



“SAFE GUARDING THE RESOURCE BASE: STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA’S FOREST AND LAND”

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

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- 2.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY THE PNGFA TO IMPLEMENT REDD+ INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES**
- 3.0 WHY REDD+ PILOTS?**
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1.0 PNG's FOREST RESOURCE BASE

- Papua New Guinea (PNG) has one of the most significant areas of largely – intact tropical rainforest in the world, although these forests appear to be facing acute and imminent threats. Forests are also a vital resource for the local population particularly in the remote rural areas of PNG. These forests provide food, fibre, building and transportation, materials and support a variety of wildlife, ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, water supply, soil stability and fertility.
- Nevertheless, Forest cover data, commercial timber stocks, rate of deforestation and relative contributions of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, are all subject to some uncertainty and much debate among academics and those interested in forest cover change in PNG.
- The Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) estimates that approximately 60 percent of the total area of the country is covered by natural forests, of which 52 percent are considered production forests (for timber and other forest products) and 48 percent are for conservation (not for timber extraction due to inaccessibility or ecological constraints).



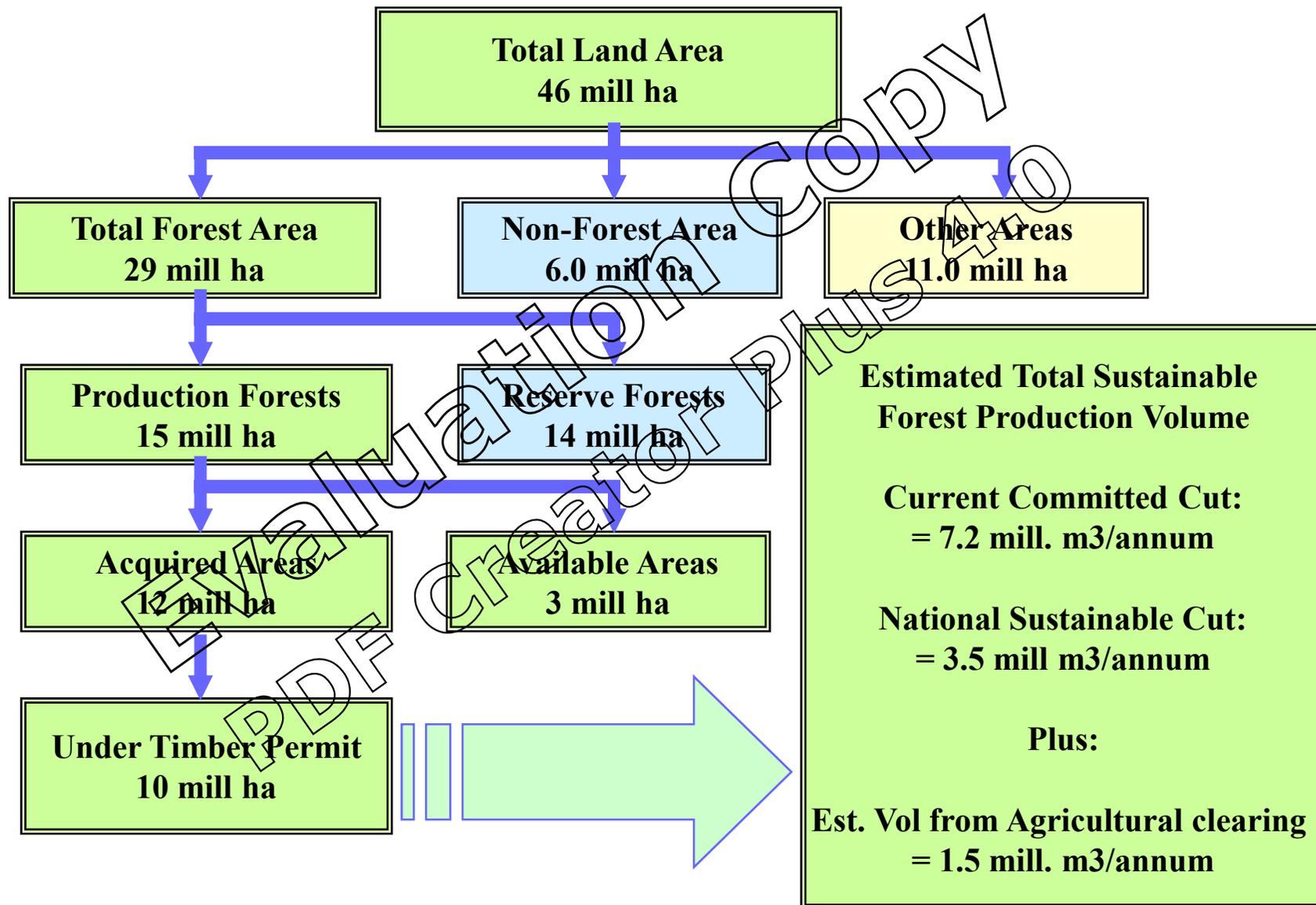
1.0 PNG's FOREST RESOURCE BASE (Cont...)

