

Stakeholder mapping analysis: report on consultation workshop feedback for East New Britain

Development of REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Plans in East New Britain, West New Britain and
Madang Provinces of Papua New Guinea

Wildlife Conservation Society
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Introduction

A series of consultation workshops were held in November 2018 to present and gain provincial feedback on the Stakeholder Engagement Mapping and Analysis report drafted by the Wildlife Conservation Society. This represents the third deliverable of a project, coordinated by the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), aimed at accelerating the implementation of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy through ensuring the effective participation of key stakeholders in three pilot provinces (East New Britain, West New Britain, and Madang) via the development of province specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans and tools.

To introduce the project to provincial stakeholders, an inception workshop was held in the three pilot provinces in June 2018. Then, surveys were conducted in the three provinces between August and October 2018 to understand current stakeholder engagement, as it related to REDD+ preparedness. The results of these surveys, involving over 800 stakeholders, were compiled into a Stakeholder Engagement Mapping and Analysis report which was then circulated in November for feedback.

Presented here is a brief report on the consultation workshop recently held in East New Britain province, at Kokopo Village Resort, Kokopo, on Monday 5th November 2018 (12pm –5pm) to present the results of the stakeholder mapping and analysis.

Objective of the workshop

The objective of this consultation workshop was to invite provincial authorities and key stakeholders to view and comment on the finding and recommendations of the stakeholder mapping and analysis surveys conducted in East New Britain province.

Participation and program

WCS undertook the advanced planning of the workshop. A total of 32 provincial participants were invited but only 20 materialised, one apology was received. A total of 26 people attended the consultation workshops. See Annex 1 for the full list of participants and the organisations they represented.

Role (<i>East New Britain</i>)	Date	Female	Male
Observers	5-Nov-18	1	2
Organisers	5-Nov-18	1	2
Participants	5-Nov-18	6	14
Total		8	18

Lunch was provided in order to encourage participation and allow a time buffer for attendees to arrive. The meeting began with formal introductions by all participants just after 1pm. Lester Seri from WCS then preceded by formally opening the meeting and welcoming the attendees. He said some words of appreciation to the East New Britain Provincial Government and other stakeholders for making time available to attend the consultation workshop. Terence Barambi, a representative from CCDA, was given an opportunity to also say a word of appreciation, and give an introduction on the state of REDD+ in Papua New Guinea. At the conclusion of the opening statements Nathan Whitmore proceeded with a power point presentation which was separated into three stages. At the end of each stage participants were given the opportunity to ask questions, make comments or ask for clarifications. The three stages were:

1. Background about REDD+, the stakeholder engagement project, and the results of the recent survey covering:
 - *An analysis of provincial engagement networks* which demonstrated that the Provincial Administration would be the single most important group for facilitating the interchange of information around REDD+ within the Province.
 - *An analysis of provincial typology* which demonstrated that there were so many similarities between the three provinces that there is no evidence to suggest separate training plans needed to be developed for each province. However, the analysis showed while there is much overlap, the provinces fall along a gradient with Madang and West New Britain being the least similar provinces. As a consequence it was suggested that while a single set of REDD+ tools could be produced as part of the project they use should be adapted to the local provincial conditions.
 - *An analysis of the key predictors in relation to REDD+ preparedness* which revealed that experience (age) and education were the best predictors of preparedness in individuals. Landowners were identified as the group least prepared for REDD+ implementation.
 - *An analysis of rural village concerns* which demonstrated major concern of village stakeholders was focused around issues associated with cash crop livelihoods. Many were concerned with the lack of assistance in terms of agricultural extension services, lack of advice on pest control, and deteriorating infrastructure relating to transport and markets.
2. The major impediments to REDD+ implementation identified by the survey
3. The draft recommendations of the report

Following the presentation the participants were separated into three groups and asked to give feedback on the six draft recommendations of the report. All participants had an opportunity to share their thoughts on the presented recommendations and make comments. Lester Seri, Nathan Whitmore, and Dillian Nason of WCS acted as facilitators and scribes. In addition to the feedback given at the workshop participants were invited to submit any further comments to WCS by email. The workshop concluded at 4pm with final acknowledgements from Lester Seri (WCS), Terence Barambi (CCDA) and Blaise Magaga (ENBPA). The feedback from each province was then aggregated and annotated in a table (see Feedback: East New Britain below) from which an overall feedback summary was made (See Annex 2). Based on this process a revised list of recommendations was made (see Annex 3).

