



Papua New Guinea's Formal Readiness Proposal presentation





Overview of REDD+ progress in PNG & context for the RPP

Overview of PNG's RPP

PNG is a small, low-income democracy with unrivaled ethnic and bio-diversity

More than 50% of PNG's land area is covered by primary rainforest (~29 million ha)



Biodiversity



- The Papua island comprises **3rd largest tropical rainforest area**
- Papua possesses **rich wildlife and biodiversity**, e.g. endemic marsupial mammals like different tree kangaroos species, flightless birds and the endemic birds of paradise



Ethnic diversity



- More than **800 recognized language groups and ethnic communities** each having a unique relationship with the forest and natural environment
- **~ 80% of population is still dependent on forests** and subsistence agriculture
- 97% of the country's land is owned under **customary land rights**



RPP Formulation Background

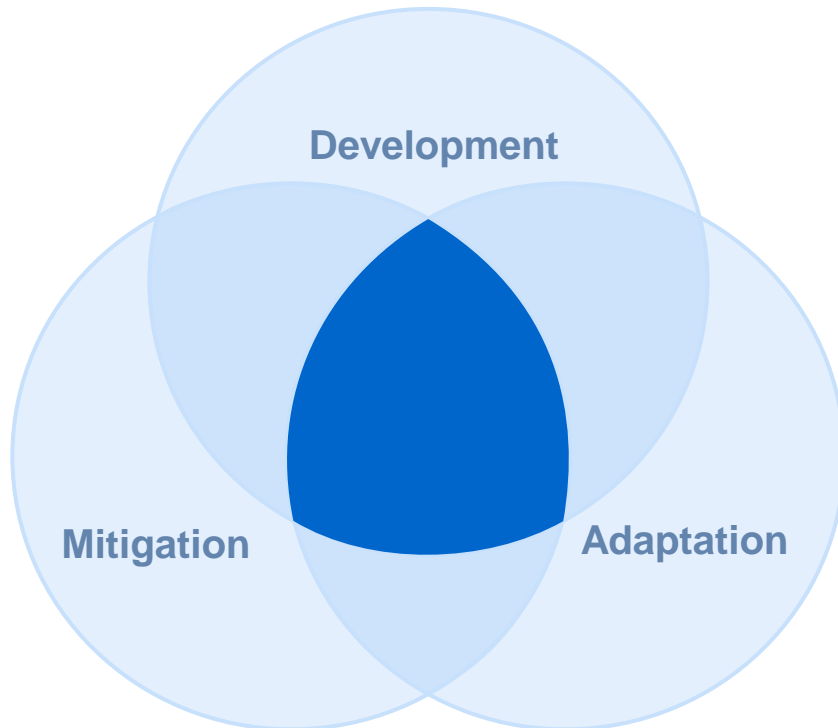
RPP context

- Papua New Guinea's **original RPP was developed in 2008** around initial work done on developing a REDD+ strategy
- Proposal was stalled for 4 years and reviewed in 2012 by the OCCD with support from stakeholders
- It was reviewed in light of the UNREDD Programme and progress made by the country to date on REDD+ Readiness

Progress since 2010

- **REDD strategy:** Climate-Compatible Development Strategy and Interim Action Plan guide REDD-plus priorities for PNG. It formed basis for the National UNREDD Programme. Progress on both have since guided the formulation of the RPP.
- **OCCD's Role:** NEC decision 54/2010 sets up the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) to coordinate all climate change matters in PNG, including REDD-plus work
- **Consultation:** OCCD conducts broad stakeholder consultation process in provinces to increase awareness and obtain feedback on strategy and priorities

PNG's Climate-Compatible Development Strategy



Economic Development

- Achieve GDP per capita of USD 3,000 by 2030 as set out in our Vision 2050

Mitigation

- Reduce emissions of green-house gases, by at least 50% by 2030 driven mainly by abatement measures in land use, land-use change and forestry
- Become carbon neutral by 2050 investing into low-carbon infrastructure today

