



Mamose Regional Development Forum

Summary Report

11-12th April, 2017

VENUE: Village Inn, Wewak, East Sepik Province

THEME: "Quality Leadership and Community Oversight for Improved Governance"



This forum was made possible by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), the European Union (EU) and the Consultative Implementation & Monitoring Council (CIMC)

Introduction

The Mamose Region has 4 provinces- West Sepik, East Sepik, Madang and Morobe. The regional forums are rotated between each province in the region and the 2017 forum was conducted in Wewak after the last Mamose forum was conducted in Madang province in 2015. The CIMC thanks the East Sepik Provincial Administration for agreeing to host the Forum. It also thanks the Hon Governor Sir Michael Thomas Somare and the Provincial Administrator Mrs Elizabeth Kaprangi for accepting to participate at the forum. Thanks also to all the participants from the province and region for taking part. The 2017 forum theme was, “Quality Leadership and Community Oversight for Improved Governance”. The forum theme was chosen to create awareness about the importance of having good leadership and to provoke discussions on good leadership, effective systems and processes for improved service delivery and highlighting the role and responsibility of individuals to ensure that quality leadership is installed into the service delivery system. Such discussions are expected to guide people to make wise and informed choices at the 2017 elections.

Background

The CIMC was established by Government through NEC Decision No. 46/98. The National Executive Council recognising the importance of promoting a broad based and consultative process of policy formulation and implementation set up the CIMC as a consultative platform to be used by all sectors for all types of development dialogue. Using this platform the consultative process is assumed by the CIMC through the Regional and National Development Forums each year with the forums being the avenue for people from all sectors to participate and channel their recommendations/ideas through the secretariat to the Government for improving public policies and or service delivery. The forums are largely appreciated by civil society and are used by Government, private sector, CSOs and development partner representatives to raise development and service delivery concerns from the four regions. Experts and officers from various agencies and sectors are invited to speak and share information that will assist participants to understand Government efforts to improve the public service and the support provided by the other sectors. Discussions during the 2017 forums were focused on how quality leadership can be installed and enhanced for improved governance and effective service delivery.

Purpose of Forum

Mr Henry Yamo Deputy Executive Officer for the CIMC thanked all forum participants including Provincial Administrator Mrs Kaprangi and Mr Enos Jonduo, Sausso LLG President for opening the forum on behalf of the Governor Sir Michael Thomas Somare. Appreciation was also extended to Mr Henry Norm Provincial Administrator for West Sepik and his Provincial Management Team and the provincial team from Madang province. For the benefit of the participants Mr Yamo outlined that the purpose of the forum was;

- To provide the opportunity for community information, empowerment and discussions around service delivery and rural development or pressing matters to guide the country's development over the medium and long term.
- To promote and enhance community participation, and capture multi sectoral recommendations which are necessary to achieve broad based and inclusive development and provision of efficient public service to the people.
- To allow sectoral Government officials to present the functions of respective offices they manage and how they work towards ensuring the Government continues to provide basic goods and services to the majority through design and implementation of certain government policies

The Program

The forum was delivered over 2 days with the first day looking at broader concepts like the Westminster system versus practical reality in PNG. A panel of experts discussed this at every forum with questions and prompts being provided by the chairman to panellists asking if the Westminster System we have adopted has worked to our advantage or do we need another System that may work better for PNG. This is followed by presentations on key policy and legal reforms by key Government agencies in enhancing effective governance on management of public finances and resources of the country featuring National Planning, Finance, Public Service and the Department of Provincial & Local Level Government Affairs. The Second day featured critical sectors from Department of Community Development, social accountability, extractive sector governance with health and education to stimulate discussions on the provision of quality leadership and effective governance in these sectors.

Engagement Methods

The Mamose Regional Forum was attended by 106 participants as recorded through the registration forms completed and provided to the CIMC. All provinces in the region had representatives either from Government or civil society participating at the forum. A total of 34 females participated at the forum. Most of the participants (55%) were civil society representatives, while 35% of the participants were from all levels of Government including Ward Councillors and Urban LLG (large number from the host province). The remaining percentage (10%) was from private sector, the churches, CSOs and media. Participants were provided soft and hard copies of presentations at the end of the forum.

