



**REDD+**  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**Healthy forest. Strong nation. Better world.**



# REDD+ Progress in PNG



# Overview

- Overview of PNG action on CC
- Overview of progress to date and next steps

# Climate Change is a problem

- Potential to cause increase in extreme weather
  - Increase in intensity of storms
  - Increase intensity of heat waves
- Rising sea levels
- Unpredictable weather

- Damage to infrastructure
- Damage to crops and livelihoods



# PNG taking Action on CC

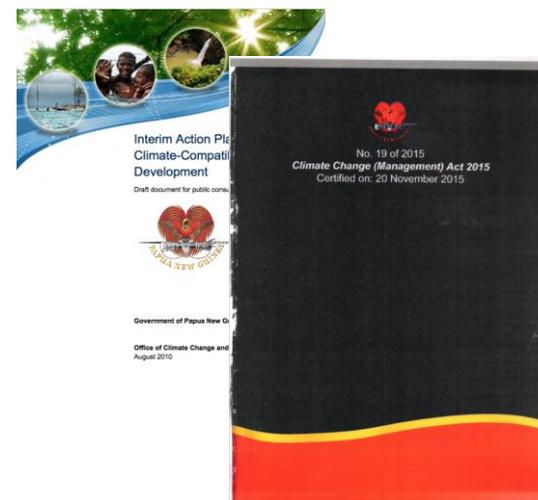
## Leading nation in the UN Climate Change Negotiations:

- First to propose REDD+ (2005)
- Active leader in final negotiations on the Paris Agreement
- First to submit Nationally Determined Contribution (50% reduction by 2030 – not including forestry)



## Taking action at home:

- Climate Compatible Development Action Plan and Policy
- Climate Change Management Act
- UN Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act
- National REDD+ Strategy
- Initiation of access to GCF finance



# What is REDD+

---

*Reducing emissions from **deforestation and forest degradation** and the role of **conservation, sustainable management of forests** and **enhancement of forest carbon stocks** in developing countries ('REDD+')*

- REDD+ is a financing mechanisms to support countries to address climate change in their forest sector
- Intended to support 'transformational' change in the way countries manage their forests
  - Change from economy reliant on deforestation and degradation to one that can support forest cover

# 1. Why REDD+ in PNG?

## Why do we need REDD+

---

PNG has national targets related to forests:

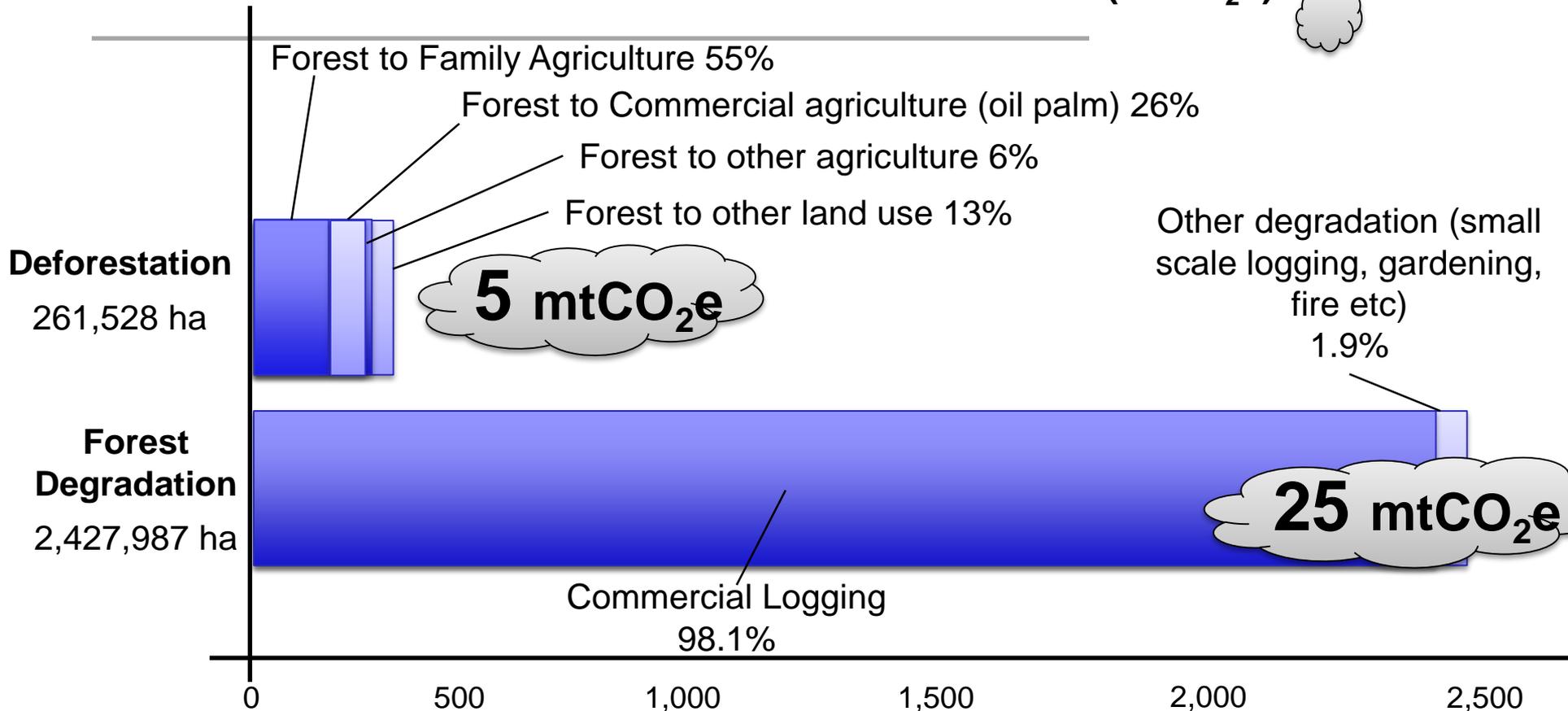
- Maintain levels of forest cover (MTDP 2)
- Strengthen levels of biodiversity conservation within forest areas
- Increase eco-tourism opportunities
- Increase the value gained from forests

