



PNG REDD+ STRATEGY, PROGRESS & CHALLENGES

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific 2010
(ISAP 2010)

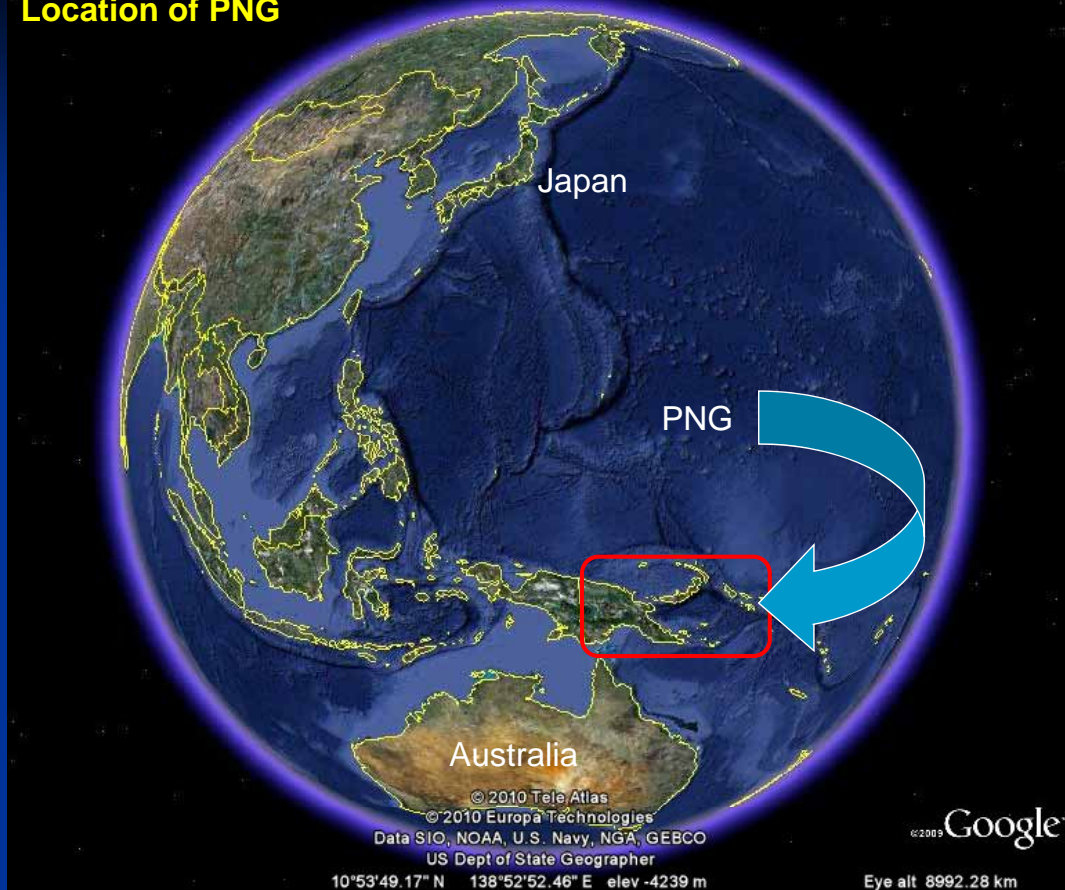
12th – 13th July 2010
Pacifiko Yokohama
Japan

Gewa Gamoga
Papua New Guinea (PNG)
PNG Forest Authority

OUTLINE

- PNG Location
- Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation
- Forest Resources
- National Development Strategy
- PNG REDD+ Strategy & progress
- Challenges

Location of PNG



GHG Emissions

- Forests account for about 20 % of global CO₂ output (UNFCCC),
- PNG contributed between 2 – 7% of global emissions in 2001 from deforestation and forest degradation (Sherman and Brian, 2010)
- PNG has identified important drivers of emissions and concrete action to reduce them. These are;
 - Timber harvesting,
 - Subsistence agriculture
 - Agriculture leases
 - commercial agriculture
 - Mining, infrastructure and urban expansion,
 - Others (eg fuel for transportation)

