliver the set commitments and at the sometime supports the implementations. The CSOs will publish independent reports on an annual basis and that shall be coordinated through CIMC.

Both Government and the CSOs will be monitoring the process on the 6 Clusters and the 17 Commitments. Those commitments are to be delivered within the two years but some are ongoing which are carried forward from the first NAP.

The OGP Secretariat will have a Database that will store all reports. The implementation reports will be collected in every National Steering Committee Meetings through a prescribed form. The form will be sent to all the lead agencies to fill their quarterly implementation reports for each Cluster. All Clusters leaders will submit their forms with information to the Co-Chairs two days prior to the date of the actual meeting.

The reporting chart is provided below.

**Figure 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure of the PNG OGP National Action Plan**



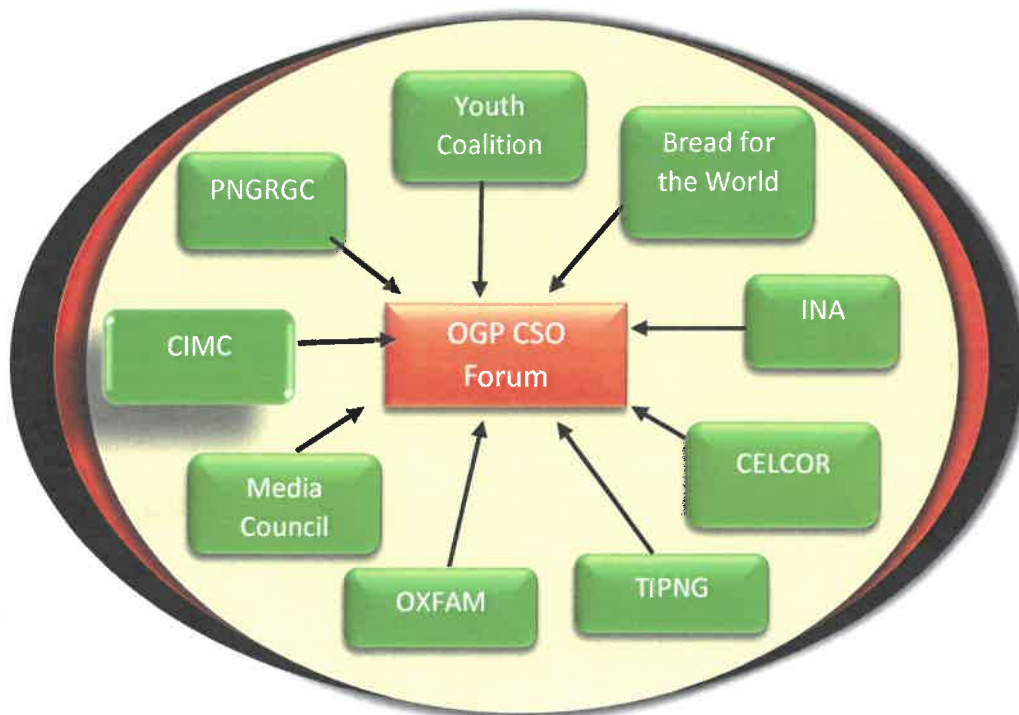




The private sectors and development partners are also encouraged to report to the OGP Secretariat in writing without fear or favor. Those reports will also be considered for publication.

The Civil Society Organizations will do their own independent monitoring and reporting which will be coordinated through the CIMC which is the Co-Chair to the OGP National Steering Committee. CSO reporting structure is provided below.

**Figure 6: Civil Society Organization Reporting Structure**





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**“Empowering Collaborative Participation  
through Open Government”**