



PNG REDD+ readiness – status and funding needs

Office of Climate Change and Development – OCCD
March 2011



A successful REDD+ mechanism will allow PNG to protect the country's forests with its rich biodiversity and cultural value

More than 50% of PNG's land area is covered by primary rainforest i.e. ~29 million ha (~ size of Italy)



Biodiversity

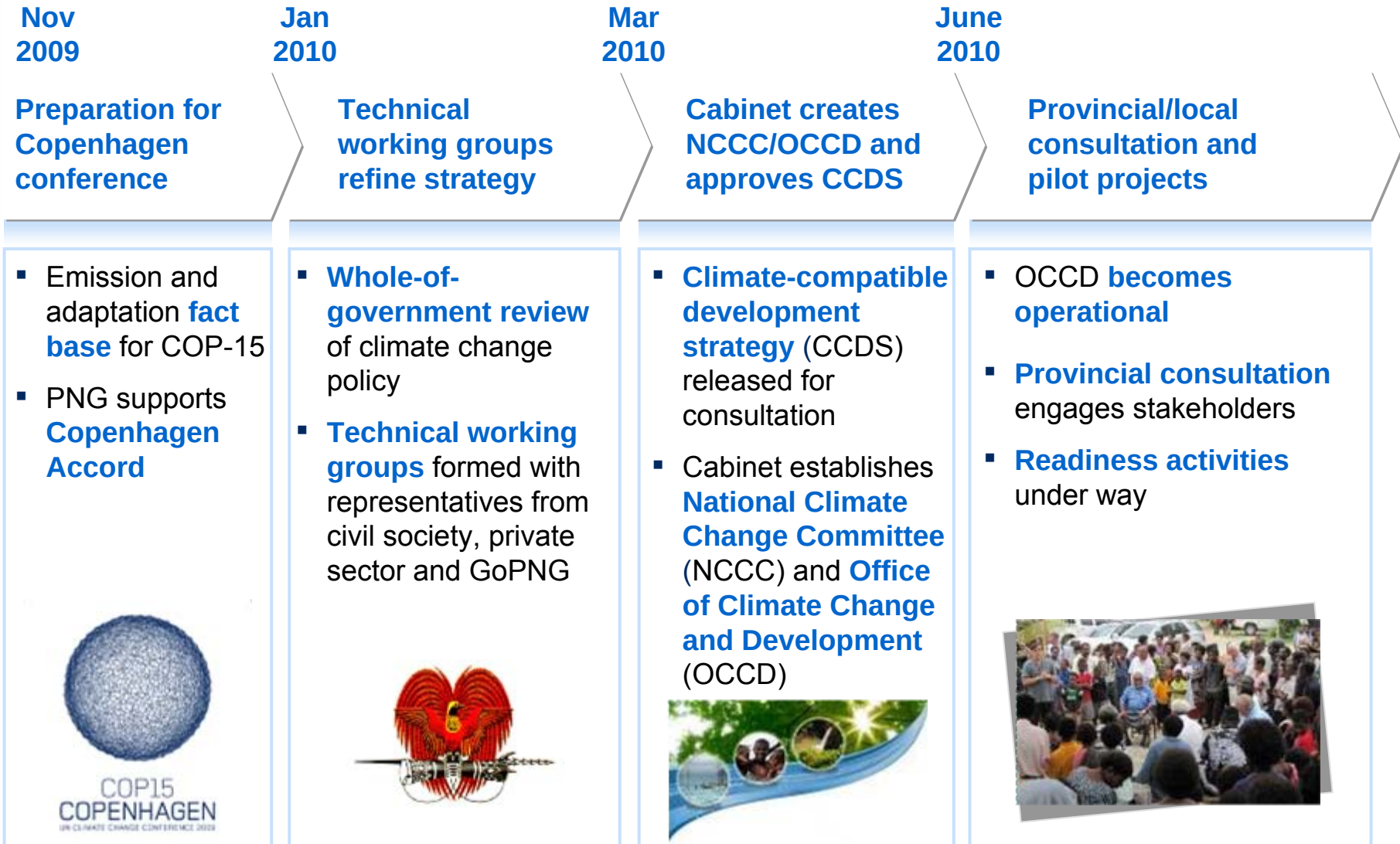
- The Papua island comprises **3rd largest tropical rainforest area**
- Papua possesses **rich wildlife and biodiversity**, e.g. endemic marsupial mammals like different tree kangaroos species, flightless birds and the endemic birds of paradise