Feedback: East New Britain

[Comments have been edited for clarity]

Ref	Theme	Within TOR	Province	REDD+ Action (within this project)	Stakeholder Recommendation	Stakeholder Feedback
1	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Inform CCDA PCCC is yet to activate	Recommend CCDA gives letter to activate PCCC	PCCC already in place but not functioning. Needs to activate by having first meeting
2	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 5	Capacity development program required
3	Governance	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	No recommendation	Community development has failed to eventuate. Community development has to be planned and financed
4	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Protocols between provincial and district government have to be made and if already in place they need to be mapped.	Memoranda of agreement between provincial and district government has to be established	No memoranda of agreement between provincial government and districts
5	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Funding mechanism for REDD+ at the subnational level has to be identified	CCDA must indicate funding responsibilities	Lack of funds for REDD+ at the provincial level
6	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use existing network	Lack of involvement of women can be improved by using pre-established groups in church and agriculture
7	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Gender parity to be a goal within this project's capacity development program	Gender parity to be a goal within this project's capacity development program	Lack of information for women. Allow women to attend trainings and be equipped with knowledge and skills
8	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 5	Share information about landowner rights with ILG members
9	Training	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 5	A lack of capacity at the ward level
10	Education	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 5	All information must be understandable
11	Business	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 3	Big companies have their social corporate responsibilities. Must have a developer mechanism in place to address grievances - this need to be established by the government
12	Training	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	See recommendation 5	Ward development committees must be well equipped with knowledge to carry out basics of village future proofing. Need the right information to effectively carry out the awareness
13	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Internal protocols and contact points within subnational government have to be mapped	Who is the secretariat of the PCCC? Need coordination team

14	Governance	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Advise CCDA and UNDP of issue with regard to confusion with BRCC - Building Resilience to climate change (CCDA Adaptation division)	People confused with other programs e.g. BRCC - Building Resilience to climate change (CCDA Adaptation division). Needs to have a person designated in a leadership position.
15	Governance	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	An organogram has to be produced as part of capacity development program	Confusion over lines of communication
16	Communication	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Clear reporting mechanism for NGO activities	LLG needs to map of NGO activities and focal points active in their areas
17	Governance	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Protocol needs to be verified forward level land use planning	Land use plan (ward level) has to be presented at LLG level. Need protocol for getting land-use plans ratified
18	Gender	yes	ENB	Recommendation 4 to include reference to vulnerable groups	Modify: Recommendation 4 to include reference to vulnerable groups	Report's recommendation needs to include of vulnerable groups in addition to women
19	Communication	yes	ENB	Focus on literate communities first	Focus on literate communities first	High levels of illiteracy exist in inland rural communities, and so will need to develop different strategy for remote inland illiterate communities
20	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	CCDA to ratify business outreach materials	CCDA to ratify business outreach materials	Outreach with business with important
21	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Harmonisation of land-use planning at a national level required	Harmonisation of land-use planning at a national level is required
22	Land-use	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Identify possible issues with ILGs and how they undermine the power of women from matrilineal societies	ILGs are made outside of traditional ownership this will have flow through effects on the status of matrilineal ownership
23	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Existing incorporated land groups have to be checked for legitimacy	Must remove 'ghost' ILGs and those without legitimacy
24	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	How active is the PCCC committee? What are the roles and responsibilities of the committee towards implementing REDD+'s current standard/national strategy?
25	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	Revisit roles and responsibilities of the PCCC

				have to be mapped		
26	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	Revisit the formation of the PCCC in order to align to the current standard of REDD+.
27	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	The committee along with NGOs will be the ones performing the committee's task while the Government will only be the facilitator.
28	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	The committee will have to monitor and manage policies related to land-use and land-management.
29	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	No recommendation	The committee will enhance the Autonomy of ENB to REDD+
30	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing an overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	See recommendation 1	Provincial government to provide executive roles to existing committees
31	Recommendation 7	yes	ENB	A new recommendation (7) has been introduced to identify key subnational participants to be involved in training.	Include reference to subnational government	Recommendation 2 to be changed to include reference to subnational government
32	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Sequential top down approach initially	In order for the reform to be effective, implementation of strategy be carried out at district/LLG level.
33	Cross cutting	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Outside TOR	Agencies must review authority acts/ legislations.
34	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Communication protocols need to be mapped	Provincial government to look at putting in place a structure at District/LLG level to address capture issues and views around REDD+. Silos already exist within subnational government divisions.
35	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Communication protocols need to be mapped	Provincial to assist reform overly bureaucratic structures.
36	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Prioritise budget and planning for REDD+ compliant projects.
37	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	MOA to be put in place for subnational government	Lack of memoranda of understanding
38	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Business and communities need awareness training	Undertaking outreach to sensitise both business and communities to the necessity of local level land use planning.

