

Presentation given at the Southeast Asia Katoomba meeting

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Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia

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“PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG) REDD+ STRATEGY”

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION -: CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**
- 2.0 PNG'S REDD+ STRATEGY**
- 3.0 PNG'S FOREST RESOURCE BASE**
- 4.0 CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING REDD+**
- 5.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY THE PNGFA TO ADDRESS REDD+**
- 6.0 WAY FORWARD TO ACHIEVE REDD+ IN PNG**



1.0 INTRODUCTION -: CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CCDS).

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 -:

- (i) Develop a Measurement, Reporting and Verification system (MRV)
- (ii) Fund Distribution Mechanism



Introduction (cont)

(iii) Benefit Sharing Models that ensure benefits accrue equitably to resource owners.

- Further research and analysis will be required in some areas, such as developing a comprehensive GHG inventory and enhancing our understanding of climate risks.
- Many aspects of climate compatible development require existing institutions to develop new capacities and ways of working. International support will be necessary to help develop these capacities.
- Pilot programs will be required to enhance the knowledge base, identify the most effective institutional arrangements, test the new policies and build capacity.
- A large – scale consultation exercise will need to be launched to involve local communities and landowners in critical elements of the strategy, especially arrangements for benefit sharing.

The Copenhagen Accord recognizes that mitigation and adaptation to climate change are inseparable from economic development. PNG welcomes this and is now taking steps to ensure climate compatible development for its entire people.



2.0 PNG'S REDD+ STRATEGY

- **Components of REDD+ -:**

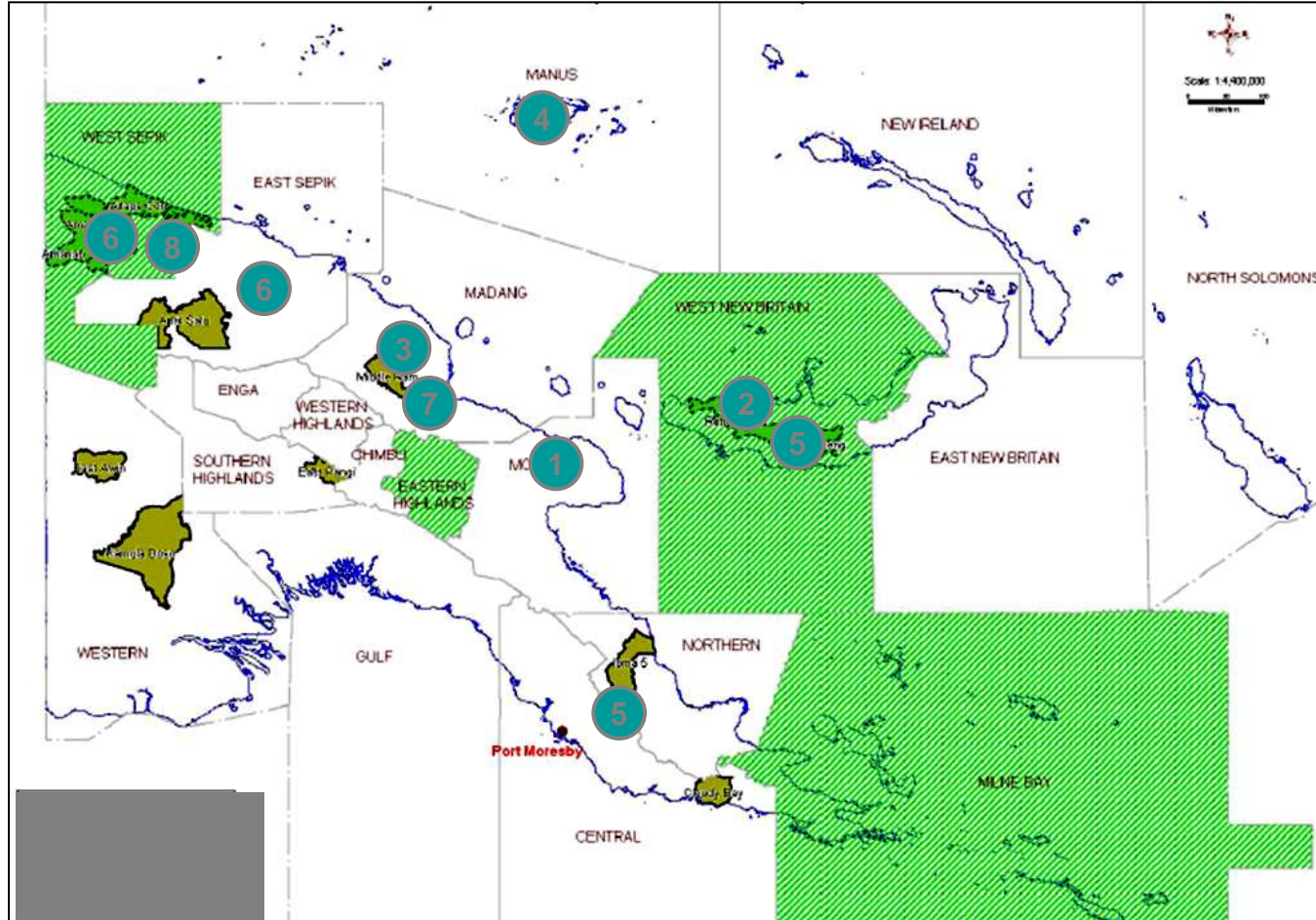
- (1) Forestry:**
 - **REDD+ Initiatives (Govt, NGOs, Forest Industry)**
 - **Fund Distribution Mechanism and Benefit Sharing Models:**
 - Phase 1 – Readiness Phase**
 - Phase 2 – Implementation supported by Transitional Funding.**
 - Phase 3 – Payment for Performance.**
 - **REDD+ Pilots – Four Sites or Regions**
 - **REDD+ Initiatives Involves:**
 - (1) Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)**
 - (2) Forest Conservation**
 - (3) Secondary Forest Management**
 - (4) Afforestation and Reforestation**

