

INA and CIMC Workshop – Post COP21 and the Way Forward

Theme: Short and Medium Term Actions to effect COP21 commitments by Papua New Guinea

9 February 2016

Lamana Hotel 8:30am-11:00pm

Rapporteur: Tanya Zeriga-Alone

Session 1 Chair – Mr Paul Barker, Executive Director – Institute of National Affair

Purpose of seminar: (1) Bring participants at COP21 (30 Nov-15 Dec 2015) to raise awareness on what was concluded, where 191 members participated. (2) Bring participants at COP21 to share lessons learnt.

Expectations from the COP21 is to limit greenhouse gases to 1.5 degree Celsius below pre-industrial level. Target: 2030 a zero emission economy. Paris Agreement to be ratified between April 2016 and April 2017 in which 55 countries will ratify. Each country to make a commitment. No specific targets. No penalties. A lot of good intent. We have to make a start now.

Challenge: Emerging economies to agree to the Paris Agreement.

PNG has made headways in putting forest emission in the Paris Agreement. Possible to foster financing for forest protection.

Speaker 1: Joe Pokana – Managing Director - Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)

First workshop for CCDA to talk about the COP 21

Paris Agreement was agreed on 12 December. There are 29 articles in the Paris Agreement. The first 8 articles relevant to PNG. Articles 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12.

Paris Draft Agreement can be downloaded at: unfccc.org

PNG has a National Policy on Climate Change, and a National Climate Change Management Act. PNG is also Chair of Pacific Island Forum (PIF).

PNG, used the PIF declaration and the Climate Change Act to negotiate for PNG in Paris. The 5 climate change issues brought to the table; Adaptation, Loss and damages, climate financing, REDD+ and mitigation. (The Act also used to set-up CCDA.)

Supported by the Minister for Panama, the PNG Minister for Climate Change convinced the chair and 5 issues were reflected in the Paris Agreement. Article 4,5,7,8,9 are the key issues negotiated by PNG.

Challenge now is how to implement the five issues. We intend to work on the five issues with stakeholders, start implementing in 2016.

Advantage for PNG is that we have an Office, an Act of the Parliament, and a climate change policy in place. Regulation will take place in 2016. This takes our projects 80-90% into our project implementation. Paris agreement aligned to Act.

Another challenge is the capacity to deal with financing.

Green Climate Fund- a fund decided through COP decision 1CP16 and 1CP17. PNG must be accredited to get the money. No PNG organisation is accredited. But several international organisation working in PNG are accredited. PNG can work with. UNDP – can get funding as grant from 10-50 million for small projects. Other accredited group PNG can work with include SPREP and ADB.

The other option – as an Authority, CCDA can get credited to access the funds to address 5 issues.

CCDA to act as the organisation to coordinate stakeholders to achieve Paris Agreement.

Challenge: How can we implement the Paris Agreement?

Question1. NARI

In the five issues – did not hear about adaptation.

Response: Joe Pokana

Article 8 addresses Adaptation. Adaptation most funded with ADB. Currently 30 million for adaptation project for the next 6 years.

Comment: Goodwill Amos

Paris Agreement Article 5 reflects Adaptation efforts

Speaker 2 - Jethro Tulin – Civil Society Perspective - ABSENT

Speaker 2 - Jim Thomas – Tenkile Conservation

Was impressed with commitment by delegation to COP21 and to see Article 5 included in text of Paris Agreement.

Observation1: PNG is not as bad as other SIDS

Observation 2: Australian Leaders generally want to help

PNG must make commitment to address issue (eg SABL) instead of just waiting for Green fund because world forest down to 35% and PNG 3rd last intact apart from Amazon and Congo. Get some outcomes instead of just talking.

No comments

Speaker 4 - Ian Orrell – Executive Director – New Britain Palm Oil LTD - Private Sector Perspective

Observation from COP21. Private sector was invited but was not used.

Challenge: How to involve private sector in this process?

One area for Private sector to be engaged is with the new mechanism related to CDM. CDM was taken on board (viz. methane capture, and power generation) – there was more work than reward.

A big challenge: Cancellation of SABL – a political issues. Are we going to challenge it?

For Palm Oil industry, industry standards (RSPO) are stringent. Market for sustainable produce is also stringent. Interesting dilemma for PNG. What about forest communities' development needs? No solutions in sight, engaging in studies to find answers to poverty alleviation vs zero deforestation

Comment 1 – Paul Barker

Elephant in the room is population growth and effective use of land all across the country. Population growth is putting pressure on land use.

Challenge: Address expectations but also preserve forests.

Comment 2 – Sammy Toti

Land ownership is paramount in PNG. No rights, no REDD+. No legislation for REDD.

