

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

SPC / GIZ Regional Project

“Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries”

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



National Project Planning Meeting Report

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

21 – 22 June 2011



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community



Growing the Pacific.
Growing our future together.
Élevons le Pacifique de nos jours.

SPC Land Resources Division

giz

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Abbreviations

BMU	German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BSDS	Benefit sharing and distribution system/scheme
CBO	Community based organisation
CCF	Certified Community Forestry
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DPLLG	Department of Provincial and Local level Government
EFF	Ecoforestry Forum
EU	European Union
FIA	Forest Industry Association
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FPCD	Foundation for People and Community Development
FRI	Forest Research Institute
FRO	Forest resource owners
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MRA	Mineral Resource Authority
MRV	Measuring, Reporting, Verifying
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
NEC	National Executive Council
NFS	National Forest Service
NRI	National Research Institute
OCCD	Office for Climate Change and Development

PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PwM	Partnership with Melanesia
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SABL	Special Agriculture Business Lease
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TI	Transparency International
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

1 Introduction

The national planning meeting was held at the Lamana Hotel, Port Moresby from 21 – 22 June 2011. The meeting was attended by more than thirty participants, representing various sectors and agencies (refer to Annex 2 for list of participants). In delivering his opening remarks, Mr Sairusi Bulai emphasised the importance of good leadership to inspire stakeholders. This



is especially relevant for implementing climate change strategies and actions that are cross-cutting and multi-sectoral. The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Kanawi Pouru, Managing Director of the Papua New Guinea Forestry Authority (PNGFA). Mr Kanawi reminded participants that PNG first needed to take stock of how it has progressed in REDD+ since the Bali climate change meeting given that there has been a lot of REDD+ issues and concerns arising since the development of the Bali Roadmap. He highlighted that the current way of doing business in Forestry must change in order to reduce pressure on forests. This would include moving away from the export of round logs and strengthen the local processing industry. Furthermore, domestic utilisation of local timber products needs to be promoted to keep the products in the country. He also urged donors to start acting and provide tangible support.

Meeting Objectives

The main objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Inform PNG stakeholders about the new SPC/GIZ Regional Project
2. Learn about current status of REDD+ activities and initiatives in Papua New Guinea
3. Assess REDD+ needs and priorities for Papua New Guinea and region in general
4. Identify potential and feasible SPC/GIZ REDD+ Project activities in the country



The first 2 Objectives were addressed through presentations and plenary discussions. Objectives 3 and 4 involved group work sessions and took up the greater part of the 2-day meeting (please refer to Annex 1 for the meeting programme)

The meeting was wrapped up with a short evaluation and closing remarks from Mr. Kirsch-Jung, Team Leader of the SPC/GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project and Dr. Ruth Turia, Director Policy and Planning of the PNGFA. .

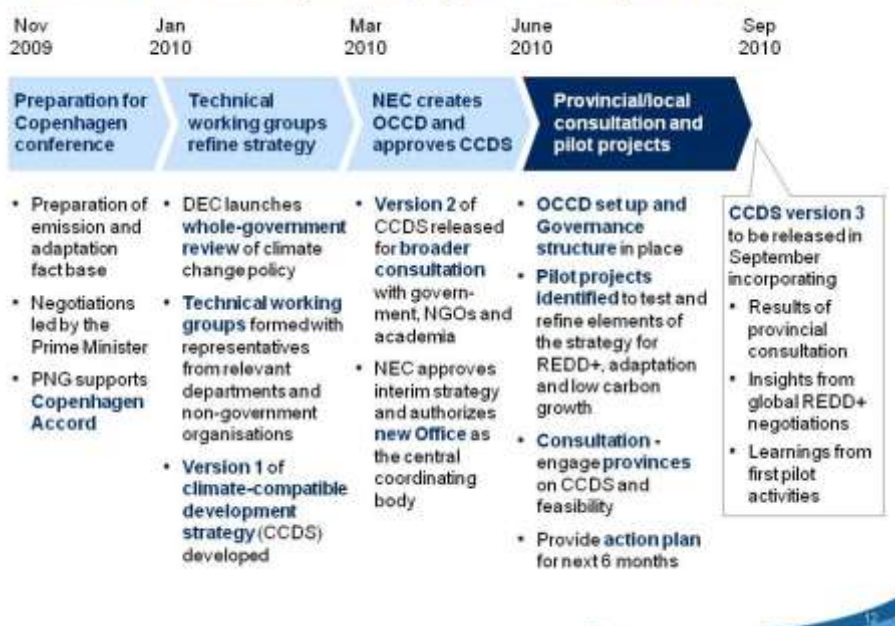
2 Meeting outcomes

2.1 Current status of REDD+ in PNG

Mr. Martin Barl, OCCD, offered a detailed presentation of the current status of REDD readiness preparation at the national level. The following excerpts give an overview of the current status of REDD readiness and the next steps for the future:











DEC / OCCD has made significant progress over the past 6 months



The REDD+ Roadmap has nine key components



A number of priority abatement actions have been identified

Opportunities for PNG		Description
	Reduced impact logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces degradation through sustainable harvesting volumes and reduced collateral damage, and by increasing re-growth through replanting and treatment (silviculture practice)
	Secondary forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to increasing carbon stocks in secondary forests through planting, treatment or protection
	Afforestation/reforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves planting of trees on PNG's widespread non-forest lands, e.g., grasslands, pasture land, and scrubland
	Community REDD+ schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets forest conservation through local REDD+ schemes at the community level Implemented with help of civil society organizations
	Agriculture leases review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explores potential alternatives that allow economic developments with lesser impact on loss of forest area/deforestation
	Land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Envisages establishing an integrated land use plan (LUP) at the district level using the TAP (Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory) principle
	Agriculture extension program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims at improving average yields and fertility over time Will allow longer planting periods and/or reduced fallow periods on same land, thereby reducing deforestation
	Commercial plantation on non-forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifts new commercial plantations (e.g., palm oil) to non-forest land by revising land-use regulations, and offering compensation for loss in timber harvesting profit, assuming there is sufficient suitable non-forest land

SOURCE: Shearman (2008, 2009), Fox (2009)

Afterwards, a number of REDD+ related projects in PNG were presented. The presentations are in annexes 6 - 11.

2.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The third element of this session consisted of a stakeholder analysis. This was done using three different methods in order to highlight different aspects of stakeholders' interests and relations.

The **first method** focused on stakeholder relations and also categorised them according to the following definitions:



Key stakeholders:

Those who have skills, knowledge or power to significantly contribute to the project's success (the ones "running the show").

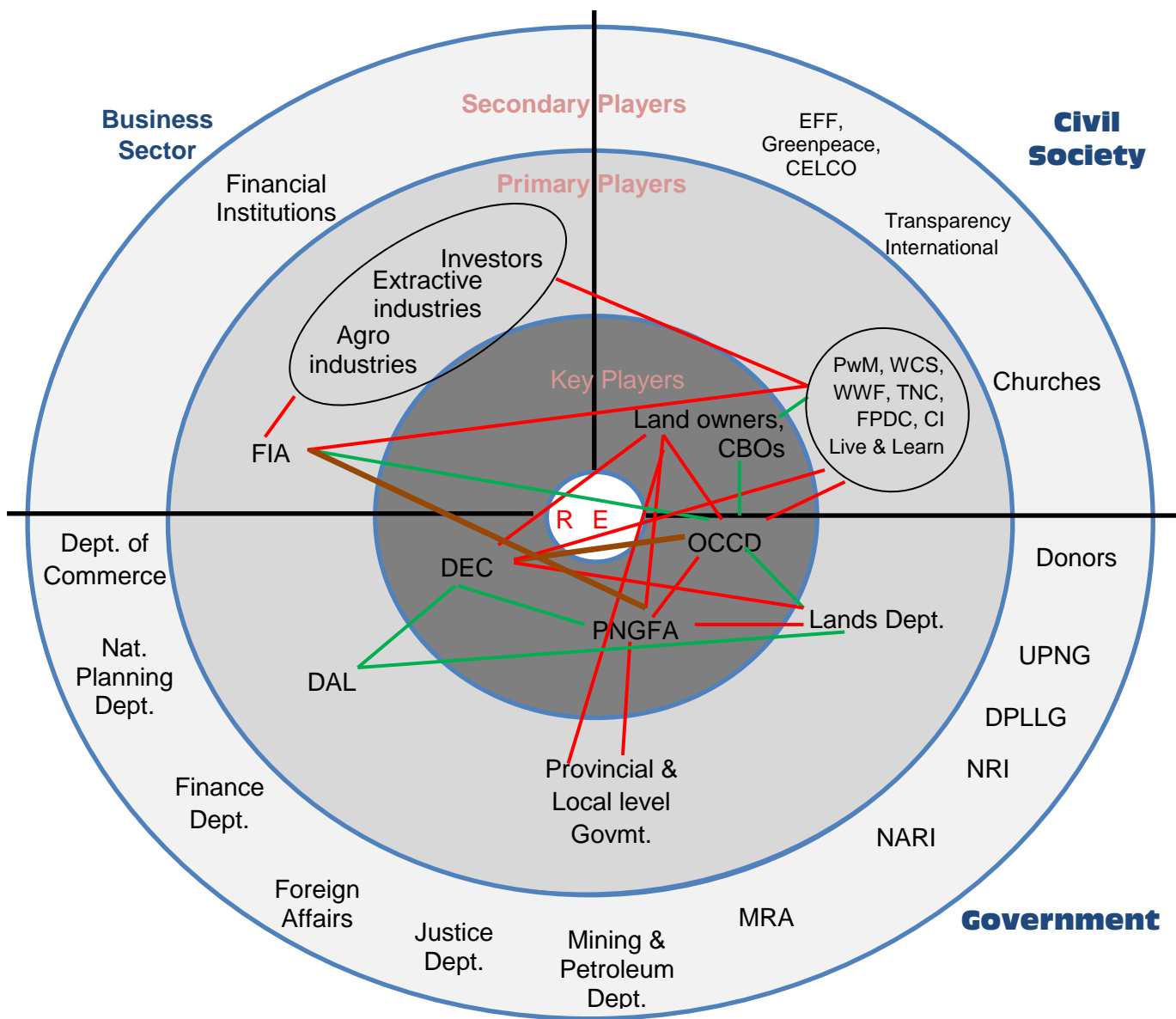
Primary stakeholders:

Those who are directly affected by REDD+, i.e. who stand to gain or lose from the project.

