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# Summary Report of CEPA Retreat

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9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2017

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## Summary

A sector planning retreat for Environment sector was held from the 9<sup>th</sup> of October to the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2017. The focus of the retreat was to identify and elaborate a specific action plans for the environment sector based on the action areas identified within the NRS and to develop costed plans for how these will be achieved. These plans will be consolidated in PNG's REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP), which will provide a single document to coordinate government finance and attract development partners and private sector technical and financial support. Specific focus was on what actions should be initiated immediately through finance from FCPF 2, and those that should be included in PNG's RFIP and the GCF REDD+ funding proposal.

The RFIP is intended to provide a roadmap of actions that will be required to implement the National REDD+ Strategy and to ensure that there is finance in place to support implementation. In line with the NRS the retreat thus focused on key action areas within the NRS as well as stated objectives of CEPA including:

- Strengthening the Environmental Regulatory Process;
- Integrating environment and conservation planning activities into Provincial Planning;
- Strengthening and improving environmental monitoring information system in CEPA.

Based on this the retreat was divided into five sessions of information focusing on:

- *Introduction to REDD+* – providing global overview of REDD+ and PNG's commitments and progress in REDD+ and why is it relevant to CEPA, and how best to strengthen CEPA's work and plan of actions for implementations of NRS that is relevant for CEPA that can be identified for immediate support through FCPF 2 or included within the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP);
- *Environmental Regulatory Process* – providing an overview on the legislation and policy mandate of CEPA which includes Environment Act 2000, CEPA Act 2014, Environment Management Fees Regulation 2015, and various Codes of Practices, Guidelines and Standards.
- *Conservation and Protected Areas* – providing an overview on the Protected Area Policy (PAP, the status of the Protected Area Bill, and CA and PA (both terrestrial and marine) planning in provinces and communities;
- *Environment Management Information System (EMIS)* – providing an overview on the information, database and GIS requirements in the terrestrial and marine conservation and protected areas.
- *Developing way forward* – through group discussion on 1)

The sessions provided an overview of the existing status of work in the environmental sector and were intended to provide a baseline on which discussions could build on. It was stressed that considerable good work has and is being done in strengthening the work of CEPA and the next steps should look to build on these. In order to discuss these next steps a number of group works sessions were undertaken to allow participants time to discuss key issues and develop proposed areas of action for the environmental sector. To help guide these discussions groups were divided to focus on key priority areas for environment in PNG targeting:

- Strengthening Development Consent and Concession Management
- Strengthening Environmental Management Information Systems
- Integrated PAs into LLG and Provincial Planning
- Sustainable Finance for PA and Conservation

Based on these discussions a number of key action areas and recommendations were developed as well as cross cutting issues identified.

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## Outputs of Retreat Group Assessment

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These are outlined in more detail in Section 3.5 XXX of the report with a summary of key elements highlighted below:

- **Strengthen development consent and monitoring of development activities**
  - **Development Consent**
    - Improve and Enhance Public Awareness (on EIA) & Add value to the Environmental Permit
      - CEPA to initiate the process to strengthen the EIA process with the developers, government agencies, provincial government and landowners.
  - **Monitoring Development Activities**
    - Strengthening Environment Compliance and Enforcement
      - CEPA to develop a strategy to address environmental audit protocol and guidelines, set up regional offices, and conduct review of issues relating to Environmental Permit conditions.
      - CEPA to initiate dialogue with provinces and stakeholders to develop Provincial Environment Policies
- **Strengthen Environment Management Information Systems**
  - *Establish user-friendly information system through:*
    - Purchase of ESRI License for ArcGIS
    - Acquire standards hardware and software (Windows 8 & MS Office 13)
    - Development of EMIS
    - Integrate all existing stand-alone information systems in CEPA
    - Develop an electronic filing system in CEPA
    - Identify and label all existing published information with ISBN
    - All Divisions of CEPA to upload reports on timely basis
  - *Develop a policy for ecosystem/biodiversity/species data/information management*
    - Develop ToR for Consultant
    - Conduct Consultations
  - *Access to Sector Data (PNGFA, DAL, DLPP, MRA, NFA, etc.)*
    - Form a Technical Working Group-Develop ToR
    - Sign MOUs with Sector Agencies to formalize arrangements on data access and information sharing
    - Letters from MD-CEPA level to all Sector Heads
  - *Implement and Enforce Conservation Areas Act and Sec 41 & 77 of Environment Act 2000 on Information Sharing*
    - Notice by MD Press/Media (Newspapers)
    - An Advice from MD CEPA to Chief Secretary for a Circular to ALL Heads of government agencies
    - Follow-up letters from CEPA to all government agencies on Notice and Circular from Chief Secretary.
  - *Access to relevant HR and finance data/information*
    - Internal Directive from MD/DMD to Corporate Services Division
    - CEPA Domain to be activated (Migrate from DEC Domain to CEPA Domain)
    - Transit from PGAS to IFMS

- Re-establish MAN
  - *Digitalizing Data*
    - Digitalize all existing hard copies of all forms of information (maps and EIS copies)-Internal
    - External (sector/relevant stakeholders) to also submit digitalized copies of EIS and Maps when submitting EIS
  - *Build staff capacity on Managing Information Systems*
    - Develop a specific information management systems Training Develop Plan
    - Recruit additional staff (with GIS/ICT specific background and experience)
    - Graduate Program to include graduates of GIS and ICT specific area of study (UNITECH and UPNG)
- **Strengthening existing PAs at National, Regional/Provincial levels and expansion of existing and new PAs.**
  - *Strengthening existing PA (National & regional/Provincial level)*
    - Improve institutional framework for effective management and governance of the PNG Protected Area Network
    - Ensure Public-Private Partnership Arrangements are established and enhanced
    - Establish Regulatory Process
    - Incorporating PA into National Land Use Plan
    - Incorporation of PA into economic planning process
    - Updating of biological & physical information on existing Pas
    - Develop Policy and Legislation on Species Management (including inside PAs)
  - *Expansion of existing and new PAs*
    - Support customary landowners in their initiatives to establish effective protected areas on their land and contribute to strengthening the Protected Area Network
- **Strengthen the Sustainable Finance for PAs**
  - *Establish a Sustainable financing mechanism to support the establishment and management of Protected Areas across PNG*
    - Establish and promote a funding facility that will sustain the management of Protected Areas in the long term.
    - Establish Small Grant facility to deliver funding directly to support local communities in the establishment and management of Protected Areas.
    - Utilize existing financing options to fund Protected Areas' initiatives
    - Mobilize support among stakeholders including various Landowners' Networks developed to establish a Biodiversity Trust Fund.
  - *All Development Plans and Annual Budgets capture requirements of Protected Areas*
    - Mobilise support at all levels of government to incorporate requirements of Protected Areas into their Strategic Planning and Budgeting initiatives.
  - *Promotion and encouragement of alternative sources of income generation for the land owners within PAs*
    - Capacity Building, empowerment of communities and resource mobilization
    - Develop and implement collaborative research programs involving non-government organizations, industry, education sector and customary landowners.

- Improved understanding of Traditional Ecological knowledge and sustainable cultural uses and practices and the incorporation of this knowledge into Protected Area planning and management
- *Secure Green Tax Options similar to Road Transport Authority Levy on diesel from the GoPNG*
  - Collaborate with the DoT, IRC, Customs, Land Transport Authority and other relevant line agencies, NRI, Private sector and civil society agencies to establish a working group
  - Draft TOR for the above

## 1.0 Introduction

A sector planning retreat for Environment sector was held from the 9<sup>th</sup> of October to the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2017. The main purpose of the retreat was to initiate discussions on how best to strengthen CEPA to guide land-use development and strengthen conservation in PNG that can both deliver economic development and climate change outcomes. The main objective was to develop a plan of actions for implementations of NRS that is relevant for CEPA that can be identified for immediate support through FCPF 2 or included within the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP).

PNG has a significant set of environmental management legislation with guidance on Environmental protection and management within development activities provided within the various Acts and Regulations including the Environment Act (2000), Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority Act (2014) and the Protected Areas legislative documents. However, implementation of these acts including gaps within their regulations, their linkages across sectors and agencies as well as the systems and capacity for their enforcement. The NRS focuses on the need to expand and further strengthen existing efforts across key sectors.

Accordingly FCPF in collaboration with Conservation Environment Protection Authority through its the Terrestrial Ecosystem Management Branch was organizing a Conservation and Environment Sector Planning Retreat in Tufi Dive Resort to bring together the key CEPA staff with representatives from relevant government agencies and the key private sector players to discuss how best to Strengthened environmental management, enforcement and protection in PNG that can both deliver economic development and climate change outcomes.

The retreat was jointly supported by UNDP GEF 4 Project and UNDP/FCPF. Participants will also be provided with DSA upon arrival and accommodated in Tufi Dive Resort.

## 2.0 Retreat Objectives and Outputs

### 2.1 Retreat Objectives

To develop a clear list of actions to be 1) supported through FCPF2, 2) included in the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP), 3) proposed for funding by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and 4) develop clear understanding of action areas to be undertaken by CEPA in collaboration with other sectors.

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## 2.2 Retreat Outputs

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- All participants are aware of the role and action areas of CEPA, the NRS and proposed next steps for REDD+ implementation in PNG
- Develop common understanding and consensus on how to strengthen operations within the CEPA and the conservation and environment sector
- Preliminary key theory of change drafted for how emissions from the environment sector can be reduced while ensuring that PNG's strategic assets are effectively managed
- List of actions to be included within the framework of the NRS and RFIP and key actors responsible for them.
- Identification of finance needs for the sector and potential funding sources.

