**PEOPLES ACTION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA, INDO-PACIFIC REGION**



Sustainable Community Land & Forest Use Program (SCLFUP)

* Indigenous People’s Sustainable Forest Use Management
* Indigenous People’s Land Use Management
* Biodiversity Conservation Management
* Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Approaches

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**Program Title: Indigenous Tribal Community Forest Conservation Management Program in Papua New Guinea**

**1.Project Background**

Papua New Guinea has the largest tropical rainforest land mass in the world. It is therefore has substantial variations in biodiversity and natural rainforest areas. The land ownership rights are inherited from customary lands ownership rights held by the forefathers. It should be noted that the decision making power and authority of the land and forest uses are solely vested in the indigenous land owning tribal and clan community groups and individual family groups within the clan. In light of the global warming phenomenon and its causalities of climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches, the global community should very urgently move to influence the tribal communities for sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation interventions to prevent deforestation and destruction of biodiversities. This action is fundamentally important for climate mitigation and adaptation in global arena of the advocacy of emergency reduction of global warming. The indigenous people of PNG who own these great forests support their livelihoods from the forest products and services. The needs and behaviour of these forest owners directly determine the degree of deforestation and biodiversity destruction. For example, agricultural activities are extended into existing virgin forests induced by rapidly increasing population growth. As increase in deforestation is expected to occur over time, the promoters of tropical rainforests protection, sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation need to educate the indigenous landowners to understand the importance of sustainable forest and biodiversity management, including sustainable land management. The local communities need urgent awareness education to organize into formal forest use management groups so they are able identify approaches that best suits them to establish sustainable forests and biodiversity management systems for channelling long term technical and financial resources to increase global efforts and achievements.

1. **Project Justification and Problem Analysis**

In PNG, 97% of the total land mass covered by natural forests is owned by the tribal ethno-linguistic groups who lived on those lands before the arrival of the white missionaries and the Australian colonial administration. Land ownership was negotiated only through tribal conquests of tribal warfare conflicts of land disputes. When the Australian administration arrived, land as held by the tribal communities at the time were identified and demarcated officially recognized by the state. Customary landowners and land disputes and tribal fights over land dispute conflicts were settled through the ‘Native Lands Titles Commission’. The indigenous tribal groups were therefore owners of the customary lands, including forests and seas inherited by their forefathers. Any form of modern development and forests conservations will have to be done with initial agreements of partnerships with the native landowners in a win-win approach. Due to current massive commercial logging and commercial agricultural development activities, innovations of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation systems are need to be promoted very urgently to the indigenous tribal people to understand the importance forests and biodiversity conservation in relation to the climate change phenomenon and the maximization of economic benefits to be derived if forests and lands are managed in alternative management systems. The native people have low capacity for any new scientific interventions and therefore capacity building for sustainable environmental management is critical for them to protect the third largest forest in the world hosted by PNG and the neighbouring West Papua.

**3.Project Design and Scope**

This project concept focuses on a small scale sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation pilot testing sites. There are about 2,000 ethno-linguistic tribal groups and up to 20,000 clan groups. There are some 850 different languages spoken and thus PNG is a culturally diverse society. This project targets 50 tribal communities, with a total population of 250,000 people (women, children, youths, and men). Each selected tribal group will be educated and encouraged to allocate 30ha of forest lands X 50 tribes = 600ha. The results of the project will be evaluated through certain important performance indicators so the participants’ behaviour and the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the project is assessed to help improve the results replication and broader up-scaling in the country and also other neighbouring countries of Indo-Pacific sub-region.

The selected tribal communities in the highlands region of Papua New Guinea will be educated to understand the concept of community based forest protection and sustainable forest management. The participant clan community formalises a MOU to protect 30ha of forest land over the next 30 years. 50 tribal communities will be organised to participate thus 30 X 50 = 600ha of forests will be mobilised for formal scientific management.