No CDM rushing into REDD+.

Government to stop interfering and let landowners deal with developers and government just do the monitoring and collect the tax.

Comment 3 – Christian Lohberger – Private Sector

No framework for solar utilisation in PNG. Way forward create framework on how we use energy what resources are available and create framework to address climate change, carbon emission and expand energy use to people who need it.

Comment 4: Paul Barker

Getting it right in the beginning and identifying landowners. Land owner issues can trip any project.

Speaker 5 Roy Trivedy – Country Manager UNDP - Key Player Perspective for hosting COP21 workshop/programs -

Represented by Gwen Maru and Mirzo Isoev

UNDP keen in supporting government and is involved with CCDA and NFA by trying to localise some conversations at international levels to local level.

Together with CCDA, UNDP supporting continued work on early warning systems and related capacity, REDD+, adaptation, forest management, REDD+. MRV still ongoing – led by FAO + forest authority.

There is small grants program for communities and CSO to access funds to address local issues.

Challenge: How to strengthen partnership and translate international opportunities to local level.

UNDP Speaker 2 – Mizro Isoev- Technical Advisor, FCPF

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) – focussed on development of REDD+ program.

FCPF inception in 2015 – included training, lessons learnt workshops. In 2016 – use policy approach to work on safeguards in communication. This work will be with actors such as, CCDA, NFA, JICA, FAO, developmental partners, civil society and private sector.

At the end of this year there should be a Draft National REDD+ strategy. Also working on benefit sharing and distribution but outcome planned for next year (2017).

Priority research area going forward: Palm Oil standards including other agricultural commodities, Gender responsiveness, stakeholder responsiveness. To ensure all actors are on board and on same page.

There is 5 million top-up funds for REDD readiness that can be accessed to help country for implementation.

Challenge: Collaboration needed because so many reports (JICA and NFA, CCDA, other development partners). All of these have to be made into a one-country readiness report.

Comment 1 – Pole Kale – TIPNG

Many resources into measuring carbon and writing policies and making rules but no activity into measuring deforestation.

Question 1 – Pole Kale

What is the future of REDD+ - when markets are uncertain?. Markets no longer accepting REDD+ credits. How is UNDP looking into the future?

Response: UNDP

It is a result-based finance. PNG has to be prepared for when compliance market is in place that is why the Readiness phase.

Comment 2: Sammy Toti

PNG needs a National Landuse Plan and an inventory report. At the moment there is no MRV report.

Response: UNDP – driver of deforestation

Key support for a REDD+ strategy is an inventory report.

Lack of coordination between developmental partners as well as between government agencies.

Comment 3 – Paul Barker

There has to be trust for coordination to work between government agencies. A balance is workable

Session 2 Chair: Kilyali Kalit

Speaker 6 - Goodwill Amos – Acting Managing Director National Forest Authority - Prospects of REDD+

REDD is a marathon, it is not a race. We do not talk about money as REDD+ will take time, we have to work first. Money benefits are not yet, but there are a lot of co-benefits

Prospects for REDD+ is the forest, PNG is 80% forest cover of which 60% still intact All provinces have over 50% forest cover except Western Highlands. (Source: Draft National Forest Plan 2015).

REDD+ process started in 2005 COP11 Montreal which started as Avoided Deforestation to stimulate action. All these COP13, 15, 16,17,19,21 address aspects of REDD+.

Actions already taken by PNG between 2011 – 2015 include: the usual REDD+ Readiness, capacity building, forest monitoring and inventory, satellite LAN mapping, Reference levels, Web Portal, Greenhouse gases. Partners: UNDP and FAO

In 2015 – 2018: Advance REDD+ Readiness includes: Further capacity building, National REDD_ Readiness Strategy, Field Inventory, accreditation options, field demonstrations.

National Forestry Inventory Project demonstration in Madang started already by FAO, EU with PNGFA. There trials in Madang will be launched on 9 March 2016 by the Prime Minister.

Four requirements to implement REDD+: AC+NFMS+SIS+FRL = Payment for performance
Where AC = Action Plan, NFMS =National Forestry Monitoring System, SIS = Safeguard information system, FRL = Forest Reference Level

PNG is undertaking all four activities required to implement REDD+.

MRV for REDD+: Area change (also activity data) x Emission data = Emission estimate
Where Activity data is collected through Collect Earth, Hansen Data, Terra PNG, Emission factor data collected through actual ground work, National Forest Inventory, permanent sample plots (established in the 1990s).

