Stakeholder Engagement Needs: A Case Study from Madang, PNG

7 July 2015
Bangkok, Thailand
The Madang Low Emission Land Use Plan
Stakeholder connections
Stakeholder needs and capacity
Bringing stakeholders together to build understanding and agreement
Stakeholder issues and challenges
Lessons learnt – What could be done differently?
Background on PNG & Madang Province

PNG Pop.: approx. 8 million
Rural Pop: 80% rural based
Languages: 800+ (highest world)
Land: 97% Customary
            3% State

Madang Pop. 600,000
            (7.5% of PNG Pop.)
Languages: 175
            (21.9% of PNG lang.)
Districts: 6
Only Nickel Mine in South Pacific
PMIZ biggest in South Pacific
Biggest Sugar Mill in South Pacific

“TOURIST DESTINATION IN PNG”
WHY PURSUE A LOW EMISSION STRATEGY?
National & Provincial Policies & Frameworks - Sustainable Development, Responsible Development, Low Carbon Growth, Green Economy or Green Growth Strategy
The Madang Low Emission Land Use Plan

- The plan aims to: provide guidance to MPG on possible emissions reduction policies & mitigation actions that MPG could introduce based on different low emissions scenarios and likely GHG emissions profiles

- Developed over 2 years:

- Process:

- Outcomes

- Lack of Understanding at Provincial & Local Level
- Different Stakeholder Needs (National, Prov. & Local)
- False Expectations (Carbon Trading “money on trees”)

Outcomes: produced LELUP Options paper

- Awareness & Capacity built in REDD+/CC/LELUP
- Recommendations: (specifically on capacity and encouraging stakeholder input)
USAID LEAF’s Strategy in Stakeholder Engagement Needs

- Building bridges between community actions and national policy.
- Building knowledge and understanding at the Provincial level.
- “to strengthen the capacity of PNG to produce meaningful and sustainable reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the forestry-land use sector”
## Stakeholders – Why Do They Engage?

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<th>Cons. Pro. Areas</th>
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Stakeholders – Coalitions and Groups

- Madang Provincial Government
- Madang Provincial Administration Prov. Forest Program
- Madang Provincial Planning Division
- Bogia District
- Almami LLG
- Ramu Development Foundation
- PNGFA
- CEPA
- DAL??
- National Planning
- OCCD
- Madang Civil Society Forum
- Communities and Clans
- Church Groups
- Ramu Nickel
- New Britain Palm Oil (RAIL)
- New private sector interests – Not yet identified
- LELUP USAID LEAF
- TNC
- FORCERT
- JICA
- UN-REDD
Stakeholders – Power and Influence

1. National Planning
   - Strong Influence (important for MSP) but low interest

2. Madang Provincial PNGFA/ Government
   - Strong Influence, high interest
   - K400,000
   - K1.5m

3. OCCD
   - CEPA Communities & Clans
   - High interest, but low influence

4. Dept. of Agriculture
   - Low priority
Stakeholder Engagement – What Has Been Tried?

- Stakeholders review & Analysis (what is important or of interest to them? (eg. REDD+ in OCCD, NFI in PNGFA, National Planning MTDP/StARS – Green Growth)
- How influential are they? (Communities & Clan groups, National Government/Provincial Government/LLG))
- Faith-Based Organizations – Churches (conserve creation)
- Training & Awareness especially at community & clan level (including Curriculum Development – involved Universities to promote this work)
- Private Sector???
Stakeholders – Constraints/Challenges?

- Level of Understanding & lack of capacity on issues we are dealing with (Adaptation more popular then mitigation – addressed through REDD+ Training & Awareness through CBO’s, NGO’s, Madang Civil Society, Women groups)

- False Expectations on CARBON TRADE (money on trees) – Awareness done

- No Relevant Policies in place (Draft REDD+ Policy, Climate Change Policy, No National/Provincial Land Use Policy) – LEAF has contributed towards such policies

- Different level of expectations (some clan members for financial short term gains) – awareness!!

- Lose momentum/interest over time (prefer overseas training more than locally based training) – new ideas??!, Tools etc.!

- LAND Ownership issue – maintain regular field visits and work through MPG, District, LLG and Ward Councillors
Stakeholders – Achievements and Successes? What has been achieved?

- MPG allocation by Governor for Madang Hon. Jim Kas of K400,000 in 2013 (Spatial Planning of Madang Province)
- MPG pledge by Hon. Governor for K1.5m from 2014-2016 (implement recommendations of Spatial planning & LELUP)
- LELUP options paper for Madang Province “options & opportunities” launched on the 24th June 2015
- MPG Planning Branch incorporated PLUMP into the planning process to replicate & roll out to other districts
- CBO’s, CSO & Partner NGO’s using LEAF training materials on REDD+ and Climate Change
- Curriculum Development Work complete in August 2015
- Tools developed through USAID LEAF Winrock Eco-Team used in NFI/Biomass Assessment and Inventory
Stakeholders – Best Practice/Lessons learnt/What would be done differently?

- Awareness for SH to identify what we are doing that may be of interest or of relevance to them (eg.CEPA-PA)
- Try to engage the main drivers of landscape change better & effectively (eg. Private sector, oil palm, logging)
- Work better with Provincial Civil Servants Administration
- Collaboration with partners who have been there for a long time with communities (eg.TNC – 15+ years, CSO)
- LELUP provides an opportunity for drivers of landscape change (industry), Governments, Conservationists (NGO’s), Communities & Clans to discuss development that delivers economic, social & environment outcomes = SCENARIO MODELLING is probably a way forward
Thank you