



# An Assessment on mangrove conservation in Papua New Guinea: A case study on mangrove sustainability policy from 2012- 2016.

Picture courtesy: WWF PNG 2023

# Outline:

1. Introduction
2. Research Methods
3. Findings and Implications
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# 1. Introduction

- Mangroves have been the habitat of all marine life. Despite mangrove forests being a significant marine resource, their essential function has been largely ignored (Stefanie M. Rog, 2016).
- However Mangrove ecosystems faced many threats from man. One of the main threats is the unsustainable use of mangroves through traditional services such as firewood in coastal villages and coastal development and infrastructure in developed countries.

## 1.1. Two (2) main research questions

- I. What is the National Government take on Mangrove Policy regarding the conservation and sustainability of mangrove forests from deforestation and degradation by humans?
- II. How can the relevant government institutions such as CEPA, NFA, CCDA and international NGOs address mangrove deforestation in executing the existing environmental legislations?

## 2. Research Methodology

- ✓ Qualitative research
- ✓ Observation- Dogura conservation site which was observed during World Mangrove Day in November 2022.
- ✓ This paper specifically focuses on the time period from 2012-2016.

## Mangrove forest aligned to these four (4) policies

1. Conservation and Environment Protection Authority Act 2014
2. PNG Climate Change Management Act 2015
3. Climate Change and Development Authority Corporate Plan 2018-2022
4. PNG National REDD+ Strategy

# 3. Findings & Implications

## 3.1 Budgetary allocations

- ▶ Funding allocation concerning mangrove conservation has been somewhat inconsistent over the years. According to the Public Investment Program (PIP) - Summary by Sector and Agency 2012-2016 Report, funding allocated to CEPA remained inconsistent from 2012-2016.

Table 1: CEPA funding allocation from 2012-2016

Department	No. of PIPs	5 Year Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CEPA	4	K79.38	K20.86	K22.34	K20.84	K15.34	K00.00

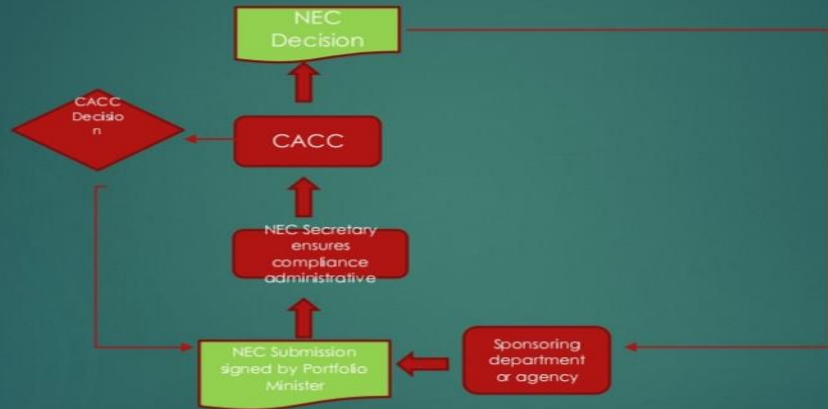
## 3.2. National Mangrove Policy Consultation, formulation and Implementation

- ▶ National mangrove policy was carried out by Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority (PNG NFA) in 2015. This policy formulation and implementation did not pass through the Central Agencies Coordination Committee to be reviewed and pass through National Executive Council (NEC) decision.
- ▶ The mangrove policy consultation should be carried out by the Conservation Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) under the CEPA Act 2014. According to PNG Policy on Protected Areas, the government of PNG recognizes the importance of natural ecosystems, biodiversity, conservation, people, culture, and sustainability.



# 3.3. Central Agent Coordination Committee (CACC) Process

Source: Robyn Ata (Pacific Update-2019)



## 3.4. Implications of Mangrove Policy Consultation and Implementation

- ▶ According to PNG NFA, there are lack of coordination and streamlining of objectives amongst relevant government agencies to take over such as CEPA.
- ▶ According to CEPA, lack of funding by the National Government.
- ▶ Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNMP), policy consultation did not consult international NGOs.

## 4. Conclusion

- ▶ The Oneil-Namah government during 2012-2016- Conservation Environment and Protection Authority (CEPA). The Protection Areas Policy in 2014.
- ▶ International NGOs such as TNC PNG, WWF PNG and other local NGOs heading conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove forests in PNG.

THANK YOU..

