

**PNG AGRICULTURE COMMERCIALISATION AND
DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT 2
(PACD2)**

(P515452)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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Department of Agriculture and Livestock

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AROB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
BACRA	Bougainville Agriculture Commodities Regulatory Authority
CBPNG	Cocoa Board of Papua New Guinea
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CEA	Community Extension Agent
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
CIC	Coffee Industry Corporation
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CLUA	Clan Land Use Agreement
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DCI	Department of Commerce and Industry
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DITI	Department of International Trade and Investment
DLIR	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations
DLPP	Department of Lands and Physical Planning
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DoWH	Department of Works and Highways
DPI	Department of Primary Industry (provincial)
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local-Level Government Affairs
DPM&NEC	Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHP	Eastern Highlands Province
ENB	East New Britain
ESCAP	Environmental and Social Code of Practice
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (World Bank)
ESSO	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
EU	European Union
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPDA	Fresh Produce Development Agency
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism

Acronym	Definition
GRS	Grievance Redress Service (World Bank)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	Industry Coordination Committee
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILG	Incorporated Land Group
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPMF	Integrated Pest Management Framework
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KIK	Kokonasi Industri Koporesen
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LDC	Livestock Development Corporation
LIR	Land Investigation Report
LLG	Local-Level Government
LMP	Labour Management Procedure
LSS	Land Settlement Scheme
LTCS	Land Tenure Conversion Scheme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MVF	Market for Village Farmers
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NCA	National Coffee Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSEA	National Skills and Extension Academy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAB	Provincial Agricultural Board
PACD	PNG Agriculture Commercialisation and Diversification Project (predecessor)
PACD2	PNG Agriculture Commercialisation and Diversification Project 2 (this Project)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGBA	Papua New Guinea Biosecurity Authority
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PPAP	Productive Partnerships in Agriculture Project
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSCC	Provincial Sector Coordination Committee
SCA	Social Conflict Analysis
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (IFAD)
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMS	Short Message Service
STREIT	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in PNG (EU programme)
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Acronym	Definition
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UniTech	Papua New Guinea University of Technology
UNRE	University of Natural Resources and Environment
UOG	University of Goroka
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
WB	World Bank
WNB	West New Britain

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1. Introduction

The Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG), through the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), is preparing the PNG Agriculture Commercialisation and Diversification Project 2 (PACD2). The Project is jointly financed by the World Bank (as lead financier), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). PACD2 is the successor to the PNG Agriculture Commercialisation and Diversification Project (PACD) and is governed by the World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) sets out the approach and arrangements for meaningful, inclusive, and culturally appropriate stakeholder engagement throughout the Project's lifecycle. The SEP has been prepared in accordance with the WB's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, and is consistent with the GoPNG requirements including the Environment Act 2000 and related national policies governing public participation and information disclosure.

The objectives of the SEP are to:

- Identify and analyse key Project stakeholders, including project affected parties (including Indigenous Peoples), interested parties and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- Establish an inclusive and culturally sensitive and gender-responsive stakeholder engagement process that begins early in the project preparation process, providing stakeholders with an opportunity to influence Project planning and design, and continues throughout Project implementation and closure.
- Identify the most effective methods and channels through which to a) disseminate timely and accessible Project information and for the Project to respond to feedback and b) to ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate consultation.
- Outline the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which provides stakeholder accessible, transparent, and impartial means of raising concerns and receiving timely responses.
- Outline implementing arrangements including roles and responsibilities of DAL and other relevant Project entities.
- Describe means of reporting and public disclosure of key project information and instruments in a form, language, and manner accessible to all key stakeholders.

The SEP is supported by the following environmental and social (E&S) documents prepared for PACD2:

- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF).
- Labour Management Procedures (LMP) (ESMF Annex).
- Social Conflict Analysis Tool (SCA) (ESMF Annex).

All E&S instruments were discussed with stakeholders as part of consultation undertaken in June 2026; and the E&S instruments have been disclosed on DAL's website: <https://dal.gov.pg/projects>

2. Project Description

PACD2 will be implemented over six years across the priority value chains of coffee, cocoa, coconut and selected diversification value chains (horticulture, rice, spices, honey, small livestock and galip), within priority geographic corridors selected on the basis of agro-ecological conditions, market linkages, and infrastructure accessibility .

2.1. Components and Sub-components

Component 1 - Productive Partnerships and Access to Finance addresses constraints to market participation. Sub-component 1.1 (Productive Partnerships) scales the productive-partnership and plantation-partnership models established under PACD and adapts them to diversification value chains. Sub-component 1.2 (Agribusiness Growth and Competitiveness) provides performance-based matching grants (for SMEs, farmer groups, cooperatives and micro-enterprises).

Component 2 - Productive Infrastructure applies a corridor-based approach. Sub-component 2.1 supports rural connectivity (feeder roads, bridge structures, multimodal access and airstrips). Sub-component 2.2 supports agricultural production and market infrastructure (aggregation, storage, drying, cold-chain, processing and logistics nodes). Sub-component 2.3 supports mechanisation hubs and digital agriculture systems including the national Producer Registry.

Component 3 - Institutional Capacity Building and Policy Enhancement strengthens DAL at national and subnational levels; establishes a National Skills and Extension Academy (NSEA) hosted by NARI; operationalises Provincial Agricultural Boards (PAB); supports research consortia, biosecurity, traceability, food safety and digital systems, including EUDR compliance and a One-Stop-Shop Digital Licensing Portal.

Component 4 - Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation finances the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within DAL and the three Project Management Units (PMUs) within CBPNG, NCA and FPDA, with associated M&E, audit, communications and a semi-annual Policy-Agribusiness Dialogue Forum.

2.2. Implementation Arrangements

PACD2 is implemented through a layered structure comprising:

- **The National Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the Department of Treasury) to provide strategic oversight and inter-agency coordination;
- The **Project Coordination Unit (PCU)** anchored within DAL under the Project Director/Coordinator to provide day-to-day project coordination and support the diversified value chains through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) arrangements with Kokonas Industri Koporesen (KIK), the Spices Commodity Board and Livestock Development Corporation (LDC).
- Three value-chain **Project Management Units (PMUs)** (Coffee - NCA, Goroka and Aiyura; Cocoa - CBPNG, Kokopo; Horticulture - FPDA, Goroka) responsible for implementation within their respective commodity mandates;
- **Industry Coordination Committees (ICCs)** chaired on a rotational basis to provide a structured forum for value chain stakeholders; and
- DAL Regional Offices and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB) Department of Primary Industry (DPI) which coordinate corridor-level interventions.
- National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) providing research and extension;
- PNG Biosecurity Authority (PNGBA) providing biosecurity management and quality certification.

3. Legal and Other Requirements

3.1. Papua New Guinea Legal Framework

Stakeholder engagement under PACD2 is subject to a range of GoPNG legislative requirements. The principal instruments are:

- *Environment Act 2000* and the *Environment (Prescribed Activities) Regulation 2002*, which require public notification and consultation as part of the environmental permit process for prescribed activities. Where project activities trigger the prescribed activities schedule, the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) permit process governs the timing and form of required consultation.
- *Land Act 1996* and the *Land Groups Incorporation Act 1974*, which govern customary land arrangements, including the registration of Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs) and procedures for land investigation and consent.
- *Employment Act 1978* and the *Industrial Relations Act 1962*, which establish minimum standards for worker engagement, notice, and dispute resolution relevant to project workers and contractors.
- *Family Protection Act 2013*, which provides the legal basis for survivor-centred responses to gender-based violence (GBV), including referral and protection obligations relevant to the Project's SEA/SH risk management arrangements.
- *HIV/AIDS Management and Prevention Act 2003*, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of HIV/AIDS status and informs worker and community engagement protocols.

Where GoPNG requirements and World Bank ESF requirements differ, the more stringent standard applies.

3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The WB's **ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure)** is the main guiding standard for stakeholder engagement requirements. It recognises 'the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice'. ESS10 requires the borrower to:

- Conduct meaningful consultation throughout the project life cycle. Consultation must begin as early as possible in the project development process, encourage and consider stakeholder feedback to inform project design and management of E&S risks and impacts; provides stakeholders with timely, relevant and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.
- Maintain and disclose a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered, or the reasons why it was not.
- Develop a SEP proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. It must be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal. The Borrower needs to seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP during implementation, the Borrower must disclose the updated SEP.
- To establish and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of project affected parties related to E&S performance of the project in a timely manner.

Other applicable ESSs that have stakeholder engagement aspect are:

- **ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts)** requires stakeholder engagement is integrated with E&S assessment and mandates the disclosure of E&S instruments to the public.

- **ESS2 (Labour and Working Conditions)** requires the establishment of an accessible Worker Grievance Redress Mechanism, separate from the project GRM, through which workers can raise concerns about working conditions, labour rights, and occupational health and safety without fear of retaliation.
- **ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement)** requires consultation with affected persons and communities on land arrangements, including voluntary land donation procedures, Land Investigation Reports (LIRs), and any resettlement planning, consistent with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF).
- **ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities)** requires culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples throughout the project lifecycle. Where ESS7 paragraph 24 conditions are triggered, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be obtained before the relevant activities proceed.
- **ESS8 (Cultural Heritage)** — where project activities may affect sites of cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual significance to potentially affected communities, subproject-level engagement includes consultation on cultural heritage implications as part of subproject ESIA or ESMP preparation, in accordance with the ESMF. Chance finds procedures also include steps to consult with communities in the event of a chance find.

4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder analysis determines the likely relationship between stakeholders and a project and assists to identify the appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group during the life of the project.

Stakeholders of projects are categorised as follows:

- **Affected Parties** - people, groups and entities who are or may be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely by the Project.
- **Vulnerable Groups** - affected parties who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the Project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the Project. The vulnerability may stem from a person's origin, gender, age, disability, health status, economic and social status, access to land or natural resources, limited capacity to exercise voice and influence in decision-making processes, etc.
- **Other Interested Parties** – individuals, groups, and entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who have a legitimate interest in its outcomes, who may influence its implementation, or who play a role in its execution including development partners, government agencies, civil society organisations, and the media.

Project Stakeholders and their interest in the project are provided in Table 1. The stakeholder register is a living document maintained in the Project's Digital Management Information System (MIS) and reviewed quarterly by the PCU E&S Specialist. Additional stakeholders may be identified during implementation, and the register will be updated accordingly.

Table 1: Project Stakeholder Register

Category / Group	Organisations / Sub-groups	Interest in PACD2	Engagement priority
<i>Affected parties (including beneficiaries)</i>			
Smallholder farming households	Coffee, cocoa, coconut, horticulture, rice, spice, honey, small-livestock and galip farmers in the priority corridors; women-headed households; youth farmers; clan and sub-clan members.	Direct beneficiaries of productive partnerships, plantation rehabilitation, matching grants, infrastructure, training and extension services; suppliers of land for small scale community infrastructure; bearers of OHS and SEA/SH risks during civil works.	Continuous, intensive throughout the project lifecycle; multiple channels including in-language materials; women-only and youth-only sessions; cluster-level meetings.
Cooperatives and producer organisations	Registered cooperatives, farmer associations and producer organisations.	Aggregation, processing, grant recipients; channels for productive partnerships.	Continuous; coordinated through PMU Coordinators for Component 2 (Partnerships) and Cooperative Officers.
Plantation partnership communities	Customary landowners on, and adjacent to, LTCS / LSS legacy plantation land; sub-clans with contested or unresolved claims; resident workers and settlers on plantations.	Negotiation of plantation rehabilitation, benefit-sharing, employment, land arrangements.	Intensive and ongoing; FPIC-aligned engagement; SCA-informed; conflict-sensitive.

