

A Way Forward – Needs, Challenges and Opportunities for Papua New Guinea on Climate Change, Land Use and Forest Resource Management and Payments for Environmental Services (PES)/REDD+

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Regional experience in REDD+

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LEAF Program



Outline

- Background
- REDD+ core concepts
- The LEAF program
- REDD readiness progress



Background

- Forests account for 10-20% of global GHG emissions and 95% of emissions in PNG
- Efforts to limit global temperature rise to within 2°C must include forests
- UNFCCC provides the opportunity for developed countries to pay developing countries to reduce emissions

REDD+

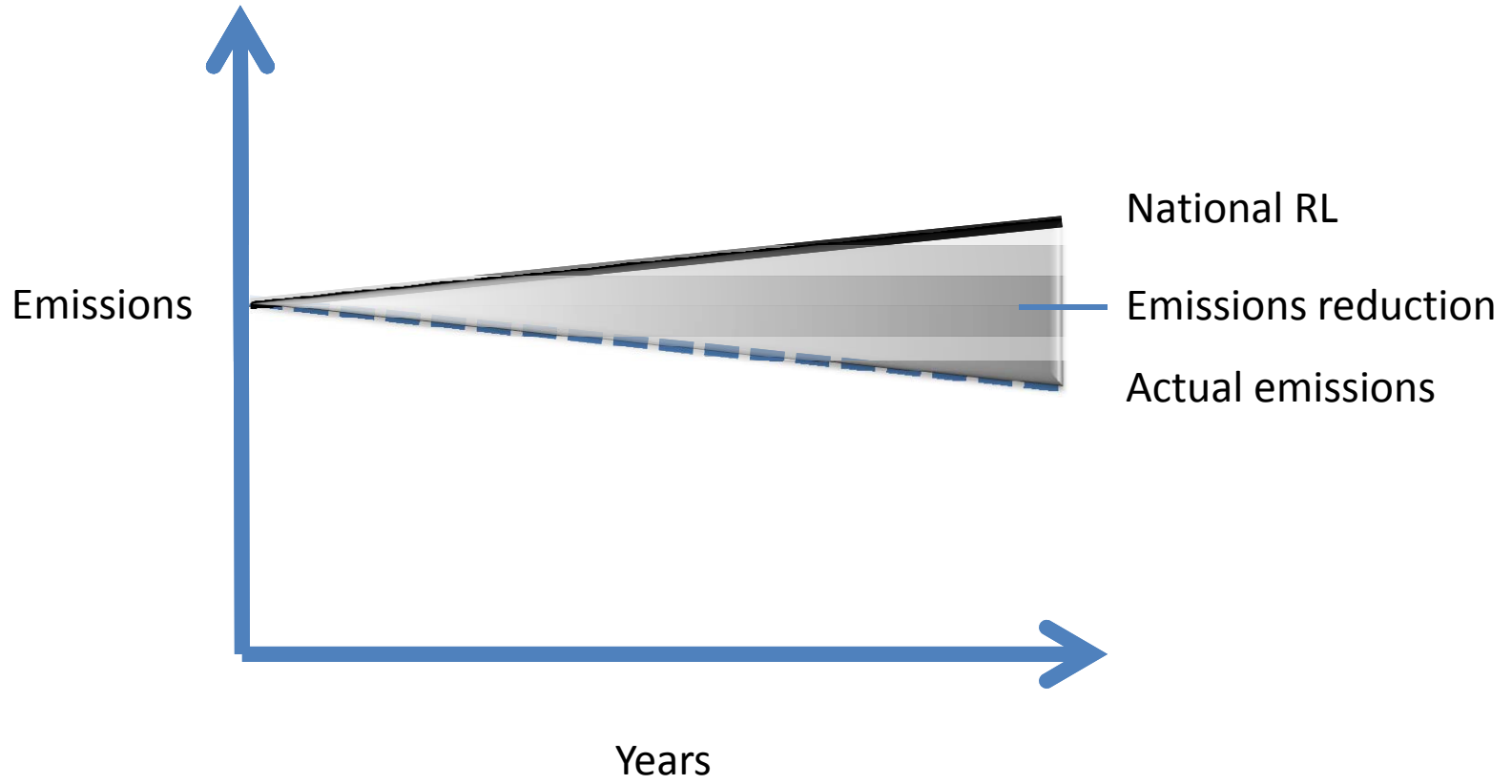
Reducing Emissions from:

1. Deforestation
2. Forest Degradation
3. Sustainable management of forests
4. Conservation of forest carbon stocks
5. Enhancement of carbon stocks

REDD+ Core concepts

- REDD+ is a *national* level process but may be implemented *subnationally* as an interim measure
- Payments made in relation to performance in reducing emissions against a Reference Level