Discussions at the forum were generally around experiences on leadership, management of public resources, transparency and accountability in the system and discussions on how existing issues can be improved going forward. Importantly the forum provided a good opportunity for several Government agencies to discuss their roles in enhancing good leadership and governance for improved public services. Some discussions also featured greater participation from citizens at all levels of service delivery and development with ongoing basic education and awareness on

important policy and legal reforms. Some feedback and information was gathered from participants through question times at the end of each session and throughout the presentations and feedback provided from the evaluation forms.

Evaluation Report

About 95 completed evaluation forms were received from participants. The evaluation forms sought certain inputs/assessments to be provided by participants. Four out of the 10 evaluation questions sought participant suggestions on rural development, community engagement in development and their views on what should be the three most important government priorities to achieve rural development and service delivery. Three questions asked participants to rate the forum, the speakers and how they valued the forum and two questions related to the value of the information attained at the forum and one question seeking participant's suggestions for forum improvement. Based on the questions, 90% of the participants rated the forum information and speakers highly. For forum improvement, most participants suggested that more CSO networking in the provinces should be encouraged for greater community ownership and participation. Most participants (89%) view on the three most important Government priorities to achieve rural development and service delivery were around: adequate & timely funding, capacity at districts, investment in agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, land and resource ownership. Almost all participants (99%) found the forum information very valuable with most saying that they were not aware of all new Government policies and plans as such they were not empowered for informed participation.

Summary and Recommendations

1. Session One

Sub-theme: *Opening and Welcome*

Chairlady: **Mrs Elizabeth Kaprangi**

Provincial Administrator East Sepik Province

Provincial Administrator Mrs Kaprangi thanked all regional participants for attending the forum and gave the official welcome on behalf of the Governor, Hon Michael Thomas Somare. She thanked the provincial Management teams from West Sepik and Madang for participating in numbers saying it was good to work in collaboration. She then called Mr Albert Bunat from the Provincial Health division to stand in for her as Chairperson and also asked Mr Enos Jonduo, Sausso LLG President and Provincial Executive Council (PEC) member to officially open the forum on behalf of the East Sepik Provincial Governor. Mr Jonduo said he was pleased to have Mamose region participants in the province and the CIMC for choosing ESP to conduct the forum. Importantly he said most of the policy information shared at the forum would be beneficial for the region and the province because

people did not know much about Government policies. With those remarks he formally opened the forum.

2. Session Two

Sub-theme: The Westminster System and Practical Reality in PNG

Chairman – Mr Martyn Namorong

National Coordinator PNG Resource Governance Coalition

Panellists:

- Mr Paul Barker – (Private Sector)
- Mr Bernard Kaisom – (Church)
- Mr Frank Evans –(Education sector)
- Mr Lou Badui - (Provincial Government)
- Mrs Maria Yapen (CSO/Women)

Discussions in this session were on the type of Government system PNG inherited from England to hybridise as its modern system of Government. So the discussions were around how the Westminster System is working in the country and the context within which the system was adopted and how it has evolved since Independence. Amidst all the reforms since, the question is, “is the System problematic or the people in the System that is problematic? In places like Milne Bay province the system seemed to be working although not as perfect. People in East New Britain expressed that the System is okay, the issue is the people and resources to operate the System. But in the Highlands, people said the System should be changed for another one.

Mr Paul Barker highlighted that the Westminster System evolved from the Feudal System where Kings and Lords had a lot of power. At a certain stage the Lords told the King that he was abusing his powers and made him sign the Magna Carta a document (charter) which put his powers on check. The King would no longer rule by a free hand but by consent of the Lords and this allowed for the formation of a powerful Parliament. Any decision taken by the Executive Governments (Kings) was subject to the system of the courts and this ensured Parliament increasingly had its powers and a ruling Government and Opposition based upon ideologies or interests. So the System was all based on Systems of checks and balances, Government and Opposition and Parties representing interests and ideologies and mechanisms to stop the abuse of power. The Westminster System evolved from this and countries like France adopted a high breed Presidential System and the United States took on the Presidential System.

Given that the System was created with checks and balances the panellist agreed that people in the System need to work to ensure that all the processes and procedures of the System are realised. They highlighted that politicians seemed to hide behind Parliamentary Democracy to make decisions that affect the people without consultations. They said parliamentary democracy is meant for making decisions in the best interest of the people because the Government is meant to be “**of the**

people, by the people, for the people". But decision making has been hijacked and evidence shows that people are not participating in decision making processes. This contributes to worsening issues of transparency and accountability in a parliamentary democratic country. Meanwhile most of the people in the country are illiterate and ignorant of what is happening in Government so most leaders ride on the peoples' illiteracy to get into Parliament and do what they want. Panellists also highlighted that certain issues within the System that could be resolved very easily are allowed to advance into bigger things because leadership is not vested in the right people. Sometimes issues between the State and the people don't get resolved until they boil over to a point where individuals decide to take the law into their hands. Following this, participants noted that Illiteracy and political influence are two factors that contribute to lack of appropriate service delivery. Also there were certain Acts and legislation that allowed for political infiltration into the public service resulting in unequal distribution of services. People were not consulted and information on government policies and plans were never disseminated to the people so people are not informed and empowered for equal participation.