## 3.0 Overview of Sessions

The retreat was divided into a number of sessions that sought to address key topics within the environmental sector and linking with REDD+ and these were:

- *Introduction to REDD+* – providing global overview of REDD+ and PNG's commitments and progress in REDD+ and why is it relevant to CEPA, and how best to strengthen CEPA's work and plan of actions for implementations of NRS that is relevant for CEPA that can be identified for immediate support through FCPF 2 or included within the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP);
- *Environmental Regulatory Process* – providing an overview on the legislation and policy mandate of CEPA which includes Environment Act 2000, CEPA Act 2014, Environment Management Fees Regulation 2015, and various Codes of Practices, Guidelines and Standards.
- *Conservation and Protected Areas* – providing an overview on the Protected Area Policy (PAP, the status of the Protected Area Bill, and CA and PA (both terrestrial and marine) planning in provinces and communities;
- *Environment Management Information System (EMIS)* – providing an overview on the information, database and GIS requirements in the terrestrial and marine conservation and protected areas.

These sessions were interspersed with a number of group working sessions that focused on identifying key actions to be taken forward as part of the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP) development process and as part of this for consideration for financing through the Green Climate Fund.

The below sections provide an overview of the information sessions held with the final section looking at the outcomes of group work activities.

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### 3.1 Session 1: REDD+ Environment Sector

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Five (5) presentations were given during the session providing an overview of REDD+ globally, an update on REDD+ progress in PNG, an overview of FCPF support activities, REDD+ Financing through RFIP and CEPA, and what CEPA can do under the REDD+. Key information points include:

#### 3.1.1 Overview of REDD+

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- **REDD+** stands for **R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and forest **D**egradation and (the plus sign) the role of conservation sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (**the +**) in developing countries.

- REDD+ is a results based financing mechanism that has been developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- It is included within the Paris Agreement on Climate Change which has been ratified by PNG and came into force in 2016.
- It is intended to provide positive incentives for countries to manage and conserve their forests but that financial support should be targeted at supporting a transition to a new normal where emissions are lower and not an ongoing payment for forest management.
- To access support for countries' needs to be able to provide information on:
  - what they are planning to do – through a National REDD+ Strategy (NRS),
  - what the impacts of their actions are compared to the situation without REDD+ – through a Forest Reference Level (FRL)
  - the management of forests – through a National Forest Monitoring System
  - the application of safeguards that prevent any negative environmental or social impacts - through a Safeguards Information System
- PNG has already made significant progress in developing these actions elements and already has a NRS, has submitted a FRL to the UNFCCC, has developed an initial NFMS, and is working on the development of a SIS that will be targeted based on actions developed within the RFIP.

### 3.1.2 REDD+ Progress in PNG

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- PNG plays an important role in UN Climate Change Negotiations by proposing REDD+ in 2005 and made commitment to reduce its total carbon emissions by 50% in 2030
- PNG has so far taken the following actions and progresses
  - Climate Compatible Development Action and Policy
  - Climate Change Management Act
  - National REDD+ Strategy
  - Initiation of access to GCF finance
- REDD+ in PNG provides opportunity for international support to address forest cover loss through development of coordinated approach to land use and forest management to target the goals of the StaRS
- PNG's approved National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) provides the central coordinating document for REDD+ implementation
  
- NRS is part of the processes towards full national implementation of REDD+



- **The Outline of NRS**

- *Section 1: PNG Climate Change and REDD+*

- Provides overview of climate action in the context of PNG, the drivers of forest cover change and REDD+ development in PNG.
      - Part of PNG’s national drive towards Responsible and Sustainable Development, which sits within broader response to climate change, providing opportunity through coordinated action and financing to contribute to sector and national development goals and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- *Section 2: PNG’s Vision and Approach to REDD+*

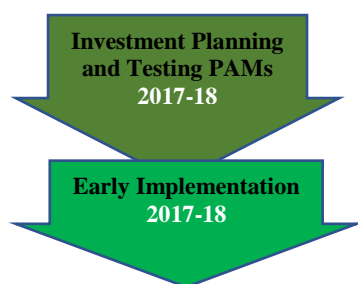
- Sets out the vision and approach to REDD+ and has two components:
      - Component 1 – REDD+ Action – Policies and Measures:
        - Strengthened land-use and development planning
        - Strengthened environmental management, protection and enforcement
        - Enhanced economic productivity and sustainable livelihoods
      - Component 2 – REDD+ Coordination and Reporting
        - REDD+ Coordination and Reporting - Coordination of four REDD+ elements, NRS, FRL, NFMS, SIS

- Financing Overview

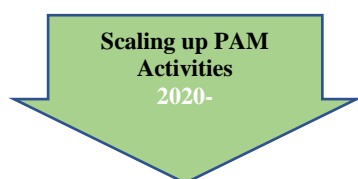


- Finance for investment phase will be sort from range of donors including GCF, EU, JICA, GEF.
- Financial management will depend on the source (e.g. domestic budget or donor - GCF, JICA, GEF...), in accordance with each source’s specific requirements
- During investment phase, work will be done to establish a financial management system.
- Focus on cost sharing:
  - ✓ What actions, policies and measures require funding to achieve emission reductions?
  - ✓ What source of funding exist (how much, from where?) and how could they be made more REDD+ supportive (alignment)
  - ✓ What is covered, and what are the priorities

- **Next Steps**



- Development of detailed PAMs and Investment Plan
- Testing of PAMs in specific locations
- Expansion of test approaches
- Increase Investment in key PAMs
- Updating of FRL to identify progress
- Review of PAM early implementation
- Review and updating of investment and action plans



- Scale up of target PAMs

- **Current Focus**



- Development of detailed PAMs and Investment Plan
- Testing of PAMs in specific locations

- RFIP provides a tool to catalyze and ‘crowd in’ finance from government, private sector and donors around central targets and activities
- Needs to show how results (emissions reductions) will be achieved
- Needs to show specific activities that will be undertaken to deliver results, when they will be done and how much they will cost
- Seek GCF finance to provide central support to NRS implementation

### 3.1.3 An Overview of FCPF Support Activities

- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF1) (2015-2018) provided an important support to GoPNG to build country’s capacity to efficiently manage REDD+ through establishment of management arrangements and development of a National REDD+ Strategy
- Executing agency is Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and the Implementing partner is PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) with UNDP as the delivering partner and providing technical support
- The results to date are:
  - National REDD+ Strategy 2017 – 2027;
  - Technical Working Committees (NRS, Safeguards, NFMS);
  - REDD+ Capacity Building (more than 120 reps from government, civil society and private sector);
  - Established pool of national experts; Strengthened inter-sectoral coordination;

- Feasibility studies (Issues and Options, Sustainable Agricultural Commodity, Safeguards and SIS, agro-mapping assessment, financial flows, etc.)
- REDD+ Coms strategy, REDD+ website, awareness, etc.
- The goal of CEPA Retreat is to initiate discussions how best to strengthen CEPA to guide Land-use development and strengthen conservation in PNG that can both deliver economic development and climate change outcomes.
- The objective is to develop a plan of actions for implementations of NRS that is relevant for CEPA that can be identified for immediate support through FCPF 2 or included within the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP)
- The expected outputs from the Retreat from REDD+ perspectives are to increase the understanding of CEPA in:
  - The NRS and proposed next steps for REDD+ implementation in PNG
  - How CEPA can become more effective at managing and enforcing the development consent process and subsequent environment monitoring of large concession activities.
  - How CEPA can engage with provincial and LLG planning to help establish protected areas and guide development.
  - How CEPA can finance and manage protected areas and Community Conservation Areas.

### 3.1.4 REDD+ Financing – RFIP and CEPA

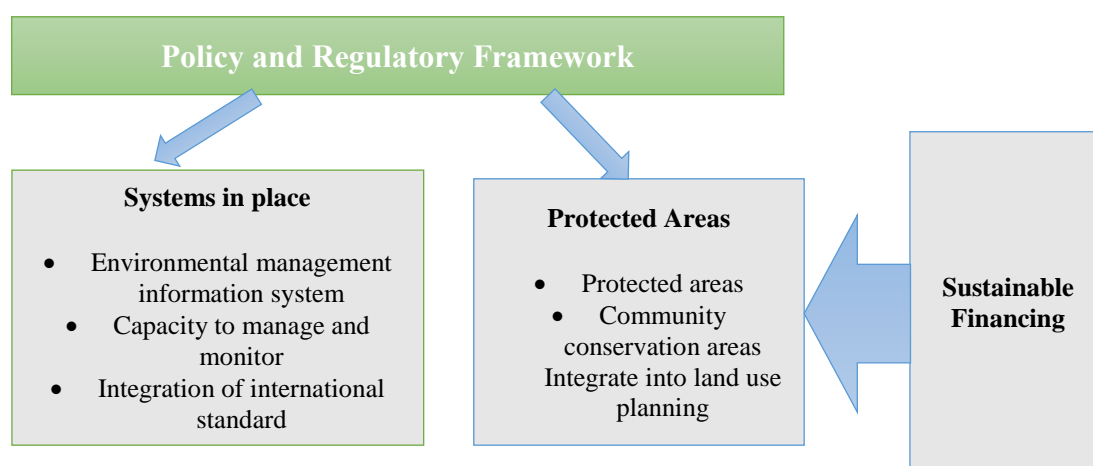
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- CEPA needs to guide and manage development and support conservation action in the country.
- CEPA therefore needs to elaborate the following and have a clear plan to incorporate these in the REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan:
  - Enforcement capacity
    - Legislation
    - Environmental management and information system
    - Staff training
  - Environmental protection and management
    - Support communities to identify and set aside land
    - Development of long-term financing approaches for conservation activities
- Linking CEPA's roles and functions to REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan
  - Investment plan looks at how we finance action related to REDD+
    - Private sector finance (e.g. investment in development activities like plantation development, RSPO certification – buffer zones, set aside areas, etc.)
    - Government finance (e.g. development of plans, monitoring and enforcement activities)
    - Development partner and climate finance – support to the above two areas
    - Provides a tool to help in leveraging finance from donors / government and provide a framework for PS.
- Investment Plan is an implementing framework for the NRS on what to do and how to pay for it
  - It aims to look at:
    - What actions are planned – NRS, CEPA Strategy?
    - What are the specific actions needed to be prioritized (during the retreat)?
    - How much would these actions cost?
    - What are the financial sources available?
    - Where are the financial gaps and how would these gaps be addressed through private sector, government, development partners?
  - It provides us with a plan to address current limitations in finance.
- **In Summary**
  - We need a sustainable economy where private sector revenue is central to PNG being able to develop and finance everything else

