

Stakeholder engagement mapping and analysis report

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

Wildlife Conservation Society

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Executive summary

Summary

Survey methods were utilised to understand current stakeholder engagement, as it relates to REDD+ preparedness, in three pilot Papua New Guinean provinces: Madang, East New Britain, and West Britain. These surveys represent an accumulation of knowledge from over 800 provincial stakeholders, and representatives of three national authorities and departments. The subsequent analysis of the survey results aimed to:

1. identify and characterise the provincial stakeholder engagement networks to determine which stakeholders a REDD+ capacity development program should target
2. characterise whether distinct provincial typologies exist to determine whether REDD+ training materials need to be heavily adapted to specific provinces
3. understand the key predictors relating to the preparedness of individuals to engage in REDD+ so as to identify which stakeholder demographic groups are in most in need of assistance
4. characterise the comparative strength and weaknesses of each stakeholder group in order to identify potential pathways of involving stakeholders to strengthen overall preparedness for REDD+
5. identify the key concerns of rural village stakeholders as they would relate to an integrated REDD+ program in terms of: decision making, land-use planning, livelihoods, and environmental protection

Results

1. Provincial Engagement Networks

A network analysis of these results demonstrates that the provincial administrations are likely to be the single most important group for facilitating information exchange around REDD+ within the provinces. National departments and authorities with the exception of the PNG Forest Authority and the Department of Agriculture and Livelihoods appear to have little engagement with subnational government. District administrations appear to be somewhat marginalised within the network. Larger businesses maintain a wide variety of connections within the province and are second only to provincial administrations in terms of the extent of their network. Civil society appears to be active and influential in all three provinces.

2. Provincial Typology

The cluster analysis suggests that there are many shared similarities between individuals from different provinces, and consequently there is no reason to devise separate training programs. However, the provinces appear to sit on a gradient with Madang and West New Britain being more distinct while East New Britain shares many characteristics of the other two. This suggests that a single development program could be devised with a single set of materials but delivery should be tailored slightly differently to match the slightly different provincial contexts.

3. Key predictors

The key predictors relating to the preparedness of individuals to engage in REDD+ were schooling and age, and to a lesser extent stakeholder group. More broadly these can be viewed as relating to education, experience, and exposure. Individuals who were younger, had lower education levels, and were of the landowner stakeholder group performed worse. Gender was not a predictor, thus suggesting a woman of equal schooling and experience would perform as well as a man of the same stakeholder group. Similarly there was no evidence to suggest there was any difference in preparedness between provinces.

4. Stakeholder strengths and weaknesses

Of the stakeholder groups those involved in government administrations, as a whole, had the greatest overall capacity to engage in REDD+ scoring well in basic understanding and cross cutting issues related to resource governance but demonstrating a weaknesses in commercial agriculture. Businesses displayed strength in Geographic Information Systems but weaknesses in areas relating to village level planning. Civil society showed particular strength in land-use planning but weaknesses in commercial agriculture. Elected representatives generally reported high knowledge related to most facets of governance but had weaknesses around GIS and land-use planning. Landowners had strengths in terms of knowledge of local culture but generally scored poorly in most other areas.

5. Concerns of village stakeholders

A universal concern of rural village stakeholders focused on cash crop livelihoods especially the lack of assistance as it related to advice on pest control, and infrastructure relating to the transport of their cash crops to market. Cocoa in particular was the most frequently mentioned cash crop in all three provinces. Other cash crops that were mentioned regularly included coconut and vanilla. Villagers expressed a sense of frustration and resignation with regard to the lack of technical support, with many now refocusing on the growing of betel nut as the primary cash crop. Women, in particular, were concerned about the environment and the negative impacts of logging (and to a lesser extent oil palm developments). The topic “women” featured heavily in discussions around decision making in West New Britain and Madang provinces where women have little, if any, say in decision making. The marginalisation of women from decision making will cascade into benefit sharing and thus constitutes a major risk to the viability of a gender inclusive REDD+ program. Many villagers expressed grievances related to the lack of community consent or prior consultation by logging companies and mining explorations who then entered their land. Some villagers noted that when consent was given it was done so by illiterate elders who did not fully understand the consequences of what they were consenting to. Villagers also regularly identified that their communities were often manipulated by urban clansmen. Misuse of funds by individuals and leaders, corruption within landowner companies, disputes over land boundaries and benefit sharing were common throughout all provinces. Youths typically were left out of the decision making process and were sometimes critical of decisions made by their elders. Many communities have not gone through any type of land-use planning and as a consequence are experiencing resource shortages.

Recommendations

Governance

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

Capacity

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

Harness pre-existing capacity for REDD+ in the provinces through the development of a stakeholder outreach program led by the provincial administration. Such a program would likely involve:

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

Introduction & Methods

Introduction

The objective of this assignment is to support the implementation of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) with the full and effective participation of key stakeholders. This will be delivered through the development of stakeholder engagement plans and tools that are customized to province-specific social and cultural constructs, norms and practices beginning with a stakeholder engagement mapping and analysis [reported in this document here]. The plans and tools will also be adapted to the capacity needs of institutional provincial stakeholders to establish and manage REDD+ activities as outlined in the NRS and further detailed in the National REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan. These plans will propose institutional capacity development measures to address the identified needs against the NRS, and initiate appropriate capacity development interventions at the provincial levels.

Methods

Survey methods were chosen to understand current stakeholder engagement, as it related to REDD+ preparedness, in three pilot Papua New Guinean provinces: Madang, East New Britain, and West New Britain in order to:

1. identify and characterise the provincial stakeholder engagement networks to determine which stakeholders a REDD+ capacity development program should target
2. characterise whether distinct provincial typologies exist to determine whether REDD+ training materials need to be heavily adapted to specific provinces
3. understand the key predictors relating to the preparedness of individuals to engage in REDD+ so as to identify which stakeholder demographic groups are most in need of assistance
4. characterise the comparative strength and weaknesses of each stakeholder group in order to identify potential pathways of involving stakeholders to strengthen overall preparedness for REDD+
5. identify the key concerns of rural village stakeholders as they would relate to an integrated REDD+ program in terms of: decision making, land-use planning, livelihoods, and environmental protection

The survey methodology consisted of three separate components:

1. A subnational questionnaire (in Tok Pisin and English) designed to sample REDD+ preparedness and pre-existing engagement networks across stakeholder groups present in the provinces. Respondents did not need to know about REDD+ to undertake the survey. No explanation of what REDD+ was made.
2. An national institutional communication assessment (in English) to understand how the core REDD+ government departments and authorities were engaging with the provinces
3. Gender segregated focus group workshops (conducted in Tok Pisin) across 6 rural communities in each province (Map 1) to understand local and engendered perspectives on: decision making, environmental protection, livelihoods, and land-use planning



Map 1: Rural focus group workshop communities

Subnational questionnaire

The survey was targeted across five stakeholder groups all participants were adults (18 years+). Participants were asked a series of 46 questions (see Annex 1) which related to their demographic group, REDD+ preparedness, and engagement with other stakeholders groups and organisations.

The five stakeholder groups targeted were:

1. Business / Industry Representatives (especially logging and oil palm)
2. Civil Society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, Church leaders, women's and disabled groups)
3. Subnational government staff (especially those on climate change committees and lower levels of government)
4. Elected Representatives (e.g. LLG presidents and ward councillors)
5. Landowner community members

The interviewer first determined through initial questioning that the respondent: 1) understood the purpose of the survey, 2) consented to the survey, 3) knew who to contact if they had further questions. The questionnaire was either collected directly through a smartphone 'kobocollect' app (<https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>) or filled out in a paper form before upload being up loaded into the app. A total of 170 valid questionnaires were analysed (Table1).

Table 1: Respondents to subnational questionnaire disaggregated by gender

Province	Female	Male	Sub total
East New Britain	23	43	66
Madang	17	29	46
West New Britain	12	46	58
Sub total	52	118	170

National institutional communication assessment questionnaire

Participants were asked a series of 21 questions (see Annex 1) which related to their department's or authority's protocols, policies, and outreach with subnational government as it related to REDD+. The results were then integrated with those of the subnational questionnaire to allow a network analysis to be completed for each province. Some key departments and authorities did not respond to our request. However, responses were received from the Department of Lands and Physical Planning, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Climate Change and Development Authority, and two from PNG Forestry Authority (Table 2).

Table 2: Respondents to subnational questionnaire disaggregated by gender

Province	Female	Male	Sub total
National departments	2	3	5

Rural focus groups

The purpose of the stakeholder focus groups was to gain an overview of the issues and barriers that relate to REDD+ action areas in rural villages (including local cultural norms) that could not be gained from close-ended questions. Where possible tried to have 4 focus groups per community:

- Women over 25 years
- Men over 25 years
- Female youths 15–24 years
- Male youths 15–24 years

Ideally, we aimed for focus groups of 6 – 12 people. If there were not enough people for age segregated focus groups we combined them by sex (i.e. all males together, all females together). Each focus group was required to cover four broad topics relating to decision making, as well as the three REDD+ action areas which were simplified to: land-use planning, environmental protection, and sustainable livelihoods. Each facilitator was issued with sign-in sheets and a series of prompts for each question (see Annex 3). A total of 651 individuals attended the focus groups (Table 3).

Table 3: Recorded attendance of focus groups

Province	Female	Male	Sub total
East New Britain	141	99	240
Madang	66	76	142
West New Britain	161	108	269
Sub total	368	283	651

Analyses

Statistical analyses were undertaken using program R (version 3.5.1). The network analysis and measures of centrality were undertaken using package ‘igraph’, provincial typology used agglomerative clustering and multiple correspondence analysis using package ‘factorMiner’, key predictors of preparedness were analysed using general linear models in a model selection framework using package ‘AICmodavg’, graphics of disaggregated data were made using faceting in package ‘ggplot2’, analysis of focal group text were analysed using packages ‘tidytext’, ‘wordcloud’ and ‘wordcloud 2’. For the focal group text analysis the words ‘community’, ‘land’ and ‘decision’ were removed due to their presence within most answers and their uninformative nature. The full R code for analyses is available upon request. In addition to a quantitative analysis of the text from the focus groups we also made a written summary of the key topics raised (recorded in this document) so as to ensure the nuance of the conversations were not lost.

Results

Provincial Engagement Networks

The network diagrams from all three provinces are largely the same (Figures 1 – 3) with the provincial administration being identified mathematically as the single most important link (measured through a property called centrality). As a consequence provincial administrations are likely to be the single most important group for facilitating information exchange around REDD+ within the provinces. Thereafter businesses, and non-government organisations (‘-NGOs’) are the next most important. Businesses maintain a wide variety of connections within the province and are second only to provincial administrations in terms of the extent of their network. Civil society appears to be active and influential in all three provinces. District administrations appear to be marginalised and have far fewer linkages with other stakeholder groups than provincial administrations. National departments and authorities with the exception of the PNG Forest Authority and the Department of Agriculture and Livelihoods appear to have little engagement with subnational government. Unlike Madang (Figure 1) and West New Britain (Figure 2) East New Britain (Figure 3) shows a greater level of engagement with national government entities. All provinces can be combined into a single network diagram to provide an overall understanding of typical interactions in a province (Figure 4).

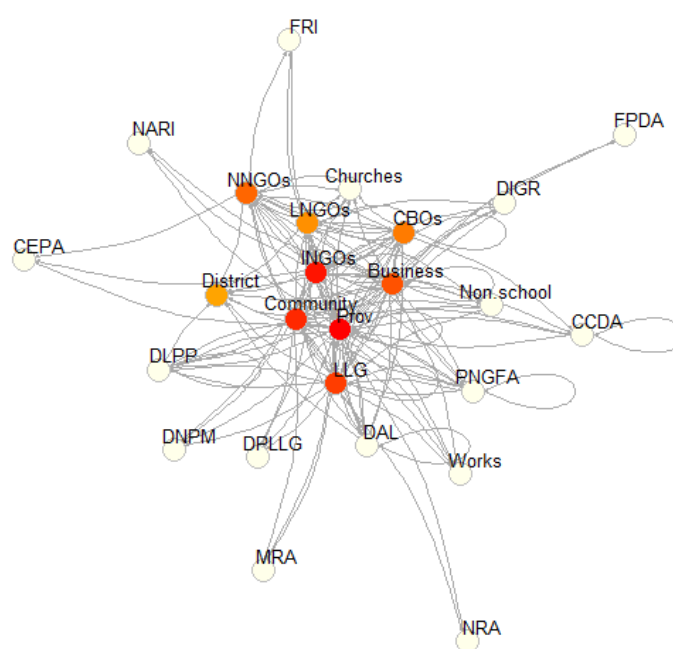


Figure 1: Network diagram Madang

Colour gradient: red = high degree of centrality, yellow = medium degree of centrality, white = low degree of centrality

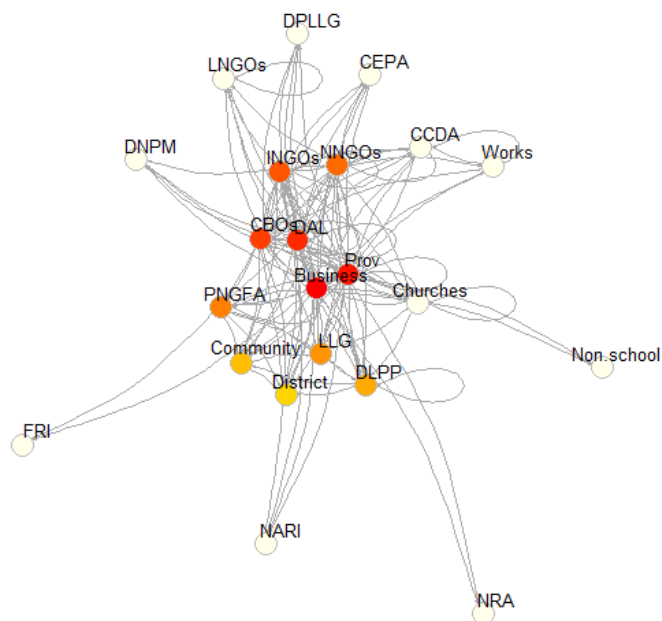


Figure 2: Network diagram West New Britain.

