



Community-based Forest & Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in Papua New Guinea

November 2011
Port Moresby



Project History



- PIF Developed – **June 2009**
- Project Document Developed-
2009-2010
- Project Document submitted to
GEF- **April 2011**
- GEF Project endorsed- **June 2011**





Local Project Partners



- PNG Government
- Provincial & Local Governments
- Local Communities
- NGOs
- Private Sector/Industry





International Project Partners



- Global Environment Facility
- United Nations Development Programme
- Australian Government
- Bishop Museum, Hawaii
- Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information, Melbourne Australia





Why Community-based Natural Resource Management?



- Approximately **97% of the land** base and forest in PNG is **owned by clans under customary law**
- Most coastal & marine **resources** (reef fisheries, beche-de-mer harvests, mangrove and seagrass beds) are also **managed under clan structures**
- **PNG's ecosystems support the livelihood of its inhabitants.** More than **75% of households dependent** directly on the **natural resources** (forestry, fisheries, subsistence agriculture, etc)





Primary Threats to Forest Ecosystems & Root Causes



- **Degradation** from selective logging and subsistence agriculture,
- **Deforestation , especially agricultural conversion** (e.g. for oil palm, biofuels, etc.)
- **Large & small scale mining** including pollution and waste runoff





BARRIERS TO DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS IN PNG



- The need to develop whole-of-Government land-use planning systems,
- The need for better biodiversity and land use data to develop improved conservation strategies,
- The need to build links between **sectoral** and **community** management regimes, and
- The need to secure sustainable funding.





PROJECT PURPOSE:



“Deal with community conservation as a resource management issue, and thus align national protected area strategies with landowner aspirations”





PROJECT STRATEGY



COUNTRY OWNERSHIP, COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY AND COUNTRY DRIVENESS

The **OVERALL OBJECTIVE** of the project is:

“to develop and demonstrate resource management and conservation models for landholding communities that effectively incorporate community-managed protected areas as part of agreed national protected area priorities in partnership with industry and government”





PROJECT COMPONENTS



- 1. National enabling environment for a community managed and sustainably financed national system of protected areas (NPAS)**
- 2. Identification and establishment of community-managed protected areas (PAs) through a structured science-based process**
(in the Owen Stanley Range & New Britain)
- 3. PA management, planning and partnership agreements with communities**
- 4. Capacity development & support for implementation of PA Management Plans**





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-1:



- Output 1: Whole-of-Government structures and processes established to coordinate land-use decisions
- Output 2: The objective of developing a Sustainable National System of PAs incorporated into PNG's Medium Term Development Strategy and related plans
- Output 3: National Strategic Environment Assessment Policy Framework to manage the issue of cumulative impacts on biodiversity and PAs





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-1:



- Output 4: National Policy framework on environmentally sustainable agricultural production developed
- Output 5: Integration of the three existing Protected Areas Acts into a single legal framework for PA establishment and management
- Output 6: Models established to support sustainable financing for PAs linked to formal Benefit Sharing Agreements
- Output 7: Capacity development programmes for DEC (CEPA) and other relevant agencies





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-2:



- Output 1: Development of a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) comprising spatial and non-spatial information on PNG's biodiversity necessary to support its effective protection and management
- Output 2: Development of a spatial and non-spatial socio economic database to support improved land-use and protected area decision making
- Output 3: Identification and establishment of Owen Stanley Ranges Protected Area, incorporating the
• Kokoda Interim Protected Area





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-2:



- Output 4: Identification and establishment of at least one Protected Area in New Britain
- Output 5: Conversion of Globally and/or Nationally significant Wildlife Management Areas to Conservation Areas





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-3:



- Output 1: Protected Area Management Committees established with membership including landowners, Provincial and Local Level Governments
- Output 2: Protected Area Management Plans developed and endorsed by each Management Committee
- Output 3: Funding for the Management Plans secured and being used to support implementation





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-3:



- Output 4: Service Delivery, Community Development and Business Development Action Plans developed and under implementation
- Output 5: Sustainable financing plans developed for each PA
- Output 6: Additional funding required to fully finance Management Plans identified and secured from domestic and/or external sources





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-4:



- Output 1: Provincial and Local Level Government officers supporting service delivery for PAs
- Output 2: Protected Area Service Delivery Management arrangements agreed between all levels of Government and endorsed by each Management Committee





OUTPUTS COMPONENT-4:



- Output 3: Business development, protected area management and ranger training courses developed for increasing the capacity of landowners to manage the Protected Area and generate income from business activities
- Output 4: Education, training courses and remote access training programmes on health, sanitation and family planning
- Output 5: Project Evaluation by the DEC at the end of the project involving consultation with all key project stakeholders at all levels





KEY CHALLENGES:



- High Biodiversity hotspot
- Only few successfully managed PAs in PNG
- Increasing threats from other land use activities
- Local communities are actively pursuing forest conversion and sustainable livelihood strategies.
- Government has inadequate resources and capacity to plan and manage sustainable PA programmes
- Proposed project sites are isolated with very difficult access to basic services





WHY THE OWEN STANLEY RANGES?



- Recognised as containing many high biodiversity areas, particularly the high altitude areas (e.g. Mt Victoria, Mt Albert Edward)
- Substantial funding and technical capacity support provided by the Australian Government through the Kokoda Initiative
- Strong support from the PNG Government particularly for protection of key catchment areas (e.g. Brown River Catchment)
- Close to the National Capital so a good accessible demonstration area





WHY NEW BRITAIN?



- High levels of endemism particularly in lowland areas for birds and mammals
- Highly threatened lowland ecosystems through conversion for oil palm
- Strong support of the oil palm industry for development of strategies to protect biodiversity
- East New Britain Provincial Government has requested support with PA establishment for the Nakanai Ranges





THANK YOU

NOW TIME FOR DISCUSSION

