



*A Way Forward –*  
Needs, Challenges and Opportunities for Papua  
New Guinea on Climate Change, Land Use and  
Forest Resource Management and Payment for  
Environmental Services (PES)/REDD+



## Workshop Report

7-8 February 2013  
Sogeri Plateau





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## Foreword and Acknowledgments

The two day workshop, held in February 2013 in the scenic setting of the Kokoda Trial Motel, by the Laloki river on the Sogeri Plateau, was the most recent in a succession of workshops hosted by the Institute of National Affairs (INA) on the critical global theme, but particularly for PNG, of climate change, forest and resource management and carbon storage, through REDD+ or other payment mechanisms for environmental services (PES). The issue poses major challenges for the country and particularly (and immediately) for some communities, albeit that, apart from deforestation, PNG has not been a major industrial or household contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. As with most challenges, climate change provides potential opportunities, including for PNG and its landowners, from provision of lower emission energy, but also from mechanisms whereby carbon is sequestered, and continues to be sequestered, in carbon sinks, notably forests, with potential contributions for these services, if managed transparently and effectively.

The first workshop was held in June 2008 in the Crowne Plaza, with support from the PNG Sustainable Development Program Ltd. Since then the INA has co-hosted three, virtually annual workshops, two held at the March Girls Resort in Central Province, and this one in Sogeri, together with the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) of Japan, and with the generous support from the Japanese Environment Ministry. These three workshops brought together key stakeholders from government, local and international research bodies, landowners, non-government organisations and private sector in a spirit of cooperation, for updates on the latest science on climate change, including implications for PNG, progress on international climate negotiations and official and voluntary mechanisms for greenhouse gas mitigation, including under PES-type mechanisms, like REDD+, updates from the government and private/non-government bodies on PNG's own legal and institutional arrangements, field research and practical project activity on the ground, discussion on the issues and opportunities for accountable PES mechanisms, including questions of sustainability and landowner benefits, and provision of suitable policy and related practical recommendations for action, including over adaptation. (The 2011 workshop was undertaken back-to-back with a meeting on 'sustainable' palm oil).

The INA once again gratefully acknowledges the support and enthusiastic partnership of IGES, and particularly Henry Scheyvens, and the contribution of the Japanese Government, together with the support and participation from LEAF, CIFOR and ANU, and the many papers and presentations ([www.inapng.com](http://www.inapng.com)), and active input from all the attendees, including many of the key relevant government institutions, (although the absence of some was a disappointment, notably the Lands and Agriculture Departments, which have had particular association with the issuing of the 5.2 million hectares of Special Agricultural and Business Leases (SABLs), -widely perceived as a highly flawed mechanism for backdoor grabbing of forest and land resources, without gaining the landowners' prior free and informed consent (as confirmed by the 2011-13 SABL Commission of Inquiry).

Paul Barker, Executive Director, Institute of National Affairs

# **A Way Forward -** *Needs, Challenges and Opportunities for Papua New Guinea on Climate Change, Land Use and Forest Resource Management and Payment for Environmental Services (PES)/REDD+*

## **Workshop Report**



### **Overview**

It is often said that Papua New Guinea (PNG) is rich in natural resources, but that this is not reflected in the living standards of most of its population. Although PNG is currently experiencing a boom in resource development and the economy has expanded over the last 10 years, in

many areas basic services such as primary health care and basic education have declined, law and order problems have arisen, and per capita income remains dismally low.

Part of the problem is to do with inappropriate land and resource management policies, and where good policies are in place, low level of performance within the Government departments responsible for executing the policies. A clear example of the consequences can be seen in the transfer of development rights to 5.2 million hectares of land from the customary landowners to “developers” under Special Agriculture and Business Leases (SABLs) over a period of about five years. The communities who have given up the rights to their land for periods of up to 99 years will at best receive some payments, infrastructure and services, but they will mostly be no more than spectators of the vast changes in the landscape that is taking place around

them. The opportunity for them to take charge of their own development will be lost. At worst, there will be no promised “agro-forestry” and the customary owners will be left with nothing more than vast tracts of degraded land.

PNG’s Constitution highlights the importance of modes of development that maximise opportunities for community participation. The Constitution reads “We declare our fifth goal to be to achieve development primarily through the use of Papua New Guinean forms of social, political and economic organization.” This goal appears forgotten in much land and natural resource development policy. For example, most forest concessions are at scales well beyond PNG forms of organisation and consequently are in the hands of foreign companies.

