



**UN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION  
AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
NATIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

**Cover Page**

Country: Papua New Guinea

Programme Title: UN-REDD PNG National Programme

Programme Outcome(s): UNCP Action Plan 2008-2012 Outcome “Sustainable Livelihoods and Population: By 2012, rural communities in selected provinces of each region use improved sustainable livelihood practices”, particularly Intermediate Outcome “Communities apply national policies and regulatory frameworks to implement environmentally sustainable livelihood opportunities, including community based ecotourism, non-timber forest products, sustainable agriculture and ecoforestry.”

<p>Programme Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2013</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass Through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Total estimated budget:* \$6,388,884</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: \$6,388,884</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <p align="center">Donor      UN-REDD Multi-Donor Trust Fund</p>	

**Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

This national programme document should be signed by the relevant national coordinating authorities. By signing this national programme document, all signatories – national coordinating authorities and UN organizations - assume full responsibility to achieve results identified with each of them as shown in Table 1 and detailed in annual work plans.

<b>UN organizations</b>	<b>National Coordinating Authorities</b>
David McLachlan-Karr, <i>UNDP</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	Ruby Zarriga Acting Secretary, Department of National Planning & Monitoring <i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>
Jose Antonio Prado, <i>FAO</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	Dr. Wari Iamo Acting Executive Director, OCCD <i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>
Timothy Kasten, <i>UNEP</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	



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## List of Acronyms

BAU	Business as usual
CCDS	Papua New Guinea’s Climate-Compatible Development Strategy
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DLPP	Department of Lands and Physical Planning
FAD	Forest Authority Database
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCA	Forest Clearance Authority
FCC	Joint Government of Papua New Guinea – Development Partner Forum on Climate Change
FCCFA	PNGFA’s Forest and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009-2015
FIMS	Forest Inventory Mapping System
FIPS	Forest Inventory Processing System
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade mechanism
FMA	Forest Management Agreement
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FRI	Papua New Guinea Forest Research Institute
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
HDI	Human Development Index
IFCI	Australia’s International Forest Carbon Initiative
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILG	Incorporated Land Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental panel on climate change
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTDP	PNG’s Medium Term Development Plan
NADP	National Agricultural Development Program

NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NEC	National Executive Council
NFDP	National Forest Development Program
NP	National Programme
NPD	National Programme Document
NPMF	National Programme Monitoring Framework
OCCD	Office of Climate Change and Development in Papua New Guinea
OLPLLG	Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Governments
PEB	Programme Executive Board
PGK	Papua New Guinean kina (1 kina = 0.39 USD)
PMC	Programme Management Group/Committee
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PSP	Permanent sample plot (for biomass measurements)
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
QWP	Quarterly work plan
REL	Reference Emission Levels
RIL	Reduced impact logging
RL	Reference Levels
SLMS	Satellite Land Monitoring System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITECH	PNG University of Technology
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea

## 1. Executive Summary

The UN-REDD Programme was set up in 2008 to assist tropical forest countries in establishing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD+ regime. The proposed National Programme (NP) for PNG builds on the 2009 draft NP which has received approval in principle by the Policy Board. It aims to support the Government of PNG to further progress its efforts towards REDD+ readiness and places heavy emphasis on the development of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for PNG, as an important complement to PNG's domestic climate-change efforts. MRV systems track changes in carbon stock resulting from land-use change, and as such, are a fundamental prerequisite for any pay-for-performance REDD+ programme. The proposed NP has to be seen in the context of PNG's unique national circumstances, including geography, culture and traditions, language, information and communication and land tenure systems, and the progress achieved to date on dealing with the effects of climate change and REDD+.

PNG has taken a global lead in seeking to combat climate change, particularly by proposing measures to realise the carbon abatement opportunity offered by preserving and sustainably managing tropical forests, i.e. by introducing the concept of REDD+ into international negotiations. Domestically, PNG is also committed to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. The country's Vision 2050 envisages low-carbon economic development, aiming to increase per capita GDP by a factor of three by 2030, while maintaining an aspirational goal of net carbon neutrality by 2050.

In order to achieve this goal, PNG has made significant efforts in the past year to further the domestic agenda on climate change:

- The newly established **Office of Climate Change and Development** (OCCD) provides the institutional structure to coordinate action against climate change in PNG. It supports the whole-of-government **National Climate Change Committee** in steering climate change policy and reports directly to the Prime Minister.
- A **Climate-Compatible Development Strategy** (CCDS) sets out the strategic direction for PNG's action against climate change domestically, with a strong focus on REDD+. The main elements of the draft CCDS and the process for multi-stakeholder consultation have been endorsed by the National Executive Council (NEC). The CCDS is envisaged to be finalised and released in its final form later this year.
- An **Interim Action Plan** sets out the immediate priorities for action over the next 6-12 months while the CCDS is being finalized.