- REDD+ is about supporting countries to develop industries and economic approaches that cause minimal environmental damage and maximum social benefit
- Financing not based on endless development partner or climate funds
- Targeted on transitional investment – addressing an investment gap
- Lands plays a central role in this providing a framework to guide development to areas that cause lowest impact
- Need for effective coordination across sectors and levels of government

### 3.1.5 What CEPA can do under REDD+

- CEPA has an important role to play in supporting how development is done in the country through
  - Supporting the development processes
  - Supporting the conservation activities
- CEPA does these supports through Policy and Regulatory Framework



- **Managing Development**
  - Policy and legislation related to manage development
    - Strengthen regulations and guidance for Environmental impact assessments and environmental management plans
  - Information Management
    - Establish an environmental management information system
      - Strengthen and speed assessment process
      - Increase transparency
      - Provide central system for data collection
      - Provide information to other sectors – areas under conservation / areas not suitable for development (e.g. buffer zones)
  - Increase capacity to implement
    - Support to central CEPA
    - Strengthen capacity of Provincial Administrations
- **Conservation**
  - Policy and legislation related to manage development
    - Pass Protected Area Bill
  - Information Management
    - Integrate biodiversity information into the system
  - Establish Conservation Areas
    - Support to LLGs to develop land use plans that include conservation areas (CAs)

- Support establishment of Protected Areas (PAs)
- Establishment of sustainable financing streams for conservation areas

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## 3.2 Session 2: CEPA Regulatory Process

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Three (3) presentations were given during the session addressing the regulatory and compliance process, strengthening Protected Areas Management, and the General Environmental Policies.

- Environment Act 2000 – Regulatory and compliance process
  - EIA process & regulations
  - Cost recovery
  - Environment Compliance, Guidelines & Standards
- Strengthening Protected Areas Management – PA Policy, PAPIP, PA Bill, Sustainable Financing
- General environment policies – what are the existing ones?

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### 3.2.1 Environment Act 2000 – Regulatory and Compliance Process

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- **CEPA’s Legislation and Policy mandates are:**
  - Environment Act 2000
  - CEPA Act, 2014
  - Environment Management Fees Regulations 2015
  - Various Code of Practices, Guidelines and Standards
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and regulations are categorized into three levels of activities and Environment Permission (Environmental Permits).
- CEPA’s cost recovery model constitutes transition from Environment Act 2000 Fees and Charges to CEPA Act Environment Management Fees Regulations, which comprised:
  - *Administrative Fees* – paid by Permit Holder to support CEPA recurrent cost and to process the permit application.
  - *Compliance Fees* – paid by Permit Holder to CEPA to undertake compliance work including environment audits and investigations and to regulate the permit conditions.
- **Issues and Challenges in Implementation**
  - CEPA’s permanent structure yet to be finalized affecting effective implementation
  - Slow progress in understanding CEPA’s Cost Recovery Model from the Permit Holders
  - Political and economic pressures create oversight in the EIA process
  - Coordination between relevant government agencies is lacking
  - No clear devolution of functions down to Provincial and LLG levels.
- **Way Forward**
  - Structure approved and bring staff on strength to level where they can manage the regulatory process effectively based on sector-based approach – renewable and non-renewable
  - Implement the 100 Days Plan which require reviewing of Environment Act 2000 on Enforcement and Penalties, including SABLs.
  - Improved coordination between relevant line agencies and institutions
  - Devolve certain functions to Provincial and LLG and establish site office where necessary
  - Coordinate and create friendly working relationship community based organizations, NGOs, etc., to support CEPA’s efforts on the ground.

### 3.2.2 Strengthening Protected Area Management in PNG

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- **The current protected area network is not working well**
  - There was no policy to guide its establishment or management
  - Legislation was fragmented and not clear
  - Management responsibilities are conflicting
  - Activities for National, Provincial and LLGs and NGOs are not well coordinated and lacks direction
  - Biodiversity loss is acceleration and communities are not benefiting as they should be.
  
- **Benefits of PNG's Protected Areas**
  - Benefits to the world from PNG's protected areas are clear
  - The values and diversity of both natural and cultural systems of PNG are exceptionally high by international standards. It is a **global priority for conservation action**. The island of New Guinea contains more than 7% of the world's biodiversity in less than 1% of the land area. **THAT DESERVES OUR PROTECTION**
  - PNG's protected area network is a critical part of the global protected area system for conservation of plant and animal communities on land and sea, and for protection of living cultures still linked to the natural world and rich in the diversity of languages and traditions in PNG.
  
- **Benefits of PA to the people of PNG can be in the form of:**
  - Setting the platform for sustainable livelihoods for customary landowners
  - Keeping options open for future generations, by conserving plants, animals and cultural significance
  - Provide long-term security of fresh and usable water; lessen impacts of disasters such as floods, cyclones and tidal events.
  - Keep fishing sustainable, protect marine nursery grounds, keep some reef and sea areas for exclusive use by customary landowners.
  - Provide a long-term supply of food source and other resources to customary landowners.
  - Support future tourism to PNG
  - Provide employment and training to name a few.
  
- **2015 Legislative Review – Issues and Gaps**
  - *General Issues*
    - High deforestation rates and biodiversity loss due to high population growth (2.7%, UNDP, 2013) putting burden on biological resources, increasing influence and impact by large extractive industries, e.g. mining, logging, etc.
    - Poor conservation efforts – lack of domestication of relevant MEAs ad hoc application of existing protected areas laws, conflicts in use of land, poor governance within forestry and environment sectors.
  - *Gap Issues*
    - Current legislations do not comply with relevant MEAs including CBD
    - Current legislations do not comply with other applicable treaties on human rights, basic substantive and procedural rights, e.g. UNDRIP, RIO treaties/declarations, ILO 169, etc.
    - Current legislations do not comply with the objectives of and strategies of the new Protected Areas Policy, e.g. CARR principles, zoning, focal focus and financing, etc.
  - *Other Issues*

- Lack of adequate funding/capacity building to CEPA and other relevant line agencies to carry out the mandated functions.
- CEPA lacks technical skills
- Lack of correlation of CEPA with environment officers in the provincial centres and LLGs
- Lack of collaboration with other state agencies mandated under PNG Constitutional Development Goal 4.
- Lack of technical skills and capacity of LLGs, and other lower level of Governments.

- **The new Protected Area Policy**

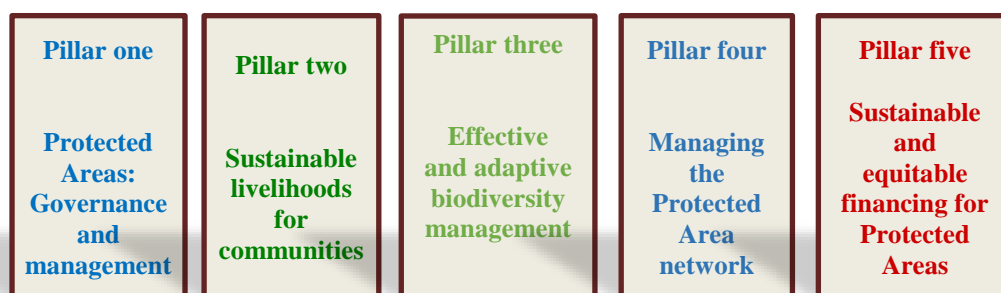
- Developed by the Government in collaborations with partners and communities to support the development and management of a Protected Areas Network in the country.
- To guide communities, organizations and agencies involved in biodiversity conservation in PNG to harmonise their efforts in a structured and logical approach to sustain existing protected areas and development of new protected areas.
- To offer a blueprint based on international and national obligations and international best practice applied to the unique context in PNG.
- Provides the basis for collaboration and cooperation between organizations including meaningful community engagement in the protected area development, establishment and management processes.

- The three (3) Guiding Principles of PA Policy are:

1. The PNG Protected Area is designed and managed for and by the PNG people.
2. The Ecological design and management principles and practices are applied.
3. A fair and thoughtful system of management gives benefits to all.

- The Protected Area Vision – *“Our protected area network across land and sea, safeguards our precious and outstanding natural and cultural heritage. Together we manage these areas effectively for all the people of Papua New Guinea”*

- **The Five (5) Pillars of the PA Policy are:**



These five pillars supported the PA Policy based on PNG Vision 2050, resting on the foundation of the National Constitution and its Goals Directive Principles. Each pillar has a set of objectives with desired outcomes. The PA Policy is translated into A 3 in 1 Approach “ONE STOP SHOP” implementation plan:

1. The Implementation Framework

2. The Implementation Schedule
3. The Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

- **PA Policy Implementation Plan 2018-2028**

- Raise awareness on the value of Protected Areas in PNG.
- Established networking and strengthen collaboration among Government and various stakeholders including the local communities, NGO's, private sector and donors.
- Contribute to establishing clear management and governance structures/guidelines for effective **protected** areas management.
- Assist in improving co-ordination and instil a sense of direction amongst key stakeholders.
- Enable effective collaboration with relevant partners to establish an equitable sustainable benefit sharing mechanism for local communities.
- A one-stop-shop marketing tool for soliciting government/donor financial and technical support for PAPIP implementation.