This fifth goal is relevant not only to logging, but also to managing forests for their carbon stocks, i.e. to mitigate global climate change. PNG is now preparing for a future global mechanism known as REDD+ that will transfer payments to developing countries for protecting or enhancing carbon stocks in their standing forests. If properly designed, REDD+ policy could provide an opportunity for local communities to be involved in the management of their forests and in reporting on changes that are taken place in them. If poorly designed, REDD+ policy, like the

worst SABLs and the dominant approach to forestry, will take the land and resources out of the hands of the local communities and hand them over to outside developers/investors, leaving the communities without any meaningful roles that could contribute to more sustainable and resilient local societies.

On 7-8 February 2013 USAID/LEAF, the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and UN-REDD joined the Institute of National Affairs (INA) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in organising the workshop “A Way Forward – Needs, Challenges and Opportunities for Papua New Guinea on Climate Change, Land Use and Forest Resource Management and Payment for Environmental Services (PES)/REDD+” in Sogeri, Central Province. The workshop was considered timely as the Commission of Inquiry on SABLs is expected to submit its final report some time in 2013 and because progress on REDD+ was expected to have accelerated after the general elections in June/July 2012.

This was the third of a series of workshops that INA and IGES have organised since 2010 on land and forest management and REDD+ issues. The aim of these workshops is to provide multi-stakeholder forums for sharing information, experiences and ideas amongst a wide range of organizations involved in land

management issues and REDD+ in PNG. Multi-stakeholder forums are widely recognised as important in PNG as they provide an opportunity for Government departments to explain policy and performance issues; academics and researchers to share new knowledge they are generating; landowner representatives to inform on local realities; and businesses, non-governmental organisations and religious groups to share information on their initiatives, concerns and ideas.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Discuss the major land and forest management issues facing PNG, challenges and ways forward;
- Share information and lessons on REDD+ readiness activities, including on establishing the national REDD+ architecture and on demonstration activities.

The workshop consisted of six thematic sessions and one breakout session. In each of the six thematic sessions, several experts provided presentations, which were followed by open discussion.

Keypoints that were made by workshop participants are summarised below.



## Key points

### *Ominous signs of climate change*

Prof Chalapan Kaluwin, Centre for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change, UPNG, explained that notable climate change trends for the region over the past 50 years include:

- Increased rainfall in the Northeast and a decrease in the South of the South Pacific convergence zone;
- Average temperatures have increased by 0.1C – 0.2C/decade since 1970, however, warming has not been consistent everywhere, with the greatest warming occurred near the equator and west of 180E;
- Sea surface temperatures in the region increased by 0.7C during 1950-2000;
- Sea level is rising globally, with the greatest rise (>8mm/year) being in the Western Pacific;

- Ocean acidification in the region.

Dr. Akkinapally Krishna, National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), explained that the climate change– food security nexus is a problem for PNG and most other Pacific Island countries because of their small size, tropical location and less advanced economies. Various new phenomena that may be the result of climate change are being observed around the country. Examples include the virtual elimination of PNG’s potato industry in the last decade due to the outbreak of late blight disease, and leaf scab disease reaching almost epidemic proportions in many sweet potato varieties in the highlands; coffee now flowering out of season; increase in crop diseases due to higher temperatures; and increasing reports of malaria in the highlands, which were previously too cold for mosquitoes to survive. Experts now predict that malaria will be present up to 1,500 metres above sea level by 2030.

Another ominous sign of the changes that climate change could bring is the rising sea level that has forced residents of the Carteret Islands to relocate to Bougainville. Rising sea levels are also threatening water supplies on small islands and atolls such as the Ninigo Islands in northern Manus Province.



### *Food security critical to resilience and adaptation*

Eighty per cent of PNG’s population live in rural communities and rely on agriculture for their survival. PNG needs to develop agricultural systems that are resilient to climate change, and systems to provide emergency food supplies when agriculture fails. Dr. Akkinapally (NARI) made these points when stressing that food security must be central to PNG’s climate change adaptation strategy. He explained that investment will be required in (i) agriculture production systems, (ii) early warning systems based on seasonal climate forecasts, (iii) crop/genotype diversification, (iv) biotechnology targeting of diseases and pests, (v) dissemination of information on coping strategies,

and (vi) resource centres to facilitate exchange of information on climate materials. NARI has established 32 resource centres on climate change throughout the country to increase awareness of climate change and food security related issues.