- An official assessment of the Forest Resource Base by PNGFA indicates that about 29 million hectares of land are forested of which 15 million hectares are classified as production forest having potentially high quality hard woods species suitable for commercial development. The remaining 14 million hectares are classified as Reserve Forests.

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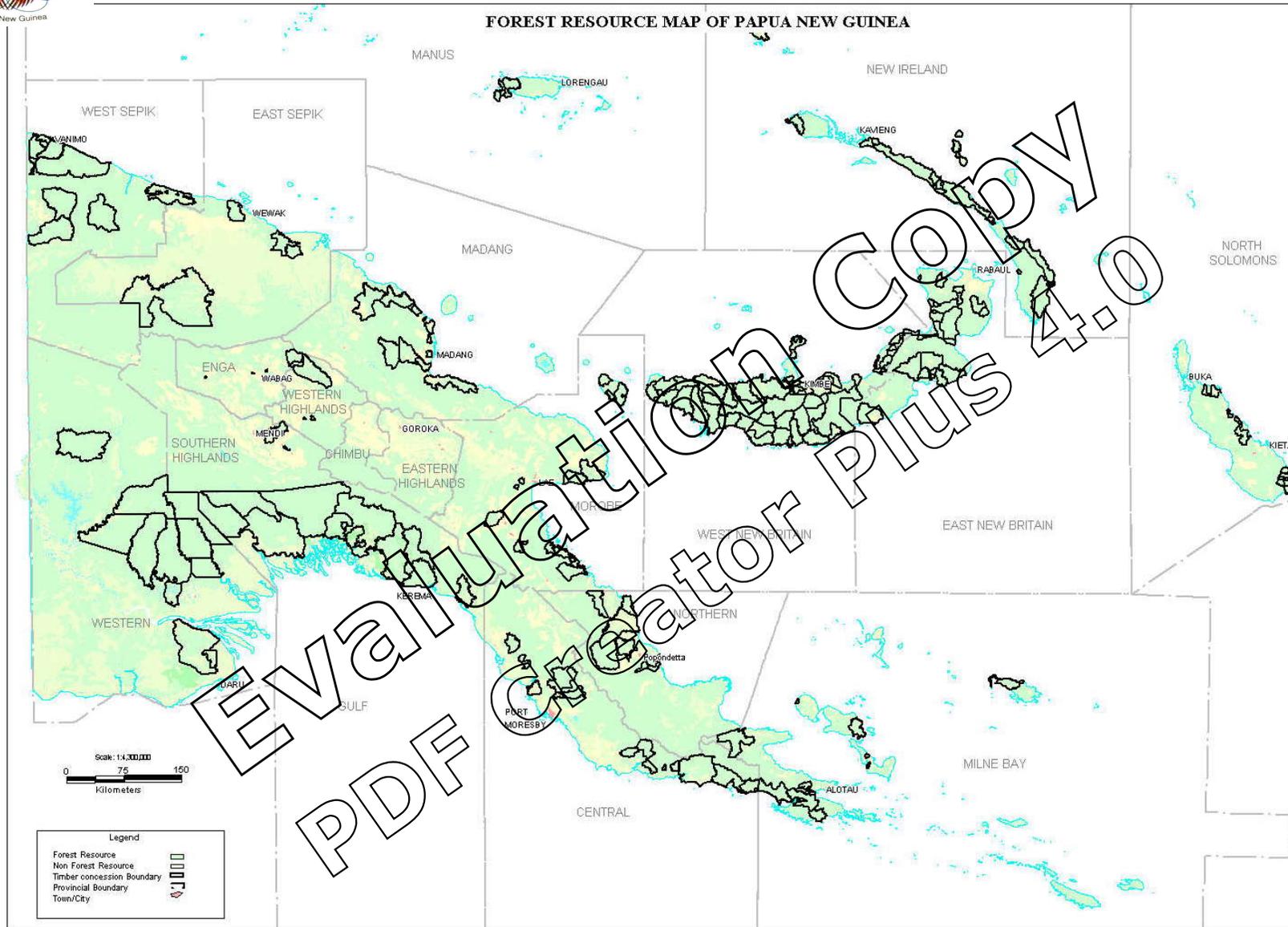
PNG's Forest Resource Base