Ethnic diversity

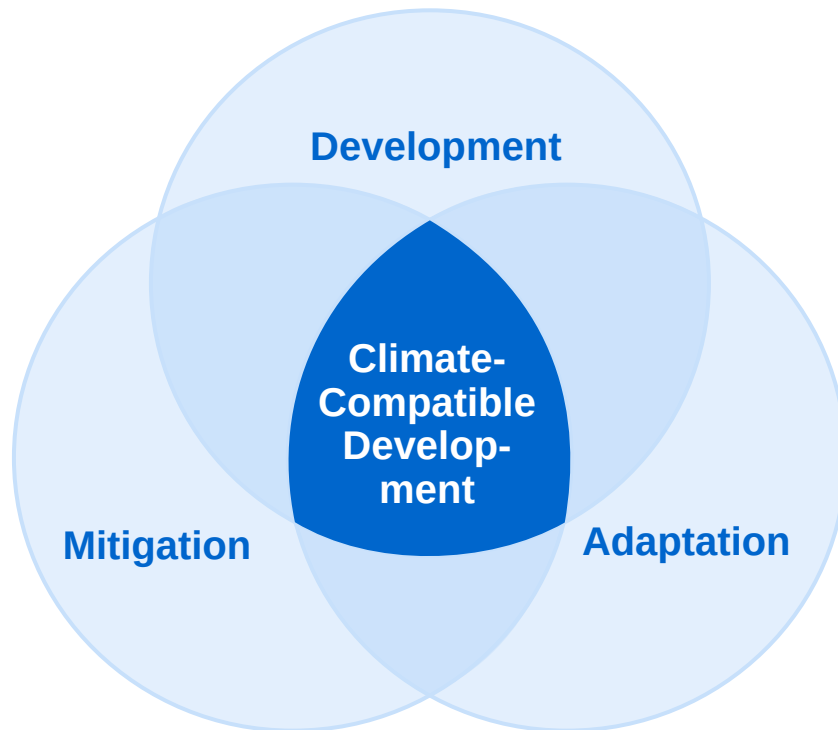
- More than **800 recognized language groups and ethnic communities** each having a unique relationship with the forest and natural environment
- **~ 80% of population is still dependent on forests** and subsistence agriculture
- 97% of the country's land is owned under **customary land rights**

PNG has made significant progress to prepare the country for climate change adaptation and mitigation



PNG has set itself high aspirations, economically and environmentally to transform PNG into a reference case for adaptation and mitigation action

Strategic framework



Economic Development

- Achieve GDP per capita of USD 3,000 by 2030 as set out in our Vision 2050

Mitigation

- Reduce emissions of green-house gases, by at least 50% by 2030 driven mainly by abatement measures in land use, land-use change and forestry
- Become carbon neutral by 2050 investing into low-carbon infrastructure today

Adaptation

- Reduce vulnerability to climate change-associated risks
 - Gradual hazards (e.g., vector-borne disease)
 - Event-driven hazards (e.g., landslides, flooding)

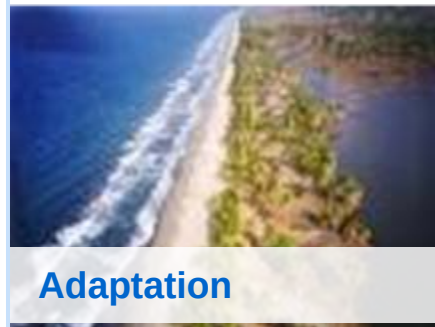
The Climate-Compatible Development Strategy and Interim Action Plan have been developed to address climate change in a comprehensive way