**4.Project Objectives, Outputs and Activities**

**4.1. Project Objectives.**

1. Raise funds to mobilize community forest lands at PGK10,000.00 per hectare for 600ha.
2. Train 100 people per tribal community to improve their capacities for results oriented sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation up to 20 years.
3. Conserve biodiversities of the approved forest land area for sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.
4. Pursue advocacy and national and international dialogue platforms for sustainable tropical forest management.
5. **Outputs and Activities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objectives | Outputs | Activities | Results Framework |
| 1.Raise funds to mobilize community forest lands at PGK10,000.00 per hectare for 600ha. | 600ha of indigenous people’s forests protected. | 1. Raise awareness and mobilize indigenous people’s forest land. 2. Formally enter agreement for partnership. 3. Raise funds for the project activities implementation. | 1.50 tribal communities identified and agreed to participate.  2.600ha of forests allocated.   1. Raised PGK3,000,000.00 (US$840,000.00).   50 baseline surveys completed. |
| 2.Train 100 people per tribal community to improve their capacities for results oriented sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation up to 20 years. | 3,000 indigenous forest and biodiversity conversation technician graduated and available in the targeted tribal communities. | 1. Identify focus groups for training, youths, women, and men, totalling 5,000 participants. 2. Write training curriculum and learning manuals.   Find technical trainers to deliver 100 trainings (2 per tribe). | 1.5,000 indigenous people from 50 tribes trained to be community conservation technicians.   1. One curriculum for sustainable forest management training and learning completed. 2. 5,000 training manuals printed and distributed. 3. 100 trainings completed. |
| 3.Conserve biodiversities of the approved forest land area for sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. | Protect fauna and flora species of 600ha of forest land mobilised by the participant tribal communities. | 1. Conduct 50 survey and write a profile of the community protected land area. 2. Establish a community sustainable forest management committee.   3.Write and circulate community forest conservation newsletter monthly. | 1.50 indigenous people’s forests profiles documented.  2.100 copies distributed to the stakeholders for learning and policy improvement.  3. 50 community sustainable forest management committee elected and become operational.  4. 12 monthly newsletters written and 500 copies circulated per month. |
| 4.Pursue advocacy , national and international dialogue platforms for sustainable tropical forest management. | 1. Hold or attend 20 national dialogue and advocacy meetings for sustainable forests conservations. 2. 50 CSFMs promoted for eco-tourism interventions. 3. 50 CSFMs and their community populations derive economic benefits. | 1. Register and affiliate to all the national bodies of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. 2. Communicate for recognition of the ‘Indigenous Community Sustainable Forest Management Program (CSFM).   3.Promote economic benefits of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. | 1. Affiliated to at least 80% of all available platforms. 2. 50 CSFM promoted and recognised. 3. Value chains of forest services and products are advocated and markets promoted. |

**6.Project Budget**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output I: Results | Unit | Qty | Unit Cost(‘000) | Total(‘000) |
| 1.1.50 tribal communities identified and agreed to participate. | tribe | 50 | 0.50 | 25.00 |
| 1.2.600ha of forests allocated. | ha | 600 | 4.00 | 2,400.00 |
| 1.3.Raised PGK1,000,000.00 (US$280,000.00). | report | 50 | 3.00 | 150.00 |
| 1.4.50 baseline surveys completed. | survey | 50 | 4.00 | 200.00 |
| Output 2: Results |  |  |  |  |
| 11.5,000 indigenous people from 50 tribes trained to be community conservation technicians. | person | 5,000 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 1.2.One curriculum for sustainable forest management training and learning completed. | document | 1 | 4.0 | 4.00 |
| 1.3.5,000 training manuals printed and distributed.  100 trainings completed. | manual | 5,000 | 0.015 | 75.00 |
| Output 3: Results |  |  |  |  |
| 1.50 indigenous people’s forests profiles documented. | forest | 50 | 1.0 | 50.00 |
| 2.100 copies distributed to the stakeholders for learning and policy improvement. | book | 100 | 0.050 | 5.00 |
| 3. 50 community sustainable forest management committee elected and become operational. | committee | 50 | 0.10 | 5.00 |
| 4. 12 monthly newsletters written and 500 copies circulated per month. | month | 6,000 | 0.0002 | 4.80 |
| Output 4: Results |  |  |  |  |
| 1.Affiliated to at least 80% of all available platforms. | meeting | 20 | 2.00 | 40.00 |
| 2.50 CSFM promoted and recognised.  Value chains of forest services and products are researched and markets promoted. | Value chains | 5 | 10.00 | 50.00 |
| Total (PGK): |  |  |  | 3,011,800.00 |

The total budget is PGK3,011,800.00 (US843,304). This is US$1,406.00 per ha of indigenous forest land to apply sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. Alternatively, the financing partners can optionally select number of hectares to fund based on the availability of funding.