### *Real action needed on SABLs*

Warren Dutton, (Chairman, CIMC Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Committee), reported that in Western Province over two million hectares have been granted to outside parties for SABLs without awareness and consent of the landowners. He stated that at all levels there appears to be massive failures in due process. Land boundaries were never walked. Land investigations were never conducted to ensure landowners did not need their land for subsistence or any of their own developments for the period of the lease. Land Officers have admitted under Oath to the SABL Commission of Inquiry that they fraudulently signed transactions papers and other documents in company offices in Port Moresby.

Warren suggested that as PNG Vision 2050 was formulated recently, the anticipated economic growth projected over the next 40 years through effective utilization of customary land appears to have been used as the rationale for taking away customary land and placing it in the hands of outsiders. Under Vision 2050, 2-3 % of customary land is to be brought under agriculture development. With the SABLs, this figure is 10%. Of all the projects said to be under SABLs, only 6-7 seem to be serious about oil palm development. The good intention to give people free title to their land has been hijacked.

Participants presented a number of views on what action is required on SABLs. These include:

1. The SABL development and approval processed needs to be overhauled. There is need for a joint interagency mechanism that comprises the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP), Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), Department of Conservation and Environment (DEC), and PNG Forestry Authority (PNGFA), to vet SABL approvals. All four agencies should sit around the same table at all stages of the approval process.
2. The Environmental Council should be broadened to have

technical people from all sectors. Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) should be available for public scrutiny. EIAs have become a paper exercise. They are prepared by the developer who may cut and paste from one EIA to another. DEC is providing a rubber stamp of approval for these.



### *State of PNG's forests continue to decline*

Goodwill Amos (PNGFA) stressed the importance of logging to PNG, stating that it contributes about K600 million on average to GDP annually, K200 million per annum in terms of tax revenue, K92 million to landowners in terms of royalties and levies, provides employment for about 8,000 people and contributes to improvement in service delivery, for example, development of transport infrastructure and social services like building schools and hospitals. However, his presentation and the discussions highlighted the fact that the forestry sector continues to face a wide range of systemic issues. Eighty per cent of the total log harvest is

exported as round wood and only twenty per cent is processed domestically. There appears no likelihood of the Government imposing an export log ban, regardless of any statements to the contrary. The timber processing industry in PNG remains dormant, with the current export "zero tax" incentive for processed timber and the Domestic Processing Policy having little impact. Log exports exceeded the estimated national sustainable annual allowable cut in 2011, because of logging under SABLs. Only 60,000 ha of plantation forest have been established.

Goodwill reported that from project proposals received by the PNGFA it is obvious that some businesses are trying to use SABLs to gain access to logs. It is must be easier for them to gain access to trees through a Forest Clearance Authority (FCA) issued for a SABL than through a Timber Permit. A FCA permits clear felling, whereas a Timber Permit requires forest management planning and controls to ensure that harvesting is sustainable. Goodwill reported that the time required to issue a FCA is much quicker than to issue a Timber Permit, which can take 5 - 12 years.

Goodwill concluded from these observations that the state of PNG's forests will continue to decline under "business as usual".



### *Promoting PNG's image on responsible palm oil*

Ian Orrell, PNG Palm Oil Council, explained that the palm oil industry in PNG had 143,000 hectares under production, with 19,600 smallholders accounting for 40% of the total production. Despite recent tough times due to falling commodity prices, reduction in the Kina value of the crop, and natural disasters, exports had grown and now account for about 60% of total agricultural exports. In 2012, most palm oil producing operations in PNG became Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certified, meaning that every drop of oil exported from PNG is now certified sustainable palm oil. Ian explained that a working committee that comprises representatives from NGOs, Government, and the private sector would provide a “national interpretation” of the RSPO standard for PNG. He also argued that the SABL scam needed to be sorted out quickly to facilitate legitimate investment in oil palm.

### *Strengthening ILG processes critical*

Ezekiah Warvi from the National Lands Reform Taskforce highlighted the need for proper implementation of the Land Groups Incorporation (Amendment) Act 2007. He reported that in March 2013 awareness will be undertaken throughout the country on new requirements under the amended legislation, including the distribution of new forms, and registration of births. A priority is the immediate need for increased awareness throughout the country on the amendments.