PNG FOREST SECTOR

- Current Committed Cut - 7.2 mill. m³ / annum.
- National Sustainable Cut – 3.5 mill. m³ / annum.
- 2001 – 2009 Volume harvested at 1.7 mill. to 3.5 mill m³ per annum.
- 2001 – 2009 Log Exports level at 1.6 mill. to 2.9 mill m³ per annum.
- About 80% of export logs go to China, 10% to Japan and 10% to others in the Asia Pacific Region.
- Monitoring and control of all forest operation is the responsibility of the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA).
- PNGFA has appointed SGS (since 1994) to monitor all log export shipments on its behalf.
- PNGFA continues to monitor all processed forest product exports.



FORESTRY CONCESSIONS





2.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY THE PNGFA TO IMPLEMENT REDD+ INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES

- PNGFA is currently formulating strategies on how to initiate and implement REDD+ pilots under different activities in four pilot provinces (Sandaun, West New Britain, Milne Bay and Eastern Highlands) approved by the NEC in April 2010.

REDD+ Pilots are segregated by four activities and four objectives.

Activity

1. Reduce Impact Logging (RIL).
2. Secondary Forest Management.
3. Afforestation and Reforestation.
4. Forest Conservation

Objective

1. Reduce collateral damage and forest degradation by 50%.
2. Enhance re-growth rate of secondary forests.
3. Enhance carbon stocks.
4. Protect forests to maintain biodiversity and provide environmental services.



2.0 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TAKEN BY THE PNGFA TO IMPLEMENT REDD+ INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES (Cont...)

- At the 162nd meeting of the National Forest Board on the 7th October, 2010
 - (i) Requested the Managing Director to form a joint PNGFA, OCCD and others to form a working group to do landowner awareness and DOS on April Salumei FMA to be a possible REDD+ demonstration project.

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3.0 WHY REDD+ PILOTS?

1. Develop and enhance the knowledge base of REDD+ initiatives (Reduced Impact Logging, Secondary Forest Management, Afforestation/Reforestation and Forest Conservation).
2. Test new policies and plans and visions (PNG Vision 2050, PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, MTDP 2011-2015, CCDF and FCCFA) and institutional arrangements (OCCD, DEC, DAL, Lands and PNGFA) and build capacity.
3. Develop Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) mechanisms and benefit sharing models that ensure benefits accrue equitably to resource owners.
4. Develop further research and analysis in the forestry sector, such as developing a comprehensive green house gas (GHG) inventory especially due to emissions from land-use, land-use change and forestry and enhancing our understanding of climate risks and impacts.
5. Incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation issues in the forestry sector into the national development planning.



4.0 FINAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To safe guard the resource base: state of Papua New Guinea's forests and land the following recommendations should be considered:

- A National Climate Change Policy and Legislation needs to be developed and implemented as soon as possible.
- A National REDD+ Strategy needs to be developed and implemented as soon as possible.
- Government needs to have a National Land-use and Land Care plan to avoid competing use of land and minimize unscrupulous forest clearance.
- A National Land-use and Land-care plan will also provide and add security to REDD+ Initiatives that we develop with our development partners.
- Minimize population growth.
- Secure long term Permanent Forest Estates (PFE) for 50 years.
- Ensure sufficient resources (finances and manpower) are available to implement climate change and REDD+ projects.



4.0 FINAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont...)

- Conduct training and awareness on climate change and REDD+ initiatives to empower relevant stakeholders to manage their environment and forest resources.
- Encourage landowners and the timber industry to implement afforestation and reforestation activities on grassland and degraded sites.
- Work with Development Partners, Industry, NGO's and other International Organizations (UNREDD, ITTO, World Bank (FCPF), AusAid, JICA, GTZ, EFF, WWF, TNC and WCS to initiate and implement climate change and REDD+ Projects.
- Thorough screening of FCA applications and accept only genuine applications.



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Thank you