

Consultation Workshop

Table 3

Securing and Reinvesting REDD+ RBPs to Advance PNG's NDC and Sustainable Forest Management

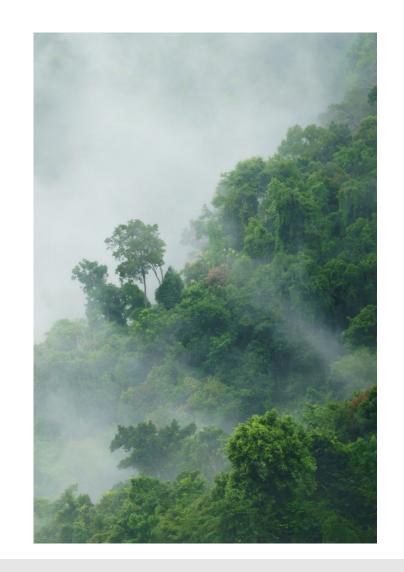
8 November 2024

Table 3 - Use of Proceeds and Benefit Sharing System

Facilitator:

Questions:

- 1. Please provide suggestions to the prioritization approach.
- 2. Please provide feedback to the proposal on the use of the proceeds from RBP.
- 3. Discuss strategies for equitable benefit-sharing among stakeholders.



What can we do with RBPs?

Proceeds must be reinvested in activities that are:

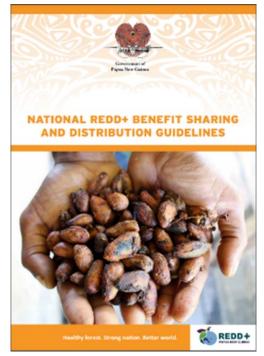
- in line with PNG NDC, National REDD+ strategy, or low carbon development plans.
- Are consistent with the objectives of the GCF
- They must target key sources of emissions, ensure that emissions reductions will continue and ensure that there will not be a risk of reversals

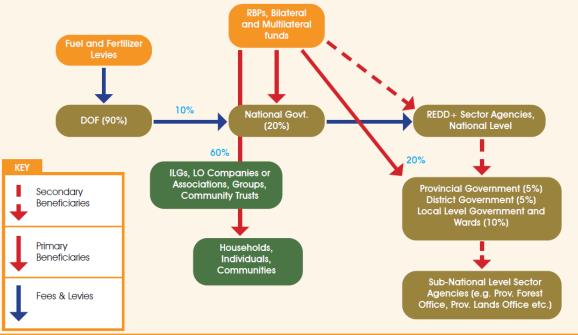


2020

Benefit Sharing Distribution Guidelines

Government 40%	National Government: 20% Provincial Government: 5% District Government: 5% LLG and Wards: 10%
Communities 60%	ILGs, LO Companies or Associations, Groups, Community Trusts





PROBLEM:

Deforestation and land degradation are threatening the PNG's biodiversity and undermining ecosystem services like clean water, carbon sequestration, and livelihoods of local communities.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- A1- Key stakeholders are involved
- A2- National and Provincial authorities support project implementation.
- A3-Key markets are correctly identified
- A4- Accessibility to activities sites
- A5- Successful of capacity building activities

- A6- Active participation of IPLC
- A7- Mechanisms to enable better management of customary landowners
- A8- Enforcement and governance conditions allows to comply the Forest Act
- A9-The community supports the participation of young people and women
- · A10- Initiatives are successfully identified

BARRIERS:

There are not enough alternative livelihoods

Weak enforcement and implementation capacities of forest authorities

Land grab, using, or rather misusing, the Lease-Leaseback provision under the Land Act, notably using 'Special Agricultural and Business Leases'.

Inadequately trained local technical personnel

Weak development of a forest economy

Local communities with limited technical, financial, and management skills

Forestry policies, laws and regulations are also not harmonized with other legislation affecting forests, including agriculture and mining policies and regulations

Ineffective application of processes to rightly identify land holding groups and their representatives and implementation of free prior informed consent that fully engaged communities

Landholders having extremely limited access to information, awareness of their rights, or involvement in government decision-making processes

The capacity of groups to effectively negotiate with developers (1)

PNG REDD-plus Results-Based Payments 2014-2015/2016

Long-term Impact: Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Objective: To support the National and Provincial Governments of the PNG to implement the National REDD+ Strategy 2017 – 2027 with emphasis on the action areas: Strengthened land planning, law enforcement, protection of forest and sustainable livelihoods of communities.