Secondary stakeholders:

Those who are indirectly or temporarily involved but can influence implementation and outcome to a degree that requires action from the project.

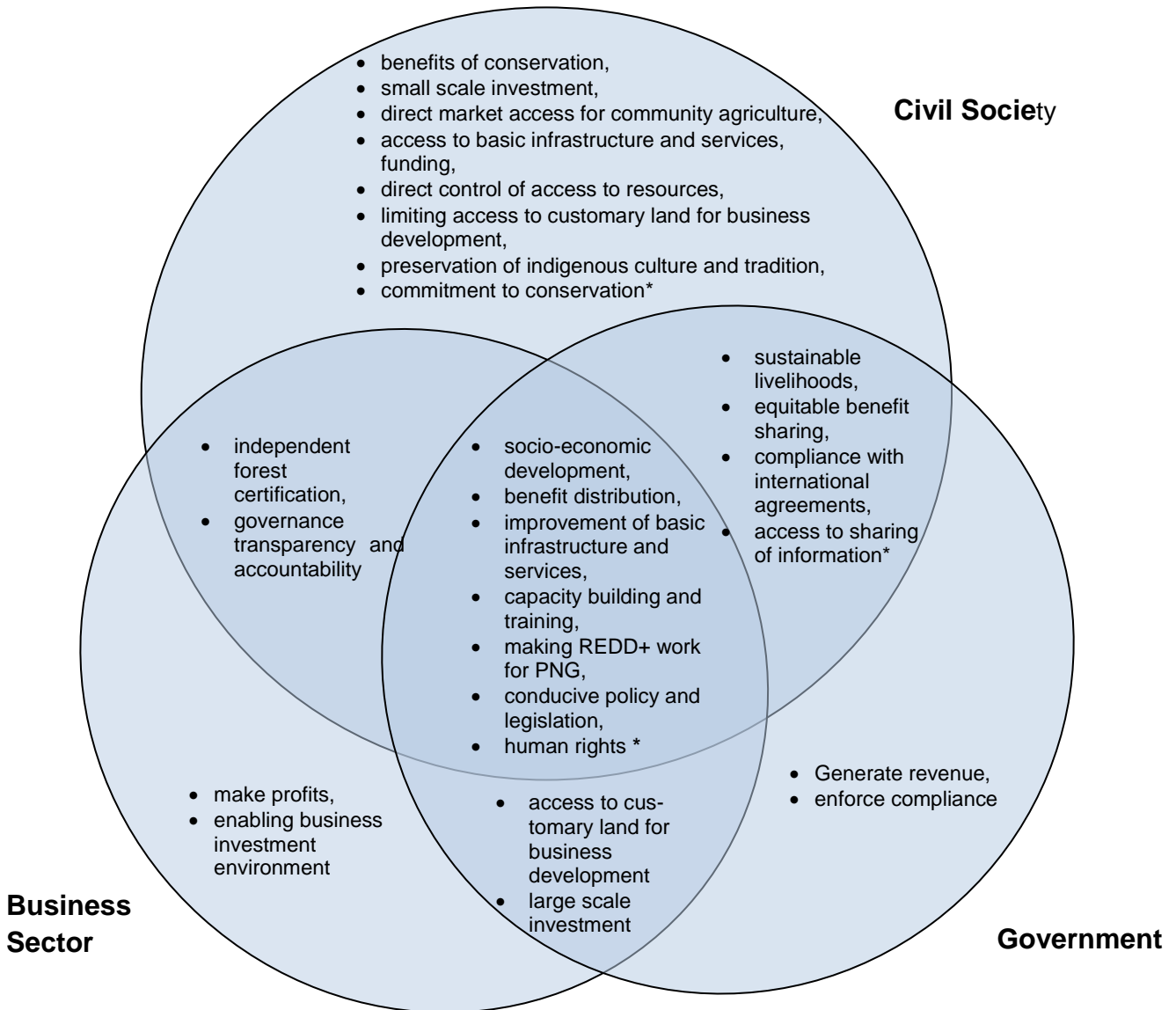
Stakeholder Analysis



- Formalised relationship
- Good working relationship
- Relationship with differences of viewpoints and/or opinion concerning REDD+

Noteworthy is the high number of red lines in the chart. This is largely due to the transition phase REDD + is in where OCCD has started to work on a REDD+ policy and many debates are ongoing as to what that policy should look like. As soon as the new policy is agreed upon (end of 2011), it is expected that many, if not most of the red lines would have turned black. It is also important to notice the presence of Provincial and Local Level Governments as primary stakeholders with red lines connecting them to PNGFA and land resource owners. This can be interpreted as a sign of a decentralisation process evolving where opportunities and roles are still being sought out. On the other hand, local governments might also have diverging interests from central government and land owners concerning land use and revenue generation opportunities.

The **second method** focused on stakeholders' interests and tried to identify which interests concerning REDD+ are shared between groups of stakeholders. Stakeholders were again categorised between three groups: the Government Sector including international agencies, Civil Society and the Business Sector. The following graph with three intersecting circles allowed identifying interests exclusively held by one group as well as those held between two groups or all three of them.



* These items were somewhat disputed as to whether they were really shared by the parties concerned



The **third method** focused on how different stakeholders need to be managed appropriately as seen from the perspective of the key stakeholders, those who “run the show”. Four options were made available:

1. Stakeholders who are essential to the entire operation and that need to be **managed very closely**:

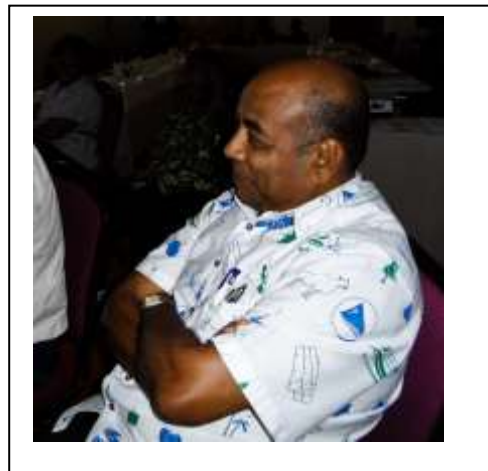
Who?	How?
OCCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “run the show” • responsible for getting proper policies and laws in place and align with national policies
DEC	
PNGFA	
Forest resource owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full prior and informed consent” mechanisms
Logging companies	
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must have no benefit of the doubt when it comes to laws and regulations • forestry laws need to be properly enforced including the monitoring of forests and activities • third party verification process • registered in regard to their interests with OCCD, PNGFA as well as with provincial governments

2. Those who are important but not as directly influential as the first group and that **must be kept satisfied**:

Who?	How?
Active donors in the field of REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invited to meetings • and • receive all necessary reports
Provincial Governments	
Local Level Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to be informed and involved in the decision making process concerning pilot sites • receive regular updates on progress
Wards	
forest resource owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to be involved and informed • should be invited to ceremonies
Politicians	

3. **Supporters who can influence outcomes** but have a fairly weak direct involvement. These will receive regular reports on progress:

- UNFCCC,
- NCCC,
- churches,
- schools,
- media,
- other Government Departments not directly involved (e.g. Education),
- all other donors who are interested but have not yet taken the step to commit.



4. **Observers** who cannot make much of a difference and where only a minimal effort is required on behalf of the REDD+ key players:

- Only the IPCC was identified in this category.

2.3 SPC/GIZ Project

This session opened with a description of the Project's Component 3: Support to national REDD+ implementation efforts. The presentation is in annex 12. The session was divided into two parts: (i) REDD+ readiness as the process of policy development and the setting up of institutions, etc; (ii) the discussion of potential pilot sites.

(i) REDD+ readiness

OCCD presented a list of priorities for a possible GIZ contribution reflecting the immediate steps ahead in the REDD+ readiness process. Other participants contributed further points and made a few comments to OCCD's list.

The suggestions can be categorised into three groups:

- studies at national level (co-benefits, carbon rights, alternative livelihoods, benefit sharing and distribution, conflict resolution, mechanisms mechanism for long term security of benefits (sustainability) and communication materials);
- project related activities that should be undertaken in the context of a specific pilot site (alternative livelihoods, land owner organisation, field trials of guidelines, hard data on opportunity costs, education and awareness activities)
- Information technology, specifically data sharing between partners through a national information portal.

Capacity building (training) is an essential part of any GIZ activity and will be part of any activity.

The design of a process template for REDD+ projects (in addition to or as an adjustment of existing process guidelines) should be done as an iterative process of national level interventions and pilot level interventions in order for pilot experiences to be fed into the design process.



Mr. Kirsch-Jung thanked the participants for the suggestion and explained that a decision cannot be made immediately as outcomes from other countries will also need to be considered.

(ii) Potential pilot sites

Three break-out groups created profiles for six possible pilot sites. The following six tables provide a summary of these profiles. More detail can be found in the annex 3.

Name	Location	Size	Promoter	Number of clans	Proposed REDD+ eligible activities
Manus Island Block 7	Manus Island, Forestry Block 7	50,000 ha	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	12 villages	Forest conservation, small-scale saw mills, bio-diversity conservation
Managalas Conservation Area	Oro, Popondetta, District Ijivitari	360,000 ha	Partners with Melanesia (PwM)		Conservation area
Toricelli REDD+ Pilot Site	Sandaun Province, Lumi	96,000 ha	WWF		Conservation area
White Man Range	West New Britain, Kandrian	To be determined	Live & Learn	21	Conservation
Milne Bay	Central Suav	60,000 ha	PNGFA		Reduced impact logging (RIL)
Madang	5 sites all over the Province of Madang	8,500 ha total	FPCD		Sustainable Forest Management, reforestation, secondary forest management

The profiles can be completed at a later date or even expanded to include further relevant information.



It was agreed that in view of the large number of donors and external actors involved both at the national level as well as in pilot site development, it might be the best approach to not commit to fully support just one pilot site but, in harmony with future activities at national level support one or two themes across levels.