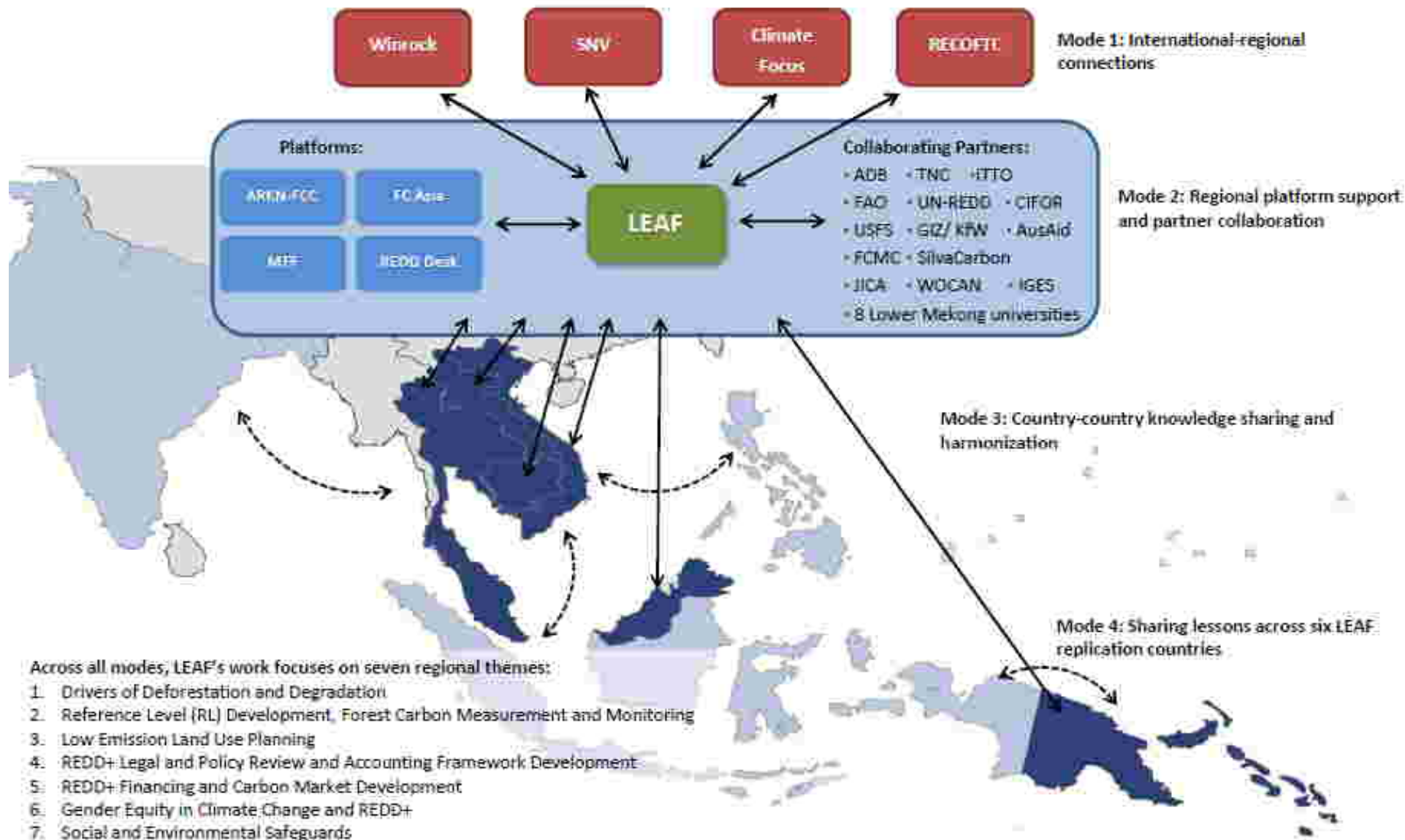
Reference level



REDD+ Core concepts

- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) assesses emissions compared to the RL
- REDD+ Policies and Measures (PAMs) aimed at reducing emissions
- Safeguards prevent negative social and environmental impacts

LEAF Regional Approach - Cooperation Modes



LEAF regional themes

1. Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation
2. Reference Level (RL) Development, Forest Carbon Measurement and Monitoring
3. Low Emission Land Use Planning
4. REDD+ Legal and Policy Review and Accounting Framework Development
5. REDD+ Financing and Carbon Market Development
6. Gender Equity in Climate Change and REDD+
7. Social and Environmental Safeguards

REDD+ readiness

- “The Cancun agreement on REDD-Plus incorporates all the main elements needed by a country to proceed. The remaining technical details are important, but not so fundamental that a country cannot get started with REDD program design if it wants to, especially given the flexibility allowed for national circumstances.” (Andrea Tuttle, 2013)
- Financing is now the main issue.

LEAF in PNG

- Review of the Forestry Act in view of provision for REDD+
- Working with TNC in Adelberts to incorporate REDD+ into community forestry development (Madang)
- Capacity building at all levels
- Gender training
- Regional work including PNG

REDD+ readiness

- Viet Nam is progressing fastest in Asia-Pacific
- LEAF is supporting development of a subnational RL in Lamdong province
- FAO and JICA are supporting MRV development
- SNV is supporting safeguards systems
- LEAF is supporting development of legislation
- Norway has committed \$30m for Readiness and ~\$70m for emissions reduction

Contributing factors

- Alignment with existing Government policy
- Stage of forest transition
- Strong leadership and 'can do' attitude
- Centralized decision making
- Technical working groups
- Strong donor support

THANK YOU!

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Cancun safeguards

- a. That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- b. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- c. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- d. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- e. That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;¹
- f. Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- g. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

1 - Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.