COMPONENT 1. Increased institutional coordination capacities of national and provincial governments in PNG and in the targeted provinces (40%)

on National Sustainable Land Use Planning (NSLUP) for the national and provincial governments

OUTPUTS

 Application of environmental safeguards at the national and subnational levels

management, protection and land use for

forest authorities and local stakeholders

✓ Implement forest management and enforcement practices

OUTCOME 2. Law Enforcement

strengthened on environmental

- ✓ Application of PNG's Timber Legality
- Awareness and Training Programs customary landowning groups, private sector and provincial governments, including for environmental monitoring

COMPONENT 2: Enhanced economic productivity and sustainable livelihoods of smallholders and customary landowning groups in the targeted provinces (60%)

OUTCOME 3. Low emission development activities designed on forest landscapes for customary landowning groups

OUTPUTS

- ✓ Identification of priority livelihoods alternatives
- ✓ Provide administrative, financial and technical training to the ILG
- Create cooperative-managed financial mechanisms
- ✓ Tailored technical support to smallholders and customary landowning groups on their production systems / alternative livelihoods

OUTCOME 4. Sustainable livelihoods and green economic productivity enhanced for customary landowning groups

OUTPUTS

- Establishement of Conservation agreements ensuring that sacred sites(3) are effectively protected
- ✓ cooperative-managed financial mechanisms
- ✓ Support to implementation of sustainable agriculture value chain

OUTCOME 5. Coordination and reporting improved on the implementation of the NRS, NDC and GHG for the CCAD

OUTPUTS

- ✓ Benefit-sharing plan
- Develop a National Land Use Information System link with those for PNGFA, CEPA, MRA, and agriculture to help provide a clear portal for how land is being allocated and utilised in PNG.
- ✓ Establish and Strengthen a Safeguard Information System

OUTPUTS

- ✓ Integrate and/or coordinate existing governance systems
- ✓ Updating of forest policy to consolidate amendments and incorporation of legality standards (2)
 ✓ Regulation of Small-Scale Timber
- Operations.

 ✓ Development or update of spatially explicit subnational development plans

Project Description

Objective: To support the National and Provincial Governments of the PNG to implement the National REDD+ Strategy 2017 – 2027 with emphasis on the action areas: Strengthened land planning, law enforcement, protection of forest and sustainable livelihoods of communities.

Component	Outcome		
1. Increased institutional coordination capacities of national and provincial governments in PNG and in the targeted provinces (40%)	1. Framework established on National Sustainable Land Use Planning for the national and provincial governments		
	2. Law Enforcement strengthened on environmental management, protection and land use for forest authorities and local stakeholders		
2. Enhanced economic productivity and sustainable livelihoods of smallholders and customary landowning groups in the targeted provinces (60%)	3. Low emission development activities designed on forest landscapes for customary landowning groups		
	4. Sustainable livelihoods and green economic productivity enhanced for customary landowning groups		
	5. Coordination and reporting improved on the implementation of the NRS, NDC and GHG for the CCAD		

Target Provinces Selection Criteria

	Criteria	Remarks
1	Provincial REDD+ Results 2014-2016	Area and significance of biodiversity will be taken into consideration.
2	Donor support in biodiversity conservation and climate change	

		REDD+ Results 2014-2016 with HFLD adj.			
		Total	Rank	Unit area	Rank
Province Name	Area	tCO2e /province		tCO2e /ha	
Country	46,154,766				
Central	2,955,783	- 794,302		(0.27)	
National Capital District	19,720			-	
Oro	2,263,371	1,402,424	6	0.62	7
Milne Bay	1,416,666	- 4,601,093		(3.25)	
Gulf	3,471,860	- 1,549,735		(0.45)	
Western	9,797,778	10,837,443	1	1.11	3
Morobe	3,368,621	144,120		0.04	
Madang	2,890,325	1,137,321	5	0.39	
East Sepik	4,368,599	4,304,517	4	0.99	4
West Sepik	3,592,766	8,154,457	2	2.27	2
West New Britain	2,034,000	4,676,998	3	2.30	1
East New Britain	1,529,425	206,898		0.14	
Manus	193,077	- 374,876		(1.94)	
New Ireland	939,696	- 4,152,843		(4.42)	
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	937,760	799,074	7	0.85	5
Chimbu	613,341	491,584		0.80	6
Enga	1,173,438	- 212,905		(0.18)	
Eastern Highlands	1,114,676	242,590		0.22	
Southern Highlands	1,504,751	270,004		0.18	
Hela	1,055,593	684,550	8	0.65	8
Western Highlands	432,998	- 97,995		(0.23)	
Jiwaka	480,522	62,825		0.13	