- **The Progress of the Proposed Protected Area Bill 2017**

- The Bill has gone through consultations alongside the PA Policy Implementation Plan since 2016
- Requires legal clearance from the Office of the State Solicitor
- Working with the Department of Justice & Attorney General to obtain the Certificate of Necessity
- Finalize NEC Submission and submit through the relevant processes via CACC and NEC
- Anticipate the PA Bill to go before Parliament anytime soon before year ends.

- **Sustainable Financing**

- *Offset*: a consideration or amount that diminishes or balances the effect of a contrary one. An offset against taxable profits.
- *Green Economy*: The green economy is defined as an economy that results in reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. It is closely related with ecological economics, but has a more politically applied focus.
- *Ecosystem services*: This grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: provisioning, such as the production of food and water; regulating, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and cultural, such as spiritual and recreational benefits.
- *Trust Fund*: a fund consisting of assets belonging to a trust, held by the trustees for the beneficiaries.

- **Other Financing Options as per the Policy**

- International sources of funding for Protected Areas include multilateral banks, bilateral development cooperation agencies, foundations, International NGOs, Carbon Offset programs, Global levies (e.g. air travel levies, Global Environmental Facility and cultural funds) and philanthropic contributions.
- National level mechanism includes green taxes, levies, surcharges and tax incentives, tax deduction schemes, private foundation grants, national environmental funds, debt swaps, national and provincial lotteries, and public-good service payments.

- **Challenges**



- CEPA's Capacity in implementing the Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan, Regulating the permitted industries including commercial logging, and other related land uses,
- Lack of funding to implement the above,
- Lack of presence in the Provinces, and
- Updated environmental data including biodiversity

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### 3.2.3 General Environment Policies – What are the Existing Ones?

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(PRESENTATION BY MR. VIROBO MAINO NOT AVAILABLE)!

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## 3.3 Session 3: Strengthening Environment Capacity of CEPA

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Two (2) presentations were given during the session addressing the capacity issues within CEPA and Provincial environmental offices to undertake permitting and compliance activities, including revenue collection linked to permits, and the integrated environmental information management system.

- Capacity of CEPA
  - Capacity in Environment Permitting & Compliance – (Forest Sector) CEPA
  - Provincial Capacity in Environment and Conservation Enforcement
  - Revenue collection linked to permits
- Integrated Environmental Information Management System i.e., Database / GIS

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### 3.3.1 Capacity of CEPA

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(Presentation not available) by John Michael

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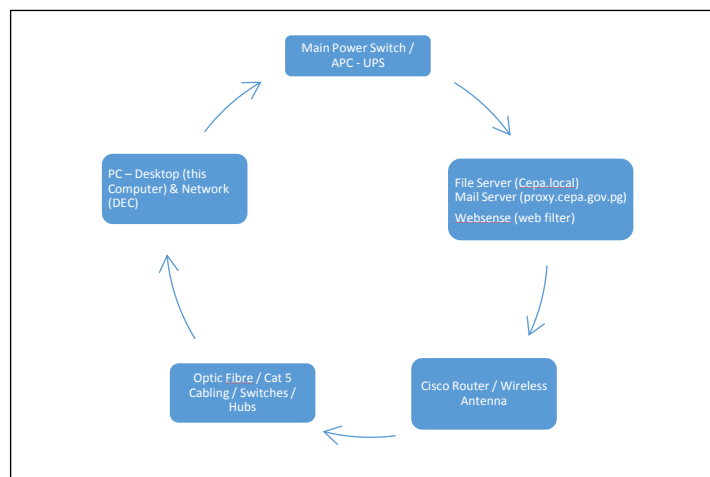
### 3.3.2 Integrated Environmental Information System (Database/GIS)

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- Environmental information and database come in different forms, e.g. hard copy reports, excel sheet, access database or as GIS layers (either as Mapinfo Tables, Arcview Shape-files or as ArcGIS File Geodatabase)
- This information can be spatially useful if they are connected to some administrative boundaries e.g. Oceania, PNG, Provinces, Districts and LLGs
- CEPA's current Access databases (DBs), e.g. NBIS, CITES and Mine Waste have x/y coordinates and administrative boundaries for spatial representation (e.g. maps, tables or graphs)
  - CITES and ODS Reporting has already been done at National Scale. Reporting to LLG Level has been objective. CITES and NBIS are currently been developed and are soon to be finalised.
  - ArcExplorer would be the displaying software, although DevInfo (under UNICEF program) could be an option. It is envisaged EMIS to be displayed like DevInfo or but as a customised Dashboard.
  - The idea is that while the design specialist will look at these options critically, quick and crudely credible data can be presented to the top management while at the same time, maintain high resolution datasets – data made available through proper channels. Under the current management structure of CEPA, GIS or Spatial Systems and Data and ICT Branches

fall under the Chief Information Officer (COI), reporting to the Director, Policy, who then reports to the Deputy Managing Director, including the Corporate Services Division.

- Currently CEPA deals with following data and information:
  1. Historical Data, e.g. CNA, PNGRIS, Environment Constraints, FIMs (Forest Susceptibility), BioRAP (Elevation, Climate, etc.) and POWPA (Marxan) were all converted from various formats, e.g. CSV text files, MapInfo, ArcView, Idrisi etc., using topology checks, e.g. repair geometry, projection / datum, etc. into ArcGIS File Geodatabase.
  2. All RS data must meet the ArcGIS Standards
  3. All Spatial data as stipulated in EP Conditions must be in ArcGIS format.
  4. All current Access Databases must include x & y coordinates and administrative boundaries apart from Table of Attributes.
  5. Metadata or Information about the data is also required, e.g. waiver, resolution and uses in case of litigation.
  
- CEPA GIS was established in 2009 but the usefulness of GIS went as far as 1995 under the then Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC) following the Rapid Appraisal Project.
- GIS establishment was fully supported by Kokoda Initiative (KI) Project, which involved:
  - Hardware, software purchases, Training and placement with Environment Australia;
  - Desktop II and III, Building Geodatabase and Performing Analysis.
- GIS arrangement under the new CEPA office location



- Two Servers have been purchased to beef up the storage capacity in the new setup and that the Desktop License Manager will be stored in the Application Server;
- The ArcGIS can continue to be maintained;
- Quantum GIS is free-ware, though at a lower platform and can be an option;
- Training under the MARVIN Program is expected before the end of the year.
- New Britain Island (NBIS) – Integrated Environmental Information Management System (EMIS)

**COMPLETED:**  
 Gap Analysis on biodiversity information for New Britain Island  
 Updated the PNG's Species Information and Management System

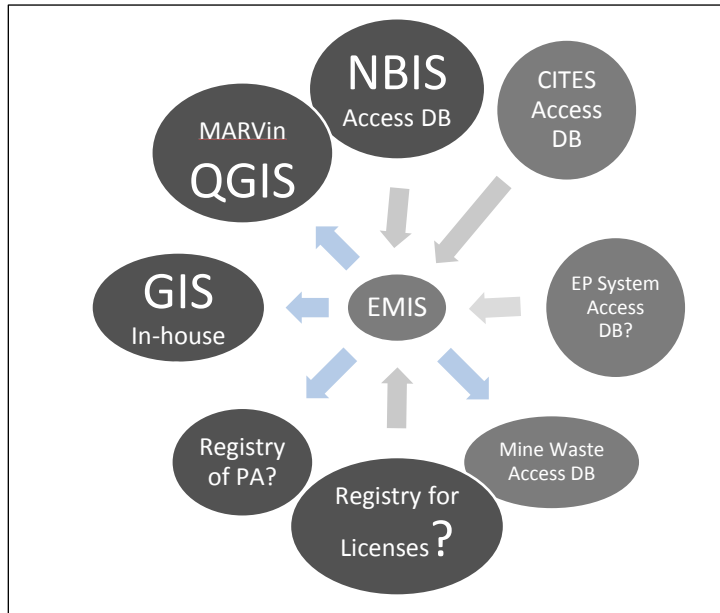
- ✓ 145,000 specimens of amphibian and reptile specimens;
- ✓ 2146 species of freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals;
- ✓ 3395 species of orchids of Melanesia;
- ✓ 1661 corals species;
- ✓ 3560 terrestrials' vertebrates' species of the Papuan Region;
- ✓ 1756 marine fishes of New Guinea

**COMPLETED:**

- Gap Analysis on biodiversity information for New Britain Island
- Updated the PNG's Species Information and Management System

**ONGOING:**

- Priority areas for field biodiversity surveys in Baining Nakanai and Whiteman Ranges being carried out
- Assembling at least 150,000 accurately georeferenced records for plants and animals
- Comprehensive set of GIS shape files of the geographic distributions of all PNG terrestrial vertebrates
- Scoping assessment of CEPA information system to develop the specifications for hardware and software to merge point data with GIS shape files



- **Summary**

- In conclusion, the Spatial Data Infrastructure in CEPA is now reaching a decade with the ultimate goal of filling gaps in staffing (Data Manager), Hardware (ArcGIS Server / ArcGIS Licenses) and addressing GIS in general especially in SQL, Data, Metadata, Map production and storage as well as develop an EMIS and Portal.
- A final quote by George Herbert "Do not wait; the time will never be 'just right.' Start where you stand, and work with whatever tools you may have at your command, and better tools will be found as you go along “
- How can CEPA work as a TEAM?