Adaptation

- Reduce vulnerability to climate change-associated risks
 - Gradual hazards (e.g., vector-borne disease)
 - Event-driven hazards (e.g., landslides, flooding)

Priority actions for 2010-2012

A



Institution & capacity building

- Recruit 20+ highly motivated and qualified staff for the new Office of Climate Change and Development
- Implement 18-months capability building plan

B



Strategy and policy development

- Refine National Strategy for Climate-Compatible Development by September 2010
- Implement agreed policy changes

C



MRV

- Finalize MRV stock take and develop requirements for a national MRV system in line with global requirements
- Select a MRV solution and start implementation

D



Benefit sharing mechanism

- Develop a benefit sharing approach in line with globally evolving requirements including mechanisms to allocate funds at a national and community levels

E



Consultation & communication

- Conduct a national consultation process focusing on provinces with the highest climate change exposure for both mitigation and adaptation















F



Funding

- Develop a plan of the high level funding requirement
- Conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations to provide funding support

Sources of PNG's historical greenhouse gas emissions

Driver of emissions	2010 emissions ¹ Mt CO ₂ e	Description
 Timber harvesting	 68-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging results in significant deforestation and degradation, mainly in lowlands and islands
 Subsistence/ smallholder agriculture	 28-43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing population leads to expansion of agriculture area into forest (and shortening of rotation cycle)
 Agriculture leases²	 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of forest under 'agriculture leases' scheme to establish agricultural plantations with high risk of being abused for timber extraction
 Commercial agriculture	 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of forest to establish commercial plantations, predominantly oil palm, (mainly on fertile lowland forests) with proven agricultural use
 Mining, infrastructure	 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining has historically been biggest driver Includes forest dieback from Ok Tedi spill
 Fire	 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caused by humans (hunting, spreading from subsistence burning) and lightning Forest degradation makes fires more likely
 Everything else	 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from oil and gas production Fuel for transportation and energy generation Emissions from palm oil processing

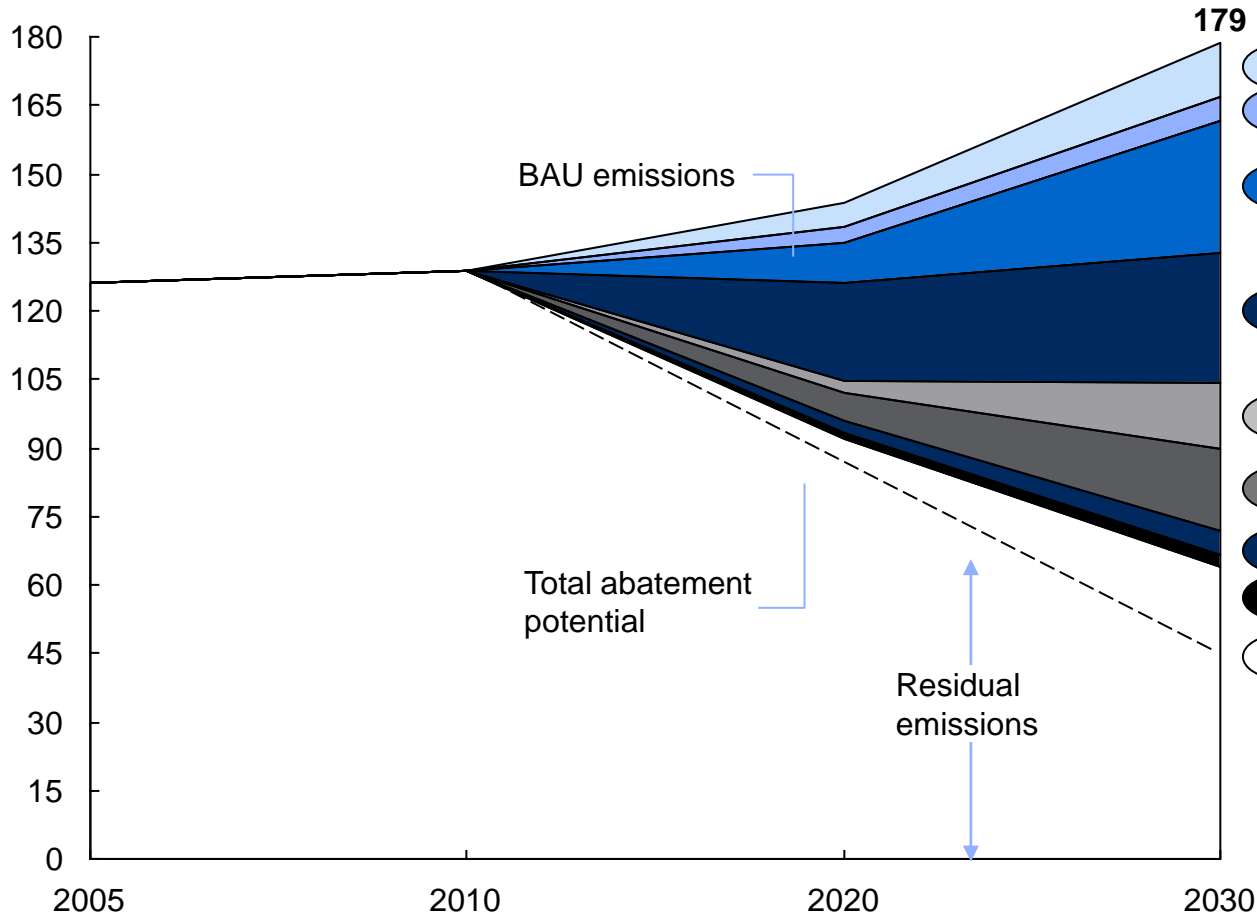
¹ Estimate of 2010 extrapolated from 2008/09 data