They also pointed out the need to identify the missing funding gaps between Churches and Government in order for service delivery to happen, strengthen the Church-State Partnership with funding streams at the provincial level. Maybe Church and State should sign MOUs to allow churches to run government administrative institutions and provide reports to the state. In all aspects participants pointed out that fundamentally man is the key to how resources are managed so man is the source of all the issues encountered and that had to be addressed through some approaches.

Participants pointed out that people don't know what is happening in Waigani so government should create Government Liaison officer positions in Districts so they bridge the information gap between Waigani and the people in the districts.



3. Session Three

Sub-theme: *Key Public Sector Reforms to strengthen Good governance and accountability mechanisms*

Chairman: Mr Paul Barker

Director Institute of National Affairs (INA)

Mr Haihuei provided an overview of what Transparency International PNG (TIPNG) does to promote a society that is free of corruption. He said the organisation works through four key areas focused supporting people in the community by providing some tools (activities) that can be used by the people. Some of them involve anti-corruption training, Youth Democracy Camps (leadership training) for high school students around the country and dissemination of information that can assist people to be weary of corruption. Corruption according to the TIPNG definition is the “Abuse of responsibility for personal gain”. TIPNG also works with organisations from all sectors providing the message about corruption so that they can strengthen their integrity processes. It is also working with government law enforcement agencies and with civil society to ensure there is accountable leadership handling the model of service delivery with all allocated funds. He pointed out that people also have the responsibility to ask leaders to provide service and seek the opportunity for engagement in the budget processes so that they can start asking questions because accountability has to be demanded, it is never given freely. Participants were reminded that they can contact TIPNG to raise queries or to seek their assistance to attend to issues of corruption within their localities.

Mr Simon Simoi the Provincial Planner for Madang Province pointed out that knowledgeable leadership in all sectors in the provinces was necessary to ensure service delivery and implementation of government policies at the sub-national levels. He expressed that political appointments of bureaucratic leadership in the provinces was sometimes damaging because people brought into the system had very limited knowledge and experience about service delivery and policy implementation as such they were not able to provide the required level of leadership looked up to by everybody including stakeholders. Hence it was in the best interest of the people to improve the way business was done in appointment of leadership and the roles played in that capacity. He said there are key qualities that one must possess and can be applicable to all aspects of leadership and at all levels. The lack of these appropriate attributes and qualities necessary to understand policies, facilitate coordination and provide direction can result in things falling apart.

Mr Lewis Wariki the District Administrator for Nuku, expressed that some basic things had to be done right in order for the system Westminster to work. Reporting by district and provincial public servants was one aspect and collaboration among provincial and other stakeholders with the Administration was another one. He said under section 110 of the Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Government Affairs (DPLLGA) the Provincial Coordination & Monitoring Committee (PCMC)

used the Section as a tool in the provinces to measure performance. This section also makes it mandatory for all stakeholders and state agencies to be answerable to provincial administrators and captures the working relationship between national agencies (police, defence, customs, immigration etc.) and those in the provincial structures to share resources and deliver through services and development. He said the government also used Section 119 of the Organic Law on DPLGA to monitor public expenditure in the five minimum priority areas against provincial activity plans and budgets every year. Importantly, he expressed disappointment for the lack of participation by national departments, stating that Finance, Treasury and Personnel Management Departments should participate in the forum to hear provinces express their issues and provide feedback.

Comment by participant—Districts don't provide enabling environments for public servants so most services in the districts are non-existent.