**7.Activities Implementation Schedule**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activities Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Raise awareness and mobilize indigenous people’s forest land. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.Formally enter agreement for partnership. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.Raise funds for the project activities implementation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Identify focus groups for training, youths, women, and men, totalling 5,000 participants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.Write training curriculum and learning manuals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.Find technical trainers to deliver 100 trainings (2 per tribe). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.Conduct 50 survey and write a profile of the community protected land area. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.Establish a community sustainable forest management committee. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.Write and circulate community forest conservation newsletter monthly. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.Register and affiliate to all the national bodies of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.Communicate for recognition of the ‘Indigenous Community Sustainable Forest Management Program (CSFM). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.Promote economic benefits of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring and Evaluation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**8.Project Risk Identification and Risk Mitigation Management**

The major risk identified for this project is the perceptions of the indigenous people who may wish to commit their lands and forests to the project for use over the next 20 years and beyond. Land use or forest use can either be done through certain partnership terms and conditions, or the project can purchase tribal land for the purchase. Entering into partnership agreement with the customary landowners implies the clarifications of the economic and social benefits that would be derived over time which should exceed the benefits which are expected to be generated had the resource being used for the alternative venture. This particular point is the main determinant of the control of behaviour of the resource owners in the project. Some possibilities are the benefits of commercialising certain flora and fauna species, or certain climate change mitigation benefits which can be integrated. Generally, poverty needs to be alleviated as a broader long term objective and any form of revenue access as a result of the indigenous people’s participation in the project is of utmost importance for long term sustainability of the project. Other risks may not be relatively critically important as compared to the discussed risk of diverting the forest to alternative uses in the middle of the project implementation.

**9.Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

PsAfRD researches and uses existing project performance measurement techniques to improve project success. The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is one common technique PsAfRD uses to specifically identify all the KPIs based of the WBS and specific tasks linked to the project objectives, outputs, and outcomes. At each stage , certain milestones are planned so their achievements provide the project management confidence as they progress towards the end of the project. PsAfRD integrates other techniques to measure effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance as outlined below.

Performance evaluation is used to either to design/modify a system or control an existing system. It is an essential element of effective planning and control as well as decision making. A project is unique and is limited by time. Projects have unique scope and content. Different projects have different goals, activities (tasks), resources and deliverables. Thus, their success criteria differ. Each project has varying key performance indicators (KPIs) used as a performance measurement technique. The success of a project depends on the project managers making use of available techniques which improve efficiency of project execution. Critical success factors are conditions or variables that can significantly impact on the success of the project. Dweiri and Kablan claim that standard performance management metrics and tools impact standard performance methodology which induce project success. All complex projects expand project performance management to cover a complete project management dimension: Integration, Scope, Time, Cost, Quality, Human Resources, Communication, Risks and Procurement.

**10.Expected Social and Economic Impacts**

All the stakeholders from the donors to the project beneficiaries focus more on sustainable economic returns that strengthen the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. PNG has a dual economy where the subsistence farming system supports up to 85% of the total population of 7.0 million people. Lands and forests have supported the livelihoods of the tribal groups over more than 10,000 years before civilisation and modernisation were experienced. Poverty, in fact, is a serious problem affecting the majority of the people even though the indigenous tribal people own large land and forest areas. It appears to be the lack of modern scientific, technical , and managerial knowledge and skills limiting the indigenous from maximizing economic returns from their natural resources. The formal education system is improving access and the level of education universally thus the indigenous people are expected to have more educated citizens over time which would apparently improve production of goods and services.

**11.Suitability of Practice and Scale-up Strategy**

This project has the potential to expand outreach as more indigenous tribal groups and individuals are educated to understand the economics of natural environment and economic development theories and current trends. The pilot test intervention role played by this project enables the stakeholders to evaluate the behaviour of the indigenous forest owners behaviour towards allocating forest lands for climate change mitigation and adaptation as an outcome of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. The KPIs used to evaluate the level of success of the project are important for project improvement in the up-scaling.