Category / Group	Organisations / Sub-groups	Interest in PACD2	Engagement priority
Lead Partners (productive partnerships)	Multinationals; consolidated PNG exporters; SME aggregators; intermediary micro-enterprises; NGO partners.	Implement productive partnerships; deliver inputs, training, services; act as primary E&S compliance interface with smallholders.	Continuous, structured; quarterly partnership performance reviews including E&S compliance; E&S induction at award.
MSMEs and Performance-Based Grant recipients	Small and medium enterprises and cooperatives receiving matching grants under Sub-component 1.2; women- and youth-led MSMEs.	Beneficiaries of matching grants; subject to ESCOP or site specific ESMP requirements depending on subproject risk rating.	At application, award, mid-implementation and close-out; briefings; documented evidence of E&S obligations.
Workers and contractors	PCU / PMU direct workers; contracted workers (civil works contractors and consultants); community workers (Community Extension Agents, lead farmers); primary supply workers (e.g., aggregation, on-farm labour).	Subject to LMP; access to Worker GRM and SEA/SH channel; OHS and labour conditions; codes of conduct.	Continuous; at induction, on the job, Worker GRM communications.
Land users and customary tenure holders	Clans, sub-clans, Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs); landowners affected by feeder roads, bridges, aggregation and storage facilities, processing facilities, mechanisation hubs and nurseries.	Customary tenure verification, consent; compensation; benefit-sharing.	Intensive at feasibility (FS) and detailed engineering design (DED); land investigation report (LIR) stage engagement; ongoing through construction and operation; aligned with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.
Wider community in corridors	Households, gardens, schools, churches, health facilities, market users adjacent to corridors and project sites.	Exposure to construction nuisance (dust, noise, traffic), road safety risks, pesticide drift, agricultural waste, potential beneficiaries of improved access and markets.	Regular via corridor and ward outreach; Community Liaison Officers designated in C-ESMPs.
Vulnerable groups			
Women	Women smallholders; women-led households; women-led cooperatives and MSMEs; women in coffee, cocoa and horticulture; survivors of SEA/SH and GBV.	Often the principal seed-savers and labour providers; under-represented in formal decisions; elevate risk of SEA/SH; subject to gender-based income control.	Women-only consultation sessions; female facilitators; confidential SEA/SH reporting channel; gender-sensitive materials; coordination with GBV/SEA/SH service provider.

Category / Group	Organisations / Sub-groups	Interest in PACD2	Engagement priority
Youth	Youth (cadets, lead farmers, MSME staff, casual workforce); youth-led cooperatives and MSMEs.	High un- and under-employment; targeted beneficiaries of cadetship and lead-farmer schemes; child-labour and SEA/SH protection.	Youth-only sessions; coordination with NSEA and Cadetship programme.
Elderly and persons with disabilities	Elderly customary leaders and household heads; persons with physical, sensory and cognitive disabilities; their carers.	Customary authority over land; specific access requirements; information format; representation in decisions about siting and design.	Accessible venues; transport, interpretation, pictogram materials where required.
Settlers, migrants and cultural minorities	Non-customary landholder households (settlers / migrants from other parts of PNG); cultural minorities (within corridors).	Higher vulnerability to land-related conflict; potential exclusion from clan-based negotiation; SEA/SH risk in workforce.	Targeted outreach; mediated engagement through neutral facilitators; SCA-informed.
Indigenous Peoples	Customary communities - virtually all rural communities in PNG meet ESS7 criteria.	Opportunities to benefit from the Project; potential impacts.	Continuous; culturally appropriate engagement in accordance with this SEP; communications in various languages.
Other interested parties			
Project partners and financiers	World Bank (lead financier); AIIB; IFAD.	Provide finance, technical assistance, supervision; clearance of E&S instruments.	Structured supervision missions, semi-annual ESCP reports, quarterly E&S performance reports.
Other development partners	IFC, FAO, DFAT, ADB, JICA, MFAT, EU (STREIT Programme), UNDP, US Trade and Development Agency, ILO.	Coordination, co-financing alignment, lessons-learned exchange.	Quarterly Development Partner Forum led by PCU.
National government - implementing and oversight	DAL (Implementing Agency); Department of Treasury; Department of Finance; Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM); DPM&NEC; DPLGA; DCI; DoWH; DLPP; CEPA; CCDA; PNGFA; DLIR; PNG Biosecurity Authority (PNGBA); National Statistical Office; Niusky Pacific Limited	Policy, fiduciary, regulatory and oversight roles in their respective mandates.	Project Steering Committee (twice yearly); monthly working-level coordination; permit, screening and approval interactions as required.
Sub-national government	Provincial Administrations and Provincial Agricultural Boards (PAB); District Administrations; Local-	Subnational coordination; co-implementation of corridor activities;	Continuous; via PSCC and PAB schedules; LLG focal points for

Category / Group	Organisations / Sub-groups	Interest in PACD2	Engagement priority
	Level Governments (LLGs) and Ward Development Committees; Provincial Sector Coordination Committees (PSCC).	community-level GRM operation; permit and land tenure liaison.	GRM and SEP implementation.
Commodity boards and value-chain bodies	National Coffee Authority (NCA); Cocoa Board (CBPNG); Kokonas Indastri Koporesen (KIK); Fresh Produce Development Agency (FPDA); Livestock Development Corporation (LDC); PNG Spice Industry Board; PNGBA.	Host PMUs (NCA, CBPNG, FPDA); industry coordination; biosecurity; Industry Coordination Committees.	Continuous; ICC meetings; quarterly PMU-PCU coordination meetings.
Research and training institutions	National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI); University of Natural Resources and Environment (UNRE); University of Goroka (UOG); University of Technology (UniTech); University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG); technical and vocational education and training (TVET) providers.	Research, NSEA curriculum, cadetship, traceability, climate-smart agriculture, food safety, biosecurity.	Annual research and training planning; specific MoUs.
Industry / market projects and bodies	Market Development Facility (Palladium / Swisscontact); Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access programme; International Cocoa Organisation; World Cocoa Foundation; International Coffee Organisation; Global Coffee Platform; International Coconut Community; Vanilla Industry Working Group; Fairtrade ANZ; Rainforest Alliance; ASAA Certified Organic; International Cocoa Initiative; EU Sustainable Cocoa Initiative	Market-linkage support; standards and certification; sectoral coordination.	Periodic, programme-specific.
NGOs and civil society	PNG Women in Agriculture Development Foundation; PNG Women in Coffee Association; World Vision; CARE	Gender equity, GBV / SEA/SH service provision, smallholder support, biodiversity and natural resource	Through framework agreements and the SEA/SH service mapping; regular through Component 3.

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Category / Group	Organisations / Sub-groups	Interest in PACD2	Engagement priority
	International; UNICEF; Femili PNG; faith-based organisations; conservation NGOs; Rural Airstrip Agency	management, community development; key partners for the GBV/SEA/SH referral pathway.	
Media	National media (NBC radio, EM TV, Post-Courier, The National); radio; social-media channels.	Disclosure of project information; awareness-raising; conflict-sensitive reporting; crisis communications.	Press briefings at major milestones; ongoing radio and SMS partnerships for corridor outreach.
World Bank Accountability Mechanisms	World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS) and Inspection Panel.	Independent grievance avenues for project-affected persons.	On request; details disclosed in all SEP materials and on the Project website.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

5.1. Engagement Principles

All engagement under PACD2 is guided by the following principles, which apply to all activities and all stakeholders:

- Inclusive and accessible - proactive arrangements to reach women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, settlers, linguistic minorities and remote communities. Engagement formats, timing, and venues are adapted to remove practical barriers to participation.
- Culturally appropriate - engagement takes place at customary venues and through customary structures; local language communications where required; respect for clan and ILG decision-making.
- Conflict-sensitive - informed by the Social Conflict Analysis (ESMF Annex) and the Corridor / Provincial Action Plan; calibrated visibility, timing and venue.
- Free of manipulation, coercion, discrimination, intimidation and retaliation - including in the way grievances are received, handled, and resolved.
- Two-way - engagement is designed to enable meaningful feedback that influences design and implementation, not just to disseminate information.
- Documented - all engagement is recorded and feedback tracked through the Digital MIS so that responses to stakeholders can be evidenced.
- Continuous - engagement continues through the Project life cycle and adapts to new information, changes in project design, and evolving stakeholder concerns.

5.2. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

Consultation undertaken during Project preparation builds on the extensive engagement that was undertaken during PACD. Consultation sessions were undertaken during a World Bank mission in June 2026, including multi-stakeholder consultation sessions in Goroka, Kokopo, Buka and Port Moresby. The objectives of these sessions were to:

- Provide information and seek feedback on the preliminary design of the project.
- Provide information and seek feedback on the environmental and social risks associated with the project and how these will be managed, and to discuss the E&S instruments.
- Provide information on the project preparation timeframe, further consultation and information disclosure, and opportunities to provide feedback during this period.

During the multi-stakeholder consultations, DAL presented on the overall objective of PACD2, proposed Project design, and an overview of the environmental and social risks and impacts, and how these are proposed to be managed. The presentations also included an update on PACD. Additional consultation undertaken during this period included targeted meetings with the commodity boards, and beneficiaries of PACD and the MVF Project.

A summary of the break-out discussions, questions, and feedback received during the consultation is provided in Table 2. The records of consultation are provided in Attachment 1.

Table 2: Consultation feedback

Break-out discussions, questions, and feedback received during the consultation
<i>Overall Stakeholder Sentiment:</i> • Strong, consistent support for continuing PACD, particularly its productive partnership model (farmers, cooperatives, exporters working together) — seen as distinct from conventional donor projects and worth expanding under PACD2. • Several stakeholders (DNPM, ICC, CIC) rated PACD highly and called for increased scope and financing. <i>Project Design and Scope:</i>

- Requests to diversify beyond coffee/cocoa into other commodities and value chains — fresh produce, coconut, spices, palm, galip, garlic, and small livestock (cattle, sheep, poultry). Interest in marine products and aquaculture was also noted, though these fall outside the current project scope. Implications for design: Most of the requested diversified value chain are included in the project scope.
- Requests for wider geographic coverage — Enga, ENB/WNB, and provinces such as Sepik, Madang, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, Central, Gulf, Western and Milne Bay felt under-served by PACD/PPAP. Implications for design: The Project covers all provinces.
- Support for continued/expanded matching grants for SMEs, cooperatives and women-led groups, and for strengthening the Family Farm Team approach to household-level decision-making. Implications for design: The Project will continue and expand support for these activities.
- Calls for stronger emphasis on downstream/value-added processing (cocoa drying, fermentation, crushing; coffee parchment-to-green-bean). Implications for design: Support for this type of infrastructure is being targeting under the Project.
- Multiple stakeholders flagged that implementation time was too short in PACD (COVID-19 delays, late partnership signings ~2023–2024) — early readiness urged for PACD2. Implications for design: The Project has priorities for Year 1 (investments identified under PACD) to progress quickly.
- Youth engagement and succession planning raised repeatedly, given an ageing farmer base; interest in structured cadetship/graduate programs. Implications for design: This is part of the project scope.
- Broader infrastructure sustainability concerns raised at Buka: need for clear ownership, financing and O&M arrangements post-project, covering feeder roads, warehouses, irrigation, energy, laboratories and resource centres. Implications for design: This type of infrastructure is being supported under the project.
- Communities repeatedly requested more infrastructure support: irrigation, water supply, resource centres, cold storage, and freight subsidies for remote areas. Implications for design: This type of infrastructure is being supported under the project.

Environmental and Social Risks and Issues:

- Irrigation subprojects: risk of water resource depletion flagged (Workshop, 26 June); El Niño/dry-season concerns raised by farming communities in Goroka, with DAL, DRM and NARI coordinating a response. Implications for design: PACD2 may not be functioning in time to support with El Nino. Water resource use is identified in the ESMF as a risk.
- Pesticide usage: raised as a risk to be addressed (Workshop, 26 June); Cocoa Board noted pesticide use is currently rare (cost-prohibitive) but herbicide use occurs with no residue monitoring. Implications for design: the ESMF includes an Integrated Pest Management Plan that covers herbicides. Animal welfare: raised as a risk associated with small livestock subprojects (Workshop, 26 June). Implications for design: following the workshop, this issue was added to the ESMF as a risk.
- Land/resettlement: feeder road and irrigation subprojects generally involve no land acquisition (rehabilitation/upgrades using a village land-disclosure system). Implications for design: This approach is included in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.
- Child labour: raised as an ongoing concern under EUDR requirements. Implications for design: This issue was identified early in the project design and was addressed in PACD, with a similar (and improved) system that aligns with EUDR requirements proposed for PACD2.

5.3. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

The proposed stakeholder engagement during Project Implementation is detailed for each Component in the following sections and summarised in Section 5.55.5 with the engagement to be undertaken under each Project component, the stakeholders to be engaged, the methods and tools, and the frequency. The PCU and PMUs will use this as the basis for the Annual Work Plan engagement schedule.

