



Papua New Guinea Draft RPP:

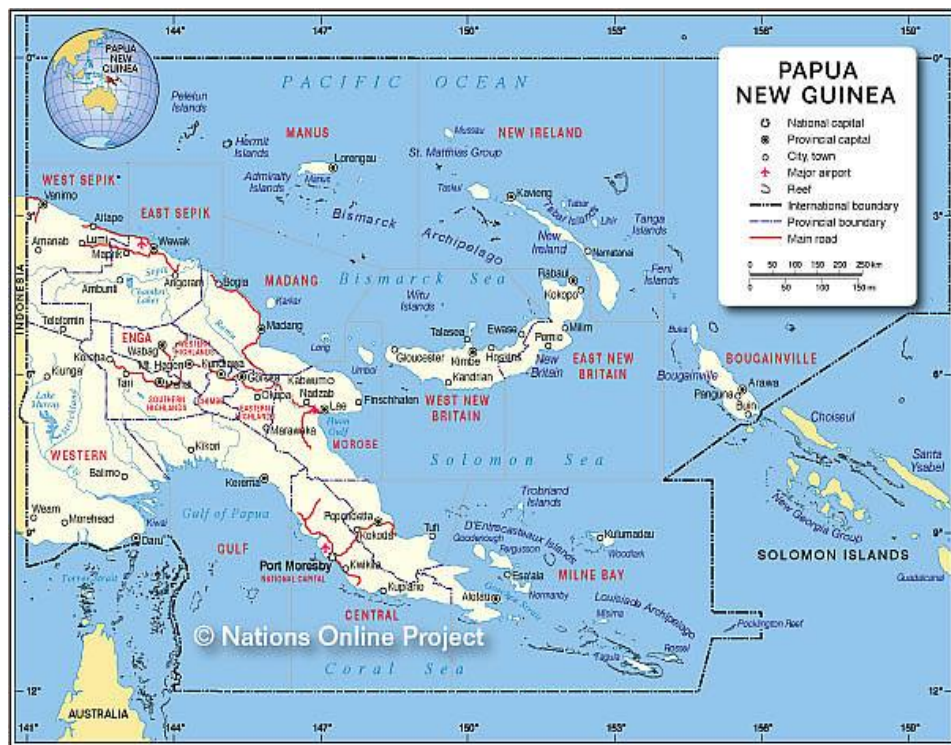
TAP Comments & Recommendations

**October 22, 2012
FCPF Participants Committee
12th meeting, Brazzaville,
Congo**

**For the PNG TAP team
Jayant Sathaye and Stephen Cobb
and 5 Reviewers**

Papua New Guinea: Significant Forest Cover and Rural/Indigenous Population; Importance of trees for livelihoods and environment

- Population (2011) - 7.04 million
 - From World Bank data.worldbank.org
- Rural Population - ~ 87%
- Indigenous population - >700 tribal groups
- Forests cover about 25 million ha; 63.4% of national land area (2007-2011)
 - From <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS>
- Annual deforestation rate: Estimated at 427,000 ha (1.55%) between 2005 and 2010
 - From FAO GRA 2010
- Forestry: 4% of GDP



Overall Summary : Strengths of the RPP

The TAP appreciated the well formulated and properly presented Draft R-PP:

- ❑ Very well composed; addresses most of the key issues requested by the FCPF for Components 1,2,3 and 4.
 - ❑ R-PP document is an updated version of the UN-REDD PNG National Joint Programme (NJP)
- ❑ Institutional involvement and arrangements are very well described (Component 1)
 - ❑ Expansion of ongoing UNREDD plan that is focused on five REDD+ pilot sites will be a valuable driver for R-PP activities.
- ❑ Extensive strong coverage of land use components, strategy options and implementation framework provide detailed policy coverage and analytical information to ensure sustainable pursuit of REDD+ program (Component 2)
- ❑ Very promising and detailed coverage of technical information and ways to structure measurement and estimation of emissions, and establish monitoring systems (Components 3 and 4)

TAP Assessment Summary

Components	Draft R-PP Submitted for PC 13 (Aug. 2012)	Revised Draft R-PP submitted for PC13 (Sept. 2012)
1a	Not met	Partially met
1b	Partially met	Largely met
1c	Partially met	Largely met
2a	Partially met	Partially met
2b	Partially met	Partially met
2c	Partially met	Partially met
2d	Partially met	Partially met
3	Partially met	Partially met
4a	Partially met	Partially met
4b	Partially met	Largely met
5	Not met	Not met
6	Not met	Not met

Areas for Improvement

❑ Component 1:

- ❑ Document the role of the new Ministry of Forests and Climate Change
- ❑ Illustrate ways to add capacity for R-PP implementation and to sustain REDD+ programs

❑ Components 2, 3 and 4:

- ❑ Large portions of these components are based on the UN-REDD Program (2011-2013).
- ❑ Provide information about R-PP's role relative to current and future UN –REDD activities.
- ❑ Component 2 notes a target to increase reforested area to limited 240,000 ha by 2030. OCCD would increase REDD+ success by expanding it to a much bigger area.

❑ Components 5 and 6:

- ❑ Budget figures and sources of funding need to be indicated for all Component 5 sections
- ❑ Section 6 is incomplete and needs to be elaborated.

→ **Be more explicit on capacity building activities, implementation and budgeting in the key R-PP areas**

Concluding Remarks: R-PP Advantages

- The R-PP provides extensive coverage of the first four components that relate to national, regional, and local framework for REDD+ implementation under existing and forthcoming regulations, and the reference level and MRV plans.
- OCCD plans to use R-PP to expand ongoing UNREDD National Joint Program, which will provide a strong start-up for it.
- Establishment of the new MFCC ministry may also provide stronger support for OCCD to implement the R-PP.
- The R-PP also provides OCCD an opportunity to build stronger capacity to ensure sustainable implementation of REDD+ programs.

Concluding Remarks: R-PP Advantages

	Cameroon	Chile	El Salvador	Honduras	PNG	Vanuatu
• Population (Millions)	20	15.1	6.1	7.6	7.04	0.20
• Rural	~ 50%	13.4%	45%	50%	87%	77%
• Indigenous		4%		6.6%	>700 tribal groups	98%
• Forest Cover (% National Territory)	42%	18%	43%	42%	63%	36%
• Annual Deforestation • Annual Reforestation Rates (ha/yr)	220,000	27,000 (-64,000)	48,000	156,000 (3.1%)	430,000	0%
• Forestry (% GDP)		3%			4%	