MRV Activity data undertaken by CCDA and PNGFA. Two remote sensing sampling method. Point sampling by Collect Earth. The 2013 assessment point sampling completed. Wall-to-wall mapping by Terra PNG. Historical Mapping is planned for 2016

Transparency is paramount in MRV. Web Portal containing information is housed at the CCDA.
Username: UPNG Password: PNG Portal

Comment 1: Rensie Panda

REDD+ was not included in the Paris Agreement in November Draft but political pressure by PNG and Panama ensured it was in the final text.

There is Political will for REDD+ in PNG

Comment 2: Sammy Toti

Four activities: Selective logging, Afforestation, Reforestation, REDD+ - these 4 activities can capture carbon. Relook at these areas. DO not rule out logged areas, as carbon sinks.

Response: Goodwill Amos

Co-benefits for REDD+ accommodates forest conservation, enhancement of carbon stock etc.

Working with communities: Using pictures/slides to engage people. Spending time with communities

Comment 3: Sammy Toti

Any legal framework to stop loggers (eg RH) claiming REDD+ in logging areas?

Response: Goodwill Amos

There is policy and protocols to stop REDD+ activities on logging areas.

Speaker 7 - Hakaua Harry – Secretary - Department of National Monitoring and Planning - Moving to sustainable and low carbon future - Absent

Speaker 8 - Senson Mark – Lobbying and Network Manager – Ecoforestry Forum - Civil Society Perspective of REDD+

Civil Society Position in REDD+

Good governance must be central – it must be transparent and governed well. Benefits go back to people. There must be free prior informed consent. The FPIC manual says that 75/20 benefit sharing.

Equitable benefit sharing- people must benefit. PES is a benefit sharing. CCDA has taken this up. CSO support PES

REDD+ belongs to people. Tested all legislation. Carbon found in local areas and so it belongs to people. Ownership belongs to people.

Landuse planning – must be done. Lands Department working on it. But not sighted a draft.

CSO REDD+ position is on Eco-forestry website

Comment 1: Sammy Toti

PES is good. Instead of 75/25 landowners and government and make it 70/30.

Response: Senson Mark

Whatever benefits must be equitably distributed. People need to see benefits. It is not good that expectations are raised unnecessary.

Resources owners must benefit but resource should not be seen as a revenue mechanism like mining. Rather it is an incentive for landowners to protect their forests and livelihoods. Costs of administering the project must be taken into account.

No rights – no REDD. EFF promotes rights-based.

Comment 2: Jim Thomas

Landowner issues (e.g. FPIC) should have been in place because talks of carbon money started since 2008. Waste of resources trying to address issues over and over again.

What frustrates NGO groups is a lack of cooperation among players. No sense of working together – team work needed.

Comment 3: Pricilla Kare

Landowner issues. Office (CCDA??) should be serving the interest of people.

Response: Rensie Panda

Positive aspect of REDD+ is that it forces the government to address specific issues to do with people. For instance, Benefit sharing, FPIC.

Challenge for PNG: How to effectively coordinate among relevant stakeholders. How to bring in National Planning into the conversation.

Comment: Goodwill Amos

REDD+ has 2 goals - enhance livelihood of forest owners and minimise poverty. Some communities are not waiting for government they are helping themselves. REDD+ will just complete and enhance their livelihood.

Session 3: Panel Discussion – Chair Immanuel Peni – CIMC

Panel Members: Rensie Panda - CCDA, Gwen Maru - UNDP, Pole Kole - TI, Christian Lohberger – Solar Industry, Senson Mark - EFF

1. Panel Discussion Q1

Can we have the CCDA team elaborate more on the 5 key articles of the COP 21 outcomes? What were the main activities undertaken by your team? Where and how can the rest of us here help?

Response: Rensie Panda

Article 3-12 relevant for PNG. Need to integrate into local circumstances through advocacy, awareness. Paris draft can be downloaded at: unfccc.org. Thanked INA for provision of website which was used for source material, even in Paris during the COP21 meeting.

Comment: CCDA

A very important recommendation under Adaptation is interpreting Adaptation to local organisation. CCDA working with other government sectors like Dept. of Works, Dept. of Agriculture, Transport to define adaptation in their documents. So when they work on their plans they can include adaptation to make their plans climate compatible.

Question 1 Martyn Namorang

Does the Paris Agreement take into account gender issues?

Response: Rensie Panda

Gender non- objectionable issue see paragraph 13 of Paris agreement. Gender is covered.

Response: UNDP

MDG now changed to SDG. Gender is already in discussion in SDG.

Response: Senson Mark

Include other marginalised groups.

2. Panel Discussion Question 2

**REDD + -From the perspective of “not donor driven” or “Bottom up”,
How can everyone work together to complete the READINESS process,
including UNDP to complete the Strategic Plan?**

Response: Gwen UNDP

Readiness – how can we work together?