² Exact emission for 2010 still to be verified

Projected 2030 emissions reductions

Emissions under technical abatement potential scenario

Mt CO₂e/ year, 2005-2030



Abatement measures

Mt CO₂e/ year in 2030

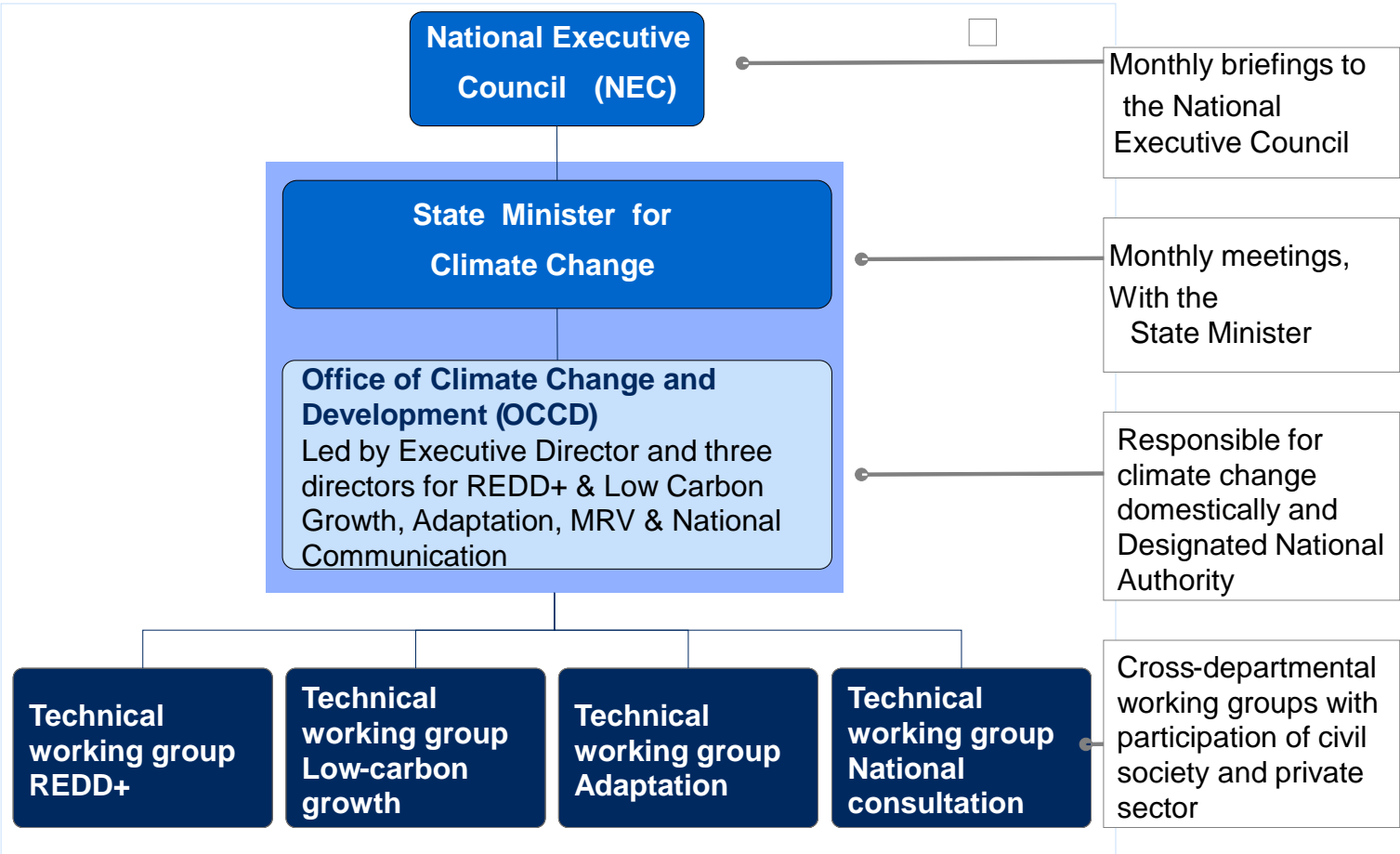
- 12** Smallholder agriculture
- 5** Commercial plantations on non-forest lands
- 29** Agriculture leases
- 29** Reduced impact logging
- 14** Afforestation/ reforestation¹
- 18** Secondary forest mgmt¹
- 5** Mining and fire
- 2** Energy, transport, oil and gas
- 19** Max possible abatement

¹ A/R and secondary forest management are not emission reduction initiative, but carbon stock enhancement initiatives

² Assuming A/R abatement potential comes from its usage as conservation areas. If the areas will be used for plantation forestry, further research/analysis is need to calculate the abatement potential