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### 3.4 Session 4: Supporting Conservation planning, sustainable financing and management

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There were six (6) presentations given during the session addressing the following:

- Conservation Planning and Management Including Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Network
- National Land Use Policy and Plan
- Pilot Seascape spatial planning in ENBP (Ridge to Reef)
- Pilot Land Use Planning in WNBPN (Ridge to Reef)
- Integrating environment and conservation into resource sector and provincial plans
- Case Study: Integrating environment and conservation activities into Provincial Planning (Provincial MoAs)

(The list of presentations here are as per the revised Day 2 program – however, there was no specific presentation on Conservation Planning and Management Including Sustainable Financing for Protected Area Network by Ms. Kay Kalim). Need to confirm!

### 3.4.1 Conservation Planning and Management & Sustainable Financing for PA

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(There was no specific presentation on this topic? Kay Kalim was supposed to make a separate presentation on this topic but it was already covered in her first presentation on Strengthening Protected Area Management in PNG).

### 3.4.2 National Land Use Policy and Plan

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- **Overview of Challenges within Lands Sector**
  - No mechanism for coordinated land use planning
    - Sector development plans/LUPs
    - Lack of harmonization in planning approaches
  - Situation will continue to become more difficult:
    - Population increase
    - Over exploitation
    - Shortage of land and resources
    - Introduce social conflicts and diseases
    - Death
- **National REDD+ Strategy – REDD+ Action 1**



- **DLPP Action Areas**
  - Actions
    - Develop National Sustainable Land Use Policy and Review the Physical Planning Act, Regulations and Guidelines;
    - Develop National, Regional, Provincial, District and Ward Level Land Use Plan
      - Integrate economic planning into spatial planning
    - Develop Standards of Physical Planning/LUP
      - Develop Physical Planning (LUP) Tool Kits
      - Establish and improve the existing criteria for land use planning assessments.
      - Devolution of functions to Provinces and Local Levels
- **National Land Use Plan**
  - Provides land use options to land owners to participate meaningfully in developments
  - Development needs to be guided

- Manages land and resources to be used sustainably
- Provides coordination at National, Provincial and Local Level

### **Example of a Regional Development Plan**

### **Major Roads and Corridor Development**

- **NSLUP Existing Program**
  - A major Stakeholder Consultation was conducted.
  - Developed a Discussion Paper
  - Endorsed and approved by DLPP Management
  - A Policy Submission was compiled and submitted to NEC through the Minister for Lands and Physical Planning
  - NEC requested for more stakeholder consultation
  - Initial discussions with NRI done to further deliberate and develop the policy.
  
- **Planned Activities for NSLUP**
  - National Sustainable Land Use Policy
    - i. Distribute DP to Stakeholders & initiate discussions with NRI
    - ii. Conduct Awareness and Stakeholder Consultations.
    - iii. Engage consultants/NRI to assists in drafting the policy document.
    - iv. Submit Policy Document to NEC through the Minister for Lands & PP
  - A National Land Use Plan developed.
    - i. Regional, Provincial, District and Ward Level Development Plans
    - ii. Integrate all sectoral land use plans
    - iii. Improve PP Information System
    - iv. Integrate economic planning into spatial planning
  - Standards of Physical Planning/LUP
    - i. Develop Physical Planning (LUP) Tool Kits
    - ii. Establish, strengthen and improve the criteria for land use planning/physical planning assessments.
    - iii. Review, update and strengthen physical planning Policies, Act and Guidelines.
  - Establishment of Physical Development Plans
    - i. Develop 22 Provincial Development Plans
    - ii. Develop Urban Development Plans
    - iii. Develop Regional Development Plans
    - iv. Develop Local Development Plans
    - v. Develop Subject Development Plans
    - vi. Work with the Department of National Planning & Monitoring, Provincial Governments, DDAs to integrate spatial planning into economic planning from the national level down to the district and ward levels through the physical development plans.
    - vii. Awareness at all levels in establishing the Physical Development Plans.
  - Institutional and Capacity Building
  - Decentralization of Lands and Physical Planning Powers and Functions.
    - i. Establish Provincial Lands and Physical Planning Boards in all provinces.
    - ii. Establish Local Physical Planning Boards in each Local Level Government & Ward Level in PNG.
  
- **Expected Outcomes of NSLUP**
  - Development of the National Land Use Plan
  - Development of an overarching Policy Framework for land use for PNG.
  - Creation & maintenance of suitable agency and management procedures for NSLUP implementation.

- Promote best use of land in PNG.
  - Review of the Physical Planning Act, Policies & Guidelines
  - Creating and strengthening of a centralized Land Use Information Management System.
  - Improving and promoting capacity development at all levels
- **Challenges**
    - No Political Leadership
    - No clear processes or criteria spell out for Customary Land Use Planning.
    - Limited stock of qualified Physical Planners
    - Inadequate or nil Funding
    - Lack of Awareness & Capacity Building.
    - Not effective and centralized lands & physical planning Information Management System
    - Decentralization functions not effectively implemented at Provincial & Local Levels.
    - Nil communication & coordination between sectors
    - SABL issuance & monitoring
    - Reviewing of EIS (management of development processes)
    - Land Degradation Program (UNCCD)
    - Customary land use issues related to conservation or Protected Areas over other impact projects like mining.
    - Nil Information sharing between sectors;
- **Way Forward**
    - Development of the National Land Use Plan
    - Development of an overarching Policy Framework for land use for PNG.
    - Creation & maintenance of suitable agency and management procedures for NSLUP implementation.
    - Promote best use of land in PNG.
    - Review of the Physical Planning Act, Policies & Guidelines
    - Creating and strengthening of a centralized Land Use Information Management System.
    - Improving and promoting capacity development at all levels
    - Strengthen coordination and effective communication & networking
    - Promote Sector participation (EIS & UNCCD)
    - Implementation of ILG & Customary Land Registration processes for conservation & protected areas
    - Information sharing & capacity building
    - Improve and maintain LaGIS Systems

### **3.4.3 Pilot Seascape Spatial Planning in ENBP (Ridge to Reef)**

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- **Priority Hotspots and critical watersheds – CAN Map 1993**

Papua New Guinea Conservation Needs Assessment Synopsis Report, 1993, by J.F. Swartzendraber

- This highlights the history of environment planning PNG had over the years
  - The significance of managing/conserving seascapes was an important consideration by the government and its partners;
  - A total of 30 coastal and marine sites were identified during this planning process;



- Many of the sites that were identified during the CNA process were taken through the formal government process and gazetted, mostly as wild Life Management Areas/WMAs.

- **Program of Works for Protected Areas – Terrestrial 2010**

- **The PNG Marine Program divided into five (5) thematic areas**

- Seascape – landscape/land use (LU) plans
- EAFM
- CC Adaptation
- Marine Protected Area (MPA)
- Threaten species

All these 5 thematic areas require sustainable financing.

- Besides the 5 thematic areas, there is Marine Province Governors Round Table which came up with the Provincial Administrators Action Plan.

- **Marine Eco-Regions and Bio-Regions 2014**

Mapped Marine Features

- The Map shows the entire seascape of PNG that was completed through a project with TNC and UQ in 2014.
- These various features were mapped out to assist with decision-making.
- A regionalisation of Papua New Guinea’s Marine Environment
  - A Technical Report prepared for Papua New Guinea’s Department of Environment and Conservation with support from the Australian Government in 2014.

- **Protected Area Network Inventory**

**Priority Biodiversity Areas**

Productive Ecosystems

**Marine (2014)**

- Protected area network inventory indicated are the Protected Areas within PNG;
- The network can be reviewed and updated depending on the availability of data to include new areas and expansion of existing areas.

- **PNG Priority Hot Spots - 2016**

- The importance of spatial planning to include seascapes in PNG
  - These hotspots or priority areas are both on land and out at the sea were identified in a recent exercise report 2017.

- This is part of PNG Marine Program.

- **Bismarck Seascape – CEPA, TNC & CSIRO**

- The New Britain/Bismarck Seascape Project

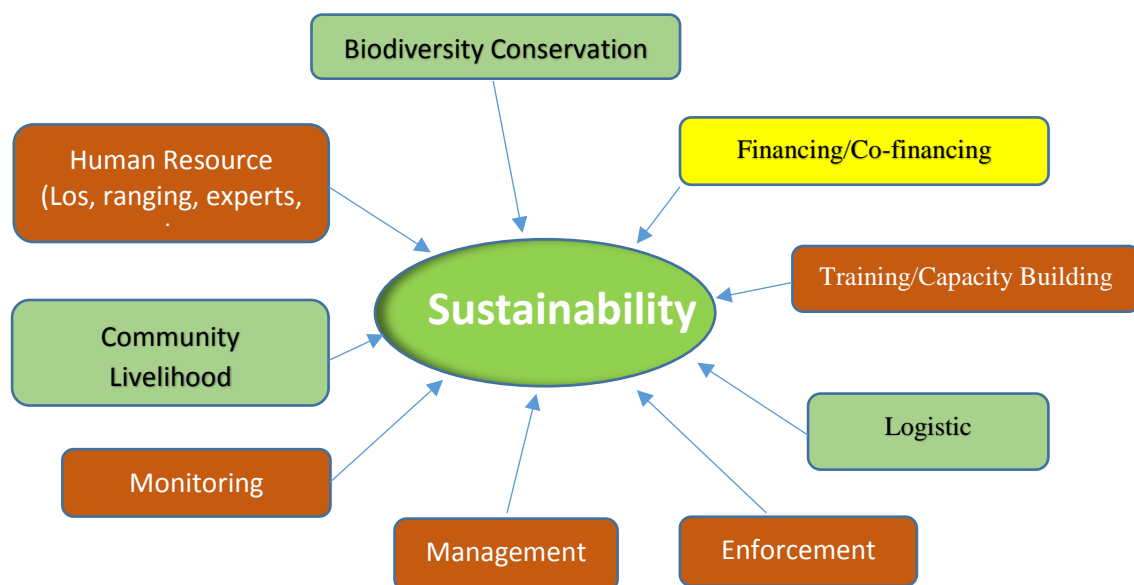
- This project “*Building Capacity for Sustainable & Responsible Development in the Bismarck Sea is a collaboration between Papua New Guinea’s Conservation & Environment Protection Authority and the Australian Government which will help people in New Britain plan for the best possible future development in their region*”, which aims to:

- develop tools with stakeholders that can inform strategic decision-making at the provincial level;
      - develop database and maps of environmental features and their values for different stakeholders in the Bismarck Sea, East New and West New Britain;
      - pilot the “Ridge to Reef” plan by identifying areas of primary importance on land and sea;
      - develop tools to assess the impact of future development, climate change and population pressure on environmental features.