We need good legislation and to have good policy in place. There are some gaps since REDD+ has evolved. This needs to be addressed.

Lack of Interagency/sector/community (a) communication, (b) coordination and (c) collaboration (the 3Cs). The lack of these 3, there are underlying issues including lack of regular communication and information sharing with communities. Why are we doing what we are doing? This we should ask ourselves.

UNDP is field testing FPIC again to get PNG to REDD+ readiness in support of CCDA, PNGFA to carry out REDD+ strategy.

The 4 key elements needed to get ready for REDD project – (1) Action Plan, (2) National Forestry Monitoring System, (3) Safeguard information system, (4) Forest Reference Level

Comment 2: Pole Kole

How do we work together? TI is talking a new initiative called the *Open Government Partnership*. This is where government and CSO work together to make process more transparent.

There will be an action plan no how to work together.

Comment 3: Goodwill Amos

In terms of working together - NFA informs partners at Technical Working Groups regarding work plan so that there is transparency.

Comment 4: Paul Barker

How can we work together? Use third party verification. For instance PNG Forest Authority use Transparency International

Comment 5.....

How can we work together? There must be a strategic government entity to be responsible for international agreements. National Planning Secretary must be present in such import meetings. The government must be serious in addressing international obligations.

Comment 6: UNDP

Development partners can just be facilitators, citizens to take part so it is not donor driven.

There has to be transparency and accountability – to ensure effective communication, coordination and this will be translated to collaboration. Only then can we say this is not donor driven but there is active participating of citizens and governments and development partners.

Comment 7: K. Kalit

Cabinet submission to appoint an independent group like INA to coordinate conversations and bringing all players together.

Comment 8: Senson Mark

What is lacking is a lack of all-of-government approach. Who is responsible for coordinating all these approaches? There is lack of collaboration. This opportunity must be owned by the government.

How can we make the responsible departments be involved? Someone has to move all the players together.

Comment 8: Priscilla Kare

Different sectors are working on their own and there is no collaboration. A solution can be for those interested to just get on with the job and not worry about sectors that are not interested.

Comment 9: UNDP

There will be a National REDD+ steering committee that will be formed comprising of Government, CSO and developmental partners. This body which will be established to coordinate, communicate and bring collaboration.

Comment 10: Paul Barker

Previously in the 1990s, the government involved multiple players to coordinate its activities – fairly effective, with Central Agency (e.g. DNPM –with Kalit chairing FCP) leading or facilitating process

This program needs a whole of government approach. Climate Change authority has the coordinating role. But there has to be a higher authority to help CCDA crack the whip. An idea may be to get the PMs department or National Planning to co-chair meetings. This is consistent with the new StaRS policy. (National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development)

CIMIC is responsible for facilitating ongoing dialogue between CSO, government and other partners.

Panel Discussion Question 3 – Private Sector

From the “Private Sector Participation” perspective, how can private sector participate in all of the 5 identified Key Articles of the outcomes of COP 21?

Response: Christian Lohberger, Astro Solar

Huge technological change in renewable energy (Solar power and wind power). Green energy will be bigger than other technological changes (i.e. mobile phone and computers). There is no real incentive in PNG to go green in energy – no carbon tax, no tariffs etc. Because of PNG high energy prices and high unreliability of the grid - creating own energy sources is high incentive for business to make their own energy. But problem is lack of storage.

PNG Power not embracing change but private business will go for it. PNG power will lose business. PNG Power is aware but not taking issues seriously. Consumer generated power is not good for businesses.

We need leadership from the top to coordinate, otherwise business will overtake and there will not be any coordinated approach and it may get messy.

Comment 1:

Use existing private-government partnership framework to make private sector and government work.

Comment 2: Rensie Panda

All of government approach. Cannot be left to the private sector alone.

Comment 3: Senson Mark

Rural electrification program is a failure. PNG Power is failing people. But people are not waiting. Solar is a threat to PNG Power.

Comment 4: Martyn Namorong

There should be incentives given to citizens for green energy for instance subsidy for solar products. At the moment there is no duty. The banks are interested in solar projects. For instance, ANZ bank is giving incentive for people to get solar energy as a package.

Solar energy is easier because it can be scaled up and down, but bigger green energy products like bio-fuel , hydro and geothermal are huge and cost a lot of money and need government and institutional oversight. We need proper coordination and oversight.

Comment 5: Sammy Toti

The main lessons here is coordination. Write straight to the Vision 2050 secretariat for government assistance.

Final Wrap Up Comments provided by Tanya Zeriga-Alone, the Rapporteur

Paul Barker thanked all participants and said this was an initial event, but INA-CIMC would undertake follow up, in support of responsible agencies, to facilitate information sharing and coordination of effort