39	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Improve capacity in land-use planning	Land use planning to use NID (ILG section) information for land-use management.
40	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	More local input regarding roading	Provincial road construction needs to engage land owners.
41	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need an integrated national-local land-use planning system	Land use at lower level policies should be guided by national level in order to deliver to lower level.
42	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Promote the inclusion of village women in decision as part of an approach to move towards integrated land use planning using existing church networks	Land use planning depends on cultural systems (maternal/patronal societies) which influences the involvement/voice of women. Therefore, church networks will encourage and empower women's involvement as the church has power to break the barrier between the cultural systems.
43	National governance	no	ENB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	PCCC needs to involve churches	PCCC must include in their budget engagement for churches.
44	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on land use rights
45	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders the necessity of free prior and informed consent
46	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on subnational administration contact points for land use related issues
47	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on Avenues for grievance redress and reporting of illegal forestry or land-use activities
48	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	No change – as REDD+ is a PNG governmental strategy it is a governmental responsibility	Recommend governmental only facilitate	The committee along with NGOs (and other key stakeholders) will implement and the government will only facilitate.
49	Recommendation 6	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	increased awareness	Increasing awareness for business, civil society, and subnational governance on the direction of REDD+ in PNG.
50	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	Develop overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	With revisions coming up in both Climate Change Management Act and Forestry Act in 2019, there is the possibility of establishing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees.
51	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Capacity development program to involve District Development Authorities	Need to involve DDA	Focus should be on Provincial Administration together with the District Development Authorities to undertake this. These two authorities should also develop plans on how to engage with and involve the LLGs on.
52	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Suggested that a pragmatic approach would have to involve bottom up planning.	Additional recommendations: National Sustainable Land-Use Plan (NSLUP) to include bottom up community/Ward level sustainable land use planning, combined into LLG and District LUPs. Top-down national level LUP to be informative and guiding, assisting District and LLGs in their technical assistance

						to Wards/communities to undertake sustainable LUP. Districts to get Sustainable Land-Use Planning officers (male and female team), and same for LLG's. Government to work with experienced NGO's to train and guide these officers.
53	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Male and female sustainable land-use planning officers teams should be required at District & LLG level	Male and female sustainable land-use planning officers teams should be required at District & LLG level
54	Land use planning	yes	ENB	While desirable such a recommendation is likely to economically impractical unless the project is sufficiently large to trigger a number of social and environmental safeguards	FPIC information needs to be from a reliable independent source	Positive and negative long term economic, environmental and social impacts of any proposed land use, to be provided by independent and trusted sources.
55	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Extensive stakeholder consultation required	Policy at all levels of government will require extensive stakeholder consultation, with participation of civil society at all levels of government
56	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Informed awareness regarding the possible impacts of ILGs	Awareness at all government levels and community level of the pros and cons of ILGs. ILGs should not be a requirement for involvement in any REDD+ related support programs.
57	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	From what we are told or hear about Climate Change and REDD+, we hear about problems that are going to affect our lives, but many of us have no idea what Climate Change and what UN REDD+ are, even we public servants do not know or understand what they are, and it will be the difficult for our people in the communities to understand?
58	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	CCDA to clarify role of PCCC	CCDA to clarify role of PCCC	We hear about the seriousness about the impact of climate change but there is no active provincial based climate change activity or effort being made except for the Provincial Climate Change Committee, which is exists in name, but we do not know what it is or what it does?
59	Provincial strategy	no	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Comment only	There is very little to no mention about Climate Change in the Province as part of the provincial developmental narrative.
60	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Climate change and REDD+ training required for public servants	Easy to understand information on what is climate change and REDD+ are will be required so we (provincial public servants and partners) can inform and educate rural people.
61	Budget	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Funding required for PCCC	The Provincial Climate Change Committee be funded and properly established as an administratively functioning hub for the purposes of all matters pertaining to Climate Change and REDD+
62	Provincial strategy	no	ENB	Rather than a provincial REDD+ policy what is required is a document possibly authored by	Provincial REDD+ Policy required	There needs to be a Provincial REDD+ Policy and Strategy developed to guide development and implementation of Climate Change and REDD+ activities in the province to realize