Day Two

1. Session One

Sub-theme: *Government Commitment to Rural Development; Issues on Accountable Leadership, Functions and Links between National and Provincial Levels.*

Chairman: Mr Henry Norm

Provincial Administrator West Sepik Province

Mrs Avaisa said government should inform people about budgets because participatory budgeting is essential for public resource management allocated for delivery of public services. Participatory budgeting allows community members to identify projects and make real decisions about how money is or can be spent. Public participation in the budgetary process can lead to improved conditions and noticeable improvement in the accessibility and quality of various public welfare amenities. She also highlighted that public expenditure tracking is a mechanism that enables stakeholders to track the source of the funds and where it is being dispensed. By engaging in expenditure tracking civil society can strengthen oversight, identify systemic problems in

intergovernmental transfers, uncover instances of mismanagement, inefficiency, or corruption and generate evidence to inform ongoing and future budget debates. They also called on Government to boost capacity at provincial and district levels to ensure accountability and effective service delivery. And initiatives such as the Budget Tracking Initiative should be supported to be expanded to all provinces and districts. The information provided would empower people to participate and demand for better services.

Comment by Mr Simon Simoi – Most functional grants are for only maintenance of services on the ground so it's hard to do new things. We don't also report on the K10 million sent as (SIP) funds so what is done with them are hard to know. So to ensure accountable use of SIP funds we need to work with the CSOs on the ground to monitor and become our eyes and ears. At the administration we must work with CSOs and not shy away from them. We must also work with the churches, stakeholders and politicians. Through the DDA there are parallel staff doing work rather than those staff that have been in the system.

Mr Naime from the Mineral Resource Authority (MRA) highlighted how MRA regulates the mining industry in the country in order to ensure the proceeds are used to improve the lives of all Papua New Guineans through responsible management of the nation's mineral resources. The MRA also promotes a healthy and sustainable mineral industry; and provides a regulatory environment which maximizes mining opportunities to ensure optimum benefits for the people and also achieve client and employee satisfaction through responsible management of our mineral resources. Importantly he stressed that the PNG economy is mineral dependent with over 60% total export receipts over the years that have been injected into the economy. He also gave insights into the number of mines operating and the number of minerals being mined in the country, the amount of earnings from mines, how much has been exported, profile of the mines. Leading functions of the MRA is to achieve negotiated and agreed project agreements between the stakeholders for the development of exploration, large and small scale mining projects, implement the undertakings of stakeholders in various project agreements, promote sustainable development initiatives and programs for impacted communities and ensure exploration and mining activities are in compliance with relevant policies and legislations. All its operations are guided by the PNG Mining Act 1992.

And on extractive industries Mr Chris Tabel from the PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNGEITI) Secretariat outlined the work of the recently established PNGEITI in the country. This initiative approved by the Government through NEC Decision No.90/2013, is to promote revenue transparency and accountability in the country's mining and petroleum sectors. It will ensure that information about extractive industries revenue and full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to Government and affected members of civil society by oil, gas and mining companies and vice-versa. The initiative is expected to improve PNG's investment profile (credit ratings, corruption index, etc) and provide a platform for

citizens to debate and discuss the management of EI based on factual data. Challenges experienced include working in partnership with a multi stakeholder group on a consistent basis and getting consistent political support in order for the PNG Government and resource owners to get the maximum benefits from resource exploitation. EITI should also enable an open Data Policy that will ensure information is accessible to the public. Importantly he highlighted that legislation on the EITI was being worked by the drafting team so once that is completed and approved it should give teeth to EITI work in the country.

Participants highlighted that although mining is required to support other development processes it was necessary for government to conduct broader discussions on the science of seabed mining since it would be the first in the world and the scientific information provided to government should be independent and not from Nautilus. Participants also highlighted that the Ore Grade in the Freida River mine is lower than OK Tedi and this would result in more waste going into the Sepik River. The government through the responsible agencies like MRA and EITI should allow for wider discussions and information to be provided to communities that would be affected and how the government planned to address any issue that could arise.

Mr Munda from the Turubu Eco-Forestry Development Program outlined the organisation's work and why the organisation advocated on natural resource management. He said the aim was to ensure conservation and protection of the natural environment so that forests are sustained for future generations. This was done through awareness among the local people so they have the thought to protect the environment. Their work is done in partnership with likeminded international and national organisations including PNG Eco Forestry Forum, CELCO, Global Witness, Green Peace, ACTNow PNG, TIPNG, The Oakland Institute and the Bismark Ramu Group. The organisation also wants to ensure that any development follows all necessary procedures including pre-prior and informed consent from the people and agreements signed in the villages and not in offices. People must be knowledgeable through awareness the advantages, disadvantages, who will be involved, and how they stand to benefit and how the forest will be sustained over time. The work of the organisation is guided by a constitution and supported by a multi-sector Board to direct its operations. As a way forward the organisation wants to continue REDD+ work in the country and create more wildlife management areas. An issue pointed out was that in July, 2014 the National Court cancelled the Small Agriculture & Business Leases (SABL) based on recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry conducted into the SABLs. However to date logging activities are still going on and the government through its line agencies has to get lease holders off the cancelled SABLs.