Institutional arrangements

. The actual partner for the project is SPC and through the SPC Land Resources Division, PNGFA is the direct national counterpart organisation. Supervision and coordination of Project activities would take place as a part of existing national mechanisms between partner organisations, especially concerning OCCD.

2.4 Regional REDD Issues

This session was kicked off by Mr. Sairusi Bulai, SPC, with a short presentation of the regional perspective concerning the Project.

Mr. Bjoern Hecht gave a short introduction to Component 2 of the Project: Regional REDD+ information portal. The intention was to gather what the interest in such a tool might be in PBG in order to design something that can really help stakeholders in dealing with REDD+ and fulfilling their roles and mandates. Very few participants had much experience with such tools. A large number however, use the internet to search for information.



An impediment for the effective use of such a tool is the difficulty in accessing the internet in PNG as it is very expensive and large documents are almost impossible to download.

As for what such a tool should include, the following priorities were stated and agreed upon:

1. Directory of experts that is kept up-to-date;
2. Publication of tenders;

3. Repository of documents, tools, guidelines, project profiles;
4. Email service to inform about new documents uploaded during the last month (or whatever period is chosen);
5. Contact details for REDD related persons in relevant organisations;
6. Calendar of events.

It was thought that it is too early to start activities such as identifying best-practices and setting up systems of knowledge management.

3 Wrap up

The wrap up consisted of a short and simple evaluation of the meeting.

The majority of participants found the results satisfactory while only a minority was very satisfied. No one volunteered any possible explanation for this but it might relate to the ongoing fundamental issues that have not been resolved between national actors. These should be resolved by the end of this year.



A majority of participants found that facilitation was very satisfactory while the remainder found it was “merely” satisfactory. Five participants found the logistics not good enough while the majority was satisfied or even very satisfied.

Mr. Karl-Peter Kirsch-Jung’s then gave some closing remarks and explained the next steps. Since the Project is still at the very beginning and one more national planning meeting remains, the Project team will spend July with sorting out all the information received and will communicate back to PNG around the end of July for a possible further visit and more concrete and detailed action planning.

PNGFA’s Director Forest Policy & Planning, Mrs. Ruth Turia, closed the meeting with thanks for the participants, the organisers and a final prayer.

Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

National Project Planning Meeting

Port Moresby, 21 – 22 June

Agenda

TIME	ITEM	LEAD
DAY 1 Tuesday 21st June 2011		
8:30-9:00	REGISTRATION	
9:00- 9:30	OPENING SESSION & INTRODUCTION	
	Welcome	Dr. Ruth Turia, PNG FA
	Opening Devotion	Mr. Goodwill Amos, PNG FA
	Opening remarks	Mr. Sairusi Bulai, SPC
	Opening remarks	Mr. Kanawi Pouru, PNG FA
9:30-9:45	Project Overview and Meeting Purpose	Mr. Karl P. Kirsch-Jung, GIZ
9:45-10:00	Introduction of participants and Presentation of Meeting agenda	Facilitator
10:00-10:30	Morning Tea & Group Photo	
10:30 – 11:15	SPC/GIZ REDD project objectives National component of Project document + Results of Project Inception Workshop 2010	Mr. Bjoern Hecht
11:15-12:30	Current status of REDD+ in PNG Interim Action Plan for Climate Compatible Development Ecoforestry Forum	Mr. Martin Barl, OCCD Mr. Senson Mark
12:30-1:30	Lunch	
1:30-2:00	Current status of REDD+ in PNG (cont.) FPCD WCS PwM TNC	Mr. Yati Bun Mr. Ross Sinclair Mr. Patrick Vuet Mr. Francis Hurahura
2:00 – 2:30	Presentation of REDD activity type pilot sites of PNGFA	Dr. Ruth Turia
2:30-3:30	REDD Stakeholder analysis	Group work session
3:30-4:00	Afternoon tea	
4:00-4:45	Group work presentations & discussion	Facilitator

TIME	ITEM	LEAD	
4:45-5:00	Wrap up Day 1		

DAY 2 Wednesday 22nd June 2011			
9:00-9:15	Recap Day 1 & Introduction to Day 2 agenda and recap objective 3	Facilitator Mr. Bjoern Hecht	
9:15-9:45	Discussion of PNG priorities for cooperation with SPC/GIZ project	Facilitator	
9:45 10:15	- Discussion of pilot sites	Facilitator	
10:15- 10:45	Morning Tea		
10:45 11:15	- Create profiles for proposed pilot projects	Group session	work
11:45- 12:15	Presentation of potential pilot projects to be supported	Facilitator	
12:15- 12:45	Identification of key project partners: institutional arrangements	Facilitator	
12:45 1:45	- Lunch		
1:45 - 2:15	Regional Perspective of SPC/GIZ Project	Mr. Sairusi Bulai	
2:15 - 3:00	Assessment of requirements for a regional REDD information portal	Mr. Bjoern Hecht Facilitator	
3:00 - 3:30	Afternoon Tea		
3:30 – 4:30	Final wrap up		
	Closing remarks		
	Closing devotion		

Annex 2: Participant list



Papua New Guinea

National Project Planning Meeting

Port Moresby, 21 – 22 June, Lamana Hotel

List of Participants

	NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT ADDRESS
1.	Mr. KanawiPouru	Managing Director PNG FA	ppouru@pngfa.gov.pg
2.	Dr. Ruth Turia	Director Forest Policy & Planning PNG FA	rturia@pngfa.gov.pg
3.	Dr. Simon Saulei	Director Forest Research Institute PNG FA	ssaulei@fri.pngfa.gov.pg
4.	Mr. Goodwill Amos	Manager REDD & Climate Change PNG FA	gamos@pngfa.gov.pg
5.	Mr. Patrick Nimiago	Manager Natural Forest Management PNGFA	pnimiago@fri.pngfa.gov.pg
6.	Mr. Martin Barl	Senior Policy Analyst REDD & Mitigation OCCD	Mbarl183@gmail.com
7.	Mr. Joe Pokana	Senior Policy Analyst MRV and NC OCCD	jpokona@gmail.com
8.	Ms. Rensie Panda	Policy Analyst MRV and NC OCCD	Rensie.panda@gmail.com
9.	Mr. James Sabi	Manager Terrestrial Department of Environment & Conservation	jsabi@dec.gov.pg
10.	Mr. Gabriel Samol	A/Executive Officer PNG FIA	gabriel@fiapng.com
11.	Mr. Senson Mark	Eco Forestry Forum	smark@ecoforest.org
12.	Mr. Francis Hurahura	TNC	fhurahura@tnc.org
13.	Mr. Roy Banka	WWF	rbanka@wwfpacific.org
14.	Ms. Peta Mills	AUSAID	(675) 325 9333
15.	Mr. Clement Bourse	European Union	(675) 321 3544
16.	Mr. Tatsuya Watanabe	JICA	twatanabe@pngfa.gov.pg
17.	Mr. Yati Bun	Executive Director FPCD	yabun@datec.net.pg
18.	Mr. Ben Ngava	Live & Learn Environment Education	ben.ngava@livelearn.org
19.	Ms. Maria Cadahia	UNDP PNG	Maria-cadahia@undp.org
20.	Mr. Karl-Peter KIRSCH-JUNG	SPC/GIZ Climate Protection through Forest Conservation	Karl-peter.kirsch-jung@giz.de
21.	Mr. Björn Hecht	SPC/GIZ Climate Protection through Forest Conservation	Bjoern.hecht@giz.de
22.	Ms. Christine Fung	SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in Pacific Islands Region	Christine.fung@giz.de
23.	Mr. Thomas Boysen	Facilitator	Boysen@sasktel.net
24.	Mr. Sairusi Bulai	SPC	sairusib@spc.int
25.	Jalesi Mateboto	SPC	jalesim@spc.int
26.	Bensolo Ken	WCS	Bensolo.ken@gmail.com
27.	Patrick Vuet	PwM	pvuet@pwmpng.org.pg
28.	Abraham Keple	PwM	Conservation support officer @ pwmpng.org.pg
29.	Constin Bigol	PNGFA	cbigol@pngfa.gov.pg
30.	Mr. Gewa Gamoga	PNGFA	ggamoga@pngfa.gov.pg
31.	Ms. Elizabeth Kaidong	PNGFA	ekaidong@pngfa.gov.pg

32.	Ross Sinclair	WCS	rsinclair@wcs.org
33.	Thomas Paka	PNG Ecoforestry Forum	tpaka@ecoforestry.org.pg
34.	Kiyoshi Suzuki	PNGFA, JICA	ksuzuki@pngfa.gov.pg
35.	Frederica Ohmana	DEC	fohmana@dec.gov.pg
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37.	Danny Nekitel	OCCD	Dan.nekitel@gmail.com

Annex 3: Proposed pilot site profiles

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: Manus Island Block 7	Location: Manus Island, Forestry Block 7
Size: 50,000 ha	Population (land owners): 5,000
Promoter: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Number of clans involved: 12 villages
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Forest conservation, small-scale saw mills, bio-diversity conservation	
Current activities or land use: (inaccessible, low impact traditional use?)	
Threat: Provincial Forestry Plan and Development plan identify this land for logging and large-scale agriculture (rubber)	Additionality: Avoided deforestation
Organisational status of land owners: Traditional clan structure, Council of chiefs, Ward development committees	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management: Good social capital, few disputes, realistic expectations, one larger social group, consistent with development objectives, experience with climate change adaptation project (food security, coastal protection)	
Status of decision making process or project: Community organisation, awareness, ward planning exists,	
Other Partners: LLG, Province, Manus Civil Society Forum, SeaWeb	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: Project-level field testing of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project awareness materials and delivery mechanisms (possible partner: SeaWeb, WCS) 2. Land demarcation and dispute resolution process, social mapping (RCF, LLG) 3. Land-use planning (linked to demographic modelling (TNC, LLG, OCCD, DAL, WCS) 4. BSDS linked to local development plans, tool and process development (WCS, OCCD) 5. FPIC (Oxfam, LLG) 6. Biomass assessment, REL, etc. (FRI) 7. Biodiversity and carbon benefits assessment (WCS, DEC) 8. Consolidated database linked to MRV and lessons learned process for continued tool development 	