New institutional arrangements

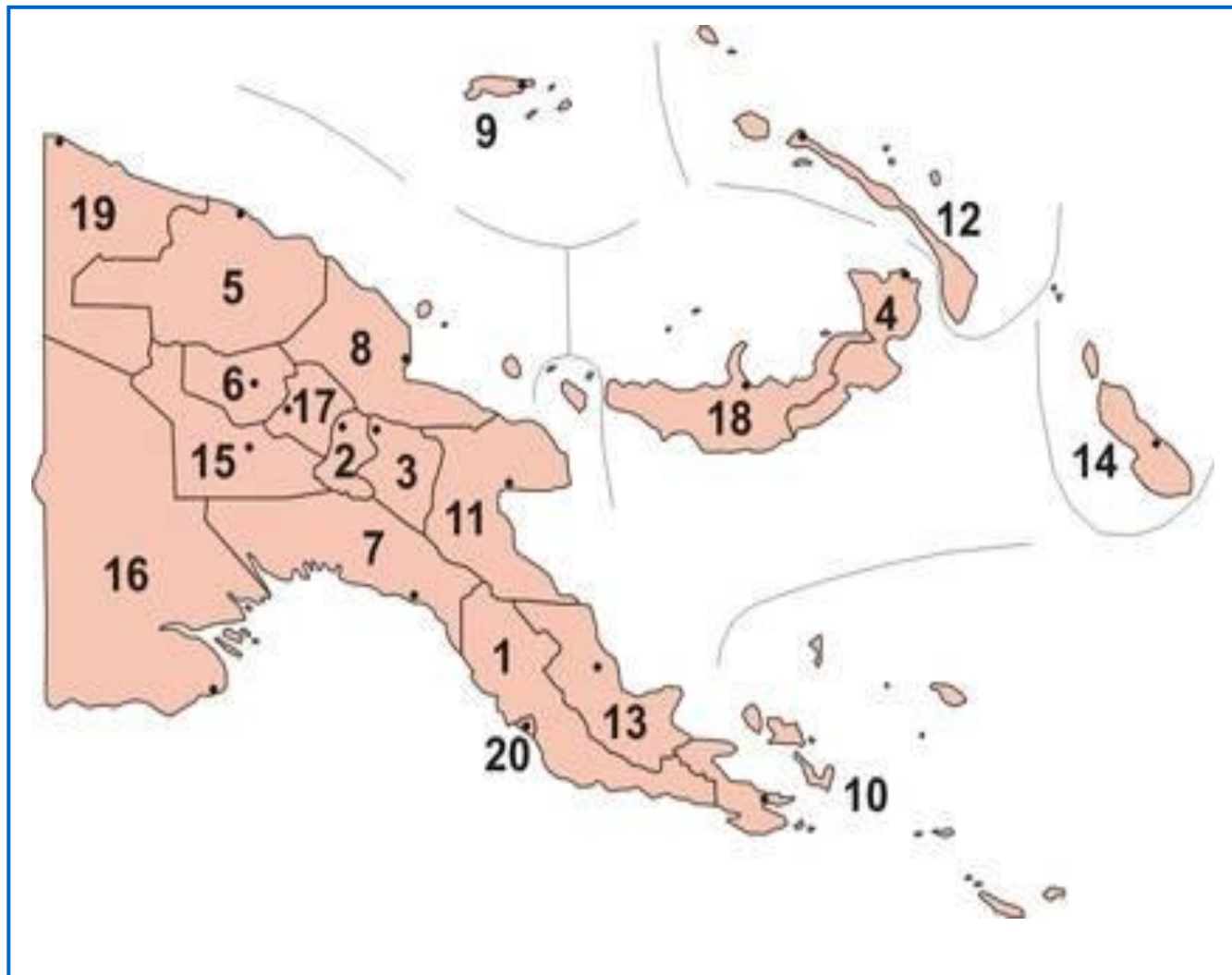
Governance Structure



National Climate Change Consultation Coverage in Papua New Guinea since September 2010

☺ Completed in 2010 -2013

● Outstanding provinces



Completed ☺

1. Manus (9)
2. Milne Bay (10)
3. West New Britain (18)
4. Western Highlands (17)
5. Simbu (2)
6. West Sepik (19)
7. New Ireland (12)
8. Morobe (11)
9. Bougainville (14)
10. Madang (8)
11. Jiwaka (*New province*)
12. ENB (4)
13. Oro (13)
14. East Sepik (5)