Colour gradient: red = high degree of centrality, yellow = medium degree of centrality, white = low degree of centrality

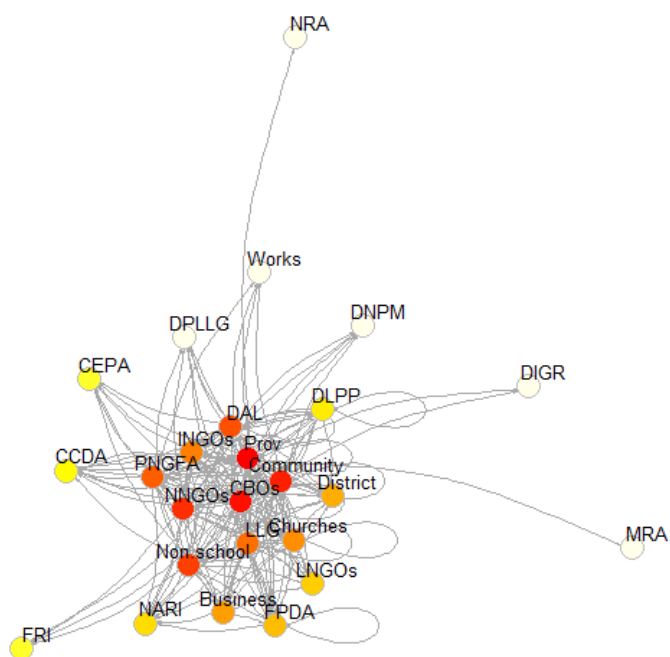


Figure 3: Network diagram East New Britain

Colour gradient: red = high degree of centrality, yellow = medium degree of centrality, white = low degree of centrality

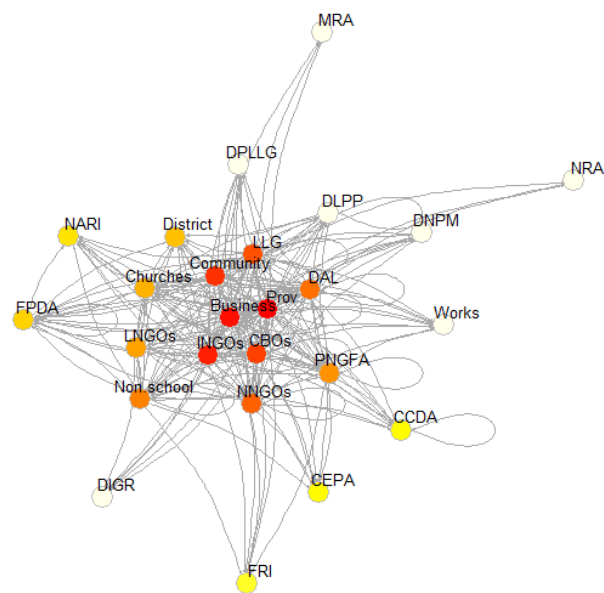


Figure 4: Network diagram all three provinces combined

Colour gradient: red = high degree of centrality, yellow = medium degree of centrality, white = low degree of centrality

If we use the centrality scores of the various different stakeholders as a measure of influence and assign an importance score based on a perceive importance to REDD+ processes, and a colour based on whether REDD+ will come at a financial cost to the stakeholder group we can visualise the probable impact of each stakeholder group in terms of importance and influence (Figure 5).

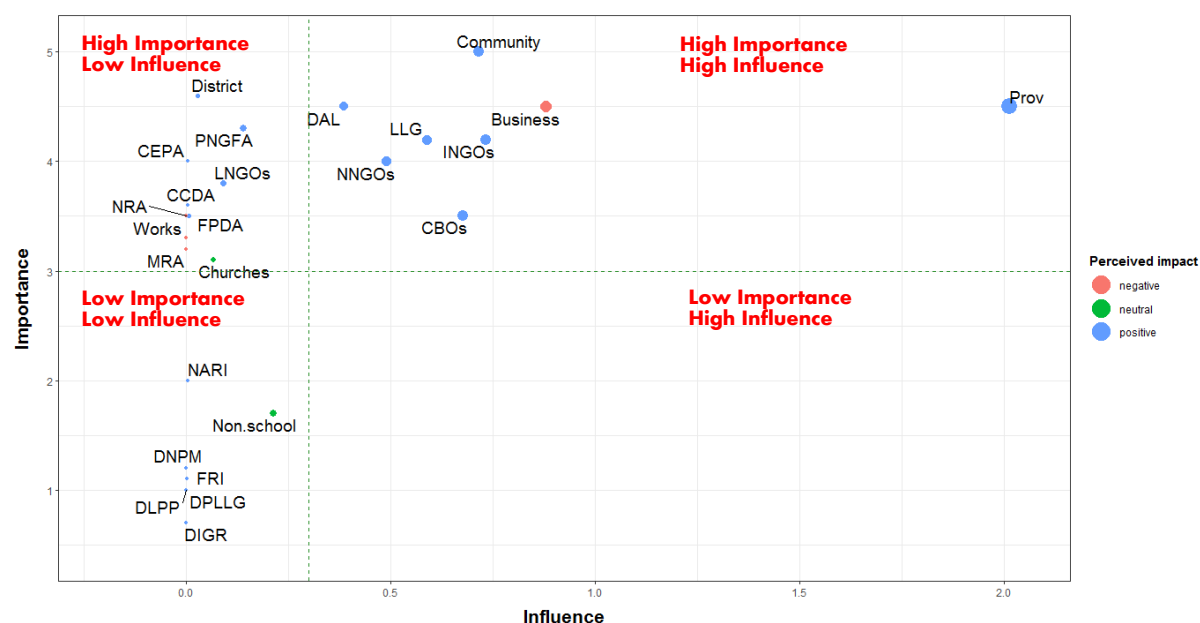


Figure 5: Importance and influence visualisation

What such a visualisation suggests is that the provincial administrations are the logical conduits for REDD+ engagement activities in the provinces as they are collectively the most important and influential stakeholders. The visualisation also suggests that businesses are second in terms of important and influence, and critically, may perceive REDD+ activities as a threat given that their operations may be restricted through tighter management of land-use and that they would likely to have endure greater compliance costs e.g. activities associated with undertaking free prior and informed consent (FPIC). Importantly, district development authorities and a number of government departments sit in an a zone of high importance and low influence which suggests that the effective roll out of REDD+ might be undermined by the lack of engagement of these key stakeholders. This analysis failed to find any stakeholders of low importance and high influence.

Provincial Typology

An initial clustering analysis (Figure 6) showed that while respondent answers from the three provinces did not cluster out separately the responses from Madang were often segregated. This required a further analysis using multiple correspondence analysis (Figure 7). This later analysis revealed that while the three provinces are very similar in terms of REDD+ if engagement questions were excluded (Figure 8). Subsequent analysis of variable correlation (Figure 9) demonstrates that the segregation of Madang was caused by having more engagement with CBOs and smaller NGOs and different engagement with some national government departments. Overall, the provinces appear to sit on a gradient with Madang and West New Britain being more

distinct while East New Britain shares many characteristics of both. This suggests that a single development program could be devised with a single set of materials but delivery should be tailored slightly differently to match the slightly different provincial contexts.

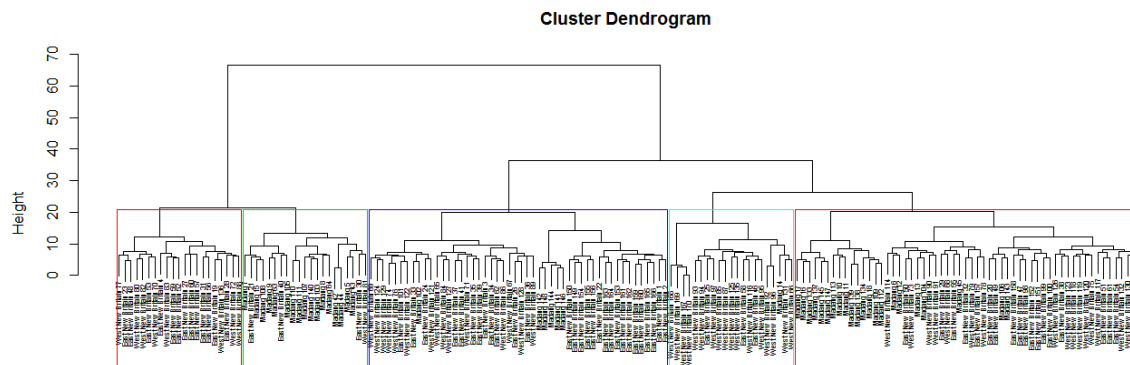


Figure 6: Cluster diagram all three provinces combined
Madang respondents showed a tendency to cluster out in discrete groupings.
Coloured boxes distinguish 5 notable clusters.

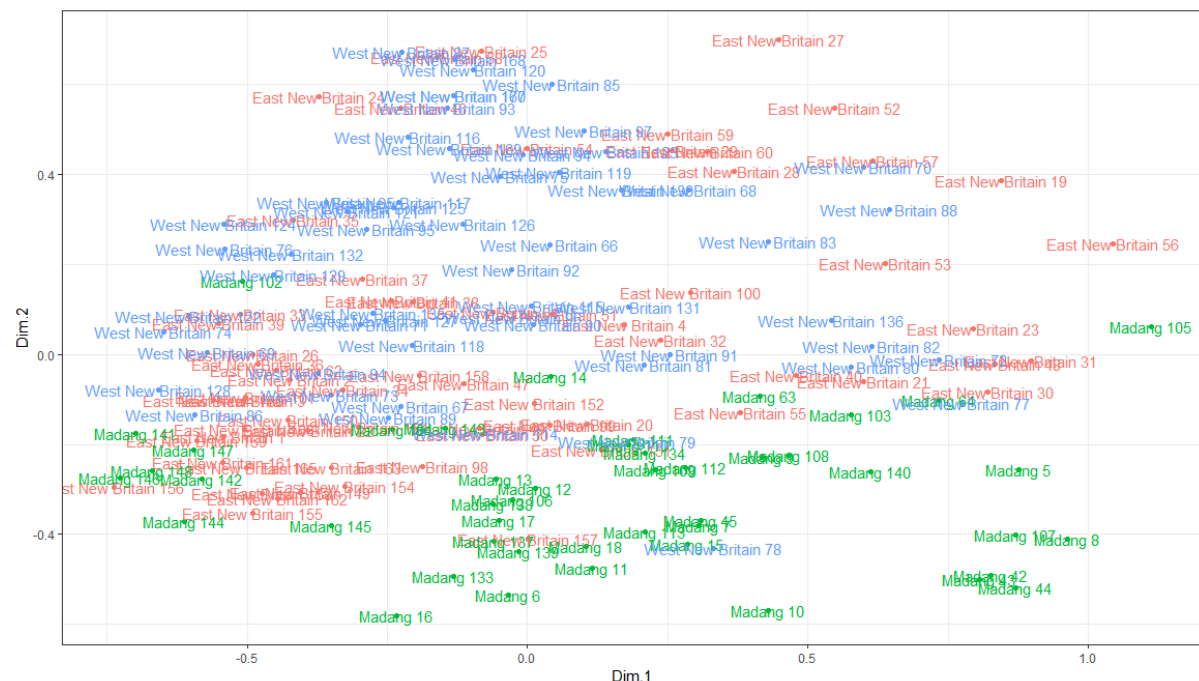


Figure 7: Multiple correspondence analysis – all data
Madang respondents gained showed a tendency to cluster out from the other two provinces