				National Planning and Monitoring which outlines how development decisions are resolved when there are conflicting land-use plans.		the stated national climate change goals and objectives
63	Budget	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Allocations to REDD+ have to be made via PSIP and DSIP funds	Little of what the National Government initiates as developmental policies ever get implemented at the subnational level via PSIP and DSIP development planning and funding because there is no effective administrative structure in place to ensure compliance and enforcement.
64	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Full integration of PCCC	Strengthen the Provincial Climate Change Committee, in structure, function, role, and responsibility to provide oversight on all matter relating to climate change, and to ensure integration of the national Climate Change policy and strategy requirements as a part of the provincial development planning, but targeting rural community development consistent with the requirements of StaRs, Vision 20150 and MTDP3.
65	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	PCCC to have regulatory function	Provide administrative capacity support through the Provincial Climate Change Committee to provide enforcement, monitoring and evaluation
66	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Rename the committee	Rather than use the name Climate Change Committee, it could be named as Provincial Sustainable Development Committee so to avoid any confusion by use of many different names and acronyms
67	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Businesses and communities need to be sensitised about climate change but the question is, how is this going to be done?
68	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Climate Change and UNREDD+ interventions are very scientific and technical in nature, therefore require a well thought out strategy to guide effective outreach, and appropriately developed easy to understand outreach information material for use.
69	Audience for training	yes	ENB	Provincial and District planning units to be involved in the capacity development training program.	The outreach plan and activities should also target Provincial and District planning units to provide guidance as to the design and implementation of their planned development activities	The outreach plan and activities should also target Provincial and District planning units to provide guidance as to the design and implementation of their planned development activities
70	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Develop outreach information (education /	Develop outreach information (education / awareness) materials for use that are appropriate in content, format and

					awareness) materials for use that are appropriate in content, format and language (English and Pidgin)	language (English and Pidgin)
71	Budget	no	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Develop outreach strategy entailing appropriate avenues and medium for use and dissemination of the information
72	Budget	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Funding required for PCCC	Provide appropriate funding support to undertake the development, production and use of the outreach information among the people
73	Training	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Strengthen the required personnel capacity to undertake the task of outreach that will also provide effective assessment, monitoring and evaluation on effectiveness of strategy, and intended impacts
74	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Tailored outreach program for women	Inclusion of women in any development planning or skills improvement or increasing knowledge, should not be just promoted, but must be part of a planned intervention specifically targeting the areas of improvements determined important for the strengthening and the active engagement of women in “community development”.
75	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Land-use planning as a knowledge and skill is a critical element that community needs that will ensure sustainability of their subsistence and existence, and therefore it is important that women and men are appropriately informed, made aware, trained and educated so that they may put this into practice.
76	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Develop integrated land-use planning information material for use among women, men and communities that are appropriate in content, format, and language (English / Pidgin)
77	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Develop appropriate strategies to inform, educate, and provide basic skills training on integrated land-use planning at the community level
78	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need for subnational integrated land-use strategy	Provinces, Districts, and LLG level development planning to include the integrated land-use strategy as a community development planning tool
79	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	FPIC needs to explain what sustainability means and what the expectations of good development should be	The people within rural communities should be taught, educated and informed on what development means, in the context of the finite life giving systems and resources, with the objective of learning how to care for these systems.
80	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	FPIC needs to explain what sustainability means and what the expectations of good development should	This recommendation (5) touches the core issue of development concern / challenge for our people in the country and especially in the provinces, with bad decisions and development interventions, resulting in the exploitation of our