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: Managalas Conservation Area	Location: Oro, Popondetta, District Ijivitari
Size: 360,000 ha	Population (land owners):
Promoter: Partners with Melanesia (PwM)	Number of clans involved:
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Conservation area	
Current activities or land use: Community conservation area	
Threat:	Additionality:
Organisational status of land owners: Managalas Development Organisation (NGO) with 10 CBOs, a number of zones each (clans)	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management:	
Status of decision making process or project: Proposal pending with Government Conservation area awareness, literacy programme; studies done: sustainable livelihoods options, biodiversity, social mapping (e.g. ILG studies, land use planning)	
Other Partners:	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical support (GIS, remote sensing – PNGFA/JICA), application in land use planning 2. Financial support for conservation and alternative livelihood activities 3. Rainforest literacy 	

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: Toricelli REDD+ Pilot Site	Location: Sandaun Province, Lumi
Size: 96,000 ha	Population (land owners):
Promoter: WWF	Number of clans involved:
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Conservation area	
Current activities or land use:	
Threat:	Additionality: Rehabilitation of degraded forest
Organisational status of land owners: Structure in place	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management:	
Status of decision making process or project: Education and awareness raising, boundary mapping, above ground biomass, BSDS, online REDD+ training, GPS training	
Other Partners: TCA, WHRC, CBOs, church groups	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: Funding for field work Carbon benefits and carbon pools	

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: White Man Range	Location: West New Britain, Kandrian
Size: To be determined	Population (land owners):
Promoter: Live & Learn	Number of clans involved: 21
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Conservation	
Current activities or land use:	
Threat:	Additionality:
Organisational status of land owners: 14 ILGs in place (11 ILGs for 21 clans)	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management:	
Status of decision making process or project: Project model pending funding assistance for implementation Co-benefits study, education and awareness, training	
Other Partners:	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: Funding and technical assistance to implement model	

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: Milne Bay	Location: Central Suau
Size: 60,000 ha	Population (land owners):
Promoter: PNGFA	Number of clans involved:
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Reduced impact logging (RIL)	
Current activities or land use: Agriculture use, low population density	
Threat: Logging, oil palm plantation encroachment	Additionality: Implementing RIL to avoid deforestation and degradation from eminent SABL, logging and oil palm development
Organisational status of land owners: No ILGs yet formed	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management:	
Status of decision making process or process: Site selected by Provincial Forest Management Committee FPIC, BSDS, ILG process (social mapping related) Interest to create ILG is high	
Other Partners: Provincial Forest Management Committee	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise on TOR for tender of concession, including RIL guidelines 2. BSDS (linked to national priorities) 3. Training in FPIC 4. Opportunity cost assessment 5. Filling in Concept Idea Note for national registry (REDD and guideline) 	

REDD+ Pilot Site Profile

Name: Madang	Location: 5 sites all over the Province of Madang
Size: 8,500 ha total	Population (land owners):
Promoter: FPCD	Number of clans involved:
Proposed REDD+ eligible activities: Sustainable Forest Management, reforestation, secondary forest management	
Current activities or land use: SFM	
Threat:	Additionality: Expansion in two new areas with 13,500 ha
Organisational status of land owners: ILGs: 1 completed, 6 in process, roles and responsibilities determined	
Experience of LO organisation in project and finance management:	
Status of decision making process or project: Above ground biomass inventory, biodiversity surveys, FSC certified, data collection on land use change	
Other Partners:	
Proposed priorities for GIZ contributions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIS mapping 2. Publications 3. funding 	

Annex 4: Presentation: Project overview:

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

 **PAPUA NEW GUINEA** 

National Project Planning Meeting
Port Moresby, 21 – 22 June,
Lamana Hotel

Project Overview and Meeting Purpose

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

History

- 09/2009 HOFS meeting called for development of regional framework and national policies of REDD in the Pacific
- In response, GIZ submit project idea to the German Ministry of Environment
- 03/2010 Project idea is accepted for funding under the German International Climate Initiative
- 05/2010 Project proposal submitted by GIZ
- 11/2010 Inception workshop in Suva
- 12/2010 Project commissioned to GIZ
- 04/2011 Project Agreement SPC + Embassy NZ

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Project Brief

Title	Climate Protection through Forest Protection in PICs
Duration	11/2010 – 10/2014
BMU Grant	EURO 4,900,000.-
Partner	SPC
Target countries	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Is, Vanuatu

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Project components:

- 1 Regional Pacific REDD+ Framework
- 2 REDD+ Information + Support Platform
- 3 National REDD readiness

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Specific objective 1:

Regional REDD+ policy:

The Pacific Island Countries have a joint, coherent regional framework for the implementation of REDD+.

Specific objective 2:

REDD+ Information and support platform:

The implementation of REDD+ activities in PICs is strengthened through the use of a regional and supra-regional information and support platform.

giz SPC / GIZ REGIONAL REDD PROJECT

Specific objective 3:

REDD+ readiness:

Substantial REDD+ components are implemented in 3 countries leading to a complete REDD+ Readiness in one country.

Overall objective :

The conservation of forest ecosystems in the Pacific Island Countries is supported in order to mitigate climate change and preserve biodiversity.



Purpose of the PNG National Planning Meeting

1. Inform about the new SPC /GIZ Regional Project
2. Learn about current status of REDD+ in the country
3. Assess needs and priorities (national + regional)
4. Identify potential SPC/GIZ REDD+ Project activities in the country

SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project

Annex 5: Presentation: SPC/GIZ Project Component 3 details



SPC/GIZ Regional REDD Project

Overview of component 3 and inception workshop (Nov 2010)

Björn Hecht
SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project



National Project Planning Workshop
Port Moresby, 21-22 June



Objective 3 of SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project:

REDD+ readiness:

Substantial REDD+ components are implemented in 3 countries leading to a complete REDD+ Readiness in one country.



Indicators in short (our mandate):

1. Reference level for GHG-emissions from forestry, MRV systems and an institutional and legal framework established
2. Contributions to the establishment of institutional and legal frameworks delivered
3. Pilot projects for REDD+ activities implemented and documented successfully

PNG National Planning Meeting



Activities that can be supported:
(what did BMU sign up for?)

Within the scope of REDD+ activities:

- Conduction of scoping studies, driver analyses and other needed research (socio-economic impact, biodiv, etc.)
- REDD+ policy development and intensive stakeholder consultations
- REDD+ action plan and part of implementation
- Trainings on REDD+ issues for national/local gov't and other organizations
- Pilot project implementation



Pilot projects could have some of the following contents:



- ✓ addressing drivers of deforestation (mgmt techniques, incentive types, etc.)
- ✓ Benefit distribution
- ✓ MRV
- ✓ Capacity Building and train the trainers
- ✓ marketing support to SME for NTFP and agricultural products from REDD+ projects
- ✓ Demarking and registering land
- ✓ Develop local REL



Inception workshop results objective 3:



Many issues were discussed. Most important agreements on activities (overall for the 3 countries):

- Mid 2011 (now): scoping for pilot activities (stakeholder identification, site selection, needs assessment)
- Beginning 2011 (postponed): start preparation for monitoring: data analysis, training, capacity building, design
- End of 2011: framework for monitoring and policy activities
- Also 2011: Complete pilot site selection, start implementation

giz  Inception workshop results objective 3: 



- Beginning 2012: Implementation of monitoring program – capacity development, data collection, reporting, auditing
- End of 2012 and cont'd: Sharing of experiences and results
- 2013: Regional training on carbon trading
- 2013/2014: Initiate carbon transactions

This discussion is an orientation – project is flexible and will be adapted to new considerations and circumstances!

giz  To be done in 2011 

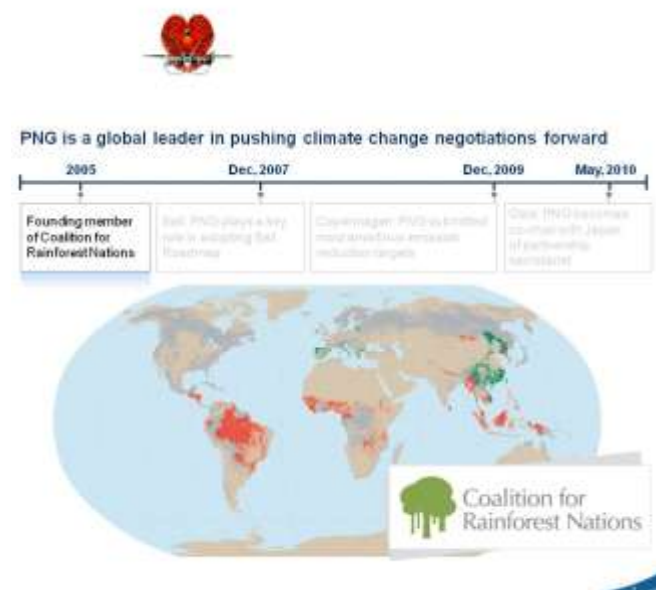
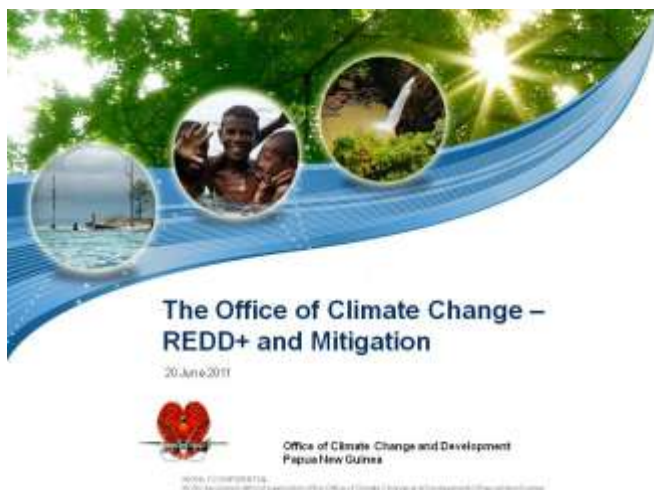
- June 2011: field trips in partner countries to get first picture of national circumstances...
- ...and first national workshops to define activities, sites and identify partner structure for implementation
- start process for regional platform
- initiate discussions of regional policy options
- initiate preparation for pilot activities

