



“STATE OF PNG FORESTS”



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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- 1.0 OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STATUS OF PNG FORESTS**
- 2.0 CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING REDD+**
- 3.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY THE PNGFA TO ADDRESS REDD+**
- 4.5 REDD SCALE**
- 5.0 WAY FORWARD TO ACHIEVE REDD+ IN PNG**

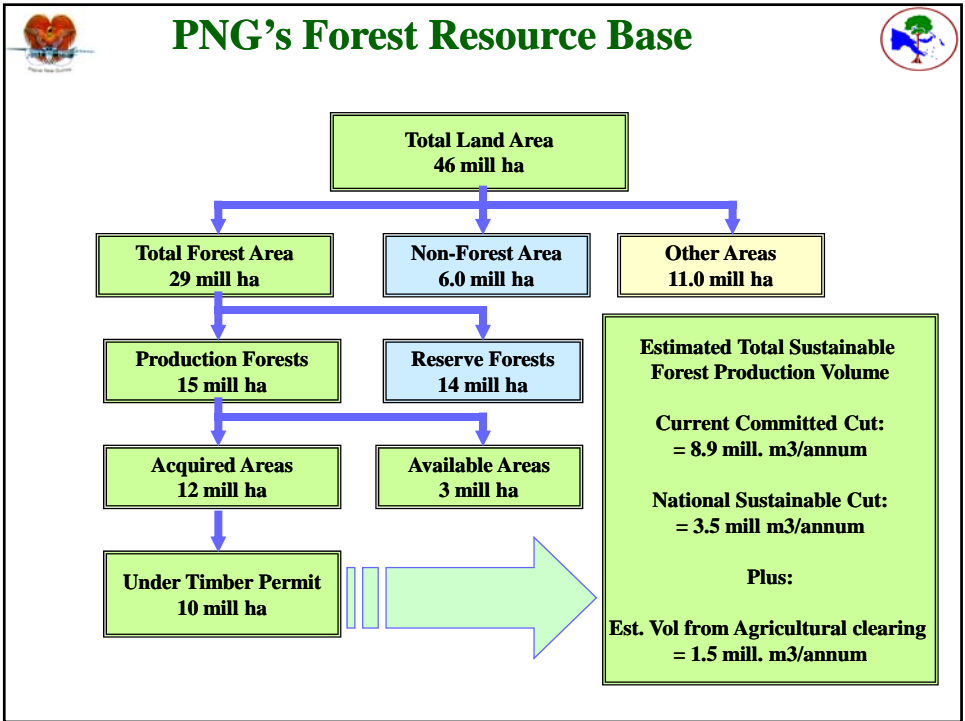



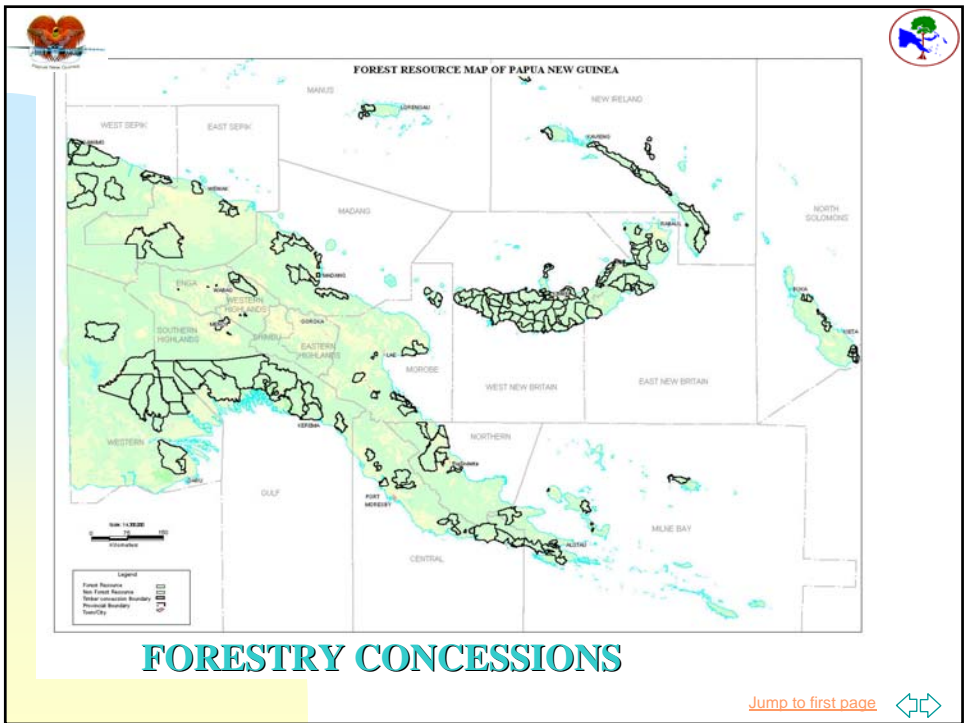
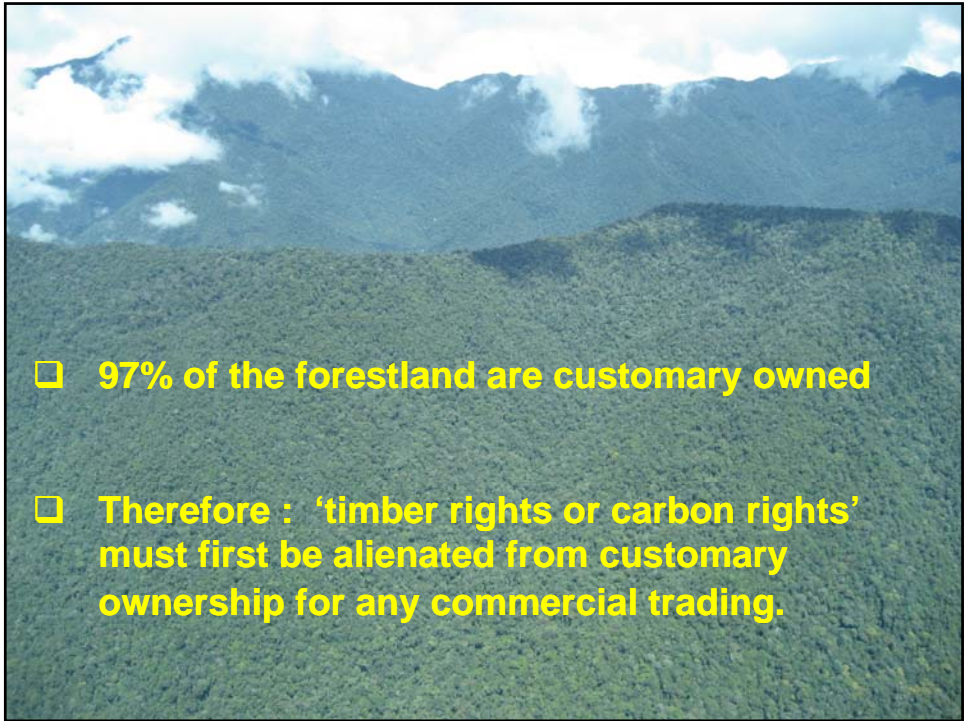
1.0 OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STATUS OF REDD IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG) FOREST

