

Managalas and Oro Province Component of the EU-FCCB Programme

The EU Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity (EU-FCCB) Nexus Programme is working to enhance conservation outcomes whilst developing livelihood options for local communities in the Managalas Conservation Area (MCA) in Oro Province, Papua New Guinea (PNG).



Watch the video to learn more about the European Union (EU) Forestry, Climate Change, and Biodiversity Nexus Programme (EU-FCCB)¹



The opportunity

PNG is one of the world's 17 **'megadiverse'** countries, with a rich array of endemic flora and fauna. The island of New Guinea (of which PNG holds the eastern half) contains the third largest tropical rainforest on the planet and hosts about six percent of known terrestrial biodiversity.

This wealth of natural capital holds **tremendous international importance for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation**. Yet, PNG's forests and biodiversity are increasingly at risk due to unsustainable resource use, and — with almost 40 percent of its population living below the poverty line and 80 percent dependent on subsistence farming — PNG cannot afford to protect this global resource by itself.

The MCA is a truly bottom-up, **community-conserved area** that was developed by locals and supportive NGOs over 30 years, culminating in its designation as a Conservation Area in 2017.

The EU's assistance to the Managalas communities will **support their vision of sustainable economic development in a forest landscape**. As the largest conservation area in PNG, Managalas is an ideal place to pilot the development of sustainable land stewardship and ecosystem services models.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO'S)

so1 Institutional strengthening

Enabling relevant institutions in the MCA to achieve their goals through **policy alignment, collaboration, and access to information**.

so2 Capacity development

Ensuring **access to education** for communities within the MCA through scholarships, whilst strengthening research and knowledge about forests, climate change, and biodiversity.

so3 Livelihoods

Developing local families' livelihood options through **sustainable, enhanced agricultural production**. In the longer term, ensuring that the MCA is **self-sufficient** so that managers can access and equitably use funding for ongoing conservation.





Priorities and policy alignment

Funded by the EU Delegation in PNG and in partnership with the PNG government, the Managalas and Oro Project's first priority area is to support a development model that reconciles FCCB with sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive green growth and job creation at the national, subnational and community levels.

To this end, the **four-year project** is exploring the implementation of FCCB-related policies and practices, beginning at the local level (within the MCA), and assess the potential for scaling to the provincial level. Private sector partnerships will also be explored to

develop market links for goods and services that are produced within the MCA, generating **co-benefits for livelihoods and conservation outcomes**.

The Managalas and Oro Project aligns with several key national and international targets and conventions, working in domains that are relevant to a wide array of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, it will contribute to GBF targets 1-7, 9-11, 14, 15, 21 and 22, and SDGs 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 13, 15.



About the MCA site

- The MCA broadly aligns with a geographical feature called the Managalas Plateau, which is located in PNG's Oro Province (also known as the Northern Province).
- **MCA is community-managed.** Throughout PNG, land is owned by local clans, and all land-use decisions require consensus from clan members.
- The conservation area spans **214,000 hectares**
- It is **home to 22,000 people** comprised of 152 clans, 11 tribes, 60 villages, and 49 settlements.

For more information about the Managalas and Oro Project, contact:

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CIFOR-ICRAF's Role

The Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) is responsible for implementing this EU-FCCB project, alongside a range of local and international partners, including national and provincial government agencies, civil society, higher education, research institutions and local communities.

CIFOR-ICRAF harnesses the power of trees, forests and agroforestry landscapes to address the most pressing global challenges of our time – biodiversity loss, climate change, food security, livelihoods and inequity. CIFOR and ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.