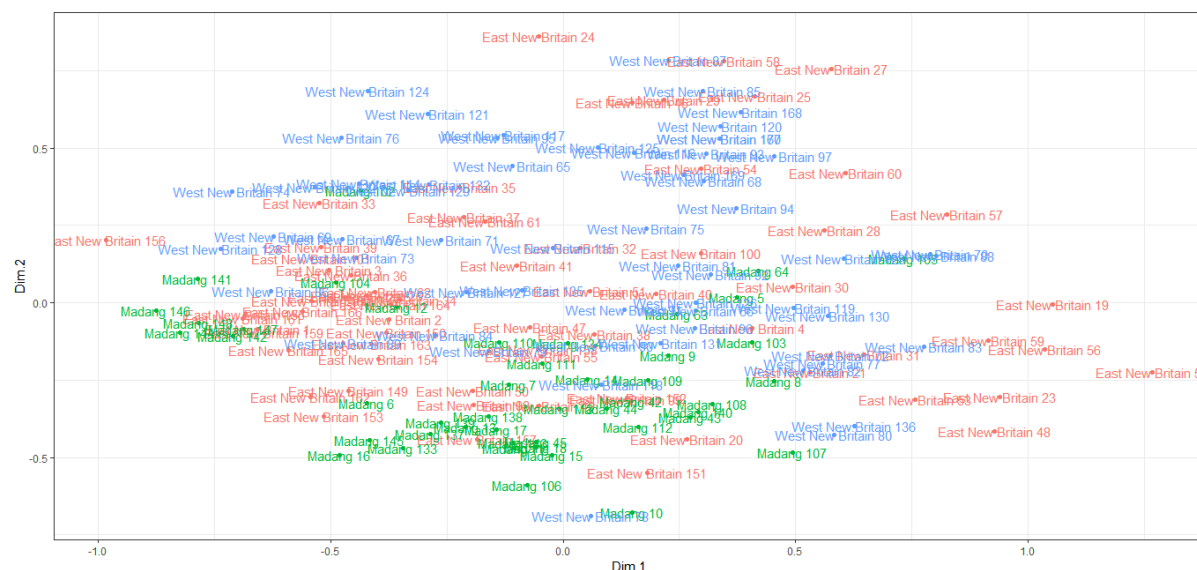


Figure 8: Multiple correspondence analysis excluding engagement questions
When engagement questions are removed the responses from Madang are very similar to the responses from other provinces



Figure 9: Examination of the correlation between variables and principal dimensions
Madang differed from the New Britain provinces in terms of the amount of contact with local and national NGOs, CBOs and some government entities.

Key predictors of preparedness

The key predictors relating to the preparedness of individuals to engage in REDD+ were schooling and age, and to a lesser extent stakeholder group (Table 4 & 5). More broadly these predictors can be viewed as relating to education, experience, and exposure. Individuals who were younger, had lower education levels, and were of the landowner stakeholder group performed worse (Figure 10). Gender was not a good predictor, thus suggesting a woman of equal schooling and experience would perform as well as a man of the same stakeholder group. Similarly there was no evidence to suggest there was any difference in preparedness between provinces.

Stakeholder strengths and weaknesses

Of the stakeholder groups those involved in government administrations (including elected representatives), as a whole, had the greatest overall capacity to engage in REDD+ scoring well in basic understanding and cross cutting issues related to resource governance but demonstrating a weaknesses in commercial agriculture (Figure 11). Businesses displayed strength in Geographic Information Systems but weaknesses in areas relating to village level planning. Civil society showed particular strength in land-use planning but weaknesses in commercial agriculture. Elected representatives generally reported high knowledge related to most facets of governance but had weaknesses around GIS and land-use planning. Landowners had strengths in terms of knowledge of local culture but generally scored poorly in most other areas.

Table 4: Ranked model selection table. Key: k = number of parameters, AICc = Akaike's Information Criterion with small sample correction, Δ AICc = delta AICc (difference between the model and the top model in terms of AICc), and LL = log likelihood.

Model	K	AICc	Δ AICc	AICcWt	LL
~Age_group + Stakeholder_group + Schooling	14	1324.58	0	0.47	-646.93
~ Age_group + Schooling	10	1325.12	0.55	0.36	-651.87
~ Gender + Age_group + Stakeholder_group + Schooling	15	1326.81	2.24	0.15	-646.85
~ Province + Gender + Age_group + Stakeholder_group + Schooling	17	1330.97	6.39	0.02	-646.47
~ Stakeholder_group + Schooling	10	1335.67	11.1	0	-657.14
~ Schooling	6	1339.52	14.95	0	-663.5
~ Stakeholder_group	6	1346.66	22.08	0	-667.07
~ Age_group	6	1355.93	31.36	0	-671.71
~ Gender	3	1361.26	36.68	0	-677.56
~ 1	2	1367.05	42.47	0	-681.49
~ Province	4	1370.62	46.05	0	-681.19

The coefficients from the top model (Table 5) suggest that preparedness score increases with age, and generally with increased schooling. In terms of stakeholder group elected representatives were the most prepared stakeholder group (we note that the sample size for this group was low), while landowners were the least prepared. The overall pattern can be seen in Figure 9.

Table 5: Linear model coefficients from the top model (~ Age_group + Stakeholder_group + Schooling).

Coefficients:	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	10.1851	13.2632	0.768	0.4437
Age_group21 to 30	6.0345	12.0549	0.501	0.6174
Age_group31 to 50	10.7342	12.0879	0.888	0.3759
Age_group51 to 65	18.1323	12.246	1.481	0.1407
Age_group65 +	18.3954	12.6984	1.449	0.1494
Stakeholder_groupCivil Society	0.2286	3.2253	0.071	0.9436
Stakeholder_groupGovernment	2.6604	3.1161	0.854	0.3945
Stakeholder_groupLandowner	-4.4612	3.9737	-1.123	0.2633
Stakeholder_groupPolitical	10.4627	6.0974	1.716	0.0881
SchoolingGrades 11 to 12	-0.7239	5.4433	-0.133	0.8944
SchoolingGrades 7 to 10	1.1622	4.3768	0.266	0.7909
SchoolingTechnical college	5.0861	4.6072	1.104	0.2713
SchoolingUniversity degree	11.5713	4.4606	2.594	0.0104

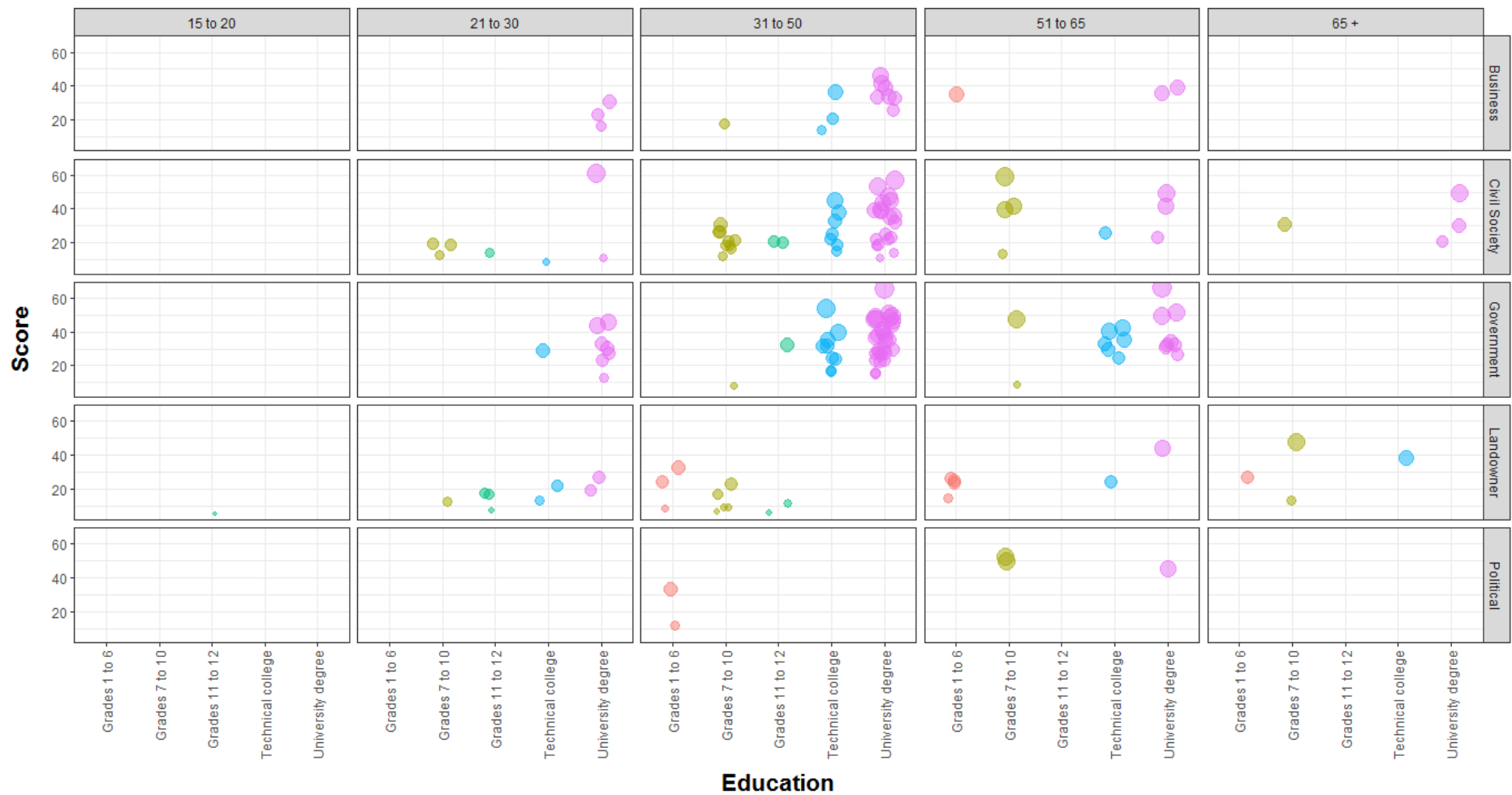


Figure 10: Key Predictors of REDD+ Preparedness

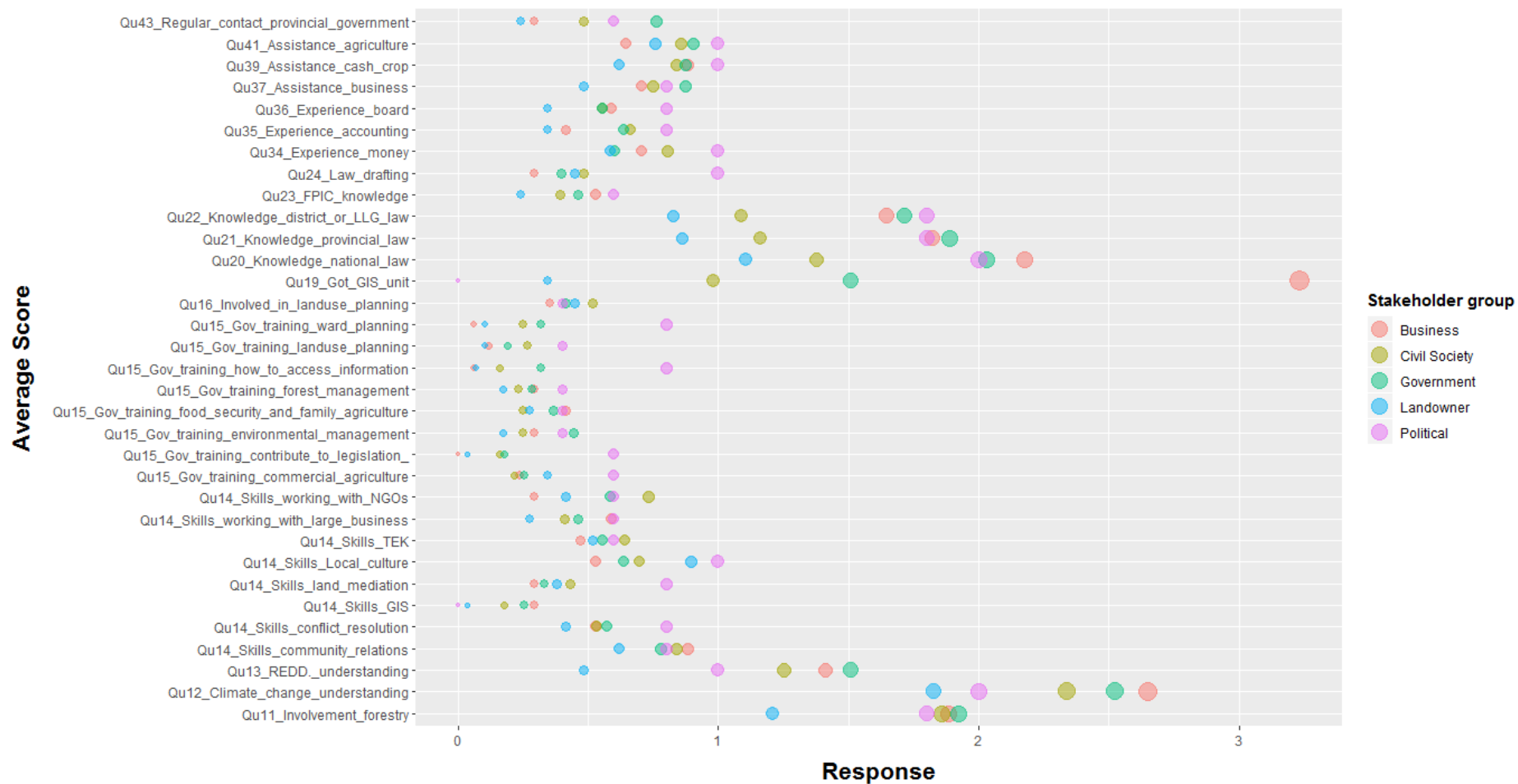


Figure 11: Comparative strengths and weaknesses of stakeholder groups from group averages

A universal concern of rural village stakeholders focused on cash crop livelihoods especially the lack of assistance as it related to advice on pest control, and infrastructure relating to the transport of their cash crops to market. Cocoa in particular was the most frequently mentioned cash crop in all three provinces (Figures 12 – 15). Other cash crops that were mentioned regularly included coconut and vanilla. Villagers expressed a sense of frustration and resignation with regard to the lack of technical support, with many now refocusing on the growing of betel nut as the primary cash crop.