There is big opportunity to collaborate current REDD+ initiatives run by NGOs with the upcoming REDD+ pilot projects by GoPNG

- Mapping of future PNGFA REDD+ pilot projects in PNG
- As of March 2010



PRELIMINARY



- Planned pilot projects location
- 1 • Conservation International – Yus conservation area
- 2 • Live and Learn Environmental Education – White Man Range WNB
- 3 • TNC – Adelbert Mountains, Madang
- 4 • WCS (AusAID) – Manus
- 5 • DEC – Conservation projects in Kokoda and WNB
- 6 • WWF (various) – Carbon stock estimation, social mapping, benefit sharing models in East and West Sepik
- 7 • FPCD (NORAD) – Study about benefit sharing models in Madang
- 8 • TCA (various) – Study about biodiversity conservation of tree kangaroos



PNG'S REDD+ Strategy (cont)

- (2) Agriculture**
 - Commercial Agriculture**
 - Subsistence Agriculture**
 - Forest Clearance Authorities (FCA's)**

- (3) Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) - Stock take**

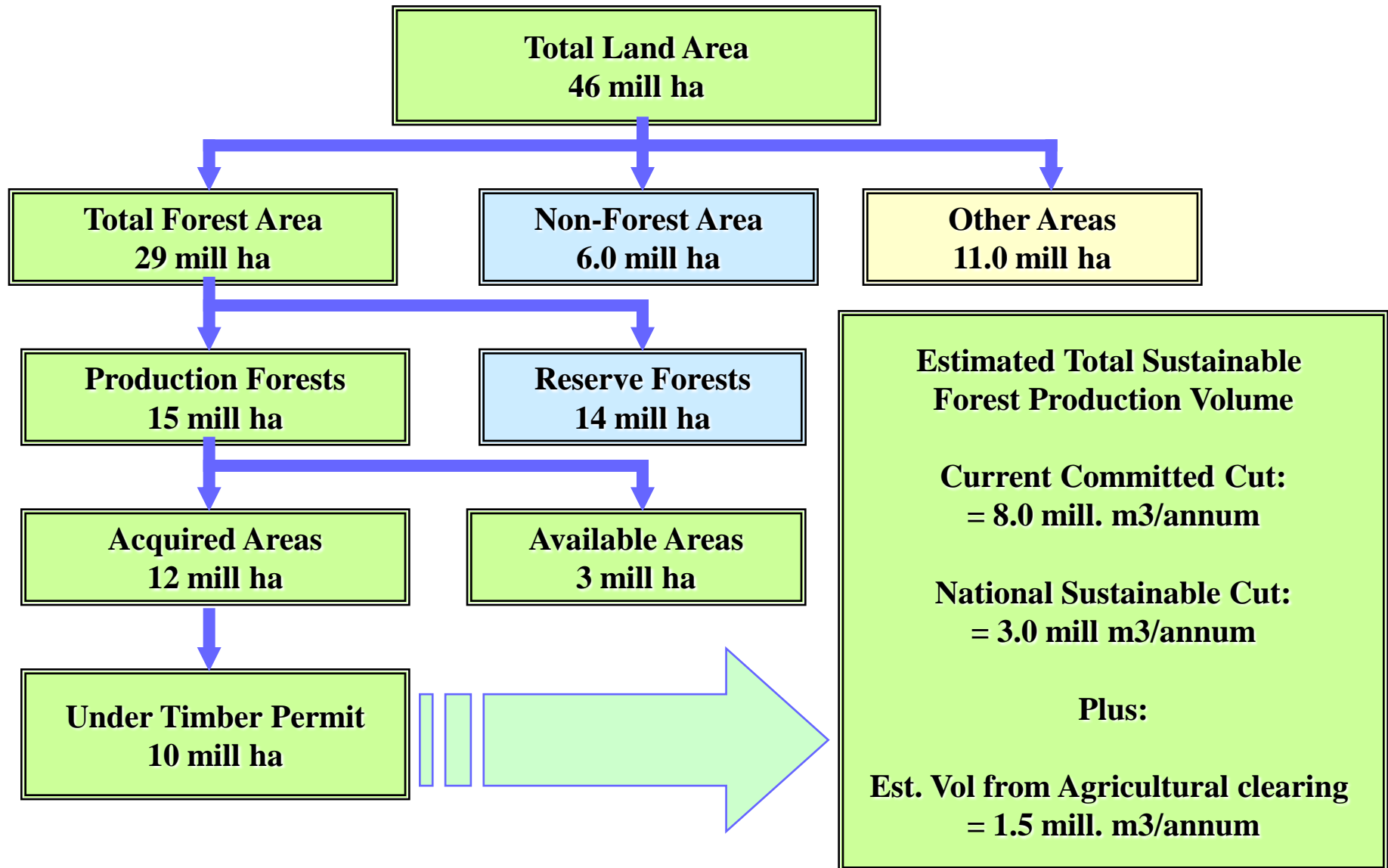


3.0 PNG'S FOREST RESOURCE BASE

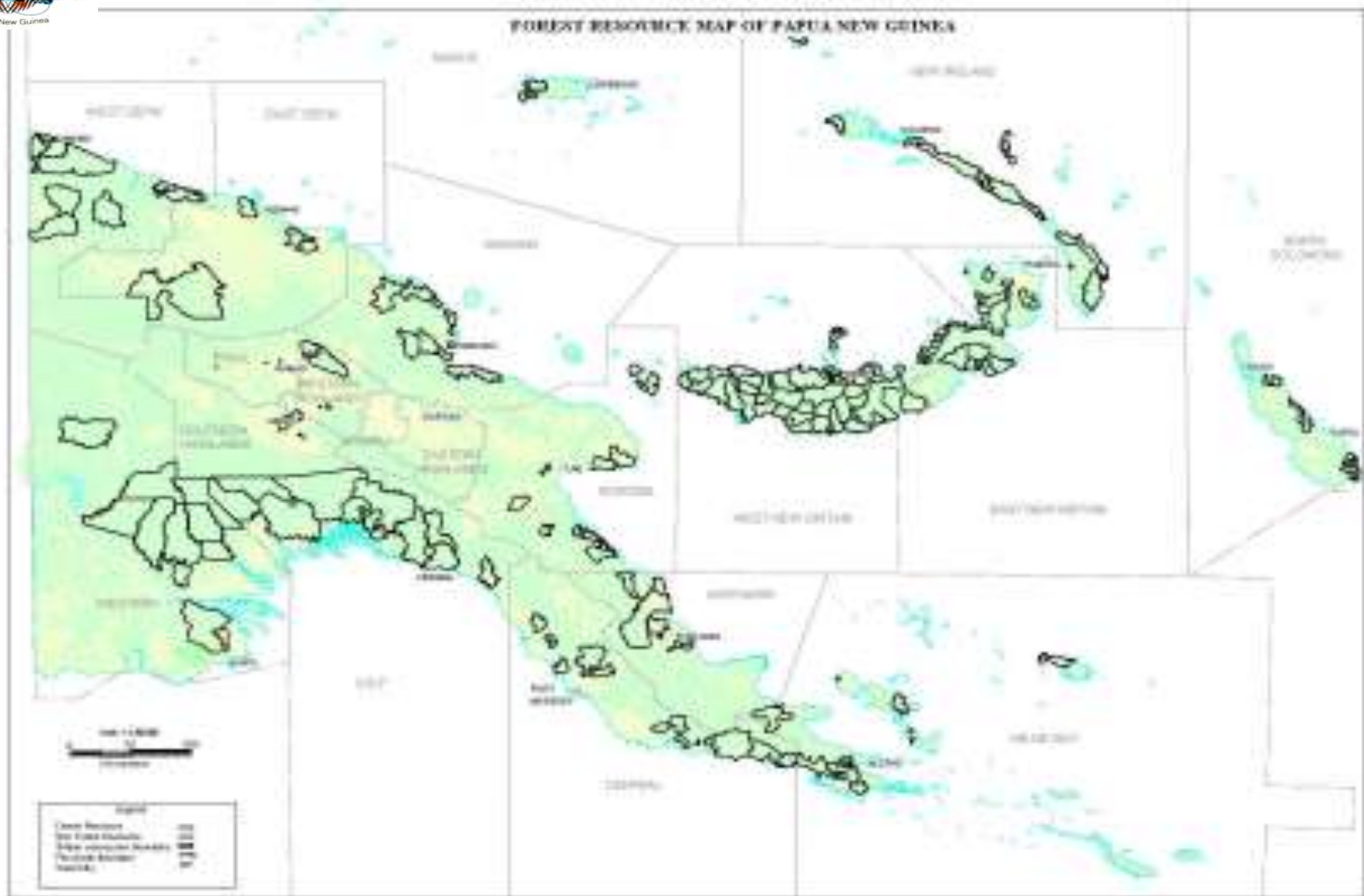
- **Break up of the forest resource**
- **97% of forest land are customary owned**
- **Forest Concessions**