5.3.1. Component 1: Productive Partnerships and Access to Finance

Component 1 carries the bulk of PACD2's direct interface with smallholder households, clans, cooperatives and the private sector. It also concentrates the social risks associated with land tenure, traditional knowledge, gendered control of cash income, and perceived inequity in benefit distribution. The consultation steps (and responsibilities) applicable to each of the Component 1 activity streams will be refined and reflected in the operational and grant manuals.

Sub-component 1.1 - Productive partnerships

Productive partnerships link smallholder farmers (organised into cooperatives or farmer groups) with a Lead Partner under a multi-year Partnership Agreement covering inputs, training, services, off-take agreements and quality requirements. The Project's community-consultation programme for each productive partnership comprises ten sequential steps. Steps 1 to 4 are completed before a partnership is approved; steps 5 to 8 during implementation; steps 9 to 10 cover monitoring and close-out.

Engagement activities include:

1. Corridor-level partnership scoping consultations held in English and Tok Pisin (with Tok Ples interpretation where required), at provincial capitals and at corridor LLG centres - open to all interested parties; explicitly invite women's groups, youth groups and cooperative leaders.
2. Cluster-level information sessions at ward and village level with at least one women-only session and one youth session per cluster, facilitated by a female PMU or partner facilitator.
3. Cooperative or farmer-group strengthening consultations on governance, financial management, gender-inclusive leadership and member rights.
4. Engagement with customary leaders, clans and sub-clans, informed by the corridor Social Conflict Analysis (SCA) and addressing any land-related, intra-clan or inter-clan considerations that could affect the partnership.
5. Lead Partner selection - transparency and disclosure consultations, including community presentations by candidate Lead Partners and public announcement of selection results.
6. Partnership Agreement design consultations to review the indicative content of the Agreement - pricing, services, OHS obligations, child-labour prevention clauses, dispute resolution procedures, and exit arrangements.
7. Signing of Partnership Agreement at a documented signing event, with public announcement and handouts to participating farmers.
8. Implementation-phase community liaison by a Community Liaison Officer (female where practicable) through quarterly partnership review meetings with farmer participants and an annual women-only and youth session.
9. Annual partnership review consultation at which farmers, cooperatives, the Lead Partner and the PMU review performance and agree adjustments.
10. Close-out / exit consultation documenting outcomes, unresolved grievances, residual obligations and lessons learned.

Sub-component 1.1 - Plantation partnerships

Plantation partnerships involve the rehabilitation and operation of legacy plantation land - including Land Tenure Conversion Scheme (LTCS) and Land Settlement Scheme (LSS) land, which may carry unresolved customary disputes. Engagement activities include:

- Pre-engagement SCA refresh before any community engagement is initiated on a candidate plantation site.

- Identification and verification of customary tenure through a Land Investigation Report (LIR) prepared under the LARF, with separate interviews with male and female clan elders and sub-clan representatives.
- Sub-clan-level information sessions held separately from one another to avoid forcing premature inter-clan negotiations, with women-only sessions held in parallel.
- Women-only and youth sessions covering the implications of the plantation for women's gardens, water sources and seasonal labour; opportunities for women's involvement; and the SEA/SH referral pathway.
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process - where ESS7 paragraph 24 conditions are triggered - a multi-stage facilitated process culminating in a documented agreement.
- Joint sub-clan sessions and benefit-sharing negotiation with the support of trusted customary mediators.
- Public disclosure of the agreement through LLG notice boards, radio summaries in Tok Pisin / Hiri Motu and the relevant Tok Ples, and a plain-language printed handout.
- Pre-rehabilitation announcement and construction-phase liaison with monthly community meetings (separate women-only sessions quarterly).
- Operations-phase Plantation Community Forum, quarterly for the first year and biannually thereafter, with trigger-based re-engagement at any change in tenure status or material incident.

Sub-component 1.2 - Agribusiness Growth and Competitiveness (matching grants)

Performance-based matching grants are made available to MSMEs, cooperatives and farmer groups. Community consultation under the grant scheme has two dimensions: (a) consultation with prospective and selected grant applicants; and (b) consultation with the communities in which a grant-financed activity is delivered. Engagement activities include:

- Public Call for Proposals disclosed on the Project website, the DAL website, in English and Tok Pisin or Hiri Motu, and broadcast through provincial radio, SMS and LLG noticeboards.
- Provincial roadshows with women- and youth-targeted sessions convened separately at convenient times and venues.
- One-on-one application support at PMU and DAL Regional Office locations, by phone and online, with particular focus on supporting women-led, youth-led and cooperative applicants.
- Communication of selection outcomes - public announcement of successful grant awards and written notification to unsuccessful applicants with a brief reason and information on appeals process.
- Grant award and E&S induction covering grant terms, ESCOP or ESMP requirements, Worker GRM, Project GRM and SEA/SH reporting channel, and reporting obligations.
- Mid-implementation grantee workshops to share experience, surface common issues and reinforce E&S obligations.
- Pre-implementation community disclosure where a grant-financed activity has community-level implications.
- An open community feedback channel maintained by the recipient throughout implementation.
- Close-out community feedback session and debrief for recipients covering performance against grant objectives, lessons learned and residual obligations.

5.3.2. Component 2: Productive Infrastructure

Component 2 applies a corridor-based approach to rural connectivity and market infrastructure.

Engagement activities include:

- **Sub-component 2.1 (Rural connectivity)** - corridor and route-level information sessions; field walks along proposed alignment; LIR-stage interviews and clan meetings; site boards and quarterly construction-phase community forums; Community Liaison Officers designated in C-ESMPs.
- **Sub-component 2.2 (Market access and logistics infrastructure)** - site-selection workshops; community design walk-throughs; ESIA / ESMP disclosure; operations-phase user committees.
- **Sub-component 2.3 (Mechanisation hubs and digital agriculture)** - awareness of grant process and grant award digital-system user testing in the field; data-privacy notices.

5.3.3. Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building and Policy Enhancement

This component is centred around institutional development and policy reform. The engagement will need to include:

- Annual NSEA curriculum review workshops and cadet/CEA induction and exit interviews.
- Provincial extension officer forums and policy consultation workshops in English and Tok Pisin or Hiri Motu.
- Sector-wide policy dialogue forum to engage energy-sector, financial sector, and agribusiness stakeholders.
- Consultation on biosecurity, EUDR compliance and digital systems development.

5.3.4. Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

This component is for project management and M&E. The engagement will need to include:

- Regular updates by the PMUs on the progress of each sub-project - quarterly DAL-PCU-PMU coordination meetings.
- Semi-annual public progress reports and annual Project website refresh.
- Beneficiary feedback surveys and mid-term review consultations.

5.4. Stakeholder Engagement Methods and Tools

This section describes the engagement methods, materials, language, and record keeping that will be used by the Project.

5.4.1. Engagement methods

The Project uses multiple complementary channels to ensure stakeholders can engage in the format that best suits them. A variety of methods will be used by the Project to ensure meaningful engagement with stakeholders including:

- Face-to-face (community level): cluster meetings at village, ward, sub-clan or cooperative level; women-only, youth-only, elderly and people with disabilities sessions where required.
- Face-to-face (provincial / LLG): PSCC, PAB and LLG forums; Ward Development Committee meetings; subnational coordination and conflict mediation.
- Face-to-face (national): Project Steering Committee; Industry Coordination Committees; Policy-Agribusiness Dialogue Forum; sector reform workshops.
- Toll-free GRM hotline: staffed business hours Monday–Friday, with voicemail outside hours; calls answered in Tok Pisin and English; interpreters arranged for Tok Ples where required.
- SMS short-code: two-way SMS (English / Tok Pisin) routed to the GRM database; integrated with the Producer Registry.
- Email and web portal: Project email address for grievances, feedback and information requests; separate confidential SEA/SH email; PACD2 website with GRM web form and document library.
- Radio: FM stations; community radio for disclosure to remote and low-literacy audiences.
- Notice boards and printed materials: GRM brochure, SEA/SH referral cards, Worker GRM posters, ESMP fact sheets; posted at PCU, PMU, ward and worksite locations.
- Site-level liaison: Contractor Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) at all civil-works sites; Lead Partner liaison officers at partnership sites.
- Producer Registry and Digital MIS: targeted communications to registered farmers; embedded survey tools.
- Worker GRM channels: toll-free, staffed business hours Mon–Fri, email, SMS and in-person channels for worker complaints.

Engagement with communities will be done face-to-face wherever possible. The consultations will be arranged via phone/radio to the local leaders, community notice boards and radio broadcasts prior to the consultation. The indicative engagement methods and channels are summarised in

Table 3.

Table 3: Indicative stakeholder engagement channels

Channel	Description / address	Use
Face-to-face - community level	Cluster meetings at village, ward, sub-clan or cooperative level; women-only, youth-only, elderly and persons with disabilities sessions where required.	Beneficiary engagement; SCA workshops; route- and site-selection; partnership formation; routine information sharing.
Face-to-face - provincial / LLG	PSCC, PAB and LLG forums; Ward Development Committee meetings.	Subnational coordination; resolution of cross-ward issues; conflict mediation; SEP delivery oversight.
Face-to-face - national	Project Steering Committee; Industry Coordination Committees; Policy–Agribusiness Dialogue Forum; sector reform workshops.	Strategic decisions, work-plan review, policy and regulatory engagement.
Toll-free GRM hotline	staffed business hours Monday–Friday, with voicemail outside hours; calls answered in Tok Pisin and English; interpreters arranged for Tok Ples where required.	Receiving grievances and feedback; routing into the GRM; SEA/SH cases referred to the confidential channel.
Confidential SEA/SH reporting channel	Dedicated email and SMS line operated by the PCU Gender/GBV Specialist (trained female focal point); in-person reporting through pre-mapped service providers.	Survivor-centred, confidential intake of SEA/SH grievances; survivor referral; tracking and reporting on aggregate basis.
SMS	Two-way SMS (English / Tok Pisin) routed to the GRM database; integrated with the Producer Registry.	Low-literacy and low-connectivity reporting; broadcast of safety, weather, market and grant information.
Email	Project email address for grievances, feedback and information requests; separate confidential SEA/SH email.	Written correspondence and document submission.
Web portal and Project website	PACD2 website (linked from DAL and commodity board sites); GRM web form; document library.	Disclosure of E&S instruments, progress reports, work plans, audit summaries; web-based grievance intake.
Radio	FM stations; community radio.	Disclosure to remote and low-literacy audiences; awareness of the GRM, SEA/SH channel, OHS, agro-chemicals and grant cycles.
Notice boards and printed materials	GRM brochure, SEA/SH referral cards, Worker GRM posters, ESMP fact sheets, partnership and grant brochures; posted at PCU, PMU, ward and worksite locations.	Continuous visibility of channels, contacts, timelines and key messages.
Site-level liaison	Contractor Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) at all civil-works	Day-to-day construction-phase and partnership-phase

Channel	Description / address	Use
	sites; Lead Partner liaison officers at partnership sites.	engagement; first-tier grievance handling.
Worker GRM channels	Worker GRM hotline (toll-free, business hours Mon–Fri), email, SMS, in-person to supervisors and PMU Labour/OHS focal point.	Worker complaints, including OHS, wages, hours, discrimination and harassment; refer to LMP (ESMF Annex).

5.4.2. Communication materials

Various communication materials will be used to engage with stakeholders, depending on the type and stakeholder purpose. These include:

- Presentations (printed and electronic) - for virtual and face-to-face meetings.
- Brochures - for handouts to community, including a GRM brochure and SEA/SH referral cards with service provider contact details.
- Posters and notices - for displaying on community noticeboards and at PCU, PMU, ward and worksite locations.
- Reports - for providing detailed information about the project and its progress, including quarterly E&S Performance Reports.
- Low-literacy materials - pictograms, simple infographics and audio recordings for the GRM, SEA/SH channel, OHS, child labour prevention and pesticide safety.

5.4.3. Language

PNG has more than 800 languages and very high linguistic diversity within most corridors. The Project arranges communications and consultations in a way that respects this diversity and minimises exclusion.