a) Current 1991 National Forest Policy

The main thrust of the policy is SFM of the nations forest resource as a renewable natural asset and its utilization to achieve economic growth employment creation with greater PNG participation in the and timber industry and increased viable onshore processing.

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2.0 CHALLENGES BEING FACED IN IMPLEMENTATING REDD

- Climate Change Policy and Legislation yet to be developed and implemented.
- High population growth 2.0 – 2.3%
- Lack of a National Landuse Plan
- Lack of secured and long term permanent forest estates.
- Insufficient resources (finance and manpower) to adequately implement REDD.
- Lack of awareness on REDD to relevant stakeholders.

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3.0 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

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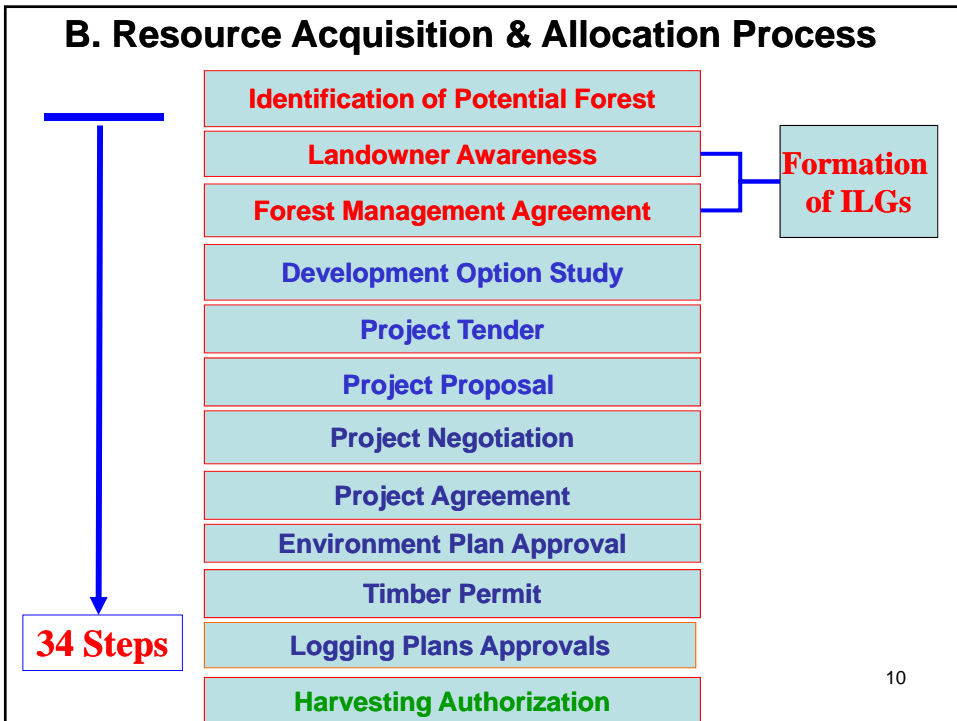



A. Legal Authorities – Forestry Act 1991

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

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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.

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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

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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.

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4.0 REDD SCALE

Scale relates to the geographical scope of REDD accounting systems and implementation mechanisms within a country. It is a key issue for the UNFCCC and participating countries to decide on, as it will significantly determine the implementation and success of the scheme.

There are three options:

- a) Sub-national (project-based) approach
- b) National (programmatic) approach
- c) Nested approach

For all three, earning carbon credits – the rewards would require satisfying internationally agreed rules form.

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4.0 REDD SCALE (Cont...)

- Measuring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) reductions in emissions from reduced forest loss and degradation;
- A system of payment for verified emission reductions;
- A designated National Authority (DNA) or body to approve REDD+ projects; and
- International supervisory body to register projects and any emission reduction credits that are produced.

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5.0 WAY FORWARD TO ACHIEVE 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.
- 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.

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