PNG's Forest Resource Base



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- ❑ 97% of the forestland are customary owned
 - ❑ Therefore : ‘timber rights or carbon rights’ must first be alienated from customary ownership for any commercial trading.



FORESTRY CONCESSIONS



4.0 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).
- Lack of a National Landuse 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.



5.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY PNGFA TO ADDRESS REDD+

Four (4) innovative approaches include:

- A) Legal Authorities – Forestry Act 1991
- B) Resource Acquisition and Allocation Process.
- C) National Forest Development Guidelines - 2009
- D) Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009-2015



A. Legal Authorities – Forestry Act 1991

The governing legal provisions relating to securing '*timber rights*' (or *carbon rights*) by the Authority are -

Section 46 – Recognizing rights of Customary Owners

Section 49 – Provincial Forest Plan

Section 47 – National Forest Plan

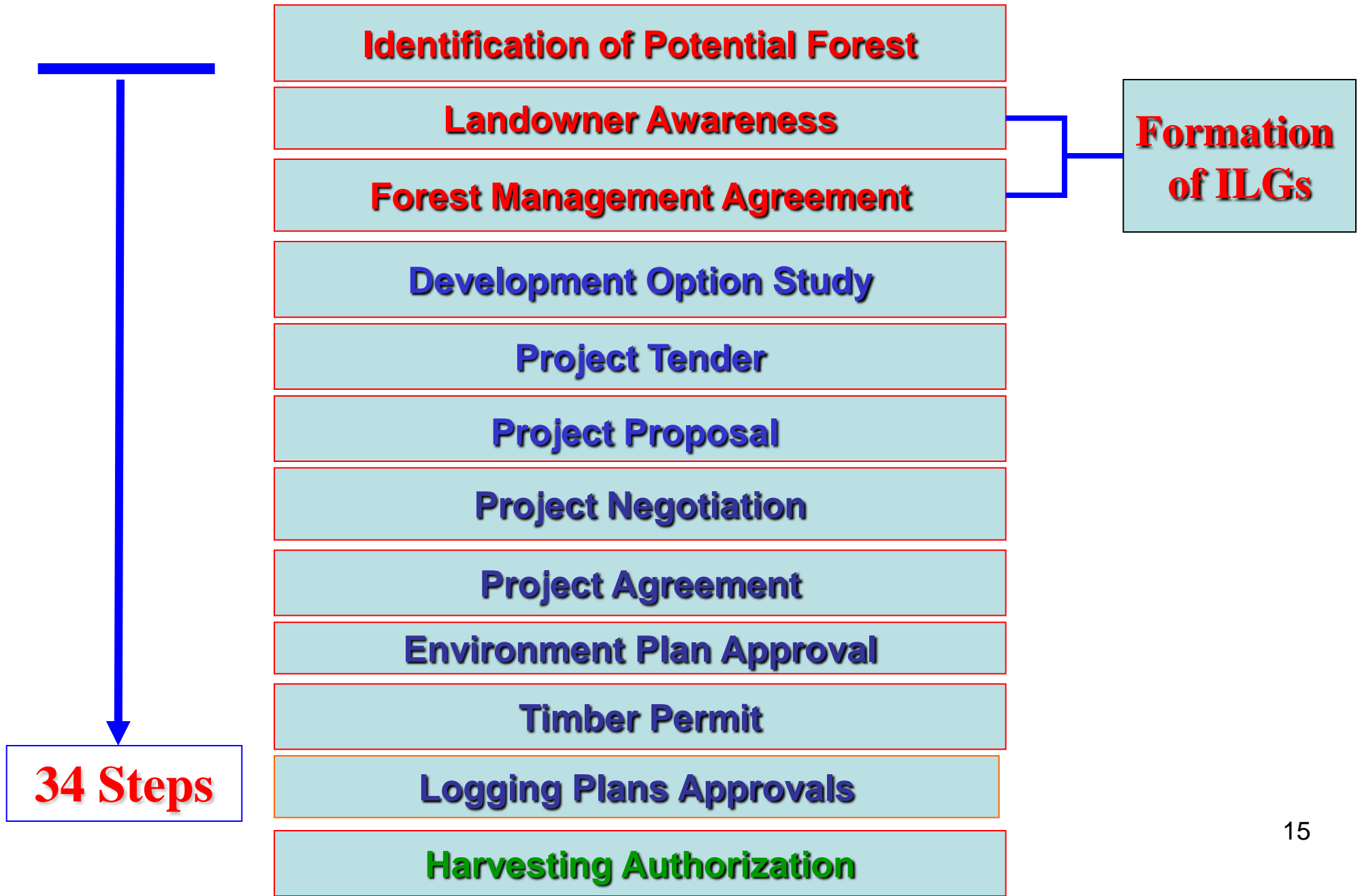
Section 54 – Types of Land....Timber Rights Permitted