Forest Resources

- Total Landmass 46 million ha
- Total Forest 39.4 million ha
- Primary Forest 25.2 million ha
- Acquired forest 12 million ha
- Not acquired 3 million ha
- Forest Plantations 64,000 ha
- 97% of total land customary owned
- 85% people live in rural areas

Source: FRA 2005

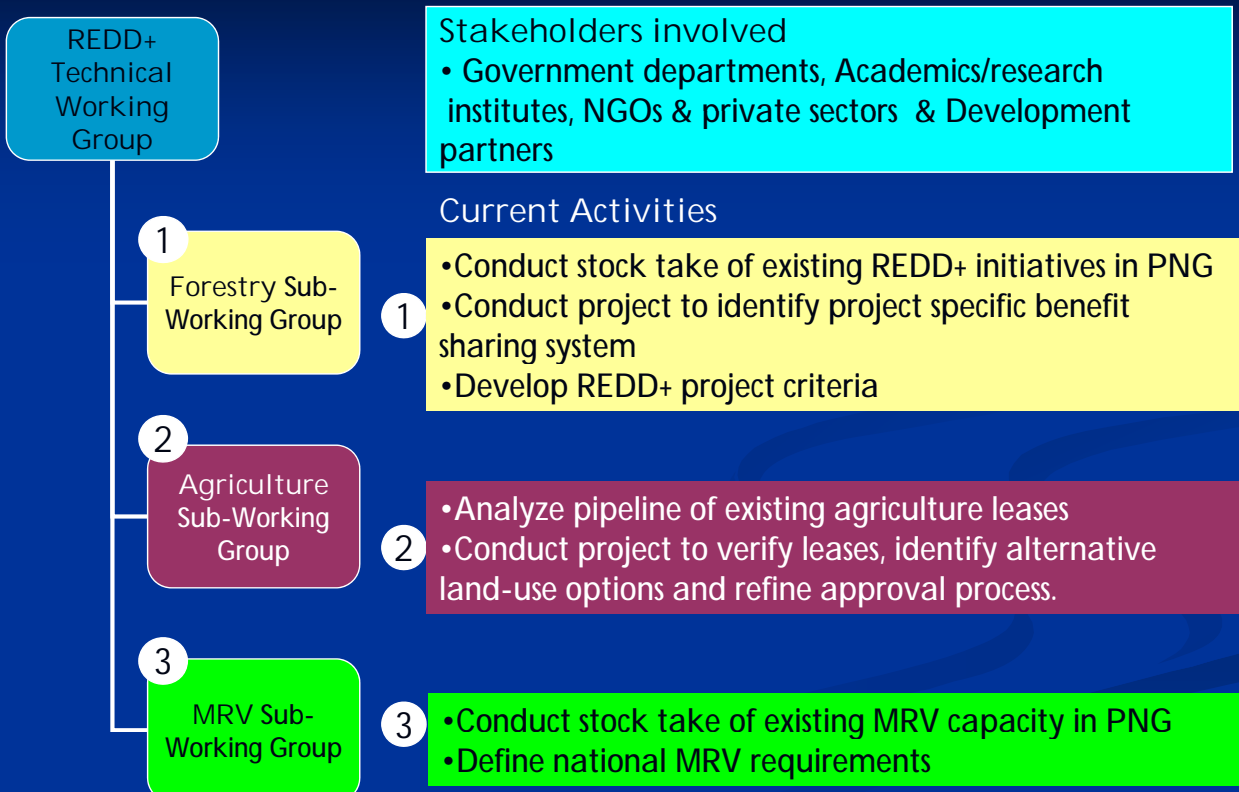
National Development Strategy

- PNG is developing its National Development Strategy
- The national strategy and plan on climate compatible development will be adopted and incorporated into other national strategies and plans including the Vision 2050 and the Medium Term Development Plan.
- The Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) has been established to coordinate all sectors towards Climate Change Mitigation (REDD+), Adaptation and Low-carbon Growth

Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP)