PNG also relies on its forests to help regulate the environment, and support livelihoods:

- Loss of forests would thus cause a significant cost to society
- 
- 
- Bush meat valued at over \$26mill per annum in 1990's
- 85% of the population reliant on fuel wood

# What is driving the change?

Average annual emissions 2001-2013 (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



**Forest Impacted 2001-2015 (hectares) – (bar graph)**

- Not all logging in long term concessions significant amount in FCAs – in 2015 25% of exported timber came from FCAs
- Removals equate to 0.1mtCO<sub>2</sub>e per annum on average

## Future drivers

---

- Population growth and changing national and international economies will cause changes in drivers
- Population increasing by 3% - over 9 million by 2020, 13 million by 2030 will create increasing pressure on resources
- Family farming including collection of fuel wood
- Commercial agricultural expansion will also be relevant with increasing demand for development and international demand for agricultural commodities



## Main Drivers

---

Commercial logging

Commercial agriculture

Family agriculture

- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are not negative
- Drivers play a key role in economy and society of PNG
- Target is to ensure that PNG is utilising its resources in most effective way to maximise development impacts and reduce long term costs
- Responsible and Sustainable Development (STaRS)

# What is the benefit of REDD+?

---

## Provides opportunity for PNG

- International support to address forest cover lost
- Development of coordinated approach to land use and forest management
- Target the goals of the StaRS

## CCDA worked with partners to develop a 'no regrets' approach to REDD+

- Actions target development goals
- Actions to support sustainable economic development not stop economic activities
- Actions support cross sector coordination and government systems
- Actions support communities and land holders to benefit

# What has PNG been doing

REDD+ development has been an ongoing process and NRS draws on this experience and information.

## Studies on:

- Forest Sector Finance
- Agricultural commodities
- Development of an SIS
- Land cover mapping

Development of Issues and Options Paper

Meetings of TWCs

2008

- Establishment of OCCES

2010

- OCCD established
- Climate Compatible Development Strategy

2011

- Start of UN-REDD National Programme in PNG

2014

- Start of FRL development CE Assessment
- Passing of StaRS
- Passing of CEPA Act
- Climate Compatible Development Management Policy approved

2015

- Start of FCPF Project
- Passing of Climate Change Management Act

2016

- Launch of National Forest Inventory
- Transition from OCCD to CCDA

2017

- Submission of National Forest Reference Level
- Endorsement of National REDD+ Strategy

# What is PNG Doing

## Global Requirements

- NRS developed and approved by NEC
- Assessment of domestic safeguards completed

National  
REDD+  
Strategy

Forest  
Reference  
Level (FRL)

Safeguards  
Information  
System (SIS)

National  
Forest  
Monitoring  
System  
(NFMS)

- FRL submitted and close to final
- NFMS developed and under further development
- NFI initiated

NRS provides a central coordinating document

# NRS is part of the process

## Phase 1: REDD+ Readiness

Countries decide IF and HOW they want to implement REDD+ Capacity building and developing systems  
*Develop National REDD+ Strategy*

## Phase 2: Demonstrating Approaches to REDD+

Countries test various approaches to implement REDD+, refine their strategies, and scale-up  
Implement the National REDD+ Strategy  
Results-based finance can be accessed in this phase

## Phase 3: Full National Implementation

Implementation through policies and measures  
Emissions reductions are measured & reported  
Results-based finance

Capacity Building

Issues and Options

National REDD+ Strategy

Finance and Investment Plan

Management of Investment

Results Based Finance

## Next steps

---

Investment Planning and  
Testing PAMs  
2017-18

- Development of detailed PAMs and Investment Plan
- Testing of PAMs in specific locations

Early Implementation  
2018-20

- Expansion of test approaches
- Increased investment in key PAMs

Submission of Updated FRL  
and Review of Progress  
2020

- Updating of FRL to identify progress
- Review of PAM early implementation
- Review and updating of investment and action plans

Scaling up of PAM activities  
2020-

- Scaling up of target PAMs

# What we are focusing on now

## Investment Planning and Testing PAMs 2017-18

- Development of detailed PAMs and Investment Plan
- Testing of PAMs in specific locations

- RFIP provides a tool to catalyse and 'crowd in' finance from government, private sector and donors around central targets and activities
- Needs to show how results (emissions reductions) will be achieved
- Needs to show specific activities that will be undertaken to deliver results, when they will be done and how much they will cost
- Seek GCF finance to provide central support to NRS implementation

Healthy forest. Strong nation. Better world.



**Thank you**