					be	people and stalling progress in their development. It therefore requires a strategic approach to effectively address the challenge. People are not informed of their rights and therefore are unable to defend themselves or even question suspect decisions or plans made on their behalf. The people are neither provided information on the good and bad sides of development nor are they informed of alternative options to make informed decisions. These difficulties are further compounded by lack of any consideration on the part of the government to provide effective avenues or mechanisms for addressing grievances. Any realization of the expressed national government development goals and objectives can only happen, if the people are appropriately informed and appropriately skilled and are seen to be actively participating, equipped with sound and appropriate knowledge.
81	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Develop effective and appropriate information (awareness and education) materials on aspects of people's rights as enshrined in the constitution to educate people to know their rights, their rights to their customary ownership of their resources and heritage, their rights to defend their rights
82	Grievance redress mechanism	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need for grievance redress mechanism	Establish effective grievances mechanisms for people to channel their grievances and their rights to be heard on their concerns and arbitrated on
83	Alternative development options	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Information on alternative development options	Provide effective mechanisms to educate and inform the people on their rights to know alternative development options in order to make informed decisions on options and for their active engagement
84	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	PCCC to engage in informing public	As raised in the preceding points, there is little if any that the people know about Climate Change and REDD + in the provinces and the communities, requiring a more structured approach in the establishment of the Provincial Climate Change Committee, to become the contact point and a conduit / vehicle to mass inform and educate the people, public servants and the stakeholders about REDD+, and what is been done to understand and address REDD+ challenges. Mere lip service on Climate Change and REDD+ will not yield any desired effective change and progress, let alone effect change in mindset and attitude of the people.
85	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Strengthen communication between National and Provincial government	Strengthen administrative and communication link between the National REDD+ Program and the Provincial Climate Change Committees to facilitate exchange of information and also operationalize program activities, and implementation
86	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Strengthen communication between National and Provincial government	Strengthen active collaboration / partnership in undertaking climate change and REDD+ activities between the National and the Provincial Governments to ensure effective implementation

						and execution.
87	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Monitoring and evaluation of PCCC activities	Provide effective oversight to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the coordinated activities' implementation.
88	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	CCDA to work with PEC to accept the submission.	Sustainable Development Committee not yet in place.
89	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	CCDA to work with PEC to accept the submission.	Can also use DAL/Fisheries Department to collaborate and push for the submission to be accepted.
90	Land-use planning	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	Policy can be drafted at the National level and implementation should be from bottom (local level) up informing policy as well for review etc.
91	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	The development of NSLUP must be facilitated at all levels of the government to capture ideas from all different level of government.
92	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	All stakeholders must be involved in the development of the NSLUP policy
93	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	Most important people are resource owners – their thoughts must be captured also in the NSLUP policy
94	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Capacity building for LLGs and Districts in terms of proper planning & management with LUP included
95	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Increase CBOs and FBOs participation in planning and implementation.
96	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Before developing the Land Use Plan for the community, it is more important to facilitate land mediation where the community/clans identify Land Ownership issues and address those issues first.
97	Communication	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Lack of proper approach to communities in terms information knowledge on major development activities	Strengthened church partnership program. Include church groups in awareness and information dissemination
98	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All stakeholders require understanding of policy and legal linkages as they relate to NSLUP	More awareness of the REDD+ concept to all relevant stakeholders including rural communities
99	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All stakeholders require understanding of the	People or resource owners must be involved in the development of Policy so that they are aware and understand

					NSLUP policy and legal linkages as they relate to NSLUP	the policy from the start.
100	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Information on development	More outreach and extension of information to rural communities or concerned citizens to have knowledge on mechanisms to use when they have issues concerning major development activities.
101	Information management	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	LLG & District require database of stakeholders working in their area	The LLG and District must have a proper database for all stakeholders working in their area.
102	Cross cutting	yes	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	More outreach required to rural areas	Government to invest more in communication
103	Cross cutting	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	More face-to-face meetings required with communities	No proper use of available means of communication for information dissemination
104	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Increase role of women in decision making	Increase participation of women in decision making
105	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Capacity develop training materials should align with national gender policy	REDD+ should align with national gender policy if one exists.	Do we have a National Gender Policy?
106	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Awareness needs to be conducted on ILGs	ILG concept being misused – misinterpretation of the ILG concept. Incorporate customary rights in the ILG requirements and process
107	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Awareness needs to be conducted on ILGs	More awareness on pros and cons of ILG
108	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Greater transparency is required in the ILG process	Practical process of ILG must be guided by the policy and proper facilitated by relevant stakeholders and government officials responsible.
109	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training for land mediators involved in ILG formation and land-use planning	There must be capacity building for land mediators on the ILG and LUP Processes
110	Business capacity	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Business need to have community engagement specialists	Company/developer should have a community engagement section to liaise with relevant authorities to address sustainable land use
111	Governance	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Community development division to liaise with resource owners and the company	There should be a neutral person or government official (Community Development Division) to liaise and facilitate the process between the resource owners and the company.
112	Governance	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Ward, LLG and company must be involved in any benefit sharing agreements	Any project in the ward must involve the Ward, LLG, the developer, and the resource owners to discuss proper benefit sharing before the implementation of the project.
113	Governance	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory	There is no discussion on the progress of any work /projects at the community level	The Provincial, District and LLG Administration must create space/avenue for the discussion on the progress of work/project in relate to Land uses and the Economic & Social Development Sector to facilitate the discussions by all