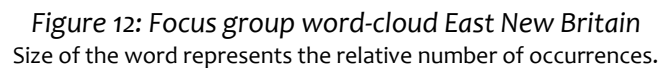




Figure 13: Focus group word-cloud West New Britain
Size of the word represents the relative number of occurrences.



Figure 14: Focus group word-cloud Madang
Size of the word represents the relative number of occurrences.



Figure 15: Focus group word-cloud all provinces combined
Size of the word represents the relative number of occurrences.

Women, in particular, were concerned about the environment and the negative impacts of logging (Figure 16). The topic “women” featured heavily in discussions around decision making in West New Britain and Madang provinces where women have little, if any, say in decision making. The marginalisation of women from decision making will cascade into benefit sharing and thus constitutes a major risk to the viability of a gender inclusive REDD+ program.

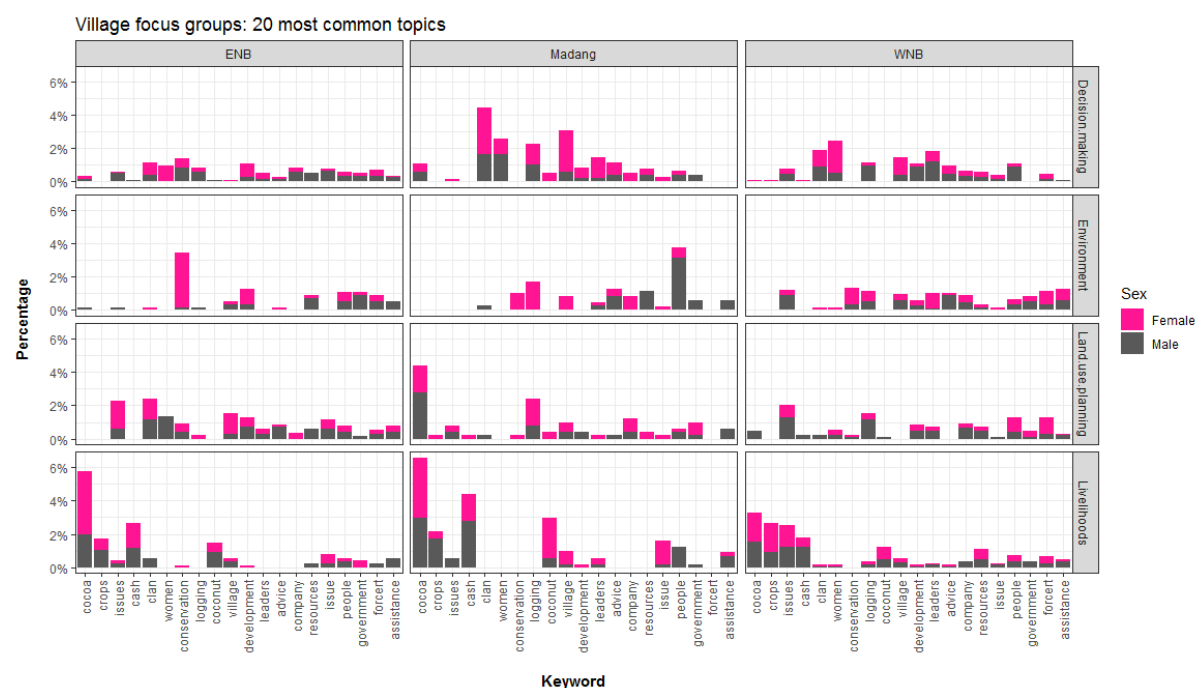


Figure 16: Gender differences in subject brought up in focus groups.

Focus groups: Rural East New Britain

Decision making:

Decision making appears to be customarily controlled by clan elders who consult the community prior to coming to a decision. Of the three pilot provinces East New Britain (ENB) appeared to have the greatest involvement of women in village decision making as a result of a high rate of matrilineal land ownership. Even within this scenario communities reported that the views of women were often overlooked and that they sometimes were not even notified of the decision which had been decided upon – thus suggesting that any power conferred by matrilineal land ownership is nominal. Some women suggest that they are beginning to have their views respected. Women also attested that many of them lacked confidence to share their views. Youths self-reported that they do not attempt to participate in decision making out of shyness and a belief that the village elders would prefer not to hear from them.

Livelihoods

In terms of livelihoods some ENB communities had benefited from outreach from government agencies, businesses, or non-government organisations while others had not. Of those who had not obtained any support many reported giving up on cocoa farming because they did not receive any guidance about the cocoa borer pod disease nor any training on cocoa management. Many communities report livelihood issues around the difficulty of transporting cash crops to market due to deteriorating road conditions. Villagers frequently reported a general expectation of better support from subnational government to maintain existing road infrastructure.

Environment

ENB villages caught up in Special Agricultural Business Leases (SABLS) were highly critical of their environmental and social impacts. As well as utilising the court system these communities have been actively engaging with non-governmental organisations, churches, and investigative journalists to increase their chances of regaining control over their lands and environment. Elsewhere in ENB some villagers reported families being displaced by oil palm developments, while other communities have decided not to engage with the oil palm industry at all over environmental and land governance concerns. Tension is widely reported between neighbouring communities who have chosen to, or chosen not to, engage with commercial oil palm. Villagers also identified a lack of subnational government support to enforce protections over land and resources as being an issue of concern.

Land-use planning

Some communities had developed land-use plans with help from non-governmental organisations which included safeguarding certain areas for conservation. However, a number of reports indicate that oil palm operations ignored the plans and destroyed the areas allotted for conservation. Some communities are forming incorporated land groups as a means of protecting their land interests, while others have protected land through formal gazettal as Wildlife Management Areas. Traditional land management practices such as *ples tambu* and *ples masalai* continue to be used across various communities, although some indicate respect in terms of compliance is softening. Some communities are also becoming concerned about population growth with youths reporting lower rates of ownership of cash crop gardens as a result of land shortages.

Focus groups: Rural West New Britain

Decision making

Decision making in West New Britain (WNB) was reported to be the largely the preserve of adult male clan representatives typically through chieftain or *haus boi* systems. Most communities interviewed said that issues are first discussed at a clan or household level before a clan representative takes the issue upwards. In some instances communities have made Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs) to help with issues around land disputes, and Land Owner Companies (LOCs) to represent their interests with developers on issues around benefit sharing, royalties, services and infrastructure development. However, some villagers identified that past agreements were made with illiterate elders who did not fully understand the consequences and damages that would be caused to the land by logging and mining exploration. Villagers in this situation consider these agreements to be disingenuous and are unhappy that the developers are claiming that these agreements, licenses, and permits are still valid. Villagers perceive that decision making within ILGs and LOCs can be controlled by a few people to the detriment of the greater community interest and that executives of LOCs have been manipulated by logging companies

through bribes of cash, goods and services. Youths typically were not involved in decision making but some indicated that they do raise concerns if the decisions are not in the interest of the whole community.

Livelihoods

The major livelihood activities of the WNB communities revolve around logging, cocoa, oil palm, coconut and gardening. While large scale developments such as logging and oil palm have resulted in benefits in terms of community infrastructure especially housing, bridges, roads, and to a degree some health outreach, communities identified a large number of negative impacts including increased rates of corrupt practices, disputes over land boundaries and benefit sharing, conflicts between the LOC and the clans, unwanted pregnancies from foreigners involved in the operations, as well as damage to the environment and sacred places. While cocoa appears to be the predominate cash crop in some villages women are investing in the production of cabbage, Chinese taro and other vegetables for sale. Recently, a number of communities report also trialling coffee and vanilla production although they have not had any training regarding these crops and there is no clear market. The universal concerns of villagers in terms of livelihood were the poor state of the roads which caused issues relating to the sale of cash crops, and critical shortages in extension services especially support for cocoa production.

Environment

Villagers identified a wide variety of negative impacts associated with logging, conversion to oil palm, and mining exploration: loss of freshwater sources, chemical contamination of water sources, loss of drinkable water, water diversion, drop in water levels due to erosion and sedimentation, increased rates of soil erosion and land slips, unnecessary forest destruction, loss of important fauna and flora, and an absence of financial compensation for environmental damages. A number of communities claimed environmental officers are not inspecting the work of the companies to verify damages and that many officers are corrupt and are paid by logging companies. When raising concerns some villagers reported that their concerns were not being dealt with properly and government officers would threaten members of the community, and that police would intervene on behalf of logging companies. As a result of such negative interactions and impacts some communities have withdrawn from engagement with logging and oil palm companies. Youths, in particular, are distrustful of logging operations. With the exception of those communities who have been able to successfully engage with non-governmental organisations most communities have not been able to get much in the way of assistance on environmental issues from subnational or national government. Many communities identified that they wanted to protect their environment but a number of them had little idea of how to begin such a process without assistance.

Land-use planning

Many communities reported resource shortages as a consequence of population increase. Communities who have formed an ILG or had an ongoing interaction with a non-government organisation tended to have developed a land use plan. Communities without a land use plan generally had an expectation that outside help from rural development officers, or community development officers would be required to formulate one. One village which engaged with a logging company reported that at the project's inception in the early 1990s forest officers and logging company representative met with the community members but since then there have been no further visits by forestry officers. Some communities report that logging companies have not respected demarcated buffer zones, conservation areas, and sacred places. New Britain Palm Oil Ltd was notable in having taught participating communities about environment protection including the importance of buffer zones. However, as a result of land and resources shortages communities have reported using buffer areas for subsistence activities and on at least

one occasion a community had begun planting coconuts in a wildlife management area. Some communities complained that logging companies had indiscriminately removed trees leaving not enough for the basic subsistence requirements of the community. Not all communities can directly manage land — one community interviewed was operating on a 99-year lease arrangement under a Land Settlement Scheme in which they have only user rights thereby restricting their decision making ability regarding certain aspects of land management.

Focus groups: Rural Madang

Decision making

Decision making within villages of Madang province is typically undertaken by male clan leaders or a village council, but it is often a chief who makes the final decision. All focus groups reported that decision making is entirely controlled by men. In some villages women cannot participate in even discussing issues around land-use while in other villages women do actively try to contribute ideas. Most women voiced unhappiness over this situation but some women were of the view they were intrinsically inferior to men. Engagement with developers often involves the signing of contracts or memoranda of understanding but villagers point out that this frequently happens without the costs and the benefits of the activities being properly discussed. Some mentioned that while clan leaders are not necessary major land owners they often get a disproportionate benefit, especially in logging, because they have taken the role of middlemen. Additionally, it appears that often benefit sharing agreements were either entirely lacking or not clarified when such agreements were signed. At least one of the communities formed a land owner company but it is currently non-functional.

Livelihoods

All villages participating in the focus groups were involved in cocoa production to some extent. Participants from one village expressed frustration that a successful cocoa project which had been established in partnership with a non-governmental organisation (NGO) had stalled or failed when the project came to an end and DAL did not continue it. Many villages obtained assistance from Outspan and the Cocoa board of Papua New Guinea in cocoa production although some expressed the desire for more technical assistance. It was highlighted that a cocoa fermentry is very expensive to setup and keep running. While villagers expressed keenness to engage in cocoa production, and had land available to expand, their capacity was limited by their lack of capital to invest, not only in larger scale production equipment, but also basic tools. As with many other provinces the Madang communities have a lot of livelihood activities but often lack the proper knowledge and support to have them properly established. Despite some communities successfully getting some level of agricultural extension services many people still do not know where to get proper assistance from, or were highly critical of the low levels of assistance available. Most communities are severely affected by cocoa borer and black pod disease and consequently want technical assistance on these issues. However, villagers report that the major issue hindering cash crop development is the cost and reliability of transportation which is a result of the poor state of rural roads. Not only is this preventing villagers from being about to sell their garden produce and cash crops for a reasonable profit but it also made them reluctant to travel to town to seek extension services from the relevant authorities. As a result many communities are refocusing on betel nut and coconut for cash. In some communities churches have become a secondary communication network for information about cash crops. As with other provinces, liaisons between local women and the foreign employees of logging operations have often resulted in unwanted pregnancies. Many reported that logging had overall given little in the way of benefit to the community and that there were issues over benefit sharing, and timbers were deliberately undervalued to avoid royalty payments.