Meetings will be carried out in English, Tok Pisin, Hiri Motu and/or Tok Ples, depending on the situation and stakeholder needs. Detailed reports will be prepared in English. Materials that target community stakeholders (e.g., summary reports, brochures and posters/notices) will be culturally adapted to the local context and translated into Tok Pisin and/or Hiri Motu, depending on the location and stakeholder.

5.4.4. Record keeping

All engagement undertaken under this SEP is recorded in a structured manner in the Digital MIS by the meeting organiser or delegate. Each engagement will be recorded by the facilitator (or delegate) and include the following information:

- Topic/s of discussion.
- Information provided.
- Views expressed and concerns raised.
- Agreed next steps and responsible parties.
- Attendee list (disaggregated by sex, age and category - affected party, vulnerable group, interested party).

These records will be maintained in a secure and confidential manner by the PMU or Contractor (and then shared with the PCU or relevant project team as requested).

Personal data collected during engagement (including names, contact details, voice and image recordings) are managed in line with the Project's data-protection arrangements and PNG data-protection law. Personal data collected will be held by the PCU in the Digital MIS under access controls limiting use to authorised project staff. Data are retained for the duration of the project and a defined period following project closure, in accordance with GoPNG record-keeping requirements. Participants are informed at the start of each session of what data will be collected, how it will be used, and their right to decline to be recorded without affecting their participation. The full data governance framework is set

out in the Project Implementation Manual. Recordings of consultations are made only with the prior informed consent of participants. Engagement records relating to SEA/SH or other sensitive issues are held under restricted access.

5.4.5. Engagement with Vulnerable Groups

The Project will take into consideration the needs of vulnerable people and undertake engagement in ways that reduce barriers to participation. Vulnerable groups, as defined in ESS10, are engaged through tailored arrangements:

- Women: women-only consultation sessions led by female facilitators; safe and convenient venues and timing; coordination with women's groups (PNG Women in Agriculture Development Foundation, PNG Women in Coffee Association, Femili PNG, faith-based women's groups).
- Youth: youth-only sessions; partnerships with NSEA cadets and lead farmers; targeted MSME briefings for youth-led businesses.
- Elderly and persons with disabilities: accessible venues, transport, sign-language interpretation and large-print materials on request; home visits where required; engagement with carers.
- Settlers / migrants and minorities: neutral facilitators; in-language outreach; SCA-informed engagement to anticipate inequity-related tensions.
- Survivors of SEA/SH and GBV: engaged only with informed consent and through women's groups and the dedicated SEA/SH channel.

5.4.6. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

PNG is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world with over 800 languages and over 1,000 distinct ethnic groups. Indigenous peoples (IPs) are expected to be the sole or the overwhelming majority of project affected people.

Despite this cultural diversity, common elements exist across groups and navigating differences in language, culture and custom is part of everyday life in PNG and national programs are adept at dealing with this. The Project will ensure that stakeholder engagement and information disclosure activities are designed and implemented using culturally appropriate approaches that recognises both this diversity and common traditions.

The Project will:

- proactively engage with the relevant IPs to ensure their ownership and participation in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- undertake Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes where the conditions in ESS7 paragraph 24 are triggered, in accordance with the process set out in Section 5.4.7.
- ensure equitable access to culturally appropriate benefits for the IP community.
- take actions to avoid, minimize or otherwise mitigate any adverse impacts affecting the IP community.
- provide accessible and culturally appropriate means to address grievances, and monitoring and information disclosure arrangements.

5.4.7. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

ESS7 requires the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples where a project will (a) have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; (b) cause relocation from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or (c) have significant impacts on cultural heritage material to the identity or the cultural, ceremonial or spiritual life of the affected Indigenous Peoples. Because almost all land in PNG is held under customary tenure, condition (a) is the trigger most likely to arise under PACD2 and is assessed for every subproject that requires land.

FPIC applies in addition to, and does not replace, the meaningful consultation required under ESS10. Where FPIC is triggered, land access arrangements under the LARF may not be concluded and no civil

works may commence until the FPIC process has been completed, the outcome formally documented, and World Bank no-objection obtained.

The FPIC process comprises:

- Identification of the affected Indigenous Peoples, the landowning units and all other rights-holders - including women, youth, non-titled occupants and secondary users - drawing on the Land Investigation Report prepared under the LARF and on the Social Conflict Analysis.
- Agreement with those groups on the consultation process itself: who represents them, how decisions are made under custom, what information they require, in what language and format, and over what timeframe.
- Disclosure of the proposed subproject, its footprint, its benefits and its adverse impacts, together with the alternatives considered, in Tok Pisin or the relevant Tok Ples and in a form accessible to people with low literacy.
- Good-faith negotiation, free of coercion, intimidation, manipulation and external pressure, allowing sufficient time for deliberation through customary process, with separate sessions for women, youth and minority sub-clans.
- A documented outcome recording the agreement reached, any conditions attached by the community, the mitigation and benefit-sharing measures agreed, and the process by which consent was given - signed by recognised representatives and independently witnessed.
- Continued engagement after agreement is reached, including re-engagement where the subproject design, geographic footprint or impacts change materially.

Consent, for the purposes of this SEP, means the collective support of the affected Indigenous Peoples, arrived at through their own customary decision-making processes. It does not require unanimity, but it does require that dissenting voices have been heard, recorded, and that the decision reflects the community's own deliberative process. Where consent is not given, the subproject does not proceed at that location and an alternative site is identified. FPIC agreements and consent records are retained by the PCU and by the community through the Ward Recorder, and are disclosed in accordance with this SEP.

5.4.8. Strategies for Information Disclosure

The Project will disclose the following information through the channels described in this SEP:

- Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and PACD2 Project Information Document.
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and all annexes (including the Labour Management Procedures [LMP], the Integrated Pest Management Framework [IPMF], the Social Conflict Analysis Tool [SCA] and the Environmental and Social Code of Practice [ESCAP]).
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF).
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (i.e., this document)
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).
- Subproject ESIAs, ESMPs, Resettlement Plans, FPIC agreements and consent records (where prepared), PMPs and the LIRs prepared for individual subprojects. Resettlement Plans are disclosed locally and on the World Bank external website prior to implementation.
- Clan Land Use Agreements and Voluntary Land Donation documentation, provided to all signing parties in a language and format they understand, with a copy retained by the community.
- Quarterly E&S Performance Reports (summary version).
- Annual Work Plan summaries and Project annual reports.
- GRM brochure, SEA/SH referral cards and the Worker GRM communications materials.
- Mid-term Review summary and the Implementation Completion Report summary.

5.5. Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Plan

An indicative stakeholder engagement and disclosure plan is outlined in

Table 4 and will be further refined during Project implementation, including the assigning of responsibilities. A detailed engagement schedule is maintained as a live document in the Digital MIS, structured by corridor, value chain, sub-component and quarter. The schedule is reviewed monthly by the PCU E&S Specialist and reset annually as part of the Annual Work Plan.

Table 4: Indicative stakeholder engagement plan

Component / Activity	Stakeholders and purpose of engagement	Methods and tools	Frequency / timing
Project-wide - annual planning and reporting	PSC, PCU, PMUs, ICCs, financiers, DAL, provincial counterparts, civil society. Purpose: planning, reporting, work-programme review, E&S commitments.	Annual Work Plan stakeholder workshop; Policy-Agribusiness Dialogue Forum (semi-annual); Project website; annual public summary report in plain English and Tok Pisin.	Annual; semi-annual policy forum; quarterly E&S report disclosure.
Sub-component 1.1 - Productive partnerships	Smallholder households; cooperatives; sub-clans; Lead Partners; PMUs; ICCs; PSCC / PAB / LLGs. Purpose: identify and design partnerships; sign Partnership Agreements; manage benefit-sharing, payment terms and E&S compliance; manage grievances.	Corridor-level partnership briefings; cluster meetings at ward and village level; women-only and youth-only sessions; Partnership Agreement signing ceremonies; quarterly partnership reviews; Lead Partner E&S inductions; field-level Community Liaison Officers.	Pre-selection (intensive); at award (formal); quarterly during implementation; at any material change; close-out.
Sub-component 1.1 - Plantation partnerships	Customary landowners (clans, sub-clans, ILGs) on and adjacent to LTCS / LSS legacy plantations; resident workers; Provincial Lands Office; Land Mediators; Lead Partners. Purpose: rehabilitation of legacy plantation land; resolution of legacy disputes; benefit-sharing.	Multi-stage facilitated engagement informed by the Social Conflict Analysis; LIR-stage verification and sub-lease, CLUA or VLD signing under the LARF; separate sessions for sub-clans and women; FPIC process where triggered.	Pre-investment intensive engagement; subsequent quarterly review; trigger-based re-engagement following any change in tenure status or incident.
Sub-component 1.2 - Agribusiness Growth and Competitiveness (matching grants)	MSMEs, cooperatives, women- and youth-led enterprises applying for or receiving matching grants. Purpose: communicate eligibility criteria, grant terms, E&S obligations; manage selection process; convey decisions to unsuccessful applicants; supervise implementation.	Public Call for Proposals; provincial roadshows in English and Tok Pisin; one-on-one counselling at PMU and DAL regional offices; ESCOP or ESMP briefings; mid-term grantee workshops.	At each grant cycle launch; pre-award; at award; mid-implementation; close-out.
Sub-component 2.1 - Rural connectivity (feeder roads, bridges, airstrips)	Communities along corridors, customary landowners, women and youth groups, DoWH, RAA, Provincial Works, contractors. Purpose: route selection and design; land arrangements; construction-phase liaison; operations-phase road safety and maintenance.	Corridor and route-level information sessions; field walks of the alignment; site notice boards and Community Liaison Officers in C-ESMPs; LIR-stage interviews and clan meetings; quarterly construction-phase community forums.	FS and DED stages (intensive); ESIA / ESMP disclosure period (30 working days); throughout construction; first year of operation.
Sub-component 2.2 - Market access and logistics infrastructure	Communities hosting aggregation hubs, drying facilities, cold chain, jetties and processing facilities; commodity boards; PMUs; contractors. Purpose: siting; tenure arrangements; operational arrangements; food-safety and environmental controls.	Site-selection workshops; community design walk-throughs; ESIA / ESMP disclosure; operations-phase user committees.	FS and DED (intensive); during construction; quarterly during first 12 months of operation.

Component / Activity	Stakeholders and purpose of engagement	Methods and tools	Frequency / timing
Sub-component 2.3 - Mechanisation hubs and digital agriculture	Smallholder farmers using the hubs; women, youth and persons with disabilities; mechanisation service providers; Producer Registry users. Purpose: ensure access, fair fee-for-service terms, OHS, data privacy.	Hub user-group meetings; women-only and youth-only sessions on equipment access; digital-system user testing in field; data-privacy notices.	Pre-launch; quarterly review during first 12 months; annual review thereafter.
Component 3 - Capacity building and policy	DAL, NSEA, NARI, PNGBA, commodity boards, FIs, universities, provincial counterparts, cadets, lead farmers and Community Extension Agents (CEAs). Purpose: NSEA curriculum design; cadetship and CEA recruitment and delivery; policy reform; biosecurity and EUDR compliance.	Annual NSEA curriculum review workshops; cadet/CEA induction and exit interviews; provincial extension officer forums; policy consultation workshops in English and Tok Pisin; sector-wide policy dialogue forum.	Annual planning; cohort-based for cadetship and CEAs; ongoing for policy.
Component 4 - Project management and M&E	DAL, PCU, PMUs, financiers, beneficiaries (M&E participants). Purpose: deliver on M&E; communicate progress; disclose financials and audit findings; manage cross-cutting risks.	Quarterly DAL-PCU-PMU coordination meetings; semi-annual public progress reports; annual Project website refresh; beneficiary feedback surveys; mid-term review consultations.	Quarterly; semi-annual; annual; mid-term; close-out.
E&S instruments disclosure	All affected parties, interested parties, financiers. Purpose: meet disclosure obligations under ESF / ESS10 for ESMF, LARF, SEP, LMP, IPMF, SCA, ESMPs and subproject instruments.	Posting on the DAL and WB websites; ; provincial radio summaries; public notices in English and Tok Pisin.	Prior to implementation (ESMF and annexes; LARF; SEP); 30 working days for subproject ESIAs; updates promptly upon material revision.
Conflict-sensitive engagement	Communities in higher conflict-risk corridors, women, youth, elderly, settlers, minorities, customary leaders, churches, NGOs, Police as appropriate. Purpose: informed by the Social Conflict Analysis and Social Conflict Action Plan.	Conflict-sensitivity briefings for staff and contractors; calibrated visibility and timing; alternative venues; mediated sessions where required; safe-travel and safe-accommodation protocols; coordination with Provincial Administration and Police where appropriate.	Initially during corridor planning; refreshed at FS / DED, before disbursement, before FPIC, post-incident, and where the GRM receives a cluster of related grievances.

6. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1. Objectives

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established for the Project. The Project GRM enables any individual or community affected by, or interested in, PACD2 to raise a grievance and obtain a fair, timely and transparent response. The GRM is the primary channel for receiving and resolving grievances relating to the E&S performance of the project, and complements, but does not replace, judicial recourse and the World Bank's independent accountability mechanisms (GRS and Inspection Panel).

The GRM is operated in accordance with the following principles:

- **Accessible** – multiple intake channels, at no cost to complainants, available in local languages, accommodating low literacy and disability.

- **Confidential** - by default for SEA/SH grievances and on request for any other grievance; identities are protected; data are handled under the Project's data-protection arrangements and applicable GoPNG law.
- **Transparent** - procedures, timeframes and outcomes are clearly communicated to complainants and (in aggregated and anonymised form) to the public.
- **Free of retaliation** - anti-retaliation provisions in all worker contracts, partnership agreements, grant agreements and contractor and partner codes of conduct.
- **Predictable** - defined timeframes; documented and communicated decisions.
- **Inclusive** - designed to reach women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, settlers and migrants and linguistic minorities.
- **Rights-compatible** - the use of the GRM does not preclude judicial recourse under the PNG Constitution, the Land Act 1996, or other applicable law or use of the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS) or the Inspection Panel.

Participation in the grievance process does not negate an individual's right to pursue other remedies as provided under applicable law. The Project's GRM also outlines a process for handling cases of SEA/SH, which is described in the section below.

6.2. Grievance Redress Procedure

The GRM is designed in accordance with the risks and adverse impacts anticipated for the Project. The Project GRM receives grievances relating to any aspect of PACD2, including: (i) Project activities, decisions and conduct of Project workers; (ii) E&S performance of contractors, Lead Partners, cooperatives, MSMEs; (iii) land arrangements (access, tenure, valuation, compensation, displacement); (iv) grant and partnership selection processes; (v) infrastructure design, construction, and operation; (vi) community health and safety; and (vii) the conduct of consultations. SEA/SH grievances are handled through the confidential channel described in section 6.2.1. Worker grievances are handled through the Worker GRM described in the LMP (ESMF Annex).

The GRM for the Project follows a tiered approach, where issues and complaints are initially managed at the local level, with escalation available where resolution is not achieved. The Project GRM process operates through the process described in

Table 5 and shown in Figure 1; and this will be expanded on in the project implementation documents.

Table 5: Project GRM process

Stage	Description and timeframe
1. Intake (Day 0)	Grievance received through any channel - hotline, SMS, email, web form, in person at LLG focal point, PMU office, or at a worksite via the CLO. The intake officer captures the complainant's name (or anonymous flag), contact information, location, the nature of the grievance and any preference for handling. Logged in the GRM database within one working day.
2. Acknowledgement (≤ 5 working days)	The complainant receives written or oral acknowledgement of receipt, an indicative resolution timeline, and contact details of the responsible officer. Anonymous and confidential complaints are acknowledged through the channel used.
3. Eligibility screening and routing	The PCU E&S Specialist (or PMU ESSO) screens the complaint to confirm Project relevance and routes it to the appropriate channel: SEA/SH cases to the confidential SEA/SH channel; Worker complaints to the Worker GRM (LMP); land, tenure, compensation and displacement grievances to the dedicated land sub-channel staffed by the PCU E&S Specialist in coordination with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP); fraud and corruption to the integrity channel; everything else to the substantive GRM process.
4. Investigation and consultation (≤ 25 working days from acknowledgement)	The responsible officer investigates, including field verification where required; consults the complainant and other affected parties; coordinates with technical, environmental, social, gender, labour and security functions; engages customary mediators where appropriate.
5. Resolution and response (≤ 30 working days from acknowledgement)	A substantive response is communicated to the complainant - describing the finding, the action taken or planned, the responsible officer and the timeline for any follow-up action. Where investigation requires more time beyond 30 working days, the complainant is informed and given a revised timeline.
6. Closure (Day of complainant acceptance)	The grievance is closed once the complainant confirms satisfaction with the resolution or, where the complainant cannot be reached after reasonable effort, after a documented attempt to do so.
7. Escalation	Where the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, or for High-severity cases, the grievance is escalated to the next tier - PMU, then PCU, then the Independent Grievance Panel. Escalation is initiated within 5 working days of the complainant's request.
8. Independent Grievance Panel review	The Panel reviews escalated grievances, including representations from the complainant, and issues a written determination within 30 working days of referral.
9. Reporting and learning	Aggregate grievance data are published quarterly (with appropriate aggregation to protect identities); themes feed into adaptive management of the SEP, ESMF and subproject instruments.

PACD2
Stakeholder Engagement Plan - DRAFT

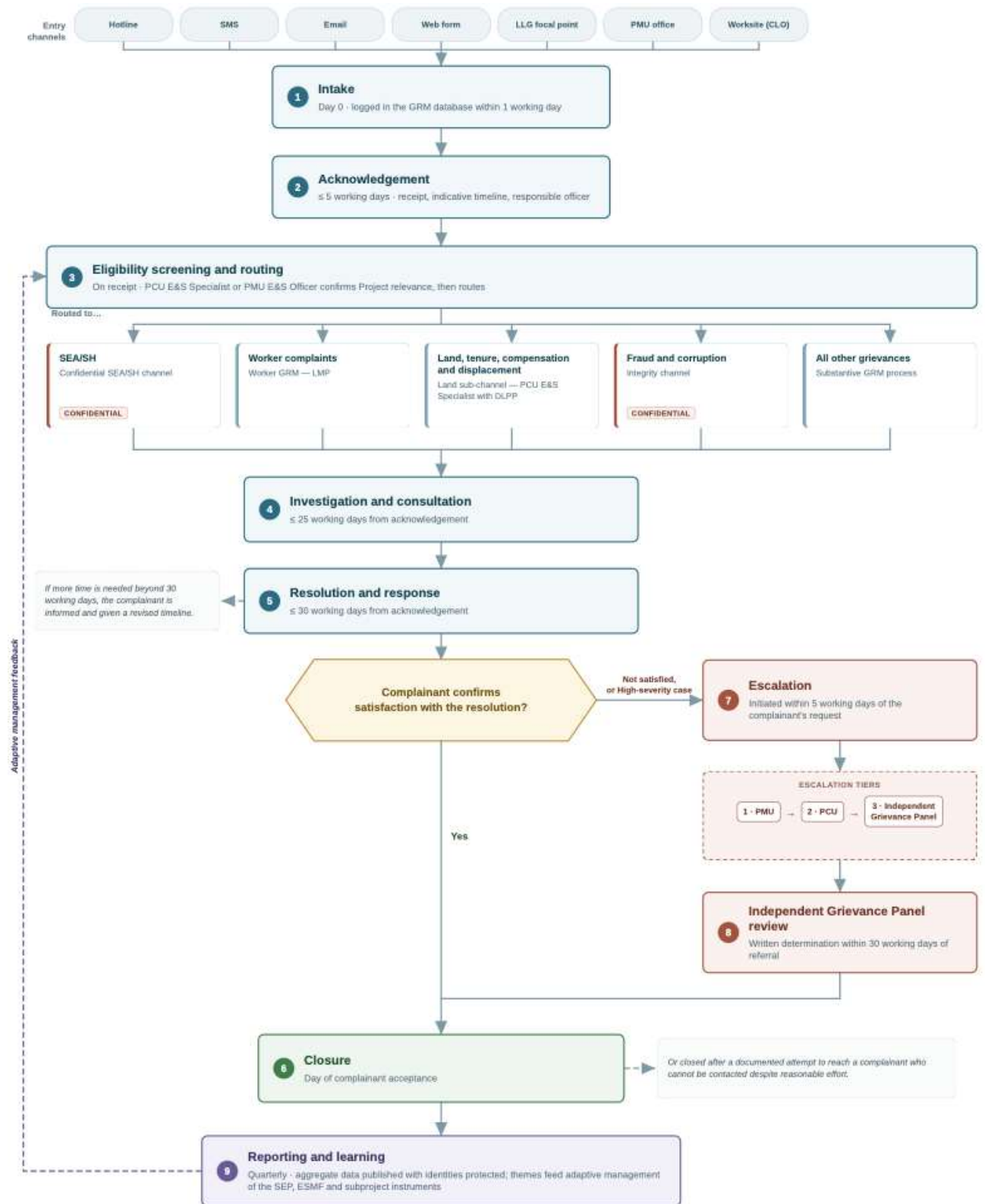


Figure 1: Project GRM Process

6.2.1. Grievances Relating to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment

The SEA/SH Action Plan (ESMF Annex) details the process for receiving and handling cases of sexual exploitation and abuse / sexual harassment (SEA/SH). This process ensures a survivor-centric approach to the management of grievances. This will be incorporated into the Project Implementation Manual.

Key features of the SEA/SH grievance process are:

- SEA/SH grievances are received through a dedicated confidential channel — a separate email address and SMS line — operated by the PCU Gender/GBV Specialist, who is a trained female focal point.
- In-person reporting is available through pre-mapped GBV service providers, which are identified in the SEA/SH service mapping prepared under the ESMF.
- Where a case received through the standard GRM channels on screening appears to involve SEA/SH, it is immediately and confidentially routed to the SEA/SH channel without being recorded in the main GRM database.
- All case management is survivor-centred: the survivor's safety, confidentiality, and informed choices guide every decision. No information identifying a survivor is shared without their explicit consent.
- The SEA/SH case register is held under restricted access, limited to the PCU Gender/GBV Specialist and the Project Manager.
- Aggregate statistics on SEA/SH cases, using cohorts of five or more to protect identity, are reported to financiers in the quarterly E&S Performance Report.

6.2.2. Grievances Relating to Land Access, Tenure and Resettlement

Grievances concerning land access, customary tenure, valuation, compensation or displacement are handled through a dedicated land sub-channel within the Project GRM, staffed by the PCU E&S Specialist in coordination with representatives of the DLPP. The sub-channel applies the same intake, acknowledgement, investigation and resolution timeframes as the main GRM, and draws on customary mediation, Land Mediators and the Provincial Lands Office where appropriate. All landholders and land users are informed of how to access the GRM during the land access process set out in the LARF.

Where a land grievance involves a customary tenure dispute that cannot be resolved through the Project GRM, it may be referred to the Local or Provincial Land Court. Use of the Project GRM does not extinguish the right of affected persons to pursue judicial recourse under the PNG Constitution and the Land Act 1996.

6.2.3. Modes of receiving grievances

Complainants can submit grievances either orally or in writing. Grievances may be lodged through any of the following available channels at no cost to the complainant:

- Toll-free hotline (business hours Monday to Friday, with voicemail outside business hours) answered in Tok Pisin and English; Tok Ples interpretation arranged on call-back where required.
- Two-way SMS (English / Tok Pisin).
- Email address.
- Web form on the PACD2 Project website.
- In person at PCU, PMU, DAL Regional Office, LLG or PSCC / PAB offices, at contractor work sites (through the Community Liaison Officer), at Lead Partner sites, and at cooperative or MSME premises.
- Suggestion boxes and pictographic GRM guidance materials at PCU, PMU and selected community locations.

Language barriers and insufficient literacy levels must not prevent any persons from lodging a complaint. Intake officers will be trained to assist oral complainants in completing intake records.

GRS

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

6.2.4. Worker Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Worker GRM is set out in the LMP (ESMF Annex) and applies to all categories of Project workers (direct, contracted, primary supply and community workers). It runs in parallel with the Project GRM and is interoperable with it, i.e., workers may use the Project GRM, the Worker GRM or both. The Worker GRM is communicated to all workers at induction in a language they understand, posted at every work site, and integrated into Contractor-ESMPs and grant agreements.