For this to happen, the national priorities for activities and sites have to be defined...

giz  Recap for discussion 

- Pilot projects can have the following contents:
 - ✓ addressing drivers of deforestation (mgmt techniques, incentive types, etc.)
 - ✓ Benefit distribution
 - ✓ MRV
 - ✓ Capacity Building and train the trainers
 - ✓ marketing support to SME for NTFP and agricultural products from REDD+ projects
 - ✓ Demarking and registering land
 - ✓ Develop local REL

Annex 6: Presentation: REDD+ in PNG: Interim Action Plan for Climate Change



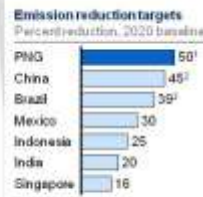
REDD+ PNG

Objective	To conform with global REDD+ framework on the long term objectives and co-operation at UNFCCC and align sector priorities with bilateral and multilateral agreements. Develop Regional and National REDD+ framework.
Involved stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level Political decisions on multilateral/bilateral partnership, UNREDD, FCR, FCP, GIZ, LEAF and all other programmes on Climate Change. SoPNG> PNGGCC, UNFCCC, Dev. Partners endorse PNG REDD+ Readiness RdMp.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global analysis of REDD+ at present situation and prospects for future; Align REDD+ CCDS/ CCDF to National priorities, the -> Vision 2050 DSP/MTDF+; Review Policy & Enact Legislative framework; REDD+ Guideline (EPIC, BSGS, Social Mapping etc) Institutional Alignment with Line and Functional Relationship for REDD+ Selection of the types of aid : Project, Sector, Budget, etc.. Complementarities with other donors' and actors' interventions; Strategic choices of sectors for intervention in collaboration with other stakeholders.
Output	OCCD, CCDS, IAR, REDD+ Roadmap, REDD+ Guideline, Institutional Alignment (MOU/MQA), & Demonstration Projects.



SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project

PNG is a global leader in pushing climate change negotiations forward



1: 2005 baseline 2: Reduction in GDP carbon intensity
SOURCE: UNEP, <http://www.unepnetwork.org/policy/policy-practice/record.html>

PNG is a global leader in pushing climate change negotiations forward



NEC created the path for a new Office of Climate Change & Development



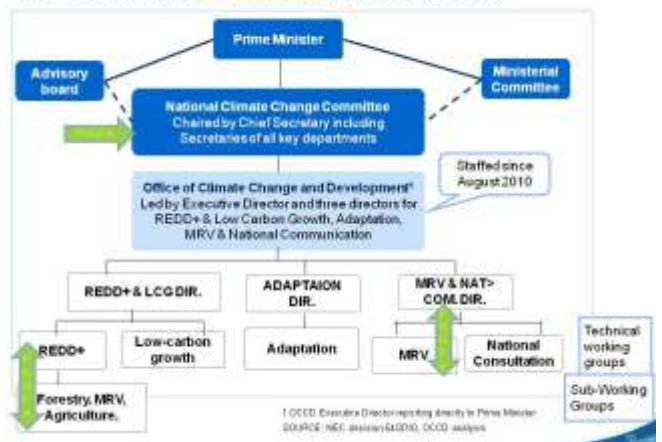
SOURCE: NEC decision 53/2010, 54/2010, 55/2010, OCCD website

PNG National Planning Meeting

The OCCD's governance structure has been put in place



The OCCD Governance Structure (with PNGFA entry point)



The journey so far has progressed significantly with different stakeholders



SPC / GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project

PNG National Planning Meeting

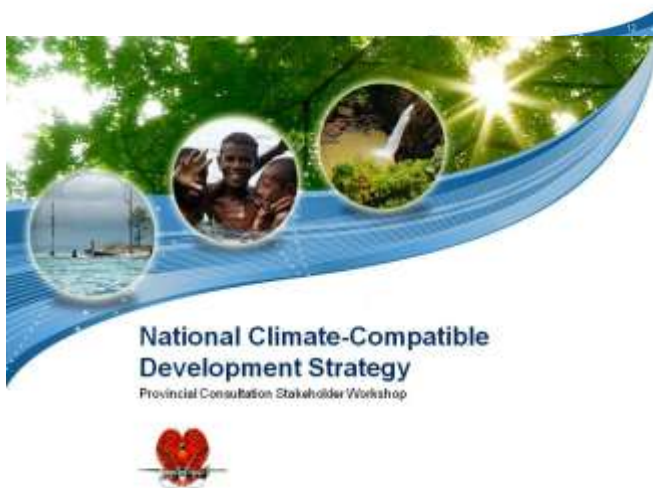
DEC / OCCD has made significant progress over the past 6 months



PNG's Climate-Compatible Development Strategy is an evolving document that describes economic development opportunities in alignment with Pillar 5 Vision 2050

- A reference document for PNG strategic framework of economic development, mitigation, and adaptation actions, which includes:
 - Environmentally-sustainable and low-carbon economic growth
 - Opportunities of reducing carbon emissions
 - Adaptation to climate-driven hazards
- CCDS will be improved with inputs from further stakeholder consultation, pilots and MRV learning

SCORCE PNG Climate Compatible Development Strategy



PNG's Climate-Compatible Development Strategy combines economic development with mitigation and adaptation



SCORCE PNG Climate Compatible Development Strategy, OCCD analysis

NEC created the path for Climate-Compatible Development Strategy



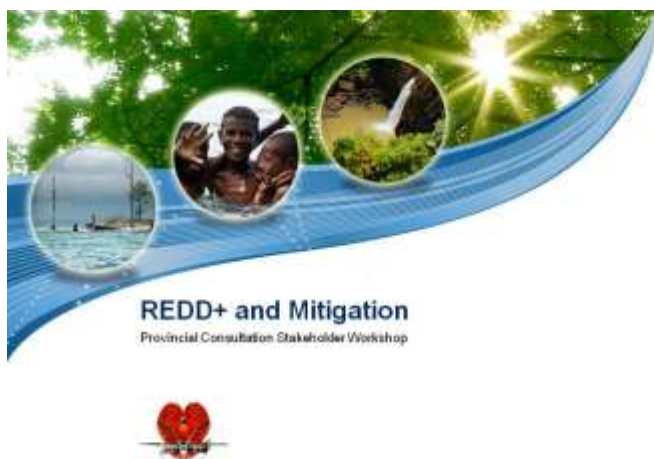
SCORCE NEC decision 53/24/AM/2010, OCCD analysis

Clear mitigation and adaptation priorities have been identified

Pilots and programs

	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove planting to protect coastal villages Coastal early flood warning system Coastal engineering Inland flood warning 	
	REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of agriculture leases Locate palm plantation on non-forest land Afforestation/reforestation programs Secondary forest management Reduced impact logging 	
	Low-carbon growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy for Port Moresby Rural electrification via rehabilitation of existing and new micro hydro plants Energy efficiency measures 	

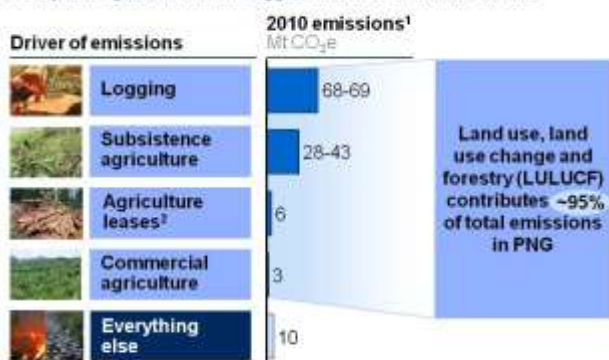
SCORCE PNG Climate Compatible Development Strategy, OCCD analysis



Government and OCCD are pushing for REDD+ success

- 1 REDD+ Readiness Roadmap
- 2 REDD+ project guidelines (with FPIC and BSDS)
- 3 REDD+ Readiness Pilot Programmes
- 4 SABLs
- 5 REDD+ funding – UNREDD National Development Program

Forestry and agriculture is the biggest driver of emissions in PNG



¹ Estimate of 2010 extrapolated from 2008/9 data
² Exact emissions for 2010 still to be verified
SOURCE: REDD+ technical working group

1 The REDD+ Roadmap is critical to define key actions for REDD+ readiness in PNG

What is the REDD+ Roadmap?	What will we use it for?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG's plan of action towards REDD+ readiness – summarises key components, actions needed, owners/stakeholders, potential funding partners and high-level timelines for implementation • Key components are country-specific, defined based on international guidelines for implementation, i.e., NPD, RPP for FCPF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set guidance on Readiness activities for PNG broadly, and for OCCD specifically • Engage relevant stakeholders and ensure commitment to deliver on activities assigned to them, e.g., PNGFA, DLPP, DAL • Secure funding for specific elements of the framework by showing where it fits into the big picture of REDD+ Readiness for PNG, e.g., AUSAid has requested a broad plan of action

A number of priority abatement actions have been identified

Opportunities for PNG	Description
Reduced impact logging	• Reduces degradation through sustainable harvesting volumes and reduced collateral damage, and by increasing re-growth through replanting and treatment (silviculture practice)
Secondary forest management	• Refers to increasing carbon stocks in secondary forests through planting, treatment or protection
Afforestation/ reforestation	• Involves planting of trees on PNG's widespread non-forest lands, e.g., grasslands, pasture land, and scrubland
Community REDD+ schemes	• Targets forest conservation through local REDD+ schemes at the community level • Implemented with help of civil society organizations
Agriculture leases review	• Explores potential alternatives that allow economic developments with lesser impact on loss of forest area/deforestation
Land use planning	• Envisages establishing an integrated land use plan (LUP) at the district level using the TAP (Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory) principle
Agriculture extension program	• Aims at improving average yields and fertility over time • Will allow longer planting periods and/or reduced fallow periods on same land, thereby reducing deforestation
Commercial plantation on non-forest land	• Shifts new commercial plantations (e.g., palm oil) to non-forest land by revising land-use regulations, and offering compensation for loss in timber harvesting profit, assuming there is sufficient suitable non-forest land