Environment

A number of focus group communities had engaged with logging companies without an understanding of the impacts of logging. As a result many areas were deforested and the communities experienced the resulting environmental impacts with the loss of timber and animal species, and damage to freshwater systems. These communities were critical of the company's unwillingness to pay damages. In some communities awareness on environmental protection especially on forest, land, water and wildlife was undertaken by an NGO. Some communities maintain traditional protected areas such as *ples tambu* and *ples masalai* but indicate that younger generations do not necessarily respect these areas.

Land-use planning

Villages we contacted in Madang had little experience of land-use planning. Decisions about land were typically made through a discussion with clan leaders, village council and magistrate. Land disputes frequently arise over land boundaries associated with the cultivation of crops, but sometimes the locations of community facilities such as schools. Due to population increase such disputes are becoming more common. Although the location of traditional protected areas are well known on occasion people still mill timbers in the *tambu* areas for school fees. Some people found that government officials were not particularly helpful when they sought advice from them.

Feedback from provincial consultation workshops

Based on the feedback received from the consultation workshops (Table 6) and from direct submission from various institutions we have altered this document in a number of respects. The major points are summarised below:

Table 6. Dates and attendance of consultation workshops (numbers inclusive of participants, observers, and facilitators).

Province	Town	Date	Female	Male	Total
East New Britain	Kokopo	05 Nov 18	8	18	26
West New Britain	Kimbe	06 Nov 18	10	18	28
Madang	Madang	08 Nov 18	5	13	18

Barriers to provincial implementation of REDD+

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

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

Section 30:

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

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

Function 4:

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

Given that REDD+ is a primarily a forest management mechanism we suggest that such jurisdictional overlap is counterproductive and will inevitably lead to confusion. Not only is sectoral alignment in land-use planning required for REDD+ but other PNG national government

initiatives such as the National Strategy For Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) and the PNG Protected Area Policy presumably require similar alignments. As a result we advocate that the government of Papua New Guinea investigates the practicality of establishing a singular multi-stakeholder consultative body in each province tasked with screening plans for large scale development, forestry, agriculture, and infrastructure projects ensuring that they follow legislated protocols and are consistent with provincial and national land-use policies. Many workshop participants suggested that such a body could be named the Provincial Sustainable Development Committee.

Additionally, many participants voiced concerns over how REDD+ initiatives including the PCCC were going to be funded. In this regard we suggest the forthcoming REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan should clearly outline the subnational budget allocations. Some participants advocated that provinces need to develop individual REDD+ policies, however, we suggest that such an endeavour may not be cost or time efficient but rather what may be required, as a first step, is a national guidance document authored by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, which outlines how development decisions should be resolved when there are conflicting land-use plans, concessions, or permits in play.

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

Harnessing the power of existing informal networks and business initiatives

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

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

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

Community engagement

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

Concerns over land-use planning and ILGs

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

Conclusions

Conclusions

A network analysis of our results demonstrated that the provincial administrations are likely to be the single most important group for facilitating information exchange around REDD+ within the provinces. Additionally, most national departments and authorities appeared disengaged from provincial processes. Businesses are second only to provincial administrations in terms of importance and influence, and critically, may perceive REDD+ activities as a threat given that tighter management of land-use may restrict their operations, and that they would likely have to endure greater compliance costs associated with undertaking free, prior and informed consent. Our analysis suggests that there are many shared similarities between individuals from different provinces, and consequently there is no reason to devise separate training programs. The key predictors relating to the preparedness of individuals to engage in REDD+ were schooling and age, and to a lesser extent stakeholder group. Of the stakeholder groups those involved in government administrations, as a whole, had the greatest overall capacity (and size) to engage in REDD+. Landowners were the stakeholder group least prepared for REDD+. Universal concerns of rural village stakeholders focused on cash crop livelihoods especially cocoa and the lack of assistance as it related to advice on pest control, and infrastructure issues relating to the transport of their cash crops to market. Women were largely excluded from roles in decision making and thus this constitutes a major risk to the viability of a gender inclusive REDD+ program. Many villagers expressed grievances related to the lack of community consent or prior consultation by logging and mining exploration companies. Many communities have not gone through any type of land-use planning and as a consequence are experiencing resource shortages.

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

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

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Revised Recommendations

Governance

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

Capacity

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

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

Annex 1: Subnational survey

1. Nem bilong man/meri i askim. *--- Interviewer name*
2. Dei askim kamap. *--- Date of interview*
3. Provins. *--- Province*
4. Distrik. *--- District*
5. Nem man/meri i bekim dispela askim. *--- Respondent name*
6. Man o meri? *--- Gender*
7. Yu stap long wanem lain krismas mak? *--- Which age group best defines you?*
8. *Yu stap insait long wampela grup, o kampani, o sampela gavman lain. Wanem nem bilong dispela grup?* --- Organisation, agency, or business name the respondent belongs to
9. Yu stap insait long wampela grup? *--- Respondent primary stakeholder group*
10. Yu skul go pinisim wanem mak? *--- What is your highest level of schooling?*
11. Yu yet ibin stap insait long wok bilong ol diwai, lukautim ol bus o long mekim plan long usim gut graun? *--- What has been your involvement in forestry, forest protection, or land-use planning?*
12. Yu kilia long toktok bilong climate change? *--- What is your understanding of Climate Change [Rated by interviewer]*
13. *Yu kilia long toktok bilong REDD+? *--- What is your understanding of REDD+ [Rated by interviewer - not to be used in a community setting]
14. Yu gat sampela save long ol dispela samting igat long list long hia olsem? --- Do you have skills in any of these areas [Multiple boxes can be ticked]
 - Detailed knowledge of local landscapes and / or forest species (including TEK) {Kilia gut tru long ol graun, bus, wara o ol kainkain diwai long bus wantaim save bilong tumbuna}
 - Detailed knowledge of local culture {Save na kilia gut tru long pasin long ples}
 - Community relations {Wok wantaim ol man long ples na komuniti}
 - Conflict resolution {Stretim hevi}
 - GIS
 - Land mediation / dispute resolution {Kot bilong graun/Stretim hevi}
 - Working with large businesses or industry {Wok wantaim ol bikpela bisnis o industri}
 - Working with non-government organisations {Wok wantaim ol NGO}
15. Yu kisim trenin o sapot long distrik o provincial gavman long ol toktok istap long hia olsem? *--- Have you received training or support from district or provincial government in the following? [Multiple boxes can be ticked]
 - Land use planning {Land use plenin}
 - Ward planning {Wod plenin}
 - How to contribute to national legislation {Long givim tingting long nesnol lo}
 - Forest management {Lukautim bus}
 - Environmental management {Pasin bilong lukautim solwara, ol liklik wara na ol wel animol} [e.g. sea, freshwater, and wildlife]
 - How to access information from government {Rot bilong kisim ol toktok/tingting long gavman}
 - Commercial agriculture {Kamapim wei bilong mekim mani long usim graun long planim ol samting na lukautim ol kainkain animol}
 - Food security and family agriculture {Strongim rot bilong kisim kaikai long olgeta dei na wok gaden insait long famili}
16. Ikam inap nau insait long spela yia olgeta yu yet istap insait long ol kain trenin bilong land use plenin? *--- Have you personally been involved in any kind of land-use planning in the last 5 years?*
17. Sapos pastaim bekim em "YES" wanem level o mak yu mekim wok long? *--- If answer to previous questions was "Yes", please tick at what scale you worked at [Multiple boxes can be ticked - if previous answer was no please skip]*
 - National {Nesonal}
 - Provincial {Provins}
 - District {Distrik}
 - Village {Vilis/Hauslain}

- Ward {Wod}

18. Sapos pastaim yu bekim orait wanem wok stret yu mekim insait long land-use plennin? *--- If answer to previous questions was answered, what was your role in land-use planning? [Otherwise skip]*
19. Grup bilong yu igat GIS wok lain stap? *--- Does your organisation have a GIS unit? [Skip if respondent is not a member of an organisation]*
20. Inap yu tok stret long hamas tingting o save yu gat o klia long PNG lo long wok bilong land use na wok bilong ol diwai? *--- How do you rate your own knowledge of PNG's national laws regarding land use and forestry?*
21. Inap yu tok stret long hamas tingting or save yu gat long lo bilong land-use plenin na ol wok bilong diwai? forestry long provins bilong yu? *--- How do you rate your own knowledge of your Province's laws regarding land-use planning and forestry?*
22. Inap yu tok stret long hamas tingting or save yu gat long distrik na LLG lo long wok bilong land use plenin na wok bilong ol diwai-forestry? *--- How do you rate your own knowledge of your District's and LLG's laws regarding land-use planning and forestry?*
23. Yu kilia long as tingting bilong FPIC o Free and Prior Informed Consent *--- Do you know what is meant by Free and Prior Informed Consent?
24. Yu bin halivim long kamapim lo long sampela wei, na tu insait long ples/vilis? *--- Have you ever been involved in drafting a law at any level (including local village laws)?
25. Yu gat inap save o tingting long bihainim lo bilong PNG long mekim bisnis na ol indastri long sait bilong lukautim ol bus na land-use? *--- How much confidence do you have in business and industry to follow PNG laws relating to forestry and land-use?*
26. Yu kilia gut tru na save long wok bilong police, na ol gavman wokman long mekim wok long strongim lo bilong bihainim long wok bilong ol bush/diwai na pasin bilong lukautim graun, land-use? *--- How much confidence do you have in the ability of police, and government officials to enforce forestry and land-use laws?*
27. Nau yet yu ting ol man long ples igat save inap long ol iken tokaut na ripot taim ol i lukim pasin bilong giaman na stil ikamap insait long wok bilong ol bus/diwai na land-use? *--- Currently, do you think the typical rural villager has any ability to safely report illegal activities regarding forestry or land-use?*
28. Insait long ples/vilis we yu nau stap o wok long en, yu ting ol meri igat graun, o bosim graun? *--- In villages in this province where you live or work do women own land?*
29. Yu pilim olsem wanem? *--- How does this make you feel?*
30. Igat sampela rot/wei we ol meri iken strongim pasin bilong usim graun? *--- In what ways can women influence the use of land?*
31. Yu na famili igat liklik bisnis long sait bilong cash crop o yu gat tingting long mekim wanpela bihain? *--- Do you have a family or small business based around a cash crop, or are you planning one? *
32. Sapos pastaim bekim em "YES", wanem stret dispela cash crop? *--- If answer to previous question was "Yes", what was is (or would be) the cash crop? [Otherwise skip]*
33. Sapos yu bin gat tingting long kirapim wanpela bisnis long cash crop tasol yu no inap, inap yu tokaut wanem samting i stopim yu long mekim? *--- If you wanted to develop a business around a cash crop but couldn't, what was the main reason stopping you?*
34. Yu gat sampela experience long ranim wanpela bisnis/famili bisnis o wanpela grup we isave holim moni? *--- Have you had any experience running a business or organisation which regularly handles money (including a family business)?*
35. Yu gat sampela experience long wok bilong lukautim mani olsem accounting o book keeping o nogat? *--- Do you have experience in accounting or book keeping?*
36. Yu bin stap olsem wanpela bod memba o nogat? *--- Have you ever participated on a board?*
37. Yu kilia long wanem hap tru bai yu go long kisim halivim long statim wanpela liklik bisnis? *--- Do you know where you can go for assistance to help set up a small business?*
38. Plis raitim nem bilong wanem gavman opis bai yu long kisim halivim long statim liklik bisnis. *--- Please write the name of the main agency from whom you would seek help to set up a small business [Skip if previous answer was no]*
39. Yu kilia long wanem hap tu bai yu long kisim halivim long kamapim wanpela bisnis long wokim samting o cash crop? *--- Do you know where you can go for assistance to develop a commercial product or cash crop? [Skip if previous answer was no]*

40. Plis raitim nem bilong gavman opis we yu inap halivim long cash crop o kamapim bisnis long kamapim. *--- Please write the name of the main agency from whom you would seek help for with a cash crop or commercial product*
41. Yu kilia long wanem hap bai yu go bilong kisim halivim long ol wok lain o opis long kamapim agriculture wok? *--- Do you know where you can go to get extension services for help with agricultural development? *
42. Plis raitim nem bilong gavman opis we yu inap kisim halivim long kamapim agriculture wok. *--- Please write the name of the main agency from whom you would seek help with agriculture [Skip if previous answer was no]*
43. Inap yu makim wanem long ol dispela opis em yu save gut long en na stap klostu long en? *--- Which of the following agencies do you have regular contact with?*
- Provincial government {Provinsal gavman}
 - District government {Distrik gavman}
 - Local level government {Local level gavman}
 - Ward Development Committee / Village Planning Committees {Wod developmen Komiti/Village Planning Committee }
 - Department of Agriculture and Livestock
 - Department of Lands and Physical Planning
 - Department of National Planning and Monitoring
 - Department of Provincial and Local Level Government
 - Department of Works
 - Department of Inter-Government Relations
 - Climate Change and Development Authority
 - Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
 - Mineral Resources Authority
 - National Roads Authority
 - PNG Forest Authority
 - Fresh Produce Development Agency
 - Forest Research Institute
 - National Agriculture Research Institute
 - Church groups
 - Non-school training institutes including universities
 - Large businesses and industries (Bikpela industri)
 - Community based organisations
 - Local non-government organisations {NGO bilong province}
 - National non-government organisations {NGO bilong PNG yet}
 - International non-government organisations {NGO bilong narapela kantri}
44. Sapos mipela i laik singautim yu na bungim yu gen wanem taim stret em gutpela long yu? *--- If we were to contact you again when is the best time to contact you?*
45. Sapos mipela laik save long tingting bilong yu wanem kain miting or bung em moa gutpela long yu long kam? *--- If we wanted to know your views what type of meeting/engagement is most comfortable for you? *
46. Yu pilim gut/orait taim wanpela iaskim yu.Yu amamas long stori wantaim... *--- Do you feel more comfortable being asked questions by a...*