6.2.5. Awareness and Disclosure of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project GRM will be publicly available on the PACD2, DAL and WB websites and in affected communities. Physical copies of the GRM brochure, in English, Tok Pisin, and Hiri Motu, are posted at the PCU, all PMU offices, DAL Regional Offices, LLG offices, and contractor work sites. GRM information is broadcast through provincial radio at key project milestones and at the commencement of civil works in each corridor. In the early stages of engagement, project stakeholders and affected communities must be made aware of: (i) how they can access the GRM; (ii) what types of complaints the GRM can address; (iii) how the GRM works including timeframes; (iv) how to escalate if unsatisfied with the response; and v) how to access the World Bank GRS and Inspection Panel as independent recourse mechanisms. The GRM process is to be introduced during all stakeholder engagement activities and included in all partnership, grant and contractor induction materials.

6.3. Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting

6.3.1. Grievance Record Keeping

All complaints or grievances submitted will require the completion of a Grievance Claim Form and will be recorded in a Grievances Register. The register is to clearly indicate the following:

- Grievance Claim Forms, recording the complainant's details (or anonymous flag), location, nature of the grievance, and handling preference.
- Copies of any written correspondence, letters of request, or supporting documentation provided by the complainant.
- Memorandums of field investigations, consultations meetings and mediation sessions.
- Photographs, maps, drawings or other evidence gathered during investigation.
- If an issue has been resolved, the register will include: Completed Grievance Resolution Form; Action taken (including evidence of action taken); Date of resolution; Signature or verbal confirmation of the of complainant and person responsible for issue resolution.

Grievance data are managed under the Project's data-protection arrangements. Identifying information is restricted to the staff handling the case. Aggregated, anonymised data are reported quarterly. SEA/SH-related data are subject to enhanced protections - the SEA/SH case register is held under restricted access (PCU Gender/GBV Specialist and the Project Manager/Coordinator only). The aggregate quarterly statistics reported to the public, the financiers and the GRM database use cohorts of five or more to protect identity.

6.3.2. Reporting

The PCU Gender/GBV Specialist publishes a quarterly GRM report on the Project website and provides full detail in the quarterly E&S Performance Report to the financiers. The report will be aggregated, anonymised statistics by channel, category, corridor, sex, age and resolution status. Reports on the GRM will inform the ongoing revision of the SEP and help to identify the need for change in Project focus, operational procedures or community engagement activities.

7. Resources and Responsibilities for Implementation

Resources for SEP implementation are summarised below. Implementation will be led by the PCU E&S Specialist and the DAL Secretary / Project Director holds overall accountability.

7.1. Implementing Arrangements

Responsibilities for implementing the SEP are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6: Responsibilities for implementation

Entity / Role	Lead area	Specific responsibilities
DAL Secretary / Project Director	Accountable	Overall accountability for SEP implementation; chairs PSC; signs off on annual SEP update; signs off on quarterly GRM reports to the WB.
PCU Project Coordinator	Manage	Day-to-day management of SEP, GRM and E&S commitments; resourcing; liaison with WB and co-financiers.
PCU E&S Specialist	Lead - SEP / GRM	Leads SEP implementation, maintains the stakeholder register in the digital MIS; owns the Project GRM; convenes the Independent Grievance Panel; integrates SCA findings; prepares quarterly E&S report.
PCU Gender/GBV Specialist	Lead - SEA/SH	Operates the confidential SEA/SH grievance channel; maintains and updates the corridor-level GBV/SEA/SH Service Pathway Map; trains PMU and Worker GRM focal points; survivor-centred referral and follow-up.
PCU Partnerships, Results and M&E Officer	Support - M&E	Integrates SEP and GRM indicators into the Digital MIS; sex- and age-disaggregated reporting; supports beneficiary feedback surveys.
PMU Value Chains Coordinators (NCA, CBPNG, FPDA)	Manage - PMU-level engagement	Implement the SEP at PMU level; ensure resources for engagement and GRM; quarterly partnership and grant reviews.
PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) (one per PMU)	Lead - PMU-level engagement and GRM	Field-level engagement; record-keeping in the Digital MIS; first-tier GRM operation; SEA/SH focal-point support; coordination with PSCC / PAB / LLG focal points.
PSCC / PAB	Subnational coordination	Subnational coordination of engagement; review of corridor engagement performance; conflict mediation interface.
Lead Partners, cooperatives, MSMEs	Implement at subproject level	Implement engagement and GRM requirements set out in their Partnership Agreements or grant agreements; signpost the Project GRM and SEA/SH channel; report quarterly to the PMU.
Civil works contractors	Implement at site level	Implement the SEP requirements in their C-ESMP; deploy CLOs; signpost the Worker GRM and Project GRM; immediate incident notification.

Entity / Role	Lead area	Specific responsibilities
World Bank / co-financiers	Supervise	Supervision; clearance of E&S instruments; receipt of grievance reports; GRS as parallel channel.

7.2. Resources and Budget

The indicative SEP implementation budget is included within the ESMF implementation budget. The principal line items are SEP implementation logistics and translations (printed materials, translations, radio partnerships, transport for community sessions); GRM operation (hotline, IT, training); communications products (brochures, referral cards, posters); and ongoing capacity-building. The PCU Project Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that SEP budget allocations are maintained in each Annual Work Plan and that resourcing constraints are escalated promptly to the Project Director.

7.3. Training

Training required for implementation of this SEP includes SEP and GRM induction for all PCU and PMU staff; SEP and GRM induction for Lead Partners, cooperatives, MSMEs, FIs and contractors at award; SEA/SH training for designated focal points; low-literacy communications design; conflict-sensitive engagement; and ethics and data protection for engagement teams. Training records are maintained in the Digital MIS by the PCU E&S Specialist and are reviewed annually.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary during Project implementation. This will be undertaken to reflect that:

- Information is consistent and is reflective of evolving information requirements at different stages of the Project.
- Methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective for the Project.

Any major changes to Project-related activities or schedule will be reflected in the SEP. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the year will be included in the annual report.

Project stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through six-monthly progress reports, to be shared with the WB. Summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries, and related incidents, number of consultations held by province/component, participation by women, youth, persons with disabilities; number of GRM awareness sessions; engagement uploaded to MIS; disclosure completed before works; together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by the PMU E&S Officers and included in the six-monthly reports. The summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

The project will include a key performance indicator "Project related complaints to the GRM satisfactorily addressed within the specified timeframe" to monitor the implementation of the Project GRM.

Annex 1 Consultation Undertaken During Project Preparation

A summary of the relevant consultation undertaken during Project preparation is provided. Additional consultation may have been undertaken and not recorded.

Summary

#	Session	Date	Purpose / Topic	No. attendees
1	Multi-Stakeholder Consultation (Goroka)	23 Jun 2026	PACD2 design & E&S awareness	55
2	FPDA Meeting (Goroka)	23 Jun 2026	FPDA / MVF Project E&S discussion	7
3	Community Consultation – Aggregator Site	23 Jun 2026	Farmer community consultation	90
4	Community Consultation – Farmers Association (Mathufun Village)	23 Jun 2026	Lead-partner farmers association consultation	100
5	Multi-Stakeholder Consultation (Buka, Bougainville)	23 Jun 2026	PACD2 design & E&S awareness	Not recorded
6	Site Visit / ESG Discussion – Buka, Bougainville	23 Jun 2026	Feeder road & cocoa ESG discussion	Not recorded
7	NDA (CIC) and ICC Meeting (Goroka)	24 Jun 2026	CIC-to-NCA transition & PACD2 update	13
8	FPDA Meeting (2) (Goroka)	24 Jun 2026	GIS/data systems follow-up	6
9	Multi-Stakeholder Consultation (Kokopo, East New Britain)	24 Jun 2026	PACD2 design & E&S awareness	55
10	Meeting with Cocoa Board CEO	24 Jun 2026	Cocoa Board institutional E&S discussion	Not recorded
11	Workshop – PACD2 Project Description & E&S Presentation (Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby)	26 Jun 2026	PACD2 project description & E&S instruments presentation	30
12	High-Level Government Consultation on Feeder Roads (DAL/DoWH, Port Moresby)	30 Jun 2026	Feeder roads institutional responsibility & clearance process	Not recorded

#1 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation – PACD2 Project Design Awareness (Goroka)

Date	23 June 2026, 9:30am – 1:20pm
Location	Steak Haus, Phoenix Hotel, Goroka Town, Eastern Highlands Province
Purpose / Topic	PACD2 Project Design Awareness and Environmental & Social Risk Management briefing; multi-stakeholder consultation to inform finalisation of the project design.
Number of Attendees	Approximately 55. Fifteen organisations were represented, including the World Bank, IFAD, IFC, PACD-Project Coffee PMU, National Coffee Authority, National Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Fresh Produce Development Authority, National Agriculture Research Institute, PACD Industry Coordination Committee, Enga Provincial Administration, Unggai-Bena District officials, Department of Works and Highways (EHP), coffee cooperative societies, PACD Component 3 lead partners, and Outspan PNG Limited.

Information Provided

- Presentation on PACD2 project design and Environmental & Social Risk Management, delivered by Ms Anita Uvovo (ESS0, PACD Coffee PMU).
- Summary presentation on the PACD project delivered by Project Manager Mr Potaisa Hombunaka and Productive & Partnership Coordinator Mr Alphy Semy.
- World Bank overview of funding scope across Papua New Guinea's 22 provinces and the criteria used to prioritise investment locations, presented by Mr Allan Oliver (Senior Agricultural Specialist, World Bank).
- Announcement that PACD received the World Bank Vice President's Award, selected from 113 Bank-funded projects across South-East Asia, the Pacific and Australia.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Mr Eric Aba (Senior Civil Engineer, PACD Coffee PMU)	Clarified how road projects are handled under PACD — no compensation is paid for project-implemented activities.	Stressed that Environment & Social Safeguards awareness ahead of on-the-ground implementation is paramount.
Mr Jerry Jing Pacturan (IFAD Country Director)	PACD2 should support multiple commodities and both mono- and multi-cropping systems, reflecting how farming is practiced in PNG.	—
Mr Ian Mopafi (Chairman, ICC Board)	PACD2 should include aquaculture (fish) for food security and cash income, and should strengthen training for agriculture technical staff.	—
Mr Simon Gesip (Senior Partnership Officer, Western Zone, PACD)	Would MOAs be signed with districts to take over infrastructure after the project's lifespan?	PM Hombunaka: MoUs/MOAs are signed upfront as standard practice, especially for roads; it is paperwork, with the onus on the district/province for maintenance. ESS is key to implementation.
Ms Elizabeth Tu (DAL Ex. Manager/Director, Western Highlands)	National Fisheries Authority should be part of PACD2; graduate schemes should be part of capacity building; ruminants (cattle, sheep, etc.) should be included.	—
Mr Enoch Siba (Dulai Coffee Cooperative)	Outlined smallholder coffee farmer challenges: remote-area infrastructure costs, high road/air transport costs, produce rejected due to high moisture content, ongoing quality-control issues, and middlemen/roadside buyers undercutting cooperative aggregation.	—
Mr Erickson Suguya (Feneso Integrated Organic Produce, 3.1b partnership)	Acknowledged PACD's on-ground activities; stressed the importance of agricultural colleges producing graduates in specialised fields (apiculture, spice, etc.).	—