- The Copenhagen Accord recognizes that mitigation & adaptation to climate change are inseparable from economic development.
- PNG welcomes this and is taking steps to ensure compatible development for its entire people.
- PNG is now developing a robust institutional framework to discuss, debate and enact action on REDD+ mechanisms that will match the unique characteristics of PNG.
- In the coming months and years, the government of PNG will move to implement climate compatible development, starting with the following priority actions:
 - Climate Change Mitigation (REDD+), Adaptation and Low-carbon Growth need to be incorporated into National Development Planning.
 - The Prime Minister has announced a new institution, the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) to replace the former Office of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (OCCES).
- A high priority for the OCCD is to -:
 - Develop a Measurement, Reporting and Verification system (MRV)
 - Fund Distribution Mechanism
 - Benefit Sharing Models that ensure benefits accrue equitably to resource owners.

PNG's National REDD+ Strategy



PNG's National REDD+ Strategy cont..

REDD+ Initiatives - Forestry Sector

	Objective
Reduce Impact Logging	Reduce collateral damage & forest degradation
Secondary Forest Management	Enhance re-growth rate of secondary forests
Afforestation/ Reforestation	Enhance carbon stock
Forest Conservation	Protect forests to maintain biodiversity and provide Environment services
Community REDD+ Schemes	Test REDD+ concepts with communities (ie, benefit sharing mechanism)

Source: Forestry sub-working group

PNG's REDD+ Strategy cont...

■ REDD+ Initiatives - Agriculture Sector

	Objective
Land Use Planning	Design integrated land use plan in LLG level (forestry & agriculture)
Agriculture Extension Programs	Increase productivity of subsistence/small holder farmers
Commercial Plantations on non forest land	Identify possibility of establishing commercial Plantations in non forest land
Agriculture lease review	Review the deforestation of potential of agriculture Leases and improve approval process for Commercial agriculture

Source: Agriculture sub-working group

PNG's REDD+ Strategy cont...

■ REDD+ Initiatives - MRV

Objective

Existing MRV capacity
stock take

To develop a most suitable and robust PNG REDD+ MRV system, based on the national and international experiences

Define national MRV
requirements

To establish a transparent MRV system that can attract international investment in PNG REDD+ projects

To reliably measure individual projects performance on the ground in a more transparent manner

Comply with IPCC guidelines (1. forest area monitoring, 2. Carbon stock inventory, GHG inventory)

To ensure that data are readily available for PNG

Source: MRV SWG

PNG's REDD+ Strategy cont...

■ Sectoral Approach (eg PNGFA)

- Sectors are now beginning to address climate change and REDD+.
- NGOs developing community REDD+ initiatives
 - Developed concepts that involved the use of REDD+ funds to promote sustainable livelihoods and forest conservation.
- PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) responsible for managing PNG's forests has taken innovative steps to address REDD+

PNG's REDD+ Strategy – Sectoral Approach cont..

PNG Forest Authority

- is a sector mandated to manage forest resources. It's operations are governed by the;
 - National Forest Development Guidelines
 - 1991 Forest Policy,
 - Forestry Act 1991 (as amended),
 - Forest Regulations,
 - Forest Plans
 - PNG LCOP and
 - 24 Key Standards
- Forest area Acquired 12 million ha
- Yet to be acquired 3 million ha

PNG's REDD+ Strategy – Sectoral Approach cont...

Innovative Approach by PNGFA to Address REDD+

- PNGFA Restructure
 - Created Sections/positions to address REDD+ & climate change
- Policy Initiatives
 - Revised the National Forest Development Guidelines and now incorporated REDD+.
 - Developed the Forestry & Climate Change Framework for Action 2009 – 2015. [FCCF principles.ppt](#)
- REDD+ Pilots
 - Will now do REDD+ pilots in 4 regions of the country.
 - Activities includes: logged over forest management, Reduce impact logging, reforestation/afforestation and conservation.

Challenges Faced in Implementing REDD+

- National Climate Change Policy and Legislation yet to be developed and implemented (currently working on the CCDS).
- High population growth 2.0 – 2.3% per annum (Global warming due to Global swarming).
- Land Tenure System
- Lack of a National Land-use Plan
- Lack of secured and long term permanent forest estates.
- Insufficient resources (finance and manpower) to adequately implement REDD+.
- Minimal awareness on REDD+ to relevant stakeholders