3. Session Two

Sub-theme: *Promoting Good Leadership to address challenges and institute good governance to promote quality output in the Health and Education Sectors*

Chairperson: **Sopia Mangai**

President ESP Council of Women

Mr Frank Evans talked about the “Back to Basics” programme he introduced in 2013 to the Aitape Lumi District as a possible means to address the abysmal performance of students in the Aitape-Lumi District in the National Grade 8, 10 and 12 Examinations. In order to improve the quality of learning, the National Executive Council (Cabinet) in 2012 adopted two important education policies- to abolish Elementary Education and the Outcomes Based Education (OBE) curriculum in response to appeals from informed persons throughout the country that education standards had reached an all-time low, and children were simply not being EDUCATED at all. But five years no action has been taken and Elementary Education has expanded exponentially in the number of schools although they are fundamentally detrimental to students’ learning BECAUSE THE TEACHERS CHOSEN ARE SUB-STANDARD ACADEMICALLY. He said the lack of action by government to implement the policies the B2B was introduced in Aitape Lumi so that if successful it could be emulated in other provinces as well. Since 2013 the B2B program has seen significant results with improvement in education standards at primary school level, English reading standards in Grades 1 and 2 show great development and Grade 8 examination results have improved. Also the Saint Ignatius Secondary School, despite its isolated location, achieved 6th place in the country in the National Grade 10 Exam in 2016 and 4th place in the National Grade 12 Exam. All this was achieved because of the leadership in the Aitape–Lumi District and the consistent annual district funding by the District.

Participants highlighted that overcrowding in many schools was affecting the quality of education received by students around the country. Mr Evans said you can’t teach 60 students in a class it is educationally unsound and not practical unless something extra ordinary is done.

Mr Albert Bunat the Provincial Health Advisor provided an over view of the current state of affairs on health service delivery in East Sepik province. Some of the difficulties through which health

services were delivered included; short supply of skilled manpower at all levels, escalating law and order issues, delay in processing claims to implement planned activities, limited/late funding and lack of coordination between District Administrations and LLGs to administer health service delivery. Importantly he stressed that politicians were assuming the roles of Public Servants in handling Minimum Priority Activities Funds which was discouraging public servants. Other hindrances were the appalling road and health infrastructure, lack of proper housing for health workers and aging health workers. Regardless of the setbacks some achievements by the Division included distribution of impregnated mosquito nets to all six district since 2005, successful implementation of EPI/SYREP through UNICEF in all 6 districts, re-establishment of the Boram School of Nursing, St. Andrews Community Health Worker Training School and others. Going forward the Division wants to see the roll out of the Provincial Health Authority and the declaration and launching of the merged Provincial and National Function Structures.

President and co-founder of Samaritan Aviation, Mr Mark Palm outlined the work of Samaritan Aviation to provide medical services in East Sepik province. Samaritan Aviation was formed in the United States as a not-for-profit organisation in 2000 and started working in the Sepik in 2010. Its work is undertaken through three programs; Emergency Life Lines, Emergency evacuation life flights and Community Leadership Training. Very importantly Mark said he was inspired to provide medical services for free after seeing the overwhelming need all around the country. The need for access of medical supplies and other basic services is overwhelming and cannot be adequately provided for many reasons. He said the organisation successfully provides this service through the partnership and support between the people of USA who provide 60% of the funds and the Provincial Government provides 40%. Work done so far include vaccinating 100 babies, attended to 150 people with various illnesses and emergencies and 40% of the emergencies are about saving women and children especially birth complications and bringing in medical containers with medical supplies from donor organisations in the States. He said the National Member for Angoram also assisted with the purchase of another float plane and he appreciated the leadership illustrated to ensure people continued to receive timely health services. So far Samaritan Aviation has delivered 128 pounds of medical supplies directly to aid posts and centres, done 52 life flights in 2017, 133 in 2016 and delivered 12 000kgs of medical supplies landing in 70 spots along the Sepik and other rivers and has assisted the provincial health services by dropped staff for clinics and picking them after they are done. It celebrates 1000 flights without a single accident in 2016. Participants appreciated the work done and suggested the National Health Department should award medical drug distribution contracts to organisations like Samaritan Aviation because they had capacity and were already doing such work and the support through contract would assist to enhance the work it was doing already.