				obligations		stakeholders.
114	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 2	Greater need for the rural communities to be strengthened.
115	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Land ownership issues need to be resolved before land-use planning	Before developing the Land Use Plan for the community, it is more important to facilitate Land Mediation where the Community/Clans identify Land Ownership issues and address those issues first.
116	Land-use planning	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training for land mediators involved in ILG formation and land-use planning	Include awareness on ILG and Land Use Plan Processes and Capacity Building for Land Mediators on the ILG & LUP Processes
117	Open government	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Data base of stakeholders required at LLG and District levels	The LLG and District must have a proper database for all stakeholders working in their area. People or resource owners must be involved in the development of policy so that they are aware and understand the policy from the start.

Annex 1: List and contact details of participants

Ref	Name	Organisation	Role	Contact details	Sex
1	Terence Barambi	CCDA	Observer	laronwavi@gmail.com	M
2	Lydia Nenai Bobola	UNDP	Observer	75208208	F
3	Samson Kupale	UNDP	Observer	73413816	M
4	Nathan Whitmore	WCS	Organiser	72284379	M
5	Lester Seri	WCS	Organiser	75767714	M
6	Dillian Nason	WCS	Organiser	dilliannasono80290@gmail.com	F
7	Salomon Yowait		Participant	70055543	M
8	Simon Passingan	Barefoot	Participant	72497915	M
9	July Woiwei	CIC ENB	Participant	71138136	M
10	Levi Tiriau	CIC ENB	Participant	79595770	M
11	Sebi Mahui	CIP	Participant	70018697	M
12	Sebby Mahui	CIP	Participant	70018697	M
13	Henry Kahorasi	DPI Gazelle	Participant	72357142	M
14	Elly Kalava	ENBPA	Participant	72797083	F
15	Shirley Anne Getsi	ENBPA	Participant	71838348	F
16	Chris Laup	ENBPA	Participant	73250543	M
17	Balise Magaga	ENBPA	Participant	72808061	M
18	Janet Tokupep	FORCERT	Participant	73921840	F
19	Sharon Nerius	IOM	Participant	70127725	F
20	John Rabbie	OISCA	Participant	73467897	M
21	Inter Vinarut	OISCA ETTC	Participant	71526569	M
22	Joyce Mason	PNG Customs	Participant	70407313	F
23	Sylvester Kulang	PNG UNRE	Participant	73711040	M
24	Horsim Ladi	SDA	Participant	73422508	M
25	Michael Paisparea	Tzen	Participant	73710033	M
26	Elisabeth Tongne	WBCA	Participant	70547332	F

Annex 2: Feedback all provinces combined

Based on the feedback received from the consultation workshops and from direct submission from various institutions (see Annex 4) we have altered the Stakeholder Engagement Mapping and Analysis report in a number of respects. The major points are summarised below:

Barriers to provincial implementation of REDD+

Participants at the consultation workshops identified that there were a number of jurisdictional challenges with regard to PCCC including a lack of budgetary support, no clear statutory mandate for its existence, and no linkages or protocols for enforcement and compliance with executing line agencies. In most cases provincial administrations are waiting for both a letter from CCDA to activate the committee and for CCDA to clarify the role of the PCCC. Of the three provinces Madang has the most advanced PCCC with the committee having already been formed.

The authors of this report are concerned that the PCCC is a separate body to the Provincial Forestry Management Committee (PFMC), which is the legislated provincial consultative body that advises on forestry projects. The PFMC is charged with coordination on forest management under the Forestry Act 1991:

Section 30:

- (a) *to provide a forum for consultation and co-ordination on forest management between the National Government and Provincial Governments, forest resource owners and special interest groups*

but the Provincial Climate Change Committee's role, outlined by CCDA's stipulated Terms of Reference, is charged with provincial sector coordination elements which align with REDD+:

Function 4:

- (4.1) *Provincial Sectoral Coordination: promote coordination, integration and facilitation among sectors such as but not restricted to agriculture, fishery, forestry, water resource, transport, climate induced migration, human settlement and infrastructure, to ensure a holistic approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation including eco-system friendly measures.*
- (4.4) *Support adaptation and mitigation programs, projects and reform initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*

Given that REDD+ is a primarily a forest management mechanism we suggest that such jurisdictional overlap is counterproductive and will inevitably lead to confusion. Not only is sectoral alignment in land-use planning required for REDD+ but other PNG national government initiatives such as the National Strategy For Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) and the PNG Protected Area Policy presumably require similar alignments. As a result we advocate that the government of Papua New Guinea investigates the practicality of establishing a singular multi-stakeholder consultative body in each province tasked with screening plans for large scale development, forestry, agriculture, and infrastructure projects ensuring that they follow legislated protocols and are consistent with provincial and national land-use policies. Many workshop participants suggested that such a body could be named the Provincial Sustainable Development Committee.