SOURCE: Sheaman (2006, 2009), Fox (2009)

The REDD+ Roadmap has nine key components



2 REDD+ pilots: Project guidelines ensure the quality of demonstration activities and protect landowners' interests

REDD+ project guidelines

- Protect landowner rights and interests in REDD+ demonstration projects
- Prepare projects for future 'performance-based' payments from international REDD+ sources
- Ensure compliance of projects with internationally accepted safeguards

REDD+ guidelines serve as safeguards against social, environmental and fiduciary risks

SOURCE: REDD+ technical working group

PNG needs to define the building blocks for a robust national benefit sharing mechanism

WORK IN PROGRESS

National benefit sharing mechanism

GoPNG needs to ensure following principles in benefit sharing mechanism

- 1. Equitability**
 - Ensure fair benefits are shared among landowners and communities
- 2. Transparency & accountability**
 - Establish a robust mechanism for benefit delivery and monitoring
- 3. Performance based**
 - Develop payment method with performance based on proxy of carbon saving

Terms of Reference completed

SOURCE: ECD, REDD+ December report, 2010 analysis

3 Objectives of REDD+ readiness projects for PNG

- Reduce emissions from the land use sector
- Inform REDD+ Readiness in PNG and globally by testing specific components, e.g.,
 - Social and environmental safeguard levels
 - Benefit sharing and distribution system
 - FPIC
 - Conflict resolution mechanisms
 - Methodologies
- Provide tangible evidence to the international community that PNG is preparing for REDD+
 - Enables PNG to benefit from performance-based payments for emissions reductions
 - Enables the government to work with a network of projects that fall within the national framework
- Obtain co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation and community development

REDD+ initiatives – Forestry sector



	Objective	Responsible institution	Proposed location	What it tests	Timing and next steps
Reduced Impact Logging	Reduce collateral damage and forest degradation by 50%	• PNGFA • FFI	• Sandakan • W. New Britain • Milne Bay	• IS, Enforcement • Silviculture practices • MRV methodologies	• Engage local gov to define scope • Finalising Sep 2010
Secondary Forest Management	Enhance growth rate of secondary forest	• PNGFA • FFI	• E. Highlands • W. New Britain • W. New Britain	• Biomass regeneration • Silviculture practices	• Engage local gov to define scope • Finalising Sep 2010
Afforestation/Reforestation	Enhance carbon stock	• PNGFA • FFI	• Milne Bay • E. Highlands • W. New Britain	• Spacing of trees • Mix of species • Monoculture	• Engage local gov to define scope • Finalising Sep 2010
Forest Conservation	Protect forest to maintain biodiversity and provide environmental services	• PNGFA • DEC	• Central Province • W. New Britain • Milne Bay • E. Highlands	• Preservation of biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	• On going in Rukou and WWL sites starting Sep 2010
Community REDD+ schemes	Test REDD+ concepts with community [i.e. Benefit Sharing mechanism]	• WCS • WWF • TNC	• Manus • W. New Britain • Adzobei Mt., Madang	• BSCG • FPIC • Carbon rights • Conflict resolution mech.	• On going • Collaborate with REDD+ pilots

SOURCE: Forestry sub-working group

4 REDD+ actions: The Government is moving aggressively to avoid deforestation from agricultural leases



The challenge

- Agricultural leases to establish commercial plantations (especially oil palm) often abused for commercial extraction of timber resources without development of large-scale plantations
- Up to 5 million hectares is at risk of which ~ 1 million hectares have received approval for forest clearance
- Deforestation from agricultural leases will contribute ~25% of total BAU emissions by 2030

Action underway

The OCCD has been working with the Agriculture Sub-Working Group to address the challenge and is now awaiting instructions from the Acting Prime Minister on the way forward

SOURCE: Government of PNG, OCCD

5 A National Development Programme has been submitted to UN-REDD requesting support for a system to monitor carbon emissions

- UN-REDD NDP seeks international support for PNG's activities to get prepared for REDD+
- Puts strong focus on **Measurement, Reporting and Verification System** to monitor carbon emissions from our forests
- Under final approval by the UN-REDD programme after a UN mission to PNG for validation workshop

SOURCE: OCCD

Annex 7: Presentation: REDD+ in PNG: Ecoforestry Forum

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE
SPC/GIZ REGIONAL PROGRAM

CLIMATE PROTECTION THROUGH FOREST
CONSERVATION IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND
COUNTRIES

National Project Planning Meeting
Lamaha Hotel, Port Moresby
June 21-22, 2011

Sergio H. Mark
Climate Change officer
PNG Eco-Forestry Forum



CURRENT STATUS OF REDD+ IN
PNG

The Role of PNG Eco-Forestry Forum in the
REDD+ Preparedness/Implementation in
PNG

OUTLINE.....

- o Background of EFF
- o EFF Position on REDD
- o Key Pillars
 - Policy Development
 - Publicity and Awareness
 - Training and Capacity Building
 - Networking, Lobbying and Advocacy
- o Conclusion



BACKGROUND

- o EFF was established in 1999 to do SFM after the Barnett inquiry
- o EFF attended UNFCCC meetings since CoP 13 in Bali in 2007

"Supporting sustainable forest management and good governance in the forestry sector"

REDD = SFM



EFF Position on REDD

- o Good Governance
- o Equitable Benefit Sharing
- o Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC)
- o Sustainable Land-Use Plan



GOOD GOVERNANCE

EFF is more concerned with the governance issues concerning REDD+ implementation in PNG

Elements of good governance

- transparency and accountability
- Inclusive/participation
- Partnerships- not only between Gov't and CSOs but also within the different Gov't agencies
- Legitimacy
- Rule of Law (Laws are respected)



EQUITABLE BENEFIT SHARING

- o EFF wants to see benefits from REDD+ projects equitably distributed/shared
- o Benefit Sharing mechanisms needs to be put in place quickly



FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

Consent MUST be obtained from 75% of legitimate resource owners without undue influence and agreements must be signed in project locations and not in Hotels in the city.

This ensures rights of Land owners are respected



SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLAN

- o Gov't must have a Land Use Plan that clearly demarcates and allocates land for various development purposes depending on suitability
- o In the absence of such plan, 5.2m ha of land was recklessly given for SABLs



KEY PILLARS

- o Policy Development
 - e.g. OCCD TWGs
 - EFF Position Paper
 - EFF comments and views on NJP/NPD
- Support good govt decisions e.g. Col into SABLs
- o Publicity & Awareness
 - Quarterly newsletters
 - Information brochures, flyers, posters etc
 - Newspaper advertisements - holds govt accountable to its decisions and actions
 - Climate Change/REDD information uploaded on website



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- o We did one National Capacity Building Workshop in 2009
- o 4 regional Road shows in 2010
...with the Theme, *Understanding REDD Better.*
- o Provides internet access to members
- o Staff attends capacity building workshops and seminars abroad



NETWORKING, LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY

- o Network with local and international NGOs, govt agencies e.g NFS, OCCD, and Research Institutions like NRI, UPNG and Media Council of PNG
- o Lobbying with international partners like the Accra Caucus, CAN, FoE, etc
- o Advocate for Good Governance with GoPNG



CONCLUSION

- REDD+ is a new concept and more awareness is required to raise peoples understanding of the issue
- Need to improve coordination among all stakeholders
- National Climate Change Policy needs to be finalized asap before REDD+ implementation

Annex 8: Presentation: REDD+ in PNG: Foundation for people and Community Development

**REDD+ :
FPCD Work**

Yati A. Bun
Foundation for People and Community
Development Inc. Papua New Guinea

*Presentation at GIZ, SPC, PNGFA Planning Workshop
on Climate Change/REDD+,
Lamana Hotel, 21 June 2011
Port Moresby, PNG*

Why Certified Community Forestry (CCF) in PNG?

<p><u>People Aspects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land (97%) and Forests are owned by local people.. • Landowners making uninformed decisions over their forest resources.. • Landowners not getting value for money in return for the loss of their livelihoods.. 	<p><u>Forestry Aspects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Forestry practiced on paper only.. • Non implementation of forestry laws.. • Forestry not managed holistically - only one product/service.. • Need for innovative and enabling conditions..
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FPCD Core Business:

- On site training of Forest Resource Owners (FRO) to manage and develop their forest resources based on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Standard (Under FSC Group Certification Scheme)
- Advocate for PNG's Forest Resources to be managed to FSC Standards. (Forest Management and Chain of Custody)

REDD+ activities: CCF Programme

- Clan Based Forestry based upon proper and controlled use of portable sawmills
- 5 Clan groups (FROs) sign up to comply with our ICF Group Certificate and PNG FSC National Standards - attained FSC Group Certificate in 2007
- 8,500 hectares under SFM and Marketing FSC certified Sawn Timber
- Addressing REDD+ at three levels: FRO; FMU; District

Location of ICF members Madang

REDD+ Activities..

- Forest Resource Owners
 - Capacity building..
 - Training FROs to monitor..
- Forest Management Unit/Area
 - Baseline data collections..
 - Carbon stock measurements ..
 - Putting systems in place for MRV..
- District/Landscape level
 - Baseline establishment - Remote Sensing..
 - MRV systems in place

Community carbon accounting (CCA) Research Project (FPCD & IGES Japan)

- Working with FROs (Current 5 ICF Members):
 - In efforts to mitigate climate change through the protection and enhancement of forest carbon (C) stocks..
 - To build on existing knowledge and institutions of local communities to involve them in the establishment and measurement of forest sample plots to estimate and monitor changes in C stocks in their forests.. (Project started 2009)

7

Work to date (based in IPCC guidelines):

- Data collected for the 5 ICF members:
 - Forest Type, Condition, extent etc
 - History of Forest Tenure and management..
 - Profile of local communities including socio economic profiles.
- Awareness Raising and Capacity Building..
- Forest mapping and stratification..
- Sampling design..
- Carbon stock calculations..