Summary Recommendations from Mamose Region

Group 1: Achieving quality leadership and improved governance (Modern & Traditional) Recommendations

1. There is lot of duplication of functions in the government system, so a clause has to be inserted in specific legislation calling for Job descriptions for political leaders. Also politicians should only play figure head roles and not project officer roles.
2. That the school of government must be strictly for government and public service purposes so that government line managers in districts are given the opportunity to go and train to0 improve district capacity.
3. That policy information must be widely distributed by government with adequate funding and resources for policy implementation.
4. Government must institute and apply pre-qualifications for all intending candidates contesting for elections

Comment: The bureaucracy must connect with elected leaders and work together to ensure development and service delivery

Group 2: Policy Development, Implementation and Service Delivery Recommendations

1. That Government amends the DDA Act to ensure CEO/District Administrator is appointed by Provincial Administrators without any form of political view/influence. Any other provision in the Act that hinders work of District Administrators should also be removed or amended.
2. That government builds capacity at the provincial and district levels to improve governance and accountability and enable the public servants to be better equipped to implement plans and policy changes.
3. Monitoring, compliance and reporting – Huge chunks of funds are being sent to the districts through the DDA by-passing Provincial Governments. So it is recommended that government institutes a mechanism to ensure people using the funds at the District or LLG levels comply with government fund disbursal guidelines.
4. That Government reviews the District Treasury system to ensure district treasury staffs are accountable for any misdeed including failure to provide reports to District Audit Committees. The District Treasury is the engine room of the service delivery system and it has to be working efficiently.
5. Participants pointed out that people don't know what is happening in Waigani so government should create Government Liaison officer positions in Districts so they bridge the information gap between Waigani and the districts.

Group 3: ILG Registration, Land Policy and NID

Recommendations

1. That government provides mechanisms for deed of agreement or MOA between Land Owners and the Government before the people can free up their land for any development purpose. Sometimes politicians use documentation called “Power of Attorney” to act on behalf of the people to sign agreements between themselves and developers without the peoples’ knowledge.
2. That the information about the EITI must be spread through established CSOs in the respective provinces and Districts
3. Government must institute a standardised land policy that can be applied throughout the country. All developers will then have to agree to abide by that policy before they can do anything on the land.
4. Government must make funds available for land mobilisation and customary land registration and forming of ILGs so that government officers can go into rural areas and assist people set up ILGs.
5. That government removes the condition for Birth Certificate and NID as a requirement for ILG formation. That policy is not conducive to local landowners who may have to travel miles by foot and other means to get a NID for the purpose of registering their ILG. It must be replaced with an alternate condition.
6. Government must provide mobilisation funds and accessibility at the provinces and districts so that the NID service is available and accessible to all people throughout the country.

Comments: Mr Martyn Namorong

We understand that land needs to be made available for development. But at the moment we do not have the national content plan framework. There is no template for companies to come and engage so people are given peanuts for their resources. So we must realise the capacity issues of our local people and create a standard template that can be used by all. The companies that want resources can sign up with the national minimum standard which captures the peoples’ interest.

Comments: Mr Samuel Kime

1. I want to ask if EITI can also look or give more time to SABLs as well. We used to have Timber Rights to Purchase (TRP) some 20 years ago and after it was reviewed the Forest Management Authority (FMA) concept was born, however both concepts have not worked as far as landowners are concerned. There is one more concept known as the Industrial Park that is on the horizon and to my understanding the Industrial Park is SABLs in a different form.

Group 4: Social Sector (Health & Education)

Recommendations

1. That government through the Education Department adopts the old system again which includes grade 1-6 for primary schools, grade 7-10 for high schools and grades 11-12 for secondary high schools. The Aitape Lumi (back to basics) approach should be picked up by the department and modelled in some provinces.
2. That government develops alternate pathways to cater for mass dropouts from our institutions into areas of TAFE and Agriculture.
3. That all health sector funds be kept at provincial levels for proper control and accountability and the Provincial Health Authorities (PHA) should be empowered to manage the said funds. Health component of the DSIPs and PSIPs should be channelled to the PHA for health service delivery.
4. That contract for delivery of medical supplies to rural areas should be given by the National Government to organisations who are already doing work on the ground such as Samaritan Aviation that is delivering medical supplies at its own cost to vast remote areas along the Sepik River.