Additionally, many participants voiced concerns over how REDD+ initiatives including the PCCC were going to be funded. In this regard we suggest the forthcoming REDD+ Finance and

Investment Plan should clearly outline the subnational budget allocations. Some participants advocated that provinces need to develop individual REDD+ policies, however, we suggest that what may be required, as a first step, is a national guidance document authored by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, which outlines how development decisions should be resolved when there are conflicting land-use plans, concessions, or permits in play.

It is clear that the largest barrier to the successful implementation of REDD+ at the provincial level is a highly convoluted and bureaucratic system of often poorly linked governance structures. Such poorly connected systems can be expected to lead to information silos. In many cases the protocols between national agencies and the various levels and divisions within subnational government are not understood, and in some situations may not actually exist. For this reason the capacity development training program will, as a priority, focus on the mapping of the existing roles and responsibilities between the different subnational actors as a first step in identifying issues connected with communication and reporting. Initially, the capacity development training program will, at a minimum, have to include actors from the PFMC, PCCC (or equivalent), representatives from the District Development Authorities, PNGFA and DAL, as well as some external representatives of key stakeholder groups.

Harnessing the power of existing informal networks and business initiatives

The original report and its analyses underestimated the extent to which church and business organisations are involved in distributing livelihood information and involved in advocacy for women and marginalised groups. It is clear that church networks have strong advocacy programs and often function as an alternate route for distributing livelihood information to rural communities. Concurrently, we were made aware of sophisticated business initiatives which specifically target women such as New Britain Palm Oil Ltd's *Lus Frut Mamas* program. Similarly we were informed that PNGFA operates a *Women In Forestry Network* (WIFIN). While WIFIN currently focuses on the health and social welfare of the members based at the PNGFA headquarters they are planning to extend the membership to the women in the provinces and across the wider industry in future.

Business initiatives extend beyond gender and, at least in some cases, include adjunct forestry management strategies such as New Britain Palm Oil Ltd's proactive program on fire control. It is currently unclear how many similar business initiatives are currently in existence. Workshop participants also identified local chambers of commerce as useful access points to involve businesses.

From our consultation workshops is clear that provincial REDD+ initiatives should draw and build upon initiatives already active in their provinces and that these should be mapped as part of the capacity development training program.

Community engagement

While this project aims to develop the foundations for provincial REDD+ implementation (but is not attempting to develop a comprehensive program for its national implementation) preparatory communication materials for community outreach are being developed in Tok Pisin. However, as pointed out by stakeholders in East New Britain there are some very remote communities in the province who are illiterate (and possibly non-Tok Pisin speakers) for whom any sort of engagement will present logistic and ethical challenges. However, given the short time frame of this project at this stage we will only focus on developing simplified communication tools for Tok Pisin speaking communities. Workshop participants also identified social media, especially Facebook, as a viral communication mechanism which is rapidly

expanding in its use across PNG due, and advocated its use as a comparatively cheap way of engaging with a wider audience on issues related to REDD+.

Concerns over land-use planning and ILGs

Some feedback extended into issues of national sustainable land-use planning and issues relating to Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs) which, while outside the terms of reference for this project, have been annotated in Annex 4 for the purposes of record keeping. Of particular note is that participants identified that the formation of ILGs risk marginalising the role of women in decision making. They point out that in practice ILGs are controlled by a limited number of men, and in this way disenfranchise the decision making powers of traditional landowners. Further to this, ILGs stand to negatively affect matrilineal societies by effectively stripping from women their traditional role as it relates to land ownership.

Annex 3: Revised Recommendations

Governance

In order to overcome the possibility of jurisdiction confusion from a number of parallel committees involved in REDD+ and land-use activities we recommend that the government of Papua New Guinea investigates the practicality of establishing a singular multi-stakeholder consultative body in each province tasked for screening plans for large scale development, forestry, agriculture, and infrastructure projects and ensuring they follow legislated protocols and are consistent with provincial and national land-use policies. Such a body, possibly named the Provincial Sustainable Development Committee, would subsume any similar roles currently undertaken by other provincial committees.