Outstanding ●

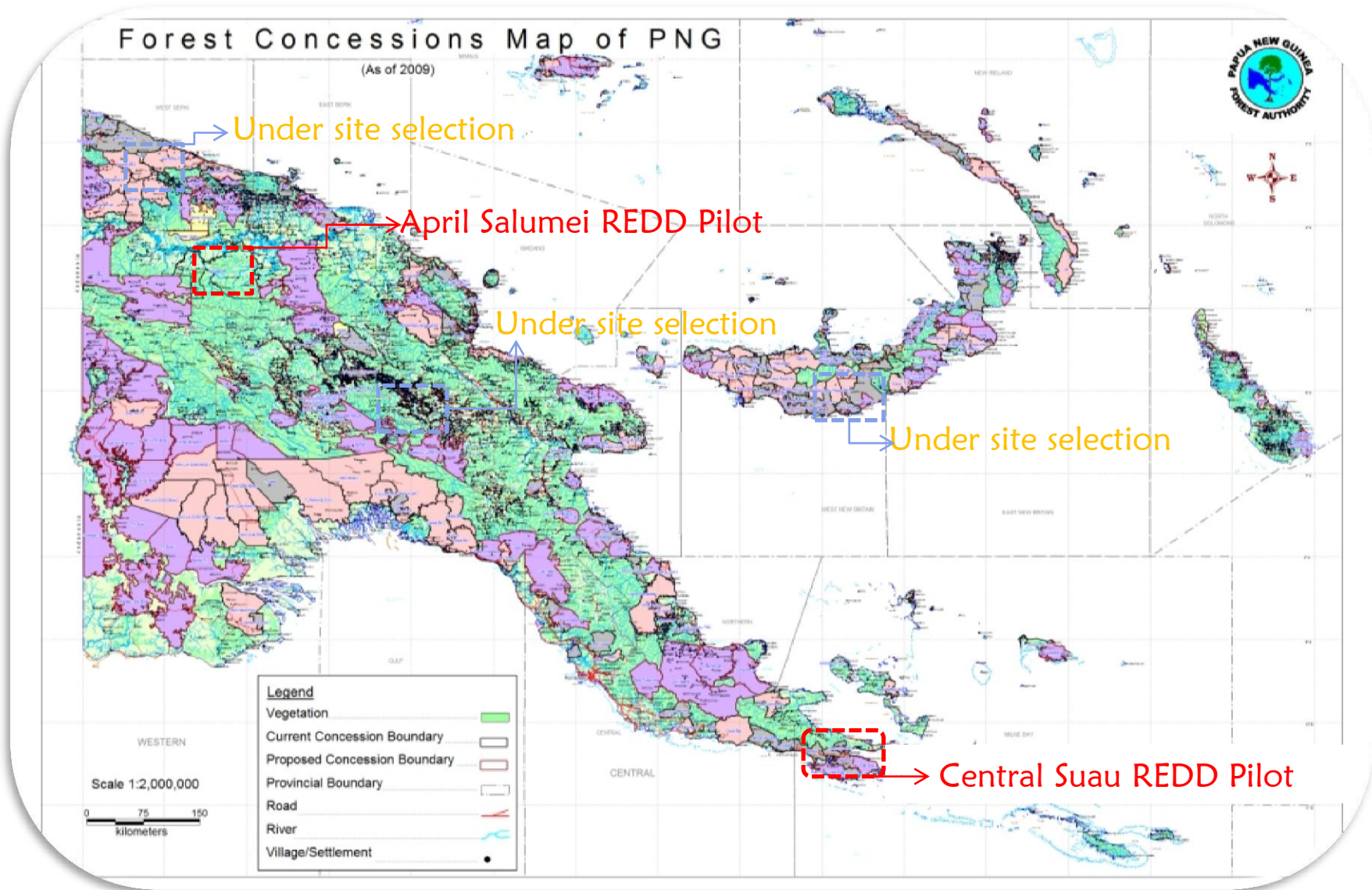
15. Southern Highlands (15)
16. Central (20)
17. Gulf (7)
18. Western (16)
19. Enga (6)
- 20: Hela (*new province*)
21. Eastern Highlands (21)

REDD+ initiatives – Forestry sector



	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Responsible institution</u>	<u>Proposed location</u>	<u>Proposed budget¹ (USD)</u>	<u>Timing and next steps</u>
Reduced Impact Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce collateral damage and forest degradation by 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGFA FRI Support from GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandaun W. New Britain Milne Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIZ support since 2011 for Milne Bay PNGFA funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot start in Milne started in 2011
Secondary Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance regrowth rate of secondary forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGFA FRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E. Highlands Sandaun W. New Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010: 0.1m 2011 onwards: no progress yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage local gov to define scope Pilot starting Sep 2010, no progress
Afforestation/ Reforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance carbon stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGFA FRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milne Bay E. Highlands W. New Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010: 0.1m No progress since 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No progress
Forest Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect forest to maintain biodiversity and provide environmental service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNGFA DEC Support from AusAID, GEF, Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Province W. New Britain Milne Bay E. Highlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2010: GEF Support 4million AusAID 1 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kokoda ongoing since 2010 WNB; started 2012
Community REDD+ schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test REDD+ concepts with community (i.e., Benefit Sharing mechanism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCS WWF TNC Support from AusAID, USAID LEAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manus W. New Britain Adelbert Mt, Madang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AusAID 1.8 million LEAF:TA NGO funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madang and Manus sites approved in 2012