- **Priority Seascape 2011**

- **Update on Seascapes related activities, programs, projects**

- **Sustainable Management of Marine Protected Area (MPA)**



- **Protected Areas Assessment 2017**

- Protected Areas of Papua New Guinea Management Effectiveness Evaluation
  - PNG's protected areas are worth saving
    - 80% of PNG's protected areas have landowners stating their current support.
    - There is high level of interest and support for the revitalization of almost all the protected areas assessed.
    - Customary landowners generally were supportive of their protected areas.
    - Customary landowners want to protect and continue their language (*tokples*) culture and tradition, including respect for *tambu* (sacred) and *masalai* (spirit) places, and the traditional rules for hunting and fishing.
    - They are very keen to pass on their culture and language to future generation.
    - They are open and enthusiastic about exploring a range of sustainable livelihood option.
    - Given the option, most would prefer to be able to live and work on or close to their traditional lands and seas.
- **Way Forward**
  - Low hanging fruit – marine planning and REDD+
  - Bottom up seascape and land use planning from communities
  - Community valuing of environment goods and services/resources
    - MARVING System
  - Any sustainable financing that benefits the communities
  - Capacity to monitor and report at the local level.

#### **3.4.4 Pilot Land Use Planning in WBNP (Ridge to Reef)**

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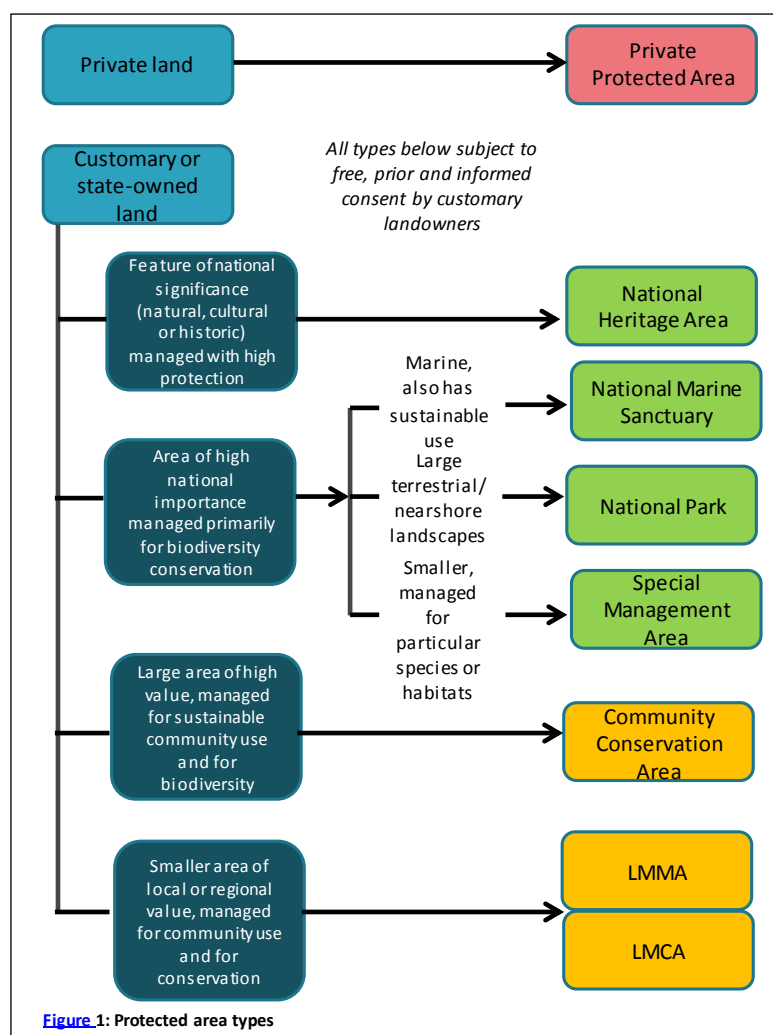
(Copy of the presentation not available available?)

#### **3.4.5 Integrating Environment and Conservation in Resource Sector and Provincial Plans**

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- Integration of environment and conservation are often done at Resource Sector and Provincial Plan levels.
  - For example, *Forestry Sector*
    - Environment Act provides the regulatory processes for forestry development;
    - Assessment of environmental constraints for proposed development;
    - Forest Policy and Forestry Act allows for 10% of the timber concession area to be set aside for environment and conservation protection;
    - Environment Permit (EP) is issued prior to issuance of Timber Permit (TP)
    - CEPA is represented in the Forest Board
    - Provincial and National Forest Plans involves
      - DEC/CEPA participates in the review of Provincial Plans
      - DEC/CEPA provides information on declared protected areas and protected, endangered of endemic species;
      - Presentation of priority biodiversity conservation areas (CAN & Land to Sea Conservation assessment area).

Protected Areas Type	No	Area (ha)	Protected Area Type	No	Area (ha)
Conservation Area	1	75,000	Protected Area	3	2,576
District Park	1	12	Reserves	1	29
Historical Reserve	1	71	Sanctuary	2	1,211
Memorial Park	1	167	Scenic Reserve	1	13
National Park	5	8,241	Wildlife Management Area	33	1,622,621
Natural Reserve	2	272	Wildlife Sanctuary	3	74,735
Provincial Park	1	77			



- **Integration of environment and conservation in Mineral, Oil and Gas Sectors**

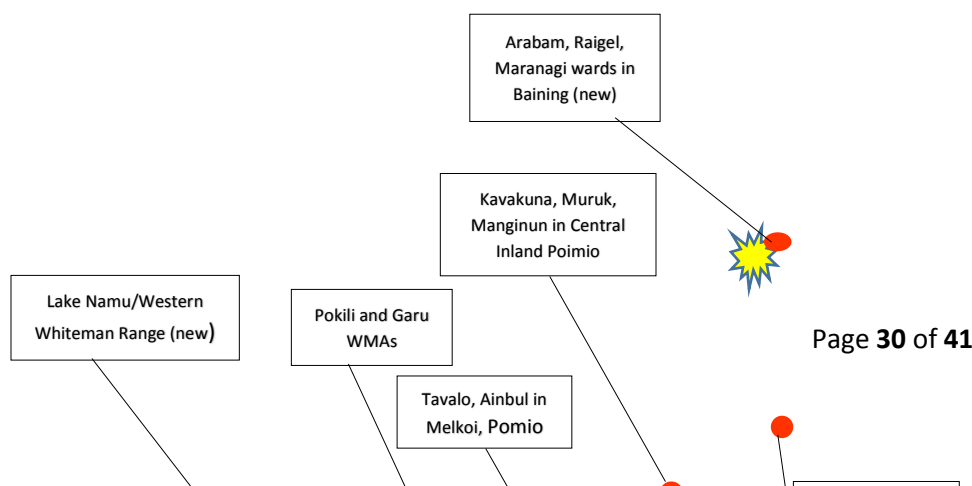
- Mining & MRA Acts
- CEPA representative in the Mining Advisory Council
- Environment Act
- Regulatory Processes applies for mineral, oil & gas developments
- Biodiversity Conservation

- Protected areas maps and boundaries are also provided to agencies (MRA & DPE) for consideration when applications on mineral, oil & gas explorations tenements are assessed
- **Provincial and LLGs**
  - The Mechanisms that allows Provincial and LLGs into environment and conservation management are:
    - Organic Law on Provincial & Local Level Governments
      - *Examples in Madang and WNB*
        - *Environment (Climate Change) Divisions*
    - Environment Act
      - *Authorised Officers at provincial level?*
    - Forestry Act
      - *CEPA participates in the review of Provincial Forest Plans*
    - National Policy on Protected Areas
      - *The PNG Protected Area Network will be comprised of two groups of Protected Areas:*
      - *National protected areas — declared, gazetted and managed under national legislation*
      - *Regional protected areas — declared and managed under provincial government legislation and gazetted through national legislation*
- **Challenges**
  - Government's (all levels) priorities for resource developments versus environment management & biodiversity conservation
    - *Political pressures*
    - *National interests (Economic corridors)*
  - Compliance by governments & industries on government policies and strategies
    - *10% set-aside in FMAs;*
    - *Respect for protected areas (developments degrading PAs)*
    - *Environmental permit (conditions)*
  - Adequate capacity for Provincial & Local Level Governments
    - *to conduct environmental management & biodiversity conservation activities*
- **Strengthening institutional capacity to establish a National Protected Areas System in PNG**
  - **Steps being undertaken:**
    - PNG Policy on Protected Areas (*approved by NEC in Dec 2014*)
    - Legislative Review on Protected Area (*completed Sept 2015*)
    - Protected Area Bill & Regulations (*towards finalising*)
    - Protected Area Policy Implementation Plan (*finalised*)
    - An integrated Environmental Management Information System (*ongoing*)
      - *National Biodiversity Information System (ongoing)*
      - *Protected Areas Register (Assessing proposal)*
    - National Biodiversity Conservation Priority areas (*Mar17*)