REDD+



LCG & Mitigation



Adaptation



MRV



National consultation



Institution

The largest sources of emissions have been identified

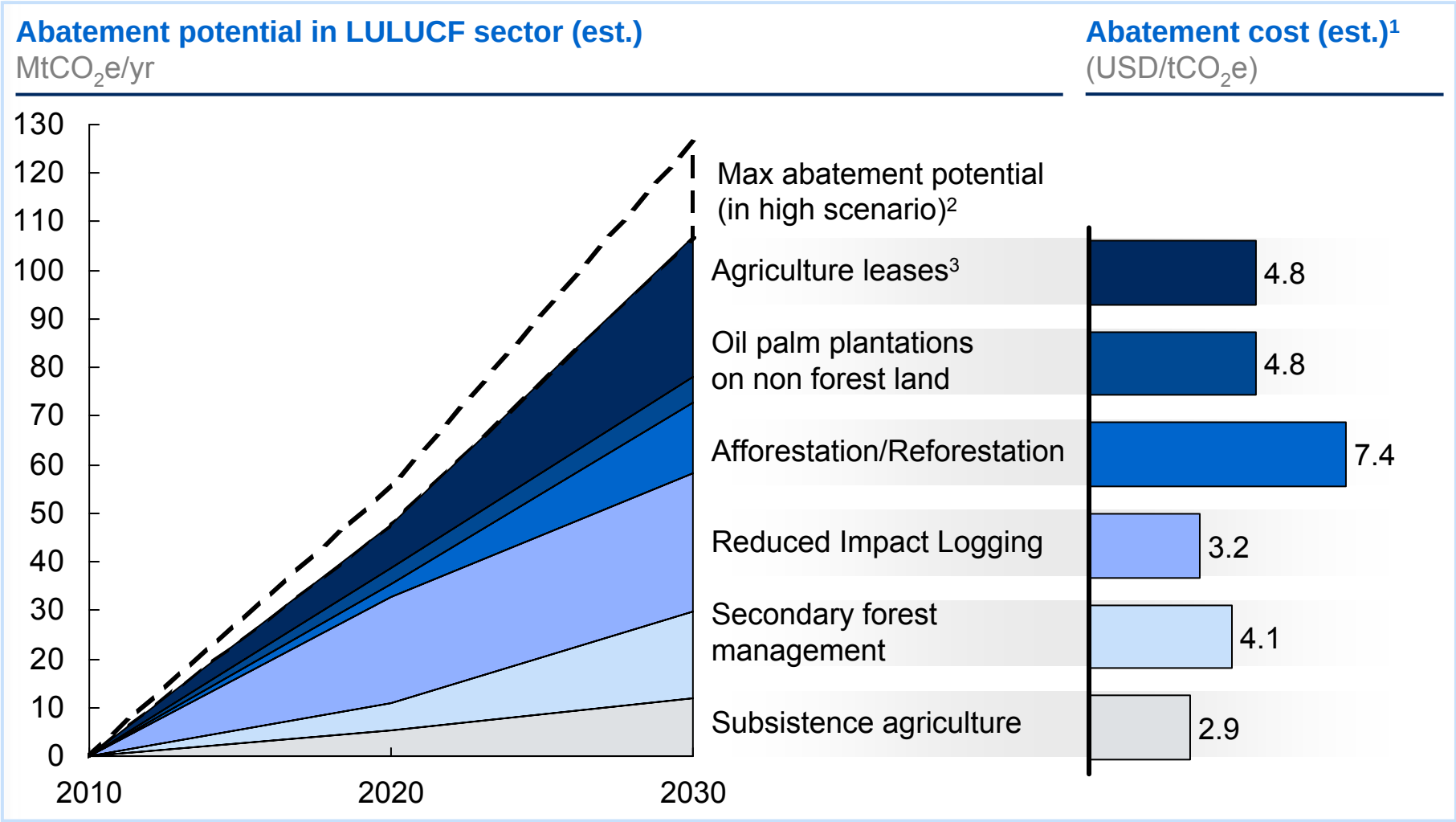
Driver of emissions		2010 emissions ¹ Mt CO ₂ e	2030 emissions ¹ Mt CO ₂ e	Description
	Timber harvesting	59-68	51-59	Conventional logging causing deforestation and degradation
	Subsistence/ smallholder agriculture	28-43	35-60	Population growth leading to expansion of agriculture area and shortening of rotation cycles
	Agriculture leases²	9	39	Forest clearing for large scale agriculture projects
	Others (i.e., mining, fire)	5	5	Others including mining and fires from hunting and subsistence agriculture
	Everything else	3-4	16	Oil & gas production, electricity generation and transport fuels