8

Plot Totals

Site	Plot	Average Carbon Stock	
		Mg C/ha	Mg C/ha
Makuluva FMA, Makuluva village	Plot 1	81.7	81.1
	Plot 2	87.8	82.3
Awoke FMA, Dawa village, Far Coast District	Plot 1	36.1	46.1
	Plot 2	38.3	41.8
Dawa FMA, Awoke village	Plot 1	44.9	55.9
	Plot 2	53.3	64.6
Koro FMA, Koro village	Plot 1	41.8	41.3
	Plot 2	22.8	20.2
Koro FMA, Koro village	Plot 1	100.8	125.0
	Plot 2	105.1	105.1
Average Mg C/ha		65.7	68.1
Standard deviation		32.3	39.8
Coefficient of variation		49.2	58.4

9

Comparisons of Estimates

Source	Average Mg C/ha	Details
Global FPO (unpublished)	80.8	AGC...
Global FPO (unpublished)	106.3	AGC...
Fox et al. (2005)	106.3	18 (1st FPO), unpublished forest forest, AGC...
Fox et al. (2005)	57.3	16 (1st FPO), unpublished forest forest, AGC...
Shaver et al. (1975), Shaver et al. (1977)	60.0-100 Mg C/ha	Based on the destructive sampling of a single 0.24 ha plot in sub-tropical forest (2.5M metres above sea level) in the...
FAO (2004), Makuluva and Koro (2009)	100 Mg C/ha	Original estimate available for FPO of C in above ground biomass
WFC (2006)	100 Mg C/ha	AGC for forested tropical forest
Global Forest Resources (2007)	104 Mg C/ha	Mean average for tropical and subtropical forest
Canham et al. (2008)	100 Mg C/ha	Mean average for tropical and subtropical forest

10

Reflections: progress and lessons learnt..

- Height measurements and estimates..
- Stratification..
- Minimum diameter..
- Durable tagging of trees..
- Field sheets..
- Field manual..
- Mapping..
- Participation of clans in assessment, data sharing..

11

Looking ahead..


- Address CCA research project issues..
- Challenges working at the three levels (FRO; FMA & District)..
- HOW TO FEED THESE WORK INTO THE NATIONAL REDD FRAMEWORK?

12


Annex 9: Presentation: REDD+ in PNG: Wildlife Conservation Society

Village-REDD+

Increasing participation and spreading benefits



Ross Sinclair and Bensob Ken
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), PNG Program



Developing the Village-REDD+ concept

- Focus for WCS is on-the-ground projects
- Listed questions need answers for a REDD+ design
- IFCI Concept Development Grant (AusAID)
- Address tension between policy and implementation
- Minimise disputes while equitable sharing of benefits
- Presented to sub- & national GoPNG in May 2010




Concept Development Process

The WCS teams had discussions with almost 600 stakeholders:

- Data from New Ireland and Manus Provinces
- 474 community members from six villages
- 17 community leaders from six villages
- 20 LLG managers and presidents
- 24 district and provincial officers
- 21 staff of national agencies
- 27 employees of NGOs




Concept Development Process

Research was also commissioned into:

1. Analysis of legal issues (land groups, land tenure and forestry concessions);
2. Resolving disputes (under the Land Disputes Settlement Act 1975 and customary measures)
3. Carbon stocks
4. Forest use, food security and biodiversity co-benefits
5. Relevant anthropological literature
6. Financial models




Key themes coming out concept development

Among local people high interested in mechanisms to protect forests:

- What locals want in terms of development?
 - Low-impact activities most highly ranked
- What locals want in terms of benefits?
 - Non-cash benefits; improved infrastructure & services
- How do they organise themselves/ Who trust to represent them?
 - Smaller social groups (e.g. 'clans')
- What are the biggest risks?
 - Disputes, inability to manage process & fraud

→ Consistent with REDD+ demo activity



Key themes coming out concept development

Support from national and sub-national govt. All levels government:

- have an immediate need for data
- want capacity building
- want on-the-ground learning to inform policy development
- Are interested in building partnerships

→ Consistent with REDD+ demo activity



Overview of Village-REDD concept

The Village-REDD concept is an approach to forest management that minimises disputes by operating at appropriate social scales and then bundling forest carbon credits into administratively and economically viable 'carbon pools'.

Features:

- 10 step community engagement process
- Local Benefit Sharing Agreements (LBSA)
- Incorporation of land groups



Overview of Village-REDD concept



Features:

- 'Appropriate' social scale is defined by local people
- No artificial groupings of people
- Local Benefit Sharing Agreements
- Local development plans
- Integrated into Local Level Government structures & plans
- Two distinct administrative levels:
 - 'Carbon credit pool' at the sub-national level
 - Land owner organisation at project level
- Disputes within/between group(s) not jeopardise project



Key elements – 'village' process

- 10-step landowner organisation and planning
- Empower local people to make transparent and informed decisions
- Each step involves broad participation
- Each step involves full understanding

Key elements – 'village' process

- Managed by local people and ILGs
- Local development plan
- ILGs and Local Benefit Sharing Agreements
- LBSA to get people to development objectives
- Consistent with ILG, district and provincial development plans and processes
- Ends where REDD really begins! (2 years!)

Key elements – 'carbon-credit pool'

- Set administrative arrangements
- Operates at scale of district or provincial level
- Reduces overhead costs of commercialising carbon
- Reduces risk to potential buyers
- Bundles holdings alone not commercially viable
- Reduces start-up & operations costs for landowners
- Enable many small landowner groups to participate in REDD+
- Provide the economy of scale to undertake technical activities

Structure of a sub-national carbon-credit pool

Structure of a sub-national carbon-credit pool

Social/landowner group(s) A (e.g. 5,000 ha Primary Forest - a WDC partnering with District)		Social/landowner group(s) B (e.g. 1,000 ha Secondary Forest - single 'clan' with NGO partner)	
Group C (1,500 ha PF)	Group D (8,500 ha PF)	Grp E (2,000 ha SF)	Grp F (5,000 ha SF)

Multiple Participating Groups

The Carbon-Credit Pool

- Trust with deed and managed by a board
- Landowners as beneficiaries
- Board independent of landowners
- Operate at level of district or province
- Ultimately statutory trusts under an Act

Board of Directors:

Government, civil society, donors, landowners (excl. contributors), churches, auditor, reputable C brokers

Carbon-Credit Pool Functions

The Carbon-Credit Pool

Internal Functions

(Control over activities/funds)

Pool and trust management:

- Project carbon accounting:
- Reference Emission Levels
- Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
- Project documents
- Sale of carbon credits

Partner support services:

- Technical/management support/capacity building to groups & local govt

External Functions

(No control over activities/funds)

On behalf of social groups:

- Hold carbon credit Buffer
- Hold funds from credit sales pending distribution according to benefit sharing agreements
- Contract out management of trust funds

Demonstration activities

- Using existing legislation & outside FMAs
- In Manus Province because:
 - consistent with development options identified by village people
 - High level of interest was shown by all levels of local government
 - Culturally/administratively less complex than other locations (lower risk demonstration activity falling while all the necessary lesson can be learned)
 - Relatively small area will be more cost effective
 - Expectations are not unrealistic

(Due to no evidence of activities by unsanctioned 'carbon traders')

Acknowledgement

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Annex 10: Presentation: REDD+ in PNG: Partnership with Melanesia

PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.
 CLIMATE PROTECTION THROUGH FOREST CONSERVATION
 IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES
 NATIONAL PROJECT PLANNING MEETING
 PORT MORESBY 21 - 22 JUNE, LAMARA HOTEL
 Work carried out by PWM in the Managalas Plateau
 Afore Sub district, Ijivtra District
 Oro Province - Papua New Guinea
 Patrick Vuet (Conservation Officer)
 Partners With Melanesians Inc.



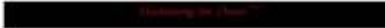
PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.
Brief Background of PWM.
 Established in 1985 by staff and students of Language & Literacy Department at UPNG to support groups and communities who were involved in Education and Development initiatives in rural communities of PNG and the region
 Conservation work started on the Managalas Plateau since 1997 and PWM have been working since then to have the area registered a conservation Area. **It is the cry of the Managalas people to have their rainforests protected from destructive developments.**
 Conservation component, includes: protecting, strengthening cultural ways of managing the environment, awareness on land use practice and management and establish Conservation Area.



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.
Goal
 Protection of the Natural Environment, Biological Diversity, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Cultural Heritage in rural areas of High Conservation Value is the Overall goal of PWM.
Final Outcome
 Publication of Managalas Biodiversity Status Document
 Managalas a Registered Conservation Area.
 Establish an effective Local Conservation Committee to maintain the CA.
 GIS Application Produced Maps.
 Create small projects to rehabilitate species of Conservation Value like the QABB



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.
PwM project Sites
 Three project sites in PNG:
 ✓ Managalas Proposed Conservation Area - Oro Province
 ✓ Ona Keto Reforestation Project - Eastern Highlands Province
 ✓ Karimul Proposed Conservation Area - Simbu Province.
 ✦ We work in partnership with other organizations (NGO/Gvt) to carry out our activities in our three different project sites.



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

THE MANAGALAS PLATEAU (facts)

- Managalas Plateau – Low land tropical rainforest, plateau with volcanic soil (Mt. Lamington - north)
- In Afore s-district of Ijivitari District in Oro Province. 58 km from Popondetta, 27 km inland from the coast.
- The plateau is located 9 deg South and 148 deg 15 min East of the Equator
- Elevation of 460 – 2880 m asl
- Land area of approx. 360,000 hectare
- Home to the Managalas people...living in over 100 villages number +18,000 people made up of 152 clans, speaking 3 languages with several dialects of the Managalas (Barai, Ese + Namial).
- Strong cultural linkage and daily livelihood is based on the land, forest and the environment.
- Strong kinship & inter-marriage between the different clans and tribes on the plateau.



New Orchid Discovery



Bulbophyllum-rose



Dendrobium spectabile



Ticoonophyllum

PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

PwM's Programmes on Managalas Plateau

- Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management
- Literacy Program (Rainforest Literacy & Consensus Building)
- Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives of Eco-enterprise
- Managalas Development Foundation Inc. Capacity Building

New Record in the area

Epimachus albertsi (buffed tailed sickle billed bird of Paradise)
Amethystine python, vulturine parrot and black pitohui



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

Managalas Propose Conservation Area

Why conserve Managalas Plateau?