Annex 2: National institution communication assessment

1. Which department do you represent?
2. What is your name?
3. What is your position?
4. What are your work contact details?
5. In how many provinces do you have institutional representatives stationed?
6. Is there a clear protocol for communication between your department (or authority) and the provinces in relation to REDD+?
7. What are the key documents your department (or authority) has shared with the provinces in relation to REDD+? [Please name them]
8. How frequently does your department (or authority) visit the provinces to liaise with the provincial administrations?
9. Who in your department (or authority) is responsible for overseeing liaison with the provincial administrations? [Please give the name of the position]
10. How do you ensure that provinces are aligning with your department's (or authority's) national level policies in relation to REDD+?
11. What mechanism is in place to ensure that your department (or authority) is recognising the bottom-up planning from the provinces in relation to REDD+?
12. Does your department or authority have representatives actively embedded within the district administrations?
13. Is there a clear protocol for communication between your department (or authority) and the districts in relation to REDD+?
14. What are the key documents your department (or authority) has shared with the districts in relation to REDD+? [Please name them]
15. How frequently does your department (or authority) visit the districts to liaise with the district administrations?
16. Who in your department (or authority) is responsible for overseeing liaison with the district administrations? [Please give the name of the position]
17. How do you ensure that districts are aligning with your department's (or authority's) national level policies in relation to REDD+?
18. What mechanism is in place to ensure that your department (or authority) is recognising the bottom-up planning from the districts in relation to REDD+?
19. Does your department or authority have direct engagement with LLGs?
20. Has your authority (or department) produced any outreach materials for landowners or communities on these topics:
 - Land use planning
 - Strengthening ward and LLG planning
 - How to contribute to national legislation
 - Forest management practices and their enforcement
 - Environmental management, enforcement, and protection
 - How to access information (including grievance recourse mechanisms)
 - Commercial agriculture
 - Food security and/or family agriculture
21. If any outreach materials were produced on these topics please supply the contact details of the person from whom copies can be obtained (and the titles of the materials).

Annex 3: Guidance document for rural focus groups

Sequence / Template of activities

1. **Send letters outlining the nature of the project and asking for consent (this marks the beginning of the FPIC process).**
2. **Have a community meeting before to outline the project and request consent (using the materials below).**
 - Make sure people who attend the village meeting sign the consent form

3. **Introduce yourself and the survey team**

4. **Introduce the project**

“The purpose of these focus groups is to gain an overview of the issues and barriers around land use planning (including environmental protection and development of sustainable livelihoods) in rural villages. Your help is important as it will be used by national government to try ensure that views of rural people are incorporated into national level land-use planning.”

As tingting blo dispela grup miting em long kisim luksave and tingting blo yupela long ol hevi insait long wei yupela usim graun (olsem lukautm bus, wara and solwara and ol kainkain wok long helpim sindaun blo yupela) insait long ples. Tingting na luksave blo yupela em bikpela samting lo wanem, em bai helpim gavamen long kamapim gutpela tingting na policy long ol wok bai kama long ples.

5. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent**

- **Free:** You don't have to participate in this survey if you don't want to.
- **Fri:** *Em laik blo yu lo wokim dispela survey tasol yu less yu ken tok nogat.*
- **Prior:** We notified village representatives in advance if it was okay to come to the village and undertake the survey.
- **Bipo:** *mipela tok save lo ol lida man blo dispela komuniti bipo long mipela kam na wokim survey.*
- **Informed consent:**
 - This project is collecting information from 18 villages across 3 provinces (East New Britain, West New Britain, and Madang) on 4 main topics:
 - Village Decision Making
 - Land-use Planning
 - Sustainable Livelihoods
 - Environmental Protection
- **Toksava igp pass na tok orait ikam behin:**

- *Dispela wok i kisim tingting na luksave lo 18pela ples insait long 3pela provins (East New Britain, West New Britain, and Madang) long 4 het tok:*
 - *Rot blo mekim decision*
 - *Rot blo usim bus, graun, wara na solwara*
 - *Gutpela sindaun lo nao na behind*
 - *Lukautim bus, graun, wara and solwara*
- This United Nations Development Program has organised this work to support a PNG national program by the Climate Change and Development Authority.
- *United Nations Development Program igo pass long dispela wok long sapatim PNG Nasional Program underneath long Climate Change and Developmeny Authority.*
- The Wildlife Conservation Society is working with Forcert to collect the data.
- *Wildlife Conservation Society iwok bug wantain Forcert lo kisim tingting na luksave .*
- The data we collect will not be sold .
- *Dispela luksave and tingting blo yumi bai mipela no nap salim na kisim moni.*
- Personal data which could identify a person (e.g. names) will not be shared.
- *Nem blo yu na ol narapela informesen ino blo sowim ol narapela.*
- Every village participating will receive a summary of the outcomes of this project once the report is completed.
- *Olgeta ples we dispela wok i kama bai kisim ripot.*
- Sadly, this project will not fast-track any village developments.
- *Dispela wok bai ino nap hariapim wok development long ples.*
- But over time this information should result in the government of PNG providing a greater level of support for rural communities in the areas of land-use planning, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental protection.
- *Tasol behind taim Gavmen bai usim dispela tingting and luksave blo yupela long helpim na supportim ol ples we kainkain wok ilaik kamap, lukautim sindaun blo ol ples manmeri, na lukautim groan, bus and solwara blo yupela.*
- This survey has two components:
 - 1) Focus groups that will talk through some of the issues. There will be four groups, separated by age and gender.

- 2.) An individual survey in which some people will be randomly selected to answer some more detailed questions .
- *Igat tupela hap blo dispela wok panim aut:*
 - 1) *Bung long grup bai yumi stori long sampela hevi long ples. Bai igat 4 pela grup, brukim namel long krismas and man or meri.*
 - 2.) *Bai igat narapela survey we sampela man tasol bai sindaun and stori wanwan wantaim mipela long bekim sampela askim moa.*
- If you choose to participate in this survey it is because you have been told this information and understand it.
- *Yu sindaun long dispela survey long wanem yu kisim tok save and yu klia longdispela wok.*
- Please ask questions if you require more information.
- *Yu mas askim plenty mipela sapos yu ino klia gut.*
- We will leave our contact details with the a village representative if you need to contact someone after the surveys have taken place.
- *Bai mi lusim telephone number and address blo mipela wantaim bikman lo ples. Sapos yu gat askim behind yu ken kol or write ikam.*
- You may withdraw from the survey at any time.
- *Yu ken lusim dispela bung long laik blo yu sapos yu no laikim.*

6. Invite people to join the focus groups and set a time

- Prior to the focus group aim to do individual surveys with at least 8 people in each village.
- 4 must be male and 4 must be female
- They should be a mix of ages

7. When it is time to do the focus groups introduce the purpose of the discussion:

“Today we would like to hear your thoughts about local issues around decision making, land use planning, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental protection. What we are trying to accomplish before we leave here today is to get a better understanding of some of the barriers around land use planning in rural areas. For this we will talk to four groups: male and female youths, and adult men and women, as well we will ask a few people to participate in an individual survey. Are there any questions?”

Tude mipela laik harim stori blo yupela long ol hevi blo ples behanim ol decision yupela wokim, how yupela usim graun na bus, lukluk blo gutpela sindaun blo ples, na lukautim blo bus, graun na wara blo yupela. Bipo long mipela igo bek, mipela ilaik save long wanem kain hevi yupela igat behanim ol kainkain wok antap long graun, bus and sol wara blo yupela namel lo ples. Wantaim dispela mipela bai toktok wantaim 4pela grup: ol yangpela man, yangpela meri, papa na ol mama. Wankain tu bai mipela askim yupela sampela man na meri lo kam stori wanwan liklik wantim mipela. Em tasol na yupela igat sampela askim?

Before starting the discussion:

- Answer any questions they may have
- then start the discussion using the questions listed on the following pages and some of the listed prompts to get the discussion going
- The purpose of the focus groups is not answer every question but rather understand what the main issues for the communities in these areas
- Make sure you have someone writing notes about:
 - the main concerns of the villagers
 - listing examples of the issues
 - saying who is affected (e.g. women, youths, village businessmen etc.)
 - saying how they are affected

Please remember:

- This is not an awareness activity. Our job is to listen.
- **DON'T** try to influence what people are saying or feeling.
- **DO** try and make sure the group sticks to the main topic.
- **Sign in sheets are required** for each meeting with the community: including any consent meeting as well as focus groups

1. Decision making

“How do you make decisions in the village if someone comes from the outside and wants to, for example, bring logging or some kind of development to your village?”

Yupela save mekim decision insait long ples olsem wanem taim wanpela mano kampani blo autsait ikam insait long wok antap long ples blo yupela, olsem logging nambaut

Additional prompts include:

- Has that happened before? If not what do you think would happen? *Taim bipo, sampela wankain wok ibin kamap? Sapos nogat, yu ting bai wanem kain samting bai ikamap?*
- How did people react? *Dispela taim yu bin makim wanem?*
- Where did you go for advice on laws and regulations? *Yu bin go long we long kisim helpim long save moa long law?*

“How do you make decisions about use of land within the village?” *Long namel long ples, yupela save stretim toktok lo graun olsem wanem?*

Additional prompts include:

- Who decides how clan land gets used? *Insait long clan blo yu, husait isave tok orait long wok antap long graun?*
- How are decisions made about land or resources you own as a family? *Insait long famili yupela save wokim decision antap long graun blo yupela olsem olsem wanem?*
- Are women involved in the decision making? *How does this make you feel? ol meri save wokim decision? Dispela em orait long yu?*
- How are conflicts normally resolved? *Sapos igat hevi long ples, yupela save stretim olsem wanem?*

Major points: decision making

2. Experiences with outsiders and land-use planning

“We were wondering if you could talk about any experiences you have had with government, organisations (any including churches, NGOs, and CBOs), or businesses involving the use of land?”

Kipela laik save sapos yu bin wok wantim gavamen, ol narapela organisation (olsem, sios, NGO’s nd CBOs) or ol company long graun, bus and solwara blo yupela.

Additional prompts include:

- Who approached you? *Husait bin kam lukim yu?*
- What were some of the issues? *Wanem kain hevi bin kamap?*
- Did you get the information you needed? *Yu bin kisim sampela save or helpim yu laikim long em?*

Major points: land-use planning

3. Sustainable livelihoods

“Have people in the village attempted to grow any cash crops or develop other livelihoods which require the use of land?”

Ol man meri long ples bin traim long planim ol narapela cash crop or wokim ol narapela wok lo helpim sindau blo ol?