Section 57 – Obtaining Consent of Customary Owners

Section 58 – Forest Management Agreement (FMA)

Section 60 – Assignment of Timber Rights under FMA

B. Resource Acquisition & Allocation Process





BI. Role of Incorporated Landgroups (ILGs)

The Land Groups Incorporated Act has two main aims:-

- i) To enable customary landowning groups to be recognized as legal customary landowning groups and as legal corporate entities (similar to the recognition of companies as legal persons);
- ii) To provide for the manner in which they deal with their customary land and resources, so that the dealings will be recognized by law.

In summary, the Act provides a legal structure for a landowning group to:

- a) manage its own internal affair and make binding decisions (using its customary laws); and
- b) enter into legally-binding agreements with the outside world.



C. NATIONAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES (NFDG) 2009

The NFDG sets out broad objectives and predictions for the long term (40years) and address the medium term (10 years) in greater details. They will state how the Forestry sector is expected to contribute to the economy and how social cultural and environmental needs are addressed.

In general the NFDG covers the following topics:-

- 1) Forest Policy and Legislation
- 2) Forest Management Prescriptions
- 3) Forest Resource Acquisition and Allocation
- 4) Establishment of a State Marketing Agency
- 5) Climate Change Initiatives under UNFCCC
- 6) Domestic Processing with a view to phasing out Log Exports.
- 7) Management of Logged-over Areas and Forest Replenishment
- 8) Reforestation and Afforestation
- 9) Forest Research
- 10) Forest Industry
- 11) Landowner/Resource Owner Involvement
- 12) Conversion of Forest Land



D. FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (FCCFA) 2009-2015

The FCCFA is made of seven principles:-

Principle 1 – Ownership of Carbon Credits

Principle 2 – Implementing Adaptation Measure

Principle 3 – Contributing to Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Principle 4 – Improving Decision – Making and Good Governance

Principle 5 – Improving Our Understanding of Forestry and Climate Change

Principle 6 – Promoting Education and Awareness.

Principle 7 – Promoting Partnerships and Cooperation.



6.0 WAY FORWARD TO IMPLEMENT REDD+ IN PNG

- Develop a National Climate Change Policy and Legislation (Sector Policies Climate-Compatible)
- Develop and implement a National Landuse Plan
- Ensure research and analysis into developing a comprehensive GHG inventory and enhancing our understanding of climate risks.
- New institutional arrangement developed for REDD+
- Develop Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms and benefit sharing models that ensure benefits accrue to resource owners.
- REDD+ Pilot projects must be implemented to enhance knowledgebase, test the new policies and institutional arrangement and build capacity.
- Work with all relevant stakeholders (landowners/NGOs/Development Partners, Provincial Govts/LLGs and other Government Agencies)
- Secure long term permanent forest estates (PFE) 50 years.
- Encourage resource owners and the timber industry to go into afforestation and reforestation activities.
- Implement Reduced Impact Logging (RIL).
- Encourage Forest Conservation.
- Implement the management of Secondary forest (logged over forest).



Thank you