- Rich in Flora and fauna Diversity
- Home to Endangered species of Doria's Tree kangaroo
- Habitat for Birds of Paradise
- Long Beaked Echidna
- Home to Queen Alexandra Birdwing Butterfly
- Threats from mining and logging



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

Current status of the Proposed Managalas Conservation Area

- So far PwM has completed **4 biological surveys** with assistance from UPNG Biology Department over the Managalas Plateau and have documented the flora and fauna of the area (a requirement of the CA Act). Bio-surveys done in 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2008.
- PwM has also developed together with the local communities a draft **Conservation Area Management Plan** as the tool and document to manage the CA once fully endorsed and declaration made by the Environment Council of the Govt under the DEC.

Current status of the Proposed Managalas Conservation Area

- A **Conservation Area Management Committee** has been established this year to oversee the CA Project.
- Other necessary information required under the CAA has been acquired and this includes:
 - ✓ boundary map,
 - ✓ signatories of reps from the 152 clans
 - ✓ sociological information,
 - ✓ support letters from other partner organizations,
 - ✓ endorsement from Oro PEC,
 - ✓ endorsement from Afore LLG

PWM is compiling all necessary documents required under the CAA to SUBMIT to the Government through the Department of Environment and Conservation DEC.

PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

Conservation Program Activities

- Conservation Awareness- Community Appreciation of the Natural Surrounding
- Encourage Community Participation – PWM developed 3D model as it is good for community participation,
- World Environment Day Celebration
- Biodiversity Survey- Identify Species of Conservation Value
- Create Small Wildlife Rehabilitation projects



PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

Conservation Program Activities



Threats to conservation
(External/Outside)

Oil Palm Expansion Plan
Logging & Agro-Forestry Development

(Internal/Inside)
Mining/Exploration

Traditional Shifting Cultivation Practices

Population Growth

Selling of land to outsiders/Inviting Outsiders into Plateau



Difficulties



New Challenges

- New project site (Karimui)
- Community Entry and Culture Study

for PwM and the people of Managalas to start on forest conservation without talking about Carbon Trading and making a lot of expectations that might fail in the end, so PwM wants to go up another pathway from the Conservation work that we are doing successfully.

Conclusion

- With the UNFCCC Climate Negotiations progress well with some major decisions in Cancun, and information systems on Safe Guards of local people and indigenous communities pushed, PwM is ready to move on forest conservation and getting local people involved and participate.
- Our people are aware of REDD+ and Carbon Trading, but we have created

awareness, tell them that it is still unclear yet as Govt PNG has not taken a decision and policies and legislation are not in place and it would be silly and risky to talk about Carbon Trading, and for them to wait till there is clear position by Govt.

- Now that things are clear about carbon trading, as being risky with UNFCCC negotiation still on-going, it would be good

PARTNERS WITH MELANESIANS Inc.

[CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION](#)

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Blog: <http://partnersinconservation.wordpress.com>
Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pwmpng>



Annex 11: Presentation: PNGFA's Position on REDD+ and the Progress on the REDD+ Pilots



PNGFA's Position on REDD+ and the Progress on the REDD+ Pilots

Project Planning Meeting
21st - 22nd June 2011
Lamana Hotel, Port Moresby, PNG

Dr. R. Turik
Director – Forest Policy and Planning
PNG Forest Authority
Email: rturik@pngfa.gov.pg

1.0 Outline

- Brief PNGFA Background
- Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
- What is the PNGFA doing?
 - National Forest Plan (19 Provincial Forest Plans)
 - Restructure
 - Policy initiatives
 - Forest resource Assessment
 - REDD+ Pilots

2.0 Background

- PNGFA is mandated to manage forest resources. It's operations are governed by the:
 - The 1991 Forest Policy,
 - Forestry Act 1991 (as amended),
 - Forest Regulations,
 - The National Forest Development Guidelines 2009
 - National Forest Plans (19 Provincial Forest Plans)
 - PNG LCOP and
 - 24 Key Standards
 - Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009-2015

3.0 Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation

- Forests account for about 17-18% of global CO₂ output (UNFCCC),
- PNG contributed between 2 – 7% of global emissions in 2001 from deforestation and forest degradation (Sherman and Bryant, 2010)
- PNG has identified important drivers of CO₂ emissions and action to reduce them. These are:
 - Timber harvesting,
 - Subsistence agriculture
 - Agriculture leases (FCAs)
 - Commercial agriculture
 - Mining, infrastructure and urban expansion,
 - Fires

4.0 What is the PNGFA doing?

- In recognizing that deforestation and forest degradation is a major issue in PNG, PNGFA has initiated the following:
 - 4.1 Review of the Forest Plans
 - 4.2 PNGFA Restructure
 - 4.3 Policy Initiatives
 - 4.4 Forest Resource Assessment
 - 4.5 REDD+ Pilots

4.1 Review of Forest Plans

2007 -2010 PNGFA began reviewing all the 19 Provincial Forest Plans to also include climate change, REDD+ and AR CDM initiatives in the plans.

4.2 PNGFA Restructure

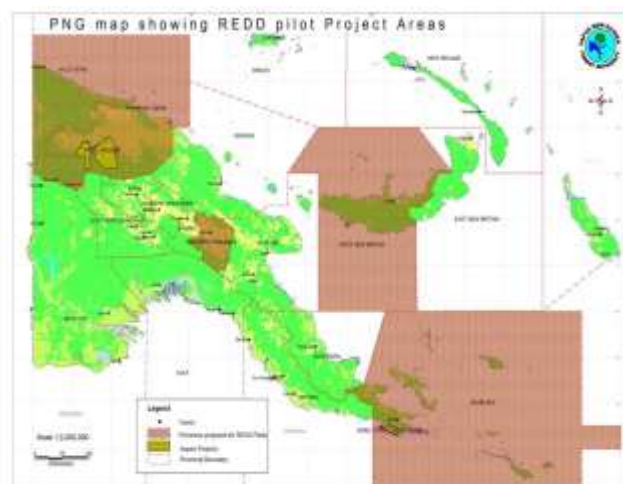
- Created **Sections** to address climate change;
 - Forest Policy & Planning Directorate
 - REDD & Climate Change Branch
 - Policy issues
 - Forest Research Institute (FRI) – Lae
 - Natural Forest Management Program
 - Technical unit
 - Species vulnerability & Adaptation
- These sections now focus on REDD & Climate Change issues.

4.5 REDD Pilots

- As the discussions continue about whether and how to structure climate policy and financial investments to address emissions from forests, there is much to learn from on-the-ground activities.
- In line with the National Forest Development Guidelines, FCCFA & the CCDP, PNGFA is now preparing to go into REDD+ demonstration (Pilots) projects
 - 5 provinces have been selected to trial REDD Pilots;
 - WNB – Islands Region
 - Sandaun – Momase Region
 - Milne Bay – Southern Region
 - EHP – Highlands Region
 - East Sepik – April Salumel FMA

4.3 Policy Initiatives

- PNGFA has recently;
 - revised the National Forest Development Guidelines 2009
 - formulated the Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009 to 2015 (FCCFA)
 - REDD is incorporated in these two documents
 - Both documents were;
 - endorsed by the National Executive Council in March 2010
 - launched by the former Forest Minister in July 2010



4.4 Forest Resource Assessment

- Timber resource assessment continue to be carried out
- Permanent Sample Plots (PSP)
 - Periodic monitoring of changes in managed natural forests through established PSP and growth monitoring of tree plantations
 - Commencement of PSP data integration for carbon quantification – 2008?
 - Carbon pool inventory to include above ground living biomass, dead wood, litter, soil and where possible below ground biomass.
 - Periodic assessment and monitoring of MAI in managed natural forests through established PSP and in plantations
 - Sampling tree biomass, volume, density
 - Soil organic carbon determination in PSP
 - Forest biomass, carbon accounting and volume surveys being carried out in WP ??, WSP, WNB and MBP

REDD+ Pilots – Progress

PILOTS

1. EHP
2. Sandaun
3. WNB
4. Milne Bay

PROGRESS

- PFMCs consulted in 2010
- All agreed to have pilots in their provinces
- EHP, WNB and Milne Bay Selected pilots sites and the type of REDD+ Activities to be implemented.
- WNB PFMC have been advised to select another site as the one selected is quite remote.

April Salumel FMA

- The National Forest Board (NFB) endorsed this area to be a REDD+ demonstration (pilot) project in October 2010.
- NFB directed PNGFA MD to form a joint PNGFA-OCDD and others (Working Group) to conduct a awareness and the development option study
 - Working Group already formed.
 - Work is in progress

Proposed REDD+ Activities

- EHP
 - Afforestation of grassland areas
 - Forest Conservation
- WNB
 - Secondary Forest Management
 - Afforestation/Reforestation
- Milne Bay
 - Reduce Impact Logging (RIL)
- Sandaun
 - Yet to select the area and the type of activity to be undertaken
- April Salumei FMA
 - To be determined after the development option is undertaken



Annex 12: Presentation: Introduction to Component 2, SPC/GIZ Project



SPC/GIZ Regional REDD Project



Objective 2: Regional REDD+ Information Platform

Björn Hecht
SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project



National Project Planning Workshop
Port Moresby, 21-22 June



What do YOU want?

- What is really relevant to you?
- What wouldn't be available through other channels?
- What **cannot** be provided by a regional platform?
- What information sources do you use for REDD+ and why?

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Purpose according to project document:



- Screening of REDD+ processes in the Pacific neighbouring regions (Australia, New Zealand, ASEAN, South America, SIDS)
- Provide best practices, especially from project countries
- Establish expert and practitioners network
- Information in local languages
- Training in knowledge management
- Facilitate exchange with other regions
- Provision of tools and advisory services

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Inception Workshop results objective 2



Recap: results of inception workshop

- Compile information from the national information systems (as existing), emphasis on issues of regional importance.
- Should connect with other regional and international platforms
- Main objective: assistance to national REDD+ implementation and problem solving
- Medium: Website and help desk
- Type of information:
 - ✓ experiences / lessons learnt
 - ✓ training materials
 - ✓ standard setting and design templates for policies, MRV, etc.
 - ✓ information on national contacts and ongoing projects

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