Developmental Contrast on Benefits in Districts of LNG and Districts Outside of LNG Area

Priscilla Pius
CARE International in PNG
Introduction/Background

- Compare Development Benefits
  - Approaches
  - Operating Context
  - Development Outcomes

- Districts In LNG (PDL) Area- Komo/Hides, Hela Province
- Districts Outside LNG Area- Obura Wanenara, EHP
Development

- Environment
- Culture
- Traditions
- Values
- Topography
- Social Networks
- Resources
- Local Political Economy
Finding out why development benefits in LNG area (Hides/Komo) is not sustainable compared to other districts outside if LNG area

Quote “Rich in Resources but poor in services – “PARADOX” – by Rt Hon Sir Mekere -2011

Analysis & Comparisons from Cross Sectional design & hands on the job experience by the Author

“natural finding research paper” done, learnt, seen, experienced, felt and observed
Project Cycle – Hides/Komo LNG area

Issues Identified by Impacted Community or Employees Observation

Project Closed

Concepts

Project Completion

Project Proposal

Funding and Implementation
Contrast of the two Project Cycles

- LNG have 6 and CARE led projects have 9 stages.

- Very important stages like the Socialisation/Consultation, Project Monitoring & Project evaluation is missing for LNG projects.

- Stages on the cycle determines what types of development benefits is awarded and its sustainability.
Start Up – Participatory

LNG Consultations with Women Groups

Consultations with Communities - Gumine
CARE officer facilitating need assessment with Communities

Consultation included MP and District Officers
a. Infrastructures

Elementary Classroom in Komo-LNG

Water catchments, Market building, 5 School Refurbishment, roads maintenance

Foot Bridge Construction at Obura(Anacombi) & Elementary sch by Comty,. Also did health facilities maintenances
b. Skills Trainings –

Baking & Cooking - Hides

Fish Farming @ Obura Wanenara

Personal Viability trainings, baking & cooking training, sewing skills, farming techniques, business & development skills

Fish farming, climate change trainings, village court mediations, elementary teacher training, literacy, health training, coffee husbandry & potatoes training
Life skills training.

**Tari women’s centre opens**

ON SUNDAY June 15, more than 600 people witnessed the opening of the Tari Women’s Centre.

The Centre is an initiative of the Tari Women’s Group using funds that they raised to construct the building. The PNG LNG Project supported the construction of the building. It is managed by the Deputy Administrator for Hela Province Mr Roy Waiko and PNG LNG Project’s Upstream Field Community Development Support co-ordinator Priscilla Plus.

The Centre consists of a two-level accommodation building and a training room downstairs which has a capacity to hold 100 people. The training room will be used by women to learn livelihood skills such as baking, sewing, health and hygiene, literacy as well as religious studies. The accommodation will be used to generate income for the community.

Ms Plus said the Tari Women’s Training Centre was a great example of a community driven project that was completed in just two months.

“Our community development strategy is to support communities to help themselves build capacity and resilience. A sense of ownership and pride in community development project is key to its success”, she said.

“Tari women’s group is comprised of more than 700 members. It is very exciting to be involved with women who want to help themselves, knowing projects like this will be sustained in the future,” she said.

Deputy Governor of Hela Mr Waiko and PNG LNG’s Priscilla Plus cut the ribbon to open the new Tari Women’s Centre to the delight of hundreds of women who gathered for the occasion.

Ms Plus said the Tari Women’s Training Centre was a great example of a community driven project that was completed in just two months.

“Our community development strategy is to support communities to help themselves build capacity and resilience. A sense of ownership and pride in community development project is key to its success”, she said.

“Tari women’s group is comprised of more than 700 members. It is very exciting to be involved with women who want to help themselves, knowing projects like this will be sustained in the future,” she said.

About 70 pigs were slaughtered and shared as part of the celebrations to mark this momentous occasion.
Results & Findings LNG Area

- Based on findings, papers by Government Ministers, Oxfam Papers, Exxon Employees, monitoring comparisons;
- In appropriate or poor approaches used

- Poor Consultation with communities and local government
- No monitoring to compare significant development outcomes -
- No or less sustainable development Outcomes
Conclusion

- LNG
  - Projects identified by employees did not meet the needs of community
  - Project Benefits in LNG were mostly quick-fix - Construction end on time – late 2014
  - Community benefits or long term outcomes were of secondary importance to the company

- CARE Projects
  - Used legitimate government processes to bottom-up planning & consultations – using GoPNG process
  - Projects followed longer process but the outcomes are very good
Recommendations

- Approach used by CARE and local NGO partners in the district outside of LNG area lays the foundation for sustainable and long-term development - intermediaries, and building trust and linkages between the government and citizens.

- Resource companies like Exxon can learn from this experience, and use its development funds to complement government development funds [LLGSIP, DSIP and PSIP]

- Resource companies should explore the option of contracting or working in partnership with civil society organizations – District Development Authority (2015)

- EHL should revisit its National Content Plan – Strategic Community Investment Programs