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Mr Joe Koima (MVF Project Manager, FPDA)	Will existing intervention households be carried into PACD2? What type, and what new (non-contact) households can be reached?	PM: Beneficiaries under 3.1 Partnerships will progress to 3.2 Partnerships (Matching Grants) based on performance; new 3.1 Partnerships will be based solely on coffee cooperatives.
Mr Ian Mopafi (ICC Chairman)	Proposed that no road funding be provided to districts/national government without an agreed maintenance commitment; responsibility should be shared.	PM: PACD cannot do everything being requested and is restricted in scope; it cannot take over the government's role.
Mr Johannes Pakatul (Agronomy/Soil Scientist, NARI)	Called for fairness in targeted areas — the project should be available to all provinces.	—
Mr Jerry Jing Pacturan (Country Director, IFAD)	Noted stakeholders and development partners can be reached more easily through organised groups such as cooperatives, improving access to finance; institutional partnerships should transition to government ownership after the project ends.	—
Mr Steven Tumae (COO, CIC Ltd.)	PACD2 oversight should shift from CIC Ltd. to the National Coffee Authority; requested a freight subsidy for remote areas (mini hullers, green bean transport), continued road investment, plantation rehabilitation, and investment in the fast-growing aquaculture value chain.	Noted PACD2 cannot cater to everything — only need and growth areas should be addressed.
Mr Londari Yamarak (Deputy PA, Enga Province)	Noted tribal fighting affects only parts of the province, not the whole; Enga deserves inclusion in PACD2. Raised discontinuity/misalignment between provincial plans and project support, and called for graduates with access to customary land to be included.	PM: Officers were on the ground when fighting broke out six years ago, causing a pull-out that meant Enga missed out; hope to work with the province under PACD2.
Mr Richard Stanley (AID Coordinator, DNPM)	Rated PACD's performance highly (100%, arguably 150% of scope) and requested increased scope and financing; called for district/provincial ownership, co-funding and support; noted the final design depends on this consultation.	—
Mr John Jave (Director, Highland Regional DAL)	Coffee Cooperative Crusade (CCC) is the best modality PACD has created; diversification component still needs work to reach market; called for value-chain standards with biosecurity and networking for market access.	—
Ms Robyn Ekstrom (DAL Advisor, PCU)	Stressed the need for a biosecurity dialogue across all stakeholders; noted Agri-Connect can bring stakeholders together and draw on coffee-importer knowledge for guidance.	—

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Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Mr Michael Yanepa (Chairman, Lufa Oliguti Farmers' Cooperative Society)	Noted cooperatives give farmers negotiating/bargaining power and improved market access; raised the challenge of getting youth to take over from ageing farmers.	Suggested cooperative-based group marketing as the mechanism to engage youth.
Mr Eric Gore (DAL Advisor, Simbu Province)	Thanked PACD for its effort and achievements; flagged that cocoa growing in the Highlands (EHP, Simbu, Jiwaka) over the last 20 years needs intervention from the Cocoa Board and Cocoa PMU.	—

#2 FPDA Meeting (Goroka)

Date	23 June 2026, 11:00am
Location	Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province
Purpose / Topic	Bilateral discussion with the Fresh Produce Development Authority (FPDA) on E&S aspects of the Market for Village Farmers (MVF) Project and opportunities for PACD2.
Number of Attendees	7 — Nicola Fooks (World Bank, E&S); Ayurzamse Puntsagdavaa (IFAD, Senior VC/Markets Specialist); Jerry Pacturan (IFAD, Country Director PNG); Joe Koima (FPDA MVF Project, Project Director); Mark Worinu (FPDA, CEO); John D Kaiglo (FPDA MVF Project, GESI-SECAP Officer); Moses Wasike (World Bank).

Information Provided

- FPDA is a company, not a statutory body — no commodity Act exists and there are no current plans to formalise it as a commodity board.
- An industry study is underway to help inform policy updates, which will shape future funding.
- FPDA's Strategic Plan (2021–2030) needs to be reviewed and updated.
- Plan to recruit SECAP Officers for each of FPDA's four regions using FPDA funding.
- Extension officers use training manuals (split into 3 phases), including drought/dry-season management guidance; manuals are being updated under the MVF Project.
- MVF Project implementation: SECAP Officer started two years into the project; E&S instruments were straightforward/easy to follow; most feeder-road subprojects were upgrades rather than new roads with no land-access issues (using a VLD system comparable to the World Bank's); irrigation subprojects (spring/bore water) were mainly repairs to existing systems with no land-access issues; the SECAP Officer is drafting an extension procedure for Galip Nut.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- No large-scale farming currently occurs due to customary land ownership issues.
- Seed multiplication sites sit on State land but still face issues with (former) landowners wanting control or input over site activities.
- FPDA identified opportunities in market diversification, infrastructure (including via the ADB project), and improved quality/standards.
- Action agreed: Nicola to follow up with John Kaiglo for a copy of the extension training manuals.

#3 Community Consultation – Aggregator Site

Date	23 June 2026, 6:00pm
Location	Aggregator site, Goroka area
Purpose / Topic	Community consultation to gather farmer feedback on the MVF Project and introduce the PACD2 concept for fresh produce, focused on supply chain and cold storage.
Number of Attendees	World Bank & FAO team, DAL and DNPM representatives, plus an estimated farming community of approximately 90 (approx. 25 women, 50 men, 15 children).

Information Provided

- Mr Allan Oliver (World Bank) gave an overview of PACD2, noting the project is still being designed and explaining its focus on improving the fresh-produce supply chain and cold storage facilities.
- A DNPM representative explained the cadetship program and the importance of fresh produce for the population of Lae and Port Moresby, to help move people away from processed food and its associated lifestyle-disease impacts.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Farming community	Requested irrigation support in time for dry weather.	DAL: El Niño is expected; DAL, DRM and NARI are working together on a response, with a workshop planned in Port Moresby the following week.
Farming community	Fertiliser is important for farming activities; prices have increased and subsidies are needed.	DAL: Global supply chains and costs are affected by conflict-related disruption; subsidies are being looked at.

- Community expressed thanks for support provided under the MVF Project: a truck to move produce from Goroka to Lae; support to purchase fertiliser, insecticide and sprayers (mainly for subsistence farmers); and income from sale of surplus produce, which has helped fund house-building materials, school fees and bride price.

#4 Community Consultation – Farmers Association (Mathufun Village)

Date	23 June 2026, 7:00pm
Location	Mathufun Village
Purpose / Topic	Consultation with an MVF Project lead-partner farmers' association to review project impact and gather input for PACD2 design.
Number of Attendees	World Bank & FAO team, DAL and DNPM representatives, plus an estimated farming community of approximately 100 (approx. 30 women, 55 men, 15 children).

Information Provided

- The association was a lead partner under the MVF Project, formed in 2019, spanning 6 communities and supporting over 1,000 people.
- Mr Allan Oliver gave an overview of PACD2 (still in design), focused on fresh produce supply chain and cold storage.
- A DNPM representative described the success of PACD in the coffee industry.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- Community thanked the project for support received under the MVF Project, including water supply, an office, and chillers.
- Requested further support: maintenance of the existing water supply, a new water supply, roads, and a resource centre.
- Several community members raised concerns about El Niño and emphasised the need for irrigation.

#5 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Session (Buka, Bougainville)

Date	23 June 2026
Location	Buka, Autonomous Region of Bougainville
Purpose / Topic	Multi-stakeholder consultation session to gather stakeholder feedback on the PACD2 project design, covering support for the design, concerns and gaps, design recommendations, lessons learned from PACD Phase 1, provincial administration capacity, PCU–provincial coordination, and infrastructure sustainability.
Number of Attendees	Not formally recorded in the source notes — multi-stakeholder session including DPI/BACRA and other Buka/Bougainville government, cooperative and value-chain stakeholders.

Information Provided

- The session was structured as a facilitated multi-stakeholder consultation built around a set of standard project design and lessons-learned questions, summarised thematically below.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

Support for the PACD2 design: Stakeholders expressed strong support for continuing PACD2, noting that the productive partnership approach brings together farmers, cooperatives, exporters and other value chain actors in a way that is distinct from conventional donor interventions. They valued the project's family-based, locally grounded approach as a platform for strengthening women's participation — already active in cocoa, garlic, commercial gardening, cooperatives and post-harvest processing — towards stronger economic empowerment outcomes (finance, skills, markets, leadership). There was support for continued matching grants for SMEs, cooperatives and women-led groups, and for maintaining a strong cocoa focus while expanding into related value chains such as coconut, spices, palm, galip, garlic and marine products.

Concerns and gaps raised: COVID-19-related delays significantly affected PACD implementation, with many partnership agreements only signed in 2023–2024, leaving roughly 18 months of effective delivery time; stakeholders called for early readiness and sufficient implementation time under PACD2. Logistics, market access and infrastructure constraints (feeder roads, warehouses, irrigation, energy, laboratories, resource centres) continue to affect product quality and farmer incomes, with particular impacts on women given their concentration in production, post-harvest handling and informal marketing. Stakeholders also raised concerns about implementation presence and communication — Kokopo was seen as too far from Buka project sites, with the lack of a local PMU presence contributing to communication and coordination gaps — and about the sustainability of cooperatives and producer groups, citing limited management capacity, weak business planning and insufficient post-project technical support.

Design recommendations: Stakeholders recommended continuing and expanding the productive partnership model with deeper engagement of farmers, cooperatives, SMEs, exporters, women-led groups and youth; embedding a more deliberate focus on women's economic empowerment (targeted outreach, access to matching grants, training, financial literacy and market linkages); and strengthening support for value addition and downstream processing, particularly in cocoa (drying, fermentation, crushing, packaging, quality assurance), while also supporting women moving into higher-value roles. Further recommendations included expanding matching grants with simplified, women-accessible application support; systematically strengthening the Family Farm Team approach for joint household planning and decision-making; and establishing a stronger local implementation presence to improve communication, trust and gender-responsive outreach.

What worked well under PACD Phase 1: Stakeholders valued PACD's direct engagement of local farmers and communities (rather than a focus on commercial land or export-oriented actors only), the

productive partnership approach linking farmers, lead farmers, cooperatives and exporters, and the project's support for women-led groups and family-based farming — including the Family Farm Team approach, seen as a useful model for strengthening household-level cooperation and more equitable decision-making.

What did not work well / could be improved: The implementation period was considered too short given COVID-19 delays and late partnership signing, limiting the extent to which women-led groups and cooperatives could strengthen management systems and transition to sustainable value-added activities. Some systems, including the MIS, were not fully operationalised, limiting progress tracking; stakeholders called for more systematic tracking of gender results under PACD2. Logistics and infrastructure constraints (transporting cocoa beans, delivering seedlings, market access) reduced the effectiveness of some activities, with disproportionate impacts on women.

Provincial Administration capacity to support PACD2: DPI/BACRA highlighted institutional and regulatory capacity gaps: cocoa has a relatively more developed regulatory framework, but other commodities (spices, emerging value chains) still need work on standards, SOPs and quality assurance. Key gaps include limited staffing, weak extension capacity, inadequate infrastructure, lack of laboratories, and insufficient farmer resource centres; while MoUs exist with national stakeholders, expected support to provincial partners has not always materialised. Additional capacity is needed for gender-responsive implementation, including outreach to women-led groups and coordination with women's offices and cooperative structures.

PCU–provincial/district coordination: Stakeholders emphasised the importance of stronger communication and coordination between central project structures and local implementation actors; the absence of a local implementation presence in some areas was seen as contributing to communication gaps, particularly affecting women farmers and women-led groups who may be less connected to formal information channels.

Infrastructure sustainability: Infrastructure sustainability will require clear ownership, adequate financing and stronger government presence after donor-financed projects close — applying to feeder roads as well as warehouses, irrigation, energy infrastructure, laboratories and resource centres, embedded in government systems with realistic operation and maintenance arrangements. Infrastructure design should reflect women's roles in production, processing and marketing, and women should be meaningfully consulted in the identification, design and management of productive infrastructure.

Recommendations raised for PACD2 design:

- Build on strong stakeholder support for PACD by maintaining and expanding the productive partnership approach, with deeper engagement of farmers, cooperatives, SMEs, exporters, women-led groups and youth.
- Move beyond women's participation as beneficiaries to more deliberately support women's economic empowerment — access to finance, matching grants, productive assets, training, business development services, market linkages, downstream processing and leadership opportunities.
- Ensure early implementation readiness, with partnership agreements, matching grants, implementation arrangements and monitoring systems established early enough for activities to mature and generate sustainable results.
- Place stronger emphasis on value addition and downstream processing, particularly in cocoa, while retaining flexibility to support other promising commodities (coconut, spices, galip, garlic, palm, marine products, commercial gardens, food security crops) aligned with provincial priorities, intentionally including women-led SMEs and cooperatives.
- Expand support to SMEs, cooperatives and producer groups through matching grants, business development services, financial literacy, cooperative strengthening and market access support, designed to be accessible to women-led groups and smaller local enterprises.
- Further strengthen the Family Farm Team approach as a core mechanism for joint household planning, shared financial decision-making and more equitable distribution of benefits.