¹ Estimate of 2010 extrapolated from 2008/09 data

² Exact emission for 2010 still to be verified

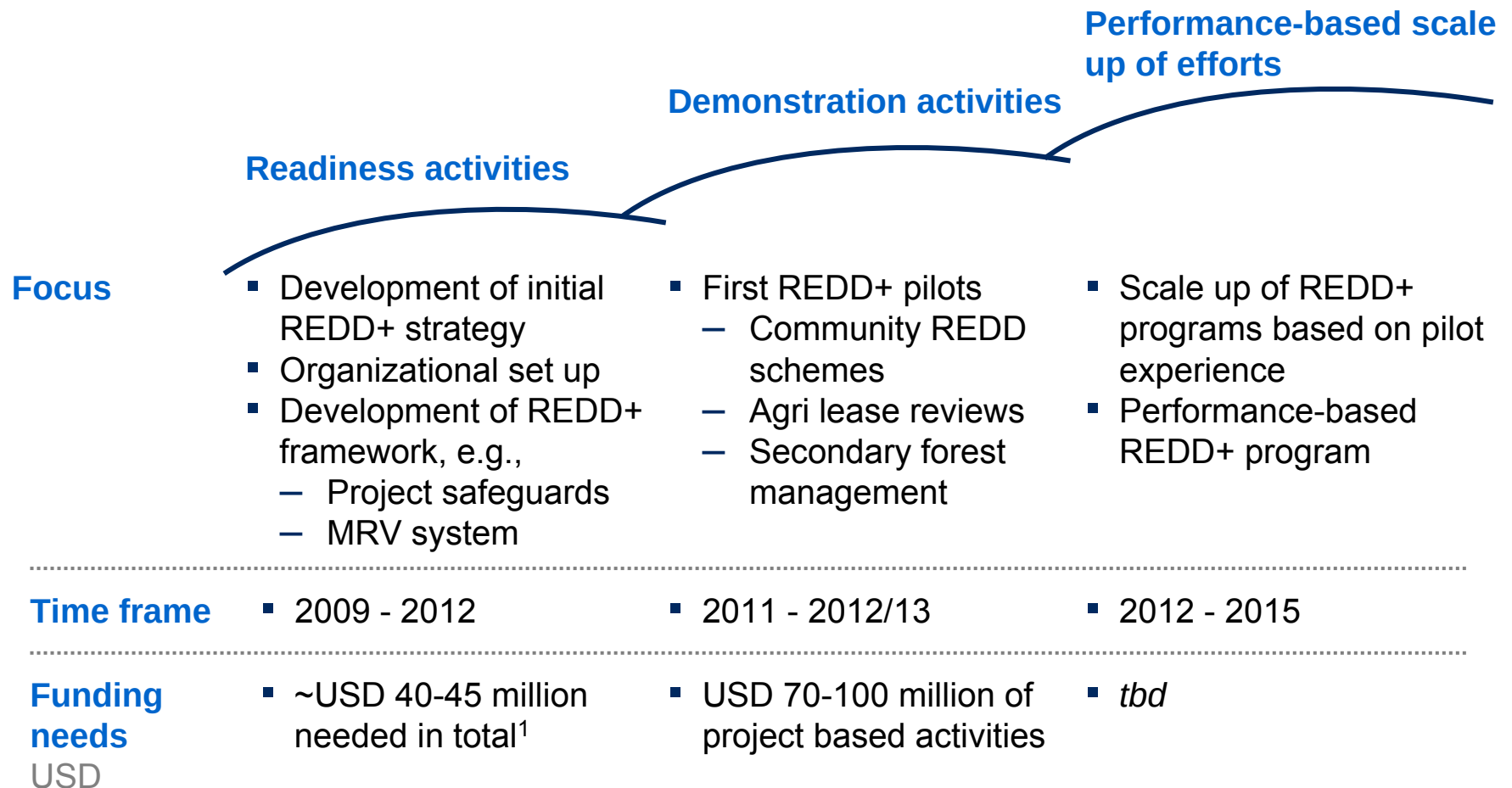
PNG has identified multiple low-cost abatement opportunities

PRELIMINARY



1 Time adjusted cost of abatement based on program cost to implement abatement action
2 Additional abatement/sequestration potential from all levers in the high scenario, agricultural leases account for ~50% additional volume
3 Abatement cost does not include any compensation for the foregone profit from agricultural development

PNG's REDD+ program follows 3 phases



¹ Includes preliminary estimates only for some readiness elements (e.g., land tenure & land use planning and dispute resolution efforts)

PNG's REDD+ readiness needs

		Components	Total ¹	GoPNG	UN-REDD
	Institution & capacity building	- Workshops - Training programs - Secondments	4.29 ²	1.30	0.44
	Strategy & policy development³	- Finalisation of CCDS - REDD+ policy framework - Review of agricultural lease process - Dispute resolution mechanism	~22.75	1.10	0.65
	Payment processing & distribution⁴	- Benefit sharing & distribution - Payment processing/fund management	~3.00		
	Consultation & communication	- National & provincial consultation - Awareness building - Climate change education	1.98	1.70	0.28
	MRV	- Complete system - Training	11.60		4.60
	Total		43.62	4.10	5.97

1 Actions are under way in order to receive additional financial support from other development partners; current sources (e.g., incl. JICA and AusAID support) insufficient to cover full readiness needs

2 Does not include all capacity building programs that will be included in other pilot and readiness activities to avoid double counting

3 Includes land tenure & land use planning and dispute resolution efforts based on IWG-IFR global average funding need of ~USD 20 million

4 Early estimates based on IWG-IFR global average funding need of ~USD 3 million