This progress frames the efforts over the coming months and years, during which GoPNG will move to implement climate-compatible development, specifically including the following actions related to REDD+ readiness:

- Mitigation from REDD+ activities needs to be incorporated into national development planning; sectoral policies and initiatives will have to be reviewed to ensure they are climate-compatible.
- Further research and analysis will be required in some areas, such as developing a comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory.
- REDD+ activities will require the development of new capacities in the institutions involved.
- Pilot programs will be required to enhance the knowledge base, identify the most effective institutional arrangements, test the new policies and build capacity.
- A large-scale consultation exercise will need to be launched to involve local communities and landowners in critical elements of the strategy, especially arrangements for benefit sharing.

- A Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, fund disbursement mechanism and benefit-sharing models that ensure benefits accrue equitably to resource owners will have to be developed.

This NP will be one important element of an integrated REDD+ readiness strategy and contribute to preparing PNG for a REDD+ mechanism. The programme's objective is to ensure that by 2013, PNG has an operational Measurement, Reporting and Verification system that enables the country's participation in international REDD+ systems to protect its environmental resources and contribute to sustainable livelihood practices of rural communities. This objective will be achieved through the following outcomes:

#### **Outcome 1 – Readiness Management Arrangements in Place**

- Management arrangements between GoPNG and stakeholders are strengthened
- National Programme implementation is strengthened

#### **Outcome 2 – National MRV system developed**

- National REDD+ Information system developed
- Satellite Forest Land Monitoring system set up
- Multipurpose national forest carbon inventory developed
- National GHG Inventory for REDD+ established
- Technical advice, capacity building and implementation support provided

#### **Outcome 3 – Establishment of Reference Emission Levels (REL) and Reference Levels (RL) supported**

- Historical drivers of deforestation assessed
- National circumstances assessed

#### **Outcome 4 – Monitoring of abatement concepts supported**

- Capacity for monitoring and implementation of priority abatement levers developed

#### **Outcome 5 – Stakeholders engaged in PNG's REDD readiness process**

- Framework for stakeholder engagement processes in place

## 2. Situation analysis

### 2.1. PNG Context

Papua New Guinea is the largest of the Pacific Island nations, both in terms of population, estimated at some 6.1 million, and in terms of land mass, covering approximately 460,000 square kilometres. Around 87 percent of the population lives in rural areas of Papua New Guinea's varied and rugged terrain that supports an extraordinary range of ecosystems and biodiversity, most of which are not accessible by road. The country has a rich and unique cultural and ethnic diversity, with some 830 languages spoken by a population distributed over the mainland and the many islands. The population is forecast to grow to more than 11 million by 2050. Currently 40 percent of the population is under the age of 18.

The country's level of human development remains low and has, in some areas, deteriorated over the recent years. In 2008, Papua New Guinea's Human Development Index (HDI) ranked at 149 out of the 179 countries and territories surveyed.

A large part of the rural population, and to a lesser extent, the urban population relies for their livelihoods on forest exploitation, fishing, hunting, and subsistence agriculture. Weak infrastructure, weak social service delivery mechanisms, marketing difficulties as well as low government and civil society capacity constrain possibilities to improve standards of living.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.2. The forest sector in PNG

#### ***Forest inventory and deforestation and forest degradation***

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has one of the most significant areas of largely-intact tropical forest in the world, although these forests appear to be facing acute and imminent threats. Forests are also a vital resource for the local population particularly in the remote rural areas of PNG. These forests provide food, fibre, building materials, and support a variety of wildlife, ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, watershed protection, water supply, soil stability and fertility.

Nevertheless, forest cover data, commercial timber stocks, rate of deforestation and relative contributions of the drivers of deforestation are all subject to some uncertainty and much debate among academics and NGOs interested in forest cover change in PNG.

The Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) estimates that approximately 60 percent of the total area of the country is covered by natural forests, of which 52 percent are considered *production forests* (for timber and other products), and 48 percent are for conservation (not for timber extraction due to inaccessibility or ecological constraints).

There is a long history of debate regarding the forestry sector in PNG in numerous reviews, independent audits and studies of the forestry sector, e.g.:

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