2. REDD+ Pilot Sites Location








REDD+ initiatives – Agriculture sector



	Objective	Responsible institution	Proposed location	Proposed budget¹ (USD)	Timing and next steps
Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design integrated Land Use Plan in LLG level (forestry, agriculture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAL NARI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madang WNB Eastern Highland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPP -0.5 million No funding allocated yet Private sector investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with DAL and local gov
Agriculture extension program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase productivity of subsistence/small holders farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAL NARI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madang WNB Eastern Highland 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with DAL, NARI, local gov
Commercial plantation on non-forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify feasibility of establishing commercial plantation in non forest land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAL OPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramu Popondetta 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing
Agriculture Leases review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the deforestation potential of agriculture leases and improve approval process for the commercial agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAL FA OPRA DEC DLPP DNPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant provinces (i.e., Morobe, West New Britain, Central, Milne Bay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt 1 million for COI in 2012 RPP – 0.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock take process is on going Review and propose policy changes begin 2013

How the RPP will support GoPNG's priority actions

	Institution & capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Will build on readiness management arrangements established by the National UNREDD Programme and GoPNG through the OCCD.▪ Support technical assistance to build in-country capacity▪ Build sub-national capacity
	Strategy and policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Support refinement of the REDD+ Strategy in particular development of an implementation framework▪ Support social and environmental impacts assessments during readiness and implementation▪ Land use drivers, forest laws, policy and governance
	Benefit sharing mechanism	
	Consultation & communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Information sharing and early dialogue with stakeholders▪ Maximize REDD+ communication through different means particularly at sub-national level
	MRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Design an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

RPP Results Framework

Objective	To support the gaps and complement the National UNREDD Programme, Government of PNG and other partner initiatives in particular, the implementation of sub-national and demonstration site specific readiness activities.
Outcome 1	National REDD+ Readiness and capacity is strengthened and sustained
Outcome 2	The REDD+ Strategy is refined and an implementation framework established
Outcome 3	Sub-national capacity and implementation capability is strengthened and coordinated effectively laterally and vertically.
Outcome 4	Stakeholder early dialogue, engagement and communication mechanisms are strengthened
Outcome 5	An information system for multiple benefits, safeguards and other impacts is developed and established within the National MRV system

Stakeholder engagement in RPP development

Activities undertaken

Government

- Discussed with and approved by the REDD Technical Working Group
- Continuous discussions with key departments for the RPP, e.g., PNG Forest Authority

Civil Society

- Members are in the REDD+ Technical Working Group and were informed of and updated on progress in that forum.

Development partners

- Development Partners are also members of the REDD+ Technical working Group and were informed of and updated on progress in that forum.

RPP FCPF Budget Allocation (total \$16.4 million)

US\$ million

Outcome/Activity			Total
Readiness Management Arrangements in Place			0.71
Information Sharing and Early Dialogue			0.70
Consultation and Participation Process			0.50
Assessment of land use, forest laws, policy and governance			0.50
REDD+ Strategy options and implementation framework			0.99
<i>Validation Workshop</i>			<i>0.20</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>			<i>0.20</i>
Total			3.80

RPP Management Arrangements

Implementing Partner	UNDP has agreed to be the leading implementing agency
Government	OCCD is lead coordinating agency

Final management arrangements is envisaged to fall within the national governance framework for climate change. Details however will be agreed to in the Validation workshop and with guidance from the FCPF

Acknowledgements

The OCCD would like to acknowledge;

- The FCPF Secretariat
- The Technical Assessment Panel (TAP)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- GIZ



**Thank you very much
for your support!**