Additional prompts include:

- Was that successful? *Dispela wok em bin igo orait?*
- What are some of difficulties about getting a cash crop established?
Wanem ol hevi yupela bungim taim yupela laik planim ol cash crop?
- Where could you go for help? *Yu bai go kisim helpim long wanem hap?*

“Can you tell us some of the difficulties you face in your communities involving land and resources?” *Inap yu tokim me sampela hevi yu bungim insait long ples we toktok istap long graun and ol risos blo yu?*

Additional prompts include:

- How have you resolved these issues in the past? *Bipo, kain hevi kamap, yupela save stretim olsem wanem?*

Major points: sustainable livelihoods

4. Environmental protection

“Do you have areas of forest, land or sea which are, or need to be protected (e.g. tambu areas, ples masalai, water catchments).” *Long ples, yu gat bus, groan, o solwara wer yu ting bai yu mas lukautim (olsem, ples masalai, ples tambu, ples blo wara)*

Additional prompts include:

- How do you protect them locally? *Long ples, yupela save lukautim olsem wanem?*
- Often you can get formal recognition of these places – where would you go to get help safeguarding such a place? *Yu ken kisim helpim long lukautim kain ples – bai yu go we lo kisim helpim long lukautim kain ples?*

“If someone from the outside damages your forest, gardens, fisheries, or freshwater where would you go for help?” *Sapos wanpela man blo outsait bagarapim, bus, gaten, pis, o wara blo yu, bai yu go long husait long kisim helpim?”*

Additional prompts include:

- Has that happened before (if so, was there a financial settlement)? If not what do you think would happen? *Dispela ibin kamap bipo(sapos ikamap, ibin igat moni pei)? Sapos i nogat, yu ting wanem bai kamap?*
- How did/would people react? *Ol man/meri bin mekim wanem?*
- Where did you (or would you) go for advice or help? *Yu save go (bai yu go) lo we o husait yu save go lukim lo kisim helpim na save?*

Major points: environmental protection

Annex 4: Consultation workshop feedback

[Comments have been edited for clarity]

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

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

28	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Roles and responsibilities of PCCC need to be outlined	The committee will have to monitor and manage policies related to land-use and land-management.
29	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	No recommendation	The committee will enhance the Autonomy of ENB to REDD+
30	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing an overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	See recommendation 1	Provincial government to provide executive roles to existing committees
31	Recommendation 7	yes	ENB	A new recommendation (7) has been introduced to identify key subnational participants to be involved in training.	Include reference to subnational government	Recommendation 2 to be changed to include reference to subnational government
32	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Sequential top down approach initially	In order for the reform to be effective, implementation of strategy be carried out at district/LLG level.
33	Cross cutting	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Outside TOR	Agencies must review authority acts/ legislations.
34	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Communication protocols need to be mapped	Provincial government to look at putting in place a structure at District/LLG level to address capture issues and views around REDD+. Silos already exist within subnational government divisions.
35	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Communication protocols need to be mapped	Provincial to assist reform overly bureaucratic structures.
36	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Prioritise budget and planning for REDD+ compliant projects.
37	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	MOA to be put in place for subnational government	Lack of memoranda of understanding
38	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Business and communities need awareness training	Undertaking outreach to sensitise both business and communities to the necessity of local level land use planning.
39	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Improve capacity in land-use planning	Land use planning to use NID (ILG section) information for land-use management.
40	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	More local input regarding roading	Provincial road construction needs to to engage land owners.
41	Land-use	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need an integrated national-local land-use planning system	Land use at lower level policies should be guided by national level in order to deliver to lower level.
42	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Promote the inclusion of village women in decision as part of an approach to move towards integrated land use planning using existing church networks	Land use planning depends on cultural systems (maternal/paternal societies) which influences the involvement/voice of women. Therefore, church networks will encourage and empower women's involvement as the church has power to break the barrier between the cultural

						systems.
43	National governance	no	ENB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	PCCC needs to involve churches	PCCC must include in their budget engagement for churches.
44	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on land use rights
45	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders the necessity of free prior and inform consent
46	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on subnational administration contact points for land use related issues
47	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	General support	Increasing awareness for all stakeholders on Avenues for grievance redress and reporting of illegal forestry or land-use activities
48	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	No change – as REDD+ is a PNG governmental strategy it is a governmental responsibility	Recommend governmental only facilitate	The committee along with NGOs (and other key stakeholders) will implement and the government will only facilitate.
49	Recommendation 6	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	increased awareness	Increasing awareness for business, civil society, and subnational governance on the direction of REDD+ in PNG.
50	Recommendation 1	yes	WNB	Inform CCDA PCCC is yet to activate	Letter required to get PCCC started	Letter to provincial administration to get PCCC started
51	Recommendation 4 & cross cutting	yes	WNB	Pre-existing networks need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use church networks	The church partnership program in which each church has a strategic plan for climate change which are already aligned with the direction of provincial government
52	Recommendation 4 & cross cutting	yes	WNB	Pre-existing networks need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use church networks	Large church meetings can use provincial officers to disseminate information
53	Recommendation 4	yes	WNB	Pre-existing networks need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use church networks	Churches have specific groups for the voice of the vulnerable including women and youth e.g. Liklik Katholik Kommunti.
54	Recommendation 6	yes	WNB	Target chamber of commerce in order to involve businesses	Chamber of commerce should be targeted.	Chamber of commerce should be targeted.
55	National governance	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	ILG act needs to be amended	ILG act needs to be amended so as to include more women representatives.
56	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Capacity of LLG and wards needs to be increased about climate change and land-use planning and ward development.	Capacity of LLG and wards needs to be increased about climate change and land-use planning and ward development.
57	Cross cutting	yes	WNB	Social media, especially Facebook, to be advocated as a communication mechanism	Use of social media	Program should attempt to use social media especially Facebook
58	Recommendation 4	yes	WNB	Gender parity to be a goal within this project's capacity development program	Sex segregated workshops	Female participation needs to be increased
59	Recommendation 4	yes	WNB	Share gender inclusive successes from industry	Share gender inclusive successes from industry	Mama lus frut - sharing knowledge from NBPOL & industry e.g. mama card

60	Recommendation 1	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Comment only	Representatives of NGOs and private sector, church already on PCCC
61	Cross cutting	no	WNB	Provincial government needs to be mindful of issues around creating silos	Provincial government needs to be mindful of issues around creating silos	Environment and climate change unit in WNB a potential silo
62	Cross cutting	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Outside TOR	Need provincial DAL in cooperation with DAL to have an agricultural retreat.
63	Recommendation 1	yes	WNB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Protocols need to be established	Need MOU for protocols for Provincial government
64	Communication	yes	WNB	Pre-existing networks need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use of field days by business for outreach	Possibly using field days by business for REDD+ outreach
65	Communication	yes	WNB	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed (church, agriculture and forestry)	Use provincial council of women	PNG provincial council of women already in existence
66	Communication	yes	WNB	Identify cross cutting REDD+ issues already being implemented by industry	Identify pre-existing REDD+ activities businesses are already engaging in	NBPOL operates an outreach fire program because it is both concern about threats to its business and reputation, as well as the wellbeing of the wider community
67	Recommendation 1	yes	WNB	Inform CCDA PCCC is yet to activate	Establish PCCC in WNB	PCCC not established
68	Communication	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Use simplified language	Make appropriate information on REDD+ in simplified language
69	Budget	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Funding of PCCC has to be delineated	Need to mobilise fund to establish PCCC
70	Governance	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	A provincial REDD+ policy	Need to develop a provincial REDD+ policy
71	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Need process / mechanisms to facilitate community engagement, particularly for mobilization
72	Land-use	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	A provincial REDD+ policy and land-use policy required	Need a provincial land-use policy and land-use plan
73	Land-use	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Provincial GIS system required	Need a provincial GIS system
74	Land-use	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Need appropriate education materials on land-use planning to work
75	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Need to develop education materials to increase the role of women in development initiatives
76	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 6	Need to establish mechanisms to develop appropriate education materials to inform: landowners, stakeholders, on FPIC and land-use planning
77	Governance	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	GRM required	Need to establish a grievance redress mechanism
78	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Need to educate landowners on rights, protocols, and development approval procedures

79	Recommendation 6	yes	WNB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 6	More appropriate educational awareness on REDD+ direction in PNG and province.
80	Cross cutting	no	Madang	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Lines of compliance with regard to REDD+ need to be clearly delineated	PCCC needs to have a link with compliance down to the executing line agency (has to go up to the National level)
81	Recommendation 1	yes	Madang	No change	Already 7 members by constitution representing different groups	Concern that PCCC might be inert without civil society involvement
82	Recommendation 5	no	Madang	No change (as outside of TOR)	Build the capacity of line agencies on specific issues e.g. Forestry issues (PNGFA), and fisheries.	Lack of capacity in sectors to enforce laws
83	Cross cutting	no	Madang	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	A single committee is required with strong linkages to statutory bodies.	Problem of duplicated roles within the various committees (which committee has jurisdiction?)
84	Recommendation 5	no	Madang	No change (as outside of TOR)	More awareness, more training to local community awareness facilitators	Lack of information on REDD+ at the community level
85	Cross cutting	no	Madang	No change (as outside of TOR)	MPA should have REDD+ Officer both male and female in Madang	No REDD+ officer in province to oversee REDD+
86	Recommendation 1	yes	Madang	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Comment only	Provincial climate change committee has been established and sworn in. This will be the hub that will look at all activities including REDD+ and climate change.
87	Budget	no	WNB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Funding of PCCC has to be delineated	For PCCC to work, it has to be captured in the ward development plans and the Provincial cooperate plans. This can be headed by the planning division and the Community development office. PCCC does not have an office, so the provincial government will have to factor that into their operational budget so it has an office and resource persons. now it only has board members. The Provincial Management Unit must be convinced to endorse the budget because it has the authority. PMU will direct all stakeholders to implement climate change and REDD+ activities in the province. Otherwise, who will fund the awareness and who will carry out the awareness?
88	Recommendation 1	no	Madang	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Comment only	Note: PCCC was sworn in and endorsed for the province. Next year when the provincial plan is actioned, PCCC will be live.
89	Budget	no	WNB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Funding of PCCC has to be delineated as well as responsibilities	The question is who will fund the PCCC and who will carry out the awareness.
90	Communication	no	Madang	No change (as outside of TOR)	Outside of TOR	Develop school materials that will be incorporated or integrated into school teaching material and endorsed at the national education level so that it is a compulsory subject to be taught and examined.
91	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	Develop overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	With revisions coming up in both Climate Change Management Act and Forestry Act in 2019, there is the possibility of establishing overarching Provincial

						Sustainable Development Committees.
92	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Capacity development program to involve District Development Authorities	Need to involve DDA	Focus should be on Provincial Administration together with the District Development Authorities to undertake this. These two authorities should also develop plans on how to engage with and involve the LLGs on.
93	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Suggested that a pragmatic approach would have to involve bottom up planning.	Additional recommendations: National Sustainable Land-Use Plan (NSLUP) to include bottom up community/Ward level sustainable land use planning, combined into LLG and District LUPs. Top-down national level LUP to be informative and guiding, assisting District and LLGs in their technical assistance to Wards/communities to undertake sustainable LUP. Districts to get Sustainable Land-Use Planning officers (male and female team), and same for LLG's. Government to work with experienced NGO's to train and guide these officers.
94	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Male and female sustainable land-use planning officers teams should be required at District & LLG level	Male and female sustainable land-use planning officers teams should be required at District & LLG level
95	Land use planning	yes	ENB	While desirable such a recommendation is likely to economically impractical unless the project is sufficiently large to trigger a number of social and environmental safeguards	FPIC information needs to be from a reliable independent source	Positive and negative long term economic, environmental and social impacts of any proposed land use, to be provided by independent and trusted sources.
96	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Extensive stakeholder consultation required	Policy at all levels of government will require extensive stakeholder consultation, with participation of civil society at all levels of government
97	Land use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Informed awareness regarding the possible impacts of ILGs	Awareness at all government levels and community level of the pros and cons of ILGs. ILGs should not be a requirement for involvement in any REDD+ related support programs.
98	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	From what we are told or hear about Climate Change and REDD+, we hear about problems that are going to affect our lives, but many of us have no idea what Climate Change and what UN REDD+ are, even we public servants do not know or understand what they are, and it will be the difficult for our people in the communities to understand?
99	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	CCDA to clarify role of PCCC	CCDA to clarify role of PCCC	We hear about the seriousness about the impact of climate change but there is no active provincial based climate change activity or effort being made except for the Provincial Climate Change Committee, which is exists in name, but we do not know what it is or what it does?
100	Provincial strategy	no	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Comment only	There is very little to no mention about Climate Change in the Province as part of the provincial developmental

						narrative.
101	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Climate change and REDD+ training required for public servants	Easy to understand information on what is climate change and REDD+ are will be required so we (provincial public servants and partners) can inform and educate rural people.
102	Budget	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Funding required for PCCC	The Provincial Climate Change Committee be funded and properly established as an administratively functioning hub for the purposes of all matters pertaining to Climate Change and REDD+
103	Provincial strategy	no	ENB	Rather than a provincial REDD+ policy what is required is a document possibly authored by National Planning and Monitoring which outlines how development decisions are resolved when there are conflicting land-use plans.	Provincial REDD+ Policy required	There needs to be a Provincial REDD+ Policy and Strategy developed to guide development and implementation of Climate Change and REDD+ activities in the province to realize the stated national climate change goals and objectives
104	Budget	no	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	Allocations to REDD+ have to be made via PSIP and DSIP funds	Little of what the National Government initiates as developmental policies ever get implemented at the subnational level via PSIP and DSIP development planning and funding because there is no effective administrative structure in place to ensure compliance and enforcement.
105	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Full integration of PCCC	Strengthen the Provincial Climate Change Committee, in structure, function, role, and responsibility to provide oversight on all matter relating to climate change, and to ensure integration of the national Climate Change policy and strategy requirements as a part of the provincial development planning, but targeting rural community development consistent with the requirements of StaRs, Vision 20150 and MTDP3.
106	Recommendation 2	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	PCCC to have regulatory function	Provide administrative capacity support through the Provincial Climate Change Committee to provide enforcement, monitoring and evaluation
107	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Rename the committee	Rather than use the name Climate Change Committee, it could be named as Provincial Sustainable Development Committee so to avoid any confusion by use of many different names and acronyms
108	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	Recommendation 5 to include climate change awareness	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Businesses and communities need to be sensitised about climate change but the question is, how is this going to be done?
109	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Climate Change and UNREDD+ interventions are very scientific and technical in nature, therefore require a well thought out strategy to guide effective outreach, and appropriately developed easy to understand outreach information material for use.