Capacity

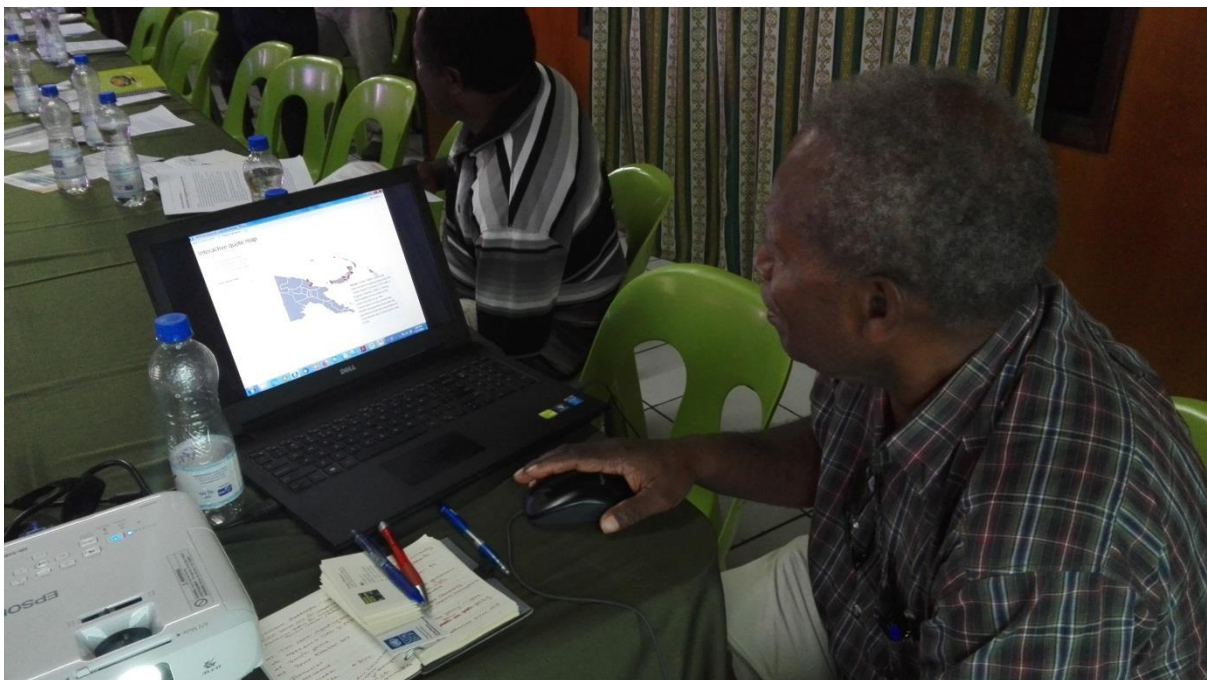
On the basis of our analysis and stakeholder feedback we suggest improved capacity to undertake REDD+ in the pilot provinces of East New Britain, West New Britain, and Madang could be best addressed through the development of a capacity development training program (and associated tools) which seeks to:

1. *Using the pre-existing Provincial Climate Change Committees as a hub for improved communication between all provincial level stakeholders*
2. *Encouraging the provincial administration to proactively engage with national departments and authorities to implement national REDD+ strategy (and advocate for improved national infrastructure and technical assistance for the support of rural livelihoods)*
3. *Undertaking outreach to sensitise both business and communities to the necessity of community level land-use planning*
4. *Promoting the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in decision making as part of an approach to move towards integrated land-use planning*
5. *Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on:*
 - a. *landowner rights*
 - b. *climate change*
 - c. *the necessity of free, prior and informed consent*
 - d. *subnational administration contact points for land-use (i.e. REDD+) related issues*
 - e. *avenues for grievance redress and reporting of illegal forestry or land-use activities*
 - f. *basics of village future-proofing (as an introduction to land-use planning)*
6. *Increasing awareness for businesses, civil society and subnational government on:*
 - a. *the direction of REDD+ in PNG*
7. *Targeting the initial capacity development training program at a representative group of people from the Provincial Climate Change Committees, Provincial Forest Management Committees, Provincial and District planning units, District Development Authorities, representatives of provincial church, business and non-government organisations, and provincial officers of PNGFA and DAL.*

Workshop pictures



East New Britain consultancy workshop group photograph 5 November 2018 – photo credit Samson Kupale (UNDP)



Participant exploring focus group interactive graphics – photo credit Nathan Whitmore (WCS)