- A Nationwide Assessment of gazetted Protected Areas (*April 17*)
- A Guide to Protected Area Types in Papua New Guinea (*July 2017*)
- The PNG-METT: A method for assessing effectiveness in Papua New Guinea's protected areas (*August 2017*)

### 3.4.6 Integrating Environment and Conservation Activities into Provincial Planning

- **Results to date**
  - Updated Provincial Development Plans for ENB & WNB, with new section on environment and conservation
  - Both provinces established new division (*forestry, environment, climate change*) with an adviser and staff; re-structuring in 2018
  - NBI provinces signed a MOA with CEPA to co-finance conservation activities
  - Complementary MOUs being finalized to support 2 provinces to lead the coordination, implementation and monitoring of conservation activities
- **Strengthening Conservation Actions – MOA & MOU**
  - Capacity support for the Province including the Provincial Environment Committee
  - Assist with District/LLG planning
  - Oversight (implement) and coordination of conservation actions in pilot sites
  - Support with the establishment of new PAs
  - Feasibility study for ecotourism (review of fee structure for example in Garu WMA and *Kimbe Bay*)
  - Support BSA for the Warangoi Hydro Dam
  - Focused training on GIS, METT, ranger certification, environmental monitoring
  - Fundraising (PSIP/DSIP/LLGSIP, private sector)
- **Directly supporting 200,000+ hectares in New Britain with the development or updated resource management plans for CCAs**
  - ***East New Britain***
    - Muruk, Kavakuna, Klampun, Toimptop, Manginun and Mu (Barefoot Community Services)
    - Arabam, Raigel and Managi wards, Sinivit LLG (OISCA/Cosmo ARM)
    - Tavalu, Ainbul, Tarobi, Baro, and Lakiri (Forcert)
  - **West New Britain**
    - Pokili, Garu and Lake Hargy (Mahonia Na Dari)
    - Lake Namu and Western Whiteman Range (Live & Learn)



### 3.5 Session 5: Developing the Way Forward

In the session, the participants were divided into four groups according to the four topics of discussion:

- Group 1: Strengthening Development Consent and Concession management
- Group 2: Strengthening Environmental Management Information Systems
- Group 3: Integrated PAs into LLG and Provincial Planning
- Group 4: Sustainable Finance for PA and Conservation

#### 3.5.1 Strengthening Development Consent and Concession Management

Group 1 divided the topic into two sub-topics for discussion:

1. Strengthen Development Consent
  - a. Effective public awareness programs for all stakeholders
  - b. Effective coordination between relevant government agencies e.g. CEPA, PNGFA, DLPP, DAL, etc.,
  - c. Strengthen appropriate legislative frameworks and regulations
  - d. Devolution of certain regulatory functions to the provincial and local level government and furthermore support strengthen their capacity
  - e. Review the fees and charges so only genuine developers and given the necessary consent
  - f.
2. Monitoring of Development Activities
  - a. Improve the EP Compliance

#### A. STRENGTHEN DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

Targets	Actions	Barriers	Actions/ how to go around the barriers	Activities
<b>Improve and enhance the public awareness of the EIA process</b>	Have a communication and information strategy for the EIA process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost Implications</li> <li>• Capacity</li> </ul>	Establish an effective low cost means of communications e.g. social media, print media, Radios, TV, etc.  Networking with stakeholders	Development of the EIA Communication and Information strategy  ID stakeholders and establish contact through stakeholders' workshop/forums
<b>Add value to the Environment Permit</b>	Review applications fees	Legal correctness	Dialogue with Industries to justify the review	Develop Concept Note and conduct consultation workshop.

#### B. MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

<b>Targets</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Actions/ how to go around the barriers</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>Full compliance of EP Compliances</b>	1. Work plans and Audit protocols  2. Step up regional offices	Lack of Capacity - staff, resources  Lack of Capacity – staff, resources, land, buildings, etc.	Utilize exist provision of the EA directing Industries to provide Audit reports  Dialogue with Regional Governors Conferences	Development of an audit protocols guidelines  Communications with the regional leaders  Organize Environment Regional Forums
<b>Strengthened relationships with EP Holders</b>	Conduct periodic meetings/ forums or period agreed to by all involved	No policy or legal requirements	Incorporate into EP conditions	Review and update Environment Regulations & laws
<b>Penalties for Non-Compliance</b>	Review penalty fees structure	Employ Environment Protection Order (EPO)	Review the EPO	Review the EA 2000



### 3.5.2 Strengthen Environment Information Management System

Under this topic of discussion, Group 2 came up with a matrix of targets and actions with full costing and estimated timeframe. Though the timeframe may not be that practical at least the group came up with some useful estimates of what would be the costs of managing an effective environmental information system within the CEPA.

TARGETS	ACTIONS	BARRIERS	ACTIVITIES	COSTING	TIMEFRAME
1.0 Establish a User-friendly information system	1.1 Purchase ESRI License for ArcGIS  1.2 Acquire standard hardware and software (Windows 8 & MS Office 13)  1.3 Development of EMIS  1.4 Integrate all existing stand-alone information systems in CEPA  1.5 Develop an electronic filing system in CEPA  1.6 Identify and label all existing published information with ISBN  1.7 All Divisions of CEPA to upload reports on timely basis	-Insufficient funding -Insufficient manpower -Information systems in CEPA is not given priority by Management.	-Seek donor/project support (funding)-Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)  -Progress consultancy on designing of an EMIS for CEPA  -Complete work on current ongoing development systems such as NBIS, CITES, etc.	1.1 K200,000.00 1.2 K25,000.00_By November-Dec 2017 1.3 K30,000.00 for Professional services as contingency (audited by actual ISP) 2016-2018 1.4 Is already factored into current consultancy 2016-2018 with EMIS timeframe 1.5 All in One Photocopiers (K70,000.00) + AO Scanner for Digitizing large Maps (K20,000.00-K30,000.0) and Desktop (K5,000.00) = <b>Total K105,000.00</b> <b>-Ongoing</b> 1.6 Nil. Part of Implementation Plan 1.7 Nil. Ongoing <b>TOTAL COST=K360,000.00</b>	1.1 Nov-Dec 2017 1.2 2018 1.3 By November-Dec 2017 1.4 From 2016-2018 1.5 Is already factored into current consultancy 2016-2018 with EMIS timeframe 1.6 Part of Implementation Plan 1.7 Ongoing
2.0 Develop a policy for ecosystem/biodiversity/spe	2.1 Develop ToR for Consultant	-There is no policy	-Draft ToR	2.1 Hire Consultant  2.2 Co-funding through	By 2018-2019

cies data/information management.	2.2 Conduct Consultations		-Engage consultant	EMIS project  (K500,000.00 for 4 Regional Stakeholder Consultations)  <b>TOTAL COST=K500,000.00</b>	
3.0 Access to Sector Data (PNGFA, DAL, DLPP, MRA,NFA etc.)	3.1 Form a Technical Working Group-Develop ToR  3.2 Sign MOUs with Sector Agencies to formalize arrangements on data access and information sharing  3.3 Letters from MD-CEPA level to all Sector Heads	-No/weak coordination and leadership  -No or least priority given to Information Systems Management	-Initiate coordination meeting within CEPA  -MD to put out an Internal Circular  -Circulate Reporting Template (matrix) to all Divisions	3.1 Meetings quarterly basis (K10,000) per year  <b>TOTAL COST=K10,000.00</b>	3.1 Ongoing and immediate on the other activities
4.0 Implement and Enforce Conservation Areas Act and Sec 41 & 77 of Environment Act 2000 on Information Sharing	4.1 Notice by MD Press/Media (Newspapers)  4.2 An Advice from MD CEPA to Chief Secretary for a Circular to ALL Heads of govt. agencies  4.3 Follow-up letters from CEPA to all	-Lack of coordination within CEPA  -Temporary location of CEPA Office	-Talk to MD/DMD from Director Level  -Draft Information Brief to MD/DMD  -Draft a Notice for MD	4.1 K30,000.00  <b>TOTAL COST=K30,000.00</b>	Ongoing

	government agencies on Notice and Circular from Chief Secretary		<p>-Draft a Formal Request to Chief Secretary from CEPA MD to put out a Circular to ALL govt. agency heads</p> <p>-Prepare follow-up letters for MD to send to out to sector agencies on both Notice and Circular from Chief Secretary</p>		
5.0 Access to relevant HR and finance data/info	<p>5.1 Internal Directive from MD/DMD to Corporate Services Division</p> <p>5.2 CEPA Domain to be activated (Migrate from DEC Domain to CEPA Domain)</p> <p>5.3 Transit from PGAS to IFMS</p> <p>5.4 Re-establish MAN</p>	No system in placed yet to enable access of data/info	<p>-Director to advise MD on an Internal Directive to Corporate Services Division</p> <p>-Draft an Information Brief for Director to submit to MD/DMD on the 4 Actions</p>	5.2 Should be catered for internally by ICT	-Commence 2018
6.0 Digitalizing data	<p>6.1 Digitalize all existing hard copies of all forms of information (maps and EIS copies)-Internal</p> <p>6.2 External (sector/relevant stakeholders) to also submit digitalized copies</p>	<p>-Limited capacity (manpower)</p> <p>-No/weak coordination (internal)</p>	<p>-Engage volunteers/students and scan all hardcopies of existing internal information (maps, EIS etc) and put into one master electronic file</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEPA to advise all stakeholders through EIS process on</li> </ul>	6.1 Refer to Costing	<p>-Nov 2017-2018</p> <p>-Ongoing</p>