110	Audience for training	yes	ENB	Provincial and District planning units to be involved in the capacity development training program.	The outreach plan and activities should also target Provincial and District planning units to provide guidance as to the design and implementation of their planned development activities	The outreach plan and activities should also target Provincial and District planning units to provide guidance as to the design and implementation of their planned development activities
111	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Develop outreach information (education / awareness) materials for use that are appropriate in content, format and language (English and Pidgin)	Develop outreach information (education / awareness) materials for use that are appropriate in content, format and language (English and Pidgin)
112	Budget	no	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Develop outreach strategy entailing appropriate avenues and medium for use and dissemination of the information
113	Budget	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Funding required for PCCC	Provide appropriate funding support to undertake the development, production and use of the outreach information among the people
114	Training	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	This will be included within the capacity development program of this project	Strengthen the required personnel capacity to undertake the task of outreach that will also provide effective assessment, monitoring and evaluation on effectiveness of strategy, and intended impacts
115	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Tailored outreach program for women	Inclusion of women in any development planning or skills improvement or increasing knowledge, should not be just promoted, but must be part of a planned intervention specifically targeting the areas of improvements determined important for the strengthening and the active engagement of women in “community development”.
116	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Land-use planning as a knowledge and skill is a critical element that community needs that will ensure sustainability of their subsistence and existence, and therefore it is important that women and men are appropriately informed, made aware, trained and educated so that they may put this into practice.
117	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Develop integrated land-use planning information material for use among women, men and communities that are appropriate in content, format, and language (English / Pidgin)
118	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training on integrated land-use planning	Develop appropriate strategies to inform, educate, and provide basic skills training on integrated land-use planning at the community level
119	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need for subnational integrated land-use strategy	Provinces, Districts, and LLG level development planning to include the integrated land-use strategy as a community development planning tool
120	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	FPIC needs to explain what sustainability means and what the expectations of good development should be	The people within rural communities should be taught, educated and informed on what development means, in the context of the finite life giving systems and resources, with the objective of learning how to care for these systems.

121	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	FPIC needs to explain what sustainability means and what the expectations of good development should be	This recommendation (5) touches the core issue of development concern / challenge for our people in the country and especially in the provinces, with bad decisions and development interventions, resulting in the exploitation of our people and stalling progress in their development. It therefore requires a strategic approach to effectively address the challenge. People are not informed of their rights and therefore are unable to defend themselves or even question suspect decisions or plans made on their behalf. The people are neither provided information on the good and bad sides of development nor are they informed of alternative options to make informed decisions. These difficulties are further compounded by lack of any consideration on the part of the government to provide effective avenues or mechanisms for addressing grievances. Any realization of the expressed national government development goals and objectives can only happen, if the people are appropriately informed and appropriately skilled and are seen to be actively participating, equipped with sound and appropriate knowledge.
122	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 5	Develop effective and appropriate information (awareness and education) materials on aspects of people's rights as enshrined in the constitution to educate people to know their rights, their rights to their customary ownership of their resources and heritage, their rights to defend their rights
123	Grievance redress mechanism	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Need for grievance redress mechanism	Establish effective grievances mechanisms for people to channel their grievances and their rights to be heard on their concerns and arbitrated on
124	Alternative development options	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Information on alternative development options	Provide effective mechanisms to educate and inform the people on their rights to know alternative development options in order to make informed decisions on options and for their active engagement
125	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	PCCC to engage in informing public	As raised in the preceding points, there is little if any that the people know about Climate Change and REDD + in the provinces and the communities, requiring a more structured approach in the establishment of the Provincial Climate Change Committee, to become the contact point and a conduit / vehicle to mass inform and educate the people, public servants and the stakeholders about REDD+, and what is been done to understand and address REDD+ challenges. Mere lip service on Climate Change and REDD+ will not yield any desired effective change and progress, let alone effect change in mindset and attitude of the people.

126	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Strengthen communication between National and Provincial government	Strengthen administrative and communication link between the National REDD+ Program and the Provincial Climate Change Committees to facilitate exchange of information and also operationalize program activities, and implementation
127	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Strengthen communication between National and Provincial government	Strengthen active collaboration / partnership in undertaking climate change and REDD+ activities between the National and the Provincial Governments to ensure effective implementation and execution.
128	Recommendation 2	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Monitoring and evaluation of PCCC activities	Provide effective oversight to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the coordinated activities' implementation.
129	Recommendation 1	yes	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	CCDA to work with PEC to accept the submission.	Sustainable Development Committee not yet in place.
130	Recommendation 1	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	CCDA to work with PEC to accept the submission.	Can also use DAL/Fisheries Department to collaborate and push for the submission to be accepted.
131	Land-use planning	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	Policy can be drafted at the National level and implementation should be from bottom (local level) up informing policy as well for review etc.
132	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	The development of NSLUP must be facilitated at all levels of the government to capture ideas from all different level of government.
133	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	All stakeholders must be involved in the development of the NSLUP policy
134	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	NSLUP bottom up approach	Most important people are resource owners – their thoughts must be captured also in the NSLUP policy
135	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Capacity building for LLGs and Districts in terms of proper planning & management with LUP included
136	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Increase CBOs and FBOs participation in planning and implementation.
137	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All of government alignment on land-use planning	Before developing the Land Use Plan for the community, it is more important to facilitate land mediation where the community/clans identify Land Ownership issues and address those issues first.
138	Communication	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Lack of proper approach to communities in terms information knowledge on major development activities	Strengthened church partnership program. Include church groups in awareness and information dissemination
139	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All stakeholders require understanding of policy and legal linkages as they relate to NSLUP	More awareness of the REDD+ concept to all relevant stakeholders including rural communities
140	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	All stakeholders require understanding of the NSLUP policy and legal linkages as they relate to NSLUP	People or resource owners must be involved in the development of Policy so that they are aware and understand the policy from the start.

141	Recommendation 5	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Information on development	More outreach and extension of information to rural communities or concerned citizens to have knowledge on mechanisms to use when they have issues concerning major development activities.
142	Information management	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	LLG & District require database of stakeholders working in their area	The LLG and District must have a proper database for all stakeholders working in their area.
143	Cross cutting	yes	ENB	Subnational budget needs to be outlined in RFIP	More outreach required to rural areas	Government to invest more in communication
144	Cross cutting	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	More face-to-face meetings required with communities	No proper use of available means of communication for information dissemination
145	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Increase role of women in decision making	Increase participation of women in decision making
146	Recommendation 4	yes	ENB	Capacity develop training materials should align with national gender policy	REDD+ should align with national gender policy if one exists.	Do we have a National Gender Policy?
147	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Awareness needs to be conducted on ILGs	ILG concept being misused – misinterpretation of the ILG concept. Incorporate customary rights in the ILG requirements and process
148	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Awareness needs to be conducted on ILGs	More awareness on pros and cons of ILG
149	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Greater transparency is required in the ILG process	Practical process of ILG must be guided by the policy and proper facilitated by relevant stakeholders and government officials responsible.
150	ILG formation	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training for land mediators involved in ILG formation and land-use planning	There must be capacity building for land mediators on the ILG and LUP Processes
151	Business capacity	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Business need to have community engagement specialists	Company/developer should have a community engagement section to liaise with relevant authorities to address sustainable land use
152	Governance	no	ENB	Internal protocols, projects, contact points, and jurisdictions within subnational government have to be mapped	Community development division to liaise with resource owners and the company	There should be a neutral person or government official (Community Development Division) to liaise and facilitate the process between the resource owners and the company.
153	Governance	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Ward, LLG and company must be involved in any benefit sharing agreements	Any project in the ward must involve the Ward, LLG, the developer, and the resource owners to discuss proper benefit sharing before the implementation of the project.
154	Governance	no	ENB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	There is no discussion on the progress of any work /projects at the community level	The Provincial, District and LLG Administration must create space/avenue for the discussion on the progress of work/project in relate to Land uses and the Economic & Social Development Sector to facilitate the discussions by all stakeholders.
155	Recommendation 3	yes	ENB	No change (pre-existing in current recommendations)	Support of recommendation 2	Greater need for the rural communities to be strengthened.
156	Land-use planning	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Land ownership issues need to be resolved before land-use planning	Before developing the Land Use Plan for the community, it is more important to facilitate Land Mediation where the Community/Clans identify Land Ownership issues and

						address those issues first.
157	Land-use planning	yes	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Training for land mediators involved in ILG formation and land-use planning	Include awareness on ILG and Land Use Plan Processes and Capacity Building for Land Mediators on the ILG & LUP Processes
158	Open government	no	ENB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Data base of stakeholders required at LLG and District levels	The LLG and District must have a proper database for all stakeholders working in their area. People or resource owners must be involved in the development of policy so that they are aware and understand the policy from the start.
159	Recommendation 1	yes	WNB	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees	Establish overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees.	With revisions coming up in both Climate Change Management Act and Forestry Act in 2019, there is the possibility of establishing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committees.
160	Recommendation 2	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Vertical integration of land-use planning	Focus should be on Provincial Administration together with the District Development Authorities to undertake this. These two authorities should also develop plans on how to engage with and involve the LLGs on. Additional recommendations: NSLUP to include bottom up community/Ward level sustainable land use planning, combined into LLG and District LUPs. Top-down national level LUP to be informative and guiding, assisting District & LLGs in their technical assistance to Wards/communities to undertake sustainable LUP. Districts to get Sustainable LUP officers (male and female team), and same for LLG's. Government to work with experienced NGO's to train and guide these officers.
161	Recommendation 4	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Male and female sustainable land-use planning officers teams should be required at District & LLG level	See suggestion above on male and female sustainable LUP Officers teams at District & LLG level
162	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	While desirable such a recommendation is likely to economically impractical unless the project is sufficiently large to trigger a number of social and environmental safeguards	Information and trusted sources ot provide information	FPIC on actual positive and negative long term economic, environmental and social impacts of any proposed land use, provided by independent and trusted sources.
163	Recommendation 2	no	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	Stakeholder integration to be vertically integrated	Policy and implementation planning development at all levels of government to include extensive stakeholder consultation, with participation of civil society and lower levels of government down to Ward Members.
164	Recommendation 5	yes	WNB	No change (as outside of TOR)	ILGs are not to be mandatory for involvement in REDD+	Awareness at all government levels and community level of the pros and cons of ILGs. ILGs not to be made a requirement for involvement in any REDD+ related support programs.
165	Recommendation 3	yes	General	Pre-existing networks for women and vulnerable groups need to be harnessed	Work with WIFIN Women in forestry network	Work with WIFIN

(church, agriculture and forestry)						
166	Recommendation 1	yes	General	Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	A single committee made up of a diverse membership reflecting key stakeholder groups is established within each province to assess the whether planned developments comply with government policy and strategy and could be advanced for permitting. This committee replaces all others of similar jurisdiction.	There is substantial overlap in the roles of committees such as PFMC and PCCC. Additionally with revisions coming up in both the Climate Change Management Act and Forestry Act in 2019, there is the possibility of establishing more committees being established. Rather than risk duplication of committees with overlapping and confusing jurisdictions a better system would be to establish a single committee made up of a diverse group of stakeholders to assess each development on its merits and its compliance with law and government strategy.
167	Land use planning	no	General	No change (as outside of TOR)	Educate forestry officers on land use planning and REDD+	Increase awareness & educate forestry officers especially those in the field on Land Use Planning and on REDD+.
168	Recommendation 2	yes	General	No change (as the next phase of the project is about the development of trial prototype materials we don't have the capacity to engage the program to all levels of subnational government)	Involve the District Administrators, LLG Presidents and the ward councils	With regard to Recommendation 2 on the district level, involve the District Administrators, LLG Presidents and the ward councils as much as possible
169	Education	no	General	No change (as outside of TOR) The school curriculum is nationally mandated and is outside of the control of this project.	Introduce Land Use Planning in schools as part of the curriculum	Suggest introducing introduce Land Use Planning in schools as part of the curriculum so the younger school age children /youths can have some kind of understanding & to have some say or they can educate their families.
170	Land use planning	no	General	No change (as outside of TOR)	Needs more awareness on the Logging Code of Practice	Needs more awareness on the Logging Code of Practice (LCOP) especially on buffers/environmental protection and conservation within logging concession. Suggest implementing the concept of the Land Use Planning or Management Planning in the concession areas which may require including in the LCOP.
171	Recommendation 7	yes	General	Provincial Forest Management Committees included in Recommendation 7. Advocate for developing overarching Provincial Sustainable Development Committee with statutory obligations	Use the Provincial Forest Management Committees	Use the Provincial Forest Management Committees (PFMCs) as it is also a representative of all provincial stakeholders. Such committee should be fully verse or educated on REDD+ as they are the focal point to make decisions and also disseminate information as well.
172	Recommendation 4	yes	General	Pre-identification of key women can occur in advance of the capacity development training program	Pre identification of key women at all levels	Identify certain women leaders in the villages/communities and educate them. Utilise and equip the female representatives in the PFMC and PEC/Ward Council.
173	Land use planning	yes	General	Such information to be captured in the Stakeholder Engagement Plans	Recognition of some existing land-use planning undertaken at the provincial level	For the Madang Province under the USAID LEAF Project, there was a land use planning done for the province- 'Low Emission Land Use Planning for Madang Province: Options and Opportunities'