- Actively promote women's leadership in cooperatives, producer organisations and value chain partnerships through leadership training, mentoring and representation targets where feasible.
- Include a stronger local project presence in target areas to improve communication, build trust with farmers and exporters, and support targeted outreach to women farmers and women-led groups.
- Address key infrastructure and logistics bottlenecks (feeder roads, warehouses, irrigation, energy, laboratories, resource centres, transport) with clear ownership and O&M arrangements, consulting women in design and prioritisation.
- Strengthen institutional and regulatory capacity for commodity standards, SOPs, quality assurance and extension services beyond cocoa, including gender-responsive extension and advisory services.
- Build sustainability into project design through stronger government ownership, capacity building, financing arrangements and clearer post-project support mechanisms, including for women-led groups, cooperatives and SMEs.
- Track gender results more systematically — women-led SMEs/cooperatives supported, women accessing matching grants or finance, women trained, women in leadership roles, and women benefiting from value addition, market access and household decision-making.

#6 Site Visit / ESG Discussion – Buka, Bougainville

Date	23 June 2026
Location	Buka, Autonomous Region of Bougainville
Purpose / Topic	Site visit to review a completed feeder road and cocoa farmer/lead-partner practices, and discuss ESG counterparts and next steps.
Number of Attendees	Not formally recorded — small technical discussion with named DAL/BACRA counterparts.

Information Provided

- The cocoa farmer and lead partner met confirmed they are using the Farmer Handbook, including applying nature-based cocoa management practices monthly.
- The feeder road has been constructed to be resilient to rainfall intensity and climate impacts.
- The contractor has completed site clean-up, including waste removal at the campsite and along the 5.8km alignment.
- Key ESG counterparts identified: Stanley OA (Officer in Charge, ESG, DAL); Thomson (Technical Advisor, DAL); James (Chief Compliance Officer and ESG focal point, BACRA).

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- BACRA (James) noted it has introduced a cocoa management system for Kokobot and EUDR purposes this year, and is keen to advance long-term sustainability and ESMS practices, integrating these into the project design early.
- Next step agreed: Jethro to coordinate a joint ESG meeting in July or August 2026.

#7 NDA (CIC) and ICC Meeting (Goroka)

Date	24 June 2026, 9:00am
Location	Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province
Purpose / Topic	Institutional consultation on the transition of coffee-sector oversight from CIC to the National Coffee Authority (NCA), and a PACD2 project update.
Number of Attendees	13 — Nicola Fooks (World Bank, E&S); Stanley Oa (DAL, WASP Coordinator); Robyn Esktion (DAL, Advisor); Santi Achalts (DAL, ICR Author); Allan Oliver (WB, Senior Agriculture Specialist); Johnan Pust (NCA, Manager RCP); Metoyer Lohia (NCA, Legal Counsel); Charkes Dambui (NCA, Acting Managing Director); Tobias Kumie (NCA, Acting Manager RSJ); Potaisa Hombunaka (CIC-PACD Manager); Ian Mopafi (Private Coffee Trader, ICC PACD Chairman); Richard Stanley (DNPM, Aid Coordinator); Thales DeHaulleville (FAO, GIS).

Information Provided

- Transition from CIC to NCA: staffing and overall functions remain the same — the change legislates NCA's role; no new licences are required; no additional E&S provisions were added to the legislation.
- Allan Oliver gave an update on PACD2, noting the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) is being finalised.
- DNPM gave an update emphasising how well PACD performed and the importance of maintaining momentum on timing and capacity development into PACD2.
- 18 extension officers are currently in place, following the Coffee Handbook; CEPA regulates larger-scale facilities.
- EUDR: Ivertis was engaged to review satellite imagery to identify land cleared since 2020; only one area was found to have been cleared for coffee produced post-2020, and CIC paid the grower to destroy the crop. Action: FAO to follow up on obtaining this data.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Meeting participants	Concern raised over how to manage child-labour requirements under EUDR.	— (noted as an ongoing concern)
Meeting participants	Noted land compensation is not provided for feeder roads.	—
Meeting participants	Raised the importance of engaging youth for succession, as current players are ageing, and the need for funding for education centres.	—
Meeting participants	Noted small farmer plots worked well under PACD, but large areas are hard to establish due to land ownership.	—
Meeting participants	Raised the need for smallholder access to commercial banks after PACD2.	—
Meeting participants	Raised the need to get Provincial and Local Level Governments engaged.	—

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Meeting participants	Raised concern that the export system is paper-based and can take months.	Digitisation of the system is being worked on.

#8 FPDA Meeting (2) (Goroka)

Date	24 June 2026, 12:30pm
Location	Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province
Purpose / Topic	Follow-up discussion with FPDA on GIS and data systems to support PACD2.
Number of Attendees	6 — Nicola Fooks (World Bank, E&S); Allan Oliver (WB, Senior Agriculture Specialist); Thales DeHaulleville (FAO, GIS); Mark Worinu (FPDA, CEO); plus two further FPDA representatives whose names were not recorded.

Information Provided

- Thales DeHaulleville explained the GIS database being set up and the data needed to support it.
- Main data currently available: weekly market surveys, data from aggregators, and farmer names from Extension Officers.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- Infrastructure data is not currently being collected — flagged as a gap.
- The main issue for small farmers is connectivity: an estimated 40% product loss occurs due to lack of cold storage and lengthy travel time to market.

#9 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (Kokopo, East New Britain)

Date	24 June 2026
Location	Gazelle International Hotel Conference Room, Kokopo, East New Britain Province
Purpose / Topic	PACD2 multi-stakeholder consultation for the Cocoa Project Management Unit, covering the New Guinea Islands region.
Number of Attendees	Approximately 55

Information Provided

- Consultation format allowed stakeholders to raise comments and questions directly on cocoa-sector priorities for PACD2 (see feedback below).

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
Agriculture & Livestock Advisor, ENB Provincial Administration	Requested PACD2 emphasise downstream processing (e.g. drying cocoa beans into powder for export/value-adding), similar to the Coffee PMU's support for parchment-to-green-bean processing. Also asked whether coffee value chains/partnerships could be considered in ENB/WNB highland areas, where coffee is grown.	—
ENB Provincial Planner	Highlighted ENB's potential in copra, ginger, chilli, honey, piggery and poultry, beyond cocoa; noted market accessibility is the major constraint for the largely hinterland-based farming population.	—
Meeting participants	Proposed that farming cooperatives be given direct access to project funds, noting the PMU structure and lengthy procurement processes add bureaucracy and delay.	—
Meeting participants	Noted EUDR restricts new growth areas; proposed rehabilitating run-down state-owned plantations (re-purposed into smallholder blocks for family units) as key to increasing production, and providing better incentives to engage unemployed youth on plantations.	—
Agriculture & Livestock Advisor, WNB Provincial Administration	Requested PACD2 (cocoa, coffee, horticulture, small livestock, honey, spices) be distributed equally across provinces, noting PPAP and PACD had benefited only a few; requested expansion to Sepik, Madang, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, Central, Gulf, Western and Milne Bay.	—
Meeting participants	Raised that research capacity is a key issue at the Cocoa Research Centre, which needs an overhaul of its buildings, research equipment and flavour-testing machine; proposed a research cadetship program.	—

PACD2
Stakeholder Engagement Plan - DRAFT

Raised By	Question / Issue / Concern Raised	Response Provided
CEO, Cocoa Board of PNG	Raised five points: (1) the project's data/MIS system should sit within Cocoa Board, syncing with Kobotool field data collection to create one centralised, DAL-accessible system; (2) centralised cocoa aggregation points to improve accessibility and cut transport costs; (3) digital banking so payments transfer directly to farmer accounts at aggregation points; (4) equal distribution of PACD2 cocoa investment to new growth areas such as Karamui in the Highlands; (5) institutionalising the Cocoa Farmer Handbook into the primary/secondary school curriculum in cocoa-growing provinces.	—

#10 Meeting with Cocoa Board CEO

Date	24 June 2026
Location	Cocoa Board of PNG offices
Purpose / Topic	Institutional consultation with the Cocoa Board CEO on E&S structures, on-farm/processing compliance, traceability, and capacity-building needs for PACD2.
Number of Attendees	Not formally recorded

Information Provided

- Institutional profile: E&S sits under Industry Services (Extension Program – Charles Koel, Manager; Regulation & Compliance Program – Naithel Wartovo, Manager); no dedicated E&S officers currently in place.
- On-farm: extension officers use the cocoa handbook as the key guide; E&S capacity is limited. Pesticide use is rare (cost-prohibitive) but herbicide use occurs, with no residue monitoring in place.
- Processing: the compliance team manages annual licensing/checklists for fermentaries (drying and processing infrastructure).
- Trade & traceability: Cocoa Board has a simple but effective fermentary-based traceability system and wants to move to MIS and geo-tagging. Cocoa Board and PACD currently run separate MIS systems; the CEO wants a single unified system. Cocoa Board lacks dedicated GIS/MIS staff but plans to hire (a role is budgeted in the corporate plan).

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- CEO requested support to integrate E&S topics (deforestation, child labour, GEDSI) into extension manuals and training materials, building on PACD1 lessons.
- Requested PACD2 support to develop guidance and tools for fermentary licensing compliance.
- Raised interest in EUDR compliance and quarantine issues associated with new growth areas in Central Province and the Highlands.
- Requested strengthened E&S resourcing and structured capacity building with the compliance and extension teams under PACD2.
- Expressed interest in establishing a certification officer role within Cocoa Board's corporate structure (noting limited certification activity to date, aside from Outspan), and in carbon credit opportunities from cocoa trees.
- Interested in exploring an ESG stakeholder platform, building on a previous UNDP-GEF “Farmer Plus” program that established a cocoa industry working group, alongside the existing NAS policy forum/working group.
- Agreed next step: follow-up meeting with Charles Koel and Naithel Wartovo.

#11 Workshop – PACD2 Project Description & E&S Presentation (Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby)

Date	Friday, 26 June 2026
Location	Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby, National Capital District
Purpose / Topic	Workshop for the PACD2 team to present the project description, including the Environmental & Social (E&S) instruments, to DAL and other government stakeholders.
Number of Attendees	Approximately 30. Represented organisations include IFAD, the World Bank (including the E&S team), FAO, and PACD PMU/government counterparts

Information Provided

- The PACD2 team presented the project description to DAL and other government stakeholders, including an overview of the Environmental & Social (E&S) risk management instruments to be applied under the project.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- Depletion of water resources from irrigation subprojects was raised as a risk to be addressed.
- Issues associated with pesticide usage were raised as a risk to be addressed.
- Animal welfare associated with small livestock subprojects was raised as a risk to be addressed.

#12 High-Level Government Consultation Meeting on Feeder Roads (DAL/DoWH, Port Moresby)

Date	Tuesday, 30 June 2026
Location	Port Moresby, National Capital District
Purpose / Topic	High-level meeting with government representatives, chaired by the DAL Secretary, to clarify institutional roles, responsibilities and processes for feeder roads/feeder track roads under PACD2.
Number of Attendees	Not formally recorded — chaired by Dr Bang (Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Livestock), with Mathew Windi (Director of Works, Department of Works and Highways) and representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Treasury, Department of National Planning, the Department for Provincial and Local-level Government Affairs (DPLGA), and the Department of International Trade and Investment (DITI), including Heads of Commodity Boards, PACD2 PMU representatives, and others.

Information Provided

- The Director of Works (Mathew Windi) noted that the Department of Works and Highways is focused on maintenance and upkeep of national main roads in the main economic corridors, while responsibility for Feeder Roads/Feeder Track roads sits with the Local Level Governments (LLGs).
- The PACD2 PMU confirmed that feeder roads activities carried out under the project are mainly rehabilitation of existing feeder track roads that have reverted to bush or foot tracks, and that selection, design and approval of these roads is carried out with clearance from the Department of Works on selection, technical designs and other requirements.
- The Director of Works agreed with this approach but further advised the project team to provide detailed information on rehabilitated roads to the Department of Works so these can be captured in the Department's inventory. He and the National Planning representative also noted the need for an MoU and for sensitisation of local government level on these roads to ensure adequate maintenance.
- The Director of Works further noted that the Roads Act does not affect the current classification of feeder roads, and that selection of these roads could continue without public acquisition of land by government.

Feedback Received — Questions, Issues & Concerns Raised

- The World Bank Senior E&S Specialist noted that the current approach is acceptable if government wishes to continue implementation as such, but flagged that if government decides in future to acquire land for feeder roads, this would have implications for resettlement claims.