	of EIS and Maps when submitting EIS		submitting an electronic file		
7.0 Build staff capacity on Managing Information Systems	<p>7.1 Develop a specific information management systems Training Develop Plan</p> <p>7.2 Recruit additional staff (with GIS/ICT specific background and experience)</p> <p>7.3 Graduate Program to include graduates of GIS and ICT specific area of study (UNITECH and UPNG)</p>	<p>-No or very limited funding</p> <p>-No specific training development plan that targets GIS/ICT field</p>	<p>-Conduct a Capacity Needs Assessment</p> <p>-Secure funding assistance from existing sources</p> <p>-Develop ToRs/JDs specific to Management of Information Systems (Graduate Development Program)</p>	<p>7.1 Training of staff_K20,000.00</p> <p>7.2 Recruiting through GDP is already catered under GEF</p> <p><b>TOTAL COST: K20,000.00</b></p>	<p>7.1 By Mid-2018</p> <p>(Ongoing)</p> <p><b>OVERALL COST: K920,000.00</b></p>

d Area, Group 3 came up with two key targets and a number actions and activities. The actions and activities were further analysed and summarised in the matrix below:

Targets	Actions	Barriers	Activities	Comments
<b>Strengthening existing PA (National &amp; regional/Provincial level)</b>	(a) Improve institutional framework for effective management and governance of the PNG Protected Area Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of resource support</li> <li>Lack of leadership to mobilise internal available resources</li> <li>Lack of capacity in developing provincial environmental policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the institutional framework in CEPA for effective management and governance of the PNG PA Network</li> <li>Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) are integrated into national legal and institutional frameworks</li> <li>Establish and Strengthen Provincial and Local Level Governments' Biodiversity Conservation policies in PA management.</li> </ul>	From PAPIP Goal 1

<p>(b) Institutionalise trainings for PA managers and rangers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate funding</li> <li>• Lack of Technical expertise</li> <li>• Logistical issues</li> <li>• Political influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Module development for enhancement</li> <li>• Reviving bilateral agreement for parks managers and rangers' trainings (Queensland/NSW park services)</li> <li>• Mainstreaming curriculum into education system.</li> </ul>	
<p>(c) Incorporating PA into National land Use Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No National Sustainable Land Use Policy in place</li> <li>• Lack of coordination within key sectors</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on PA within sectors and general public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support DLPP to re-submit NSLUP to NEC</li> <li>• Incorporate PAs into national land use plan.</li> <li>• Development of awareness materials</li> <li>• Continue with awareness</li> </ul>	
<p>(d) Incorporation of PA into economic planning process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation is not considered priority in budgetary allocations by the government</li> <li>• No effective coordination within the sectors and line agencies</li> <li>• Conservation is considered as a liability</li> <li>• Dis-connectivity between 3 tiers of govt.'s on budgetary allocations for PA management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen stakeholder coordination (all of government approach)</li> <li>• Awareness and education at all levels of government.</li> <li>• Developing effective marketing tools on PA for livelihoods and income generation</li> <li>• Trial the entire economic planning process on pilot PA</li> </ul>	<p>Including all levels of governments (CIP, PSIP, DSIP) and NGO's to be part of the planning process and update CEPA on their work progress</p>
<p>(e) Updating of biological &amp; physical information on existing PAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Funding</li> <li>• No effective coordination within the sectors agencies, NGOs and Industry</li> <li>• Lack of biological &amp; physical information</li> <li>• Less awareness on the importance of PAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and secure funding</li> <li>• Establish dialogue with relevant government agencies, industries and NGOs for support</li> <li>• Conduct biological &amp; physical survey Produce information materials on PAs</li> </ul>	

	(f) Develop Policy and Legislation on Species Management (including inside PAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Political Support</li> <li>• Lack of Funding</li> <li>• Lack of Policy &amp; outdated legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek political support through NEC (Information &amp; Policy Papers)</li> <li>• Seek Funding</li> <li>• Prepare Policy &amp; Legislation discussion papers</li> <li>• Conduct Stakeholder Consultations</li> <li>• Develop draft Policy and Bill</li> <li>• Conduct Stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Finalise Policy &amp; Bill</li> <li>• Submit Policy &amp; Bill to NEC for endorsement</li> <li>• Table Bill in Parliament for enactment</li> </ul>	
<b>Expansion of Existing and new PAs</b>	Support customary landowners in their initiatives to establish effective protected areas on their land and contribute to strengthening the Protected Area Network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure PA Network is built and managed with free prior and informed consent (FPIC) of customary landowners and communities.</li> <li>• Incorporation of ILGs (refer to “c” activities as above)</li> </ul>	

Strengthening the existing PA at national, regional and provincial levels as well as expansion of the existing and new PAs at these levels require number of actions and activities which also require sustainable financing.

#### **3.5.4 Strengthen the Sustainable Finance for PAs**

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The topic of discussion for group 4 was '*strengthen the sustainable finance for PAs*'. Group 4 started the discussion by defining '*what is protected area?*' The following were the definitions of *Protected Area*:

The group 4 discussions noted that the size of the PAs may influence the level of financing where small scale PAs are not being financed or lack financing while large-scale PAs are sustainably financed through outside financial sources (e.g. YUS and TCA). It was noted that GEF could not be accessed directly at community level due to lack of capacity hence channelled through third party (NGOs). The group discussion was more focused on Pillar 5 of the Protected Areas Policy Implementation Plan (PAPIP) 2018-2028 which is *Sustainable and Equitable Financing for Protected Area*. The group discussion was summarised in a matrix as presented below:

Targets	Actions	Barriers	Activities
<p><b>1. To establish a Sustainable financing mechanism to support the establishment and management of Protected Areas across PNG.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and promote a funding facility that will sustain the management of Protected Areas in the long term.</li> <li>• Establish Small Grant facility to deliver funding directly to support local communities in the establishment and management of Protected Areas.</li> <li>• Utilize existing financing options to fund Protected Areas' initiatives</li> <li>• Mobilise support among stakeholders including various Landowners' Networks developed to establish a Biodiversity Trust Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of support from the GoPNG (DoF, DPNM, DoT, etc.)</li> <li>• Lack of trust from donor partners.</li> <li>• Absence of an institutional framework for the BTF applicable to PNG.</li> <li>• Lack of a financial distribution mechanism in PNG;</li> <li>• Need for more accessible small grant funding mechanisms; and</li> <li>• Lack of knowhow by CEPA/PA Managers and relevant stakeholders, on their respective role/responsibility it plays in the mix of sustainable financing mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Trust Fund stakeholder consultations to be initiated by 2018 and to continue as necessary.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Trust Fund Bill to be finalized and submitted to NEC by September 2018.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Trust Fund Bill to be endorsed by NEC and presented to Parliament for approval by November 2018.</li> <li>• Develop the Governance and Management Structure for the BTF.</li> <li>• Take necessary measures to increase Small Grants funding to local PA communities by 20% by 2019.</li> <li>• Take measures to increase the number of financing options currently available by 20 % by 2019.</li> <li>• Commence consultations with UNDP FCPF to access REDD+ Funding by 2019.</li> <li>• Take measures to commence collection of environmental levies by 2018.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. All Development Plans and Annual Budgets capture requirements of Protected Areas.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise support at all levels of government to incorporate requirements of Protected Areas into their Strategic Planning and Budgeting initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ward/LLG/District &amp; Provincial development plans – need for mainstreaming for protected areas as a development option.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All development plans to factor in the requirements of Protected Areas by 2019.</li> <li>• All budgets at national and sub-national levels to include appropriations for Protected Areas by 2019.</li> </ul>



<p><b>3. Promotion and encouragement of alternative sources of income generation for the land owners within PAs.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Building, empowerment of communities and resource mobilization.</li> <li>• Develop and implement collaborative research programs involving non-government organizations, industry, education sector and customary landowners.</li> <li>• Improved understanding of Traditional Ecological knowledge and sustainable cultural uses and practices and the incorporation of this knowledge into Protected Area planning and management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of support to most PAs with regards to sustainable livelihoods in light of PAs as a development option for resource owners to consider.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One hundred and twenty (120) awareness activities and trainings conducted in 60 PAs by 2019.</li> <li>• One hundred and twenty (120) alternate employment opportunities identified and trialed in 60 communities by 2021.</li> <li>• One hundred and twenty (120) community projects implemented in 60 locations by 2021.</li> <li>• One hundred and twenty (120) communities' self-reliant projects identified and implemented in 60 locations by 2021.</li> <li>• Increase in the proportion of external financial resources accessed by 60 PAs.</li> <li>• One hundred and twenty (120) collaborative research activities conducted in 60 PAs by 2021. Traditional knowledge and sustainable cultural uses documented for 60 PAs by 2024.</li> <li>• Traditional ecological and sustainable cultural practice based protected area planning/management implemented in 60 PAs by 2025.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Secure Green Tax Options similar to Road Transport Authority Levy on diesel from the GoPNG.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with the DoT, IRC, Customs, Land Transport Authority and other relevant line agencies, NRI, Private sector and civil society agencies to establish a working group.</li> <li>• Draft TOR for the above.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry do not accept the concept.</li> <li>• Lack of coordination between key sectors to assist to make this happen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee decides to conduct phases for scoping of the work by end of 2018.</li> </ul>