Mr Warvi explained that the ILG legalisation amendments can be traced back to the 2005 National Land Summit, which identified three strategic areas for reform: land administration and management, land dispute settlement process, and customary land registration. The land reform program started in February 2007 with the preparation of a concept document and subsequently a five year development program with 54 recommendations that are now referred to as the National Land Development Programme (NLDP), which in 2006 received approval from Cabinet. With the emergence of the SABL issue, the NLDP began to concentrate on amending legislation that would allow the customary landowners to establish ILGs to identify and register their land for development purposes. The

establishment of a new customary land registration division in 2010 is one achievement of the NLDP.

Tony Power argued that for land administration to improve, it must be decentralised with provision of training and capacity building at the community level on ILGs and registration of land. During the discussions on ILGs the need for skilled and properly resourced land mediators was highlighted. Land mediators need proper pay, and they need to come from the province to be familiar with the local people they are working with.

### *Activities on or relevant to REDD+ to be widely publicized*

Dr Gae Gowae, UPNG, presented the results of a CIFOR study on who is influencing REDD+ in PNG. The study found that there is a well-connected network of actors representing a number of different stakeholders groups supporting REDD+ in PNG with good information flows and level of agreement with actors within the network. While there are divergent views on issues relating to funding, MRV and roles and responsibilities of actors, there is a general consensus amongst actors that REDD+, if done right, could contribute to improved forest governance and increased opportunities for landowners in

decision-making and implementation.

From presentations at the workshop it is clear that there is a growing number of a wide range of activities related to the development of a national REDD+ system and testing of ideas at sub-national/project levels now underway. Sharing of information on these initiatives is important for public awareness, participation and transparency.

Joe Pokana from the Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) reported on the development of a national climate change policy and the intention to submit this to Cabinet for approval. He explained that OCCD also intends developing a benefit sharing and distribution system and piloting this at four sites. OCCD has also drafted a free prior informed consent manual for REDD+ and a set of REDD+ project guidelines.

The PNGFA reported on its changes in policy and organisational structure to accommodate climate change and REDD+, as well as on progress with two of its REDD+ pilots – April-Salumei and Central Suau area of Milne Bay. Philip Moya from Pacific Forest Alliance explained that the April Salumei REDD+ pilot is a private investment project, i.e. it is neither owned by the government nor an NGO. The project has already been validated by the Climate, Community, Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the proponents now aim to have the

project validated by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).

James Sabi and Vagi Rei from DEC reported that there are about 55 Conservation Areas and Protected Areas in Papua New Guinea, but that 90% only exist in name and are not functioning effectively. This failure has been attributed to: very limited or no development and income generation opportunities to improve standard of living; no long term partnership and maintenance of commitment over time; no whole of government approach and land use planning on establishment and Gazettal; the need for Government to be involved in issues of global significance (at the expense of local issues); and problems in the legal mechanisms (Fauna Protection and Control Act, National Parks Act, Conservation Areas Act). They presented on the Kokoda Initiative, a name given to the protection and management of the Brown River Catchment area in Central Province, as a progressive conservation model that employs a whole of government approach through a 17-person Taskforce, and a sub working group comprising representatives from DAL, PNGFA, MRA, DEC and Petroleum.

The Forest Research Institute (FRI) reported that it is collaborating with international development partners to support climate change and REDD+. It is involved with the JICA initiative on upgrading the forest resource data

base, mapping, National Forest Inventory and MRV; the EU-Multipurpose National Forest and Carbon Inventory; development of allometric equations with ACP-EU and CIFOR; the FAO-Forest Genetic Resource Assessment; Oil Search and Allied Energy – trialling of different exotic and native tree species in Morobe; and with LEAF in a review of the Forestry Act.

LEAF explained that it has embarked on a 3-year programme to add value to REDD+ initiatives in PNG. Priority activities identified for implementation are review of the Forestry Act to facilitate REDD+ activities in PNG; pilot site selection and establishment of a partnership agreement with TNC for work in the Adelbert area, North Coast Madang; and capacity building work at sub-regional and national level.

The PNG Institute of Biological Research explained that it is involved in data collection on 11 one hectare plots established between 100-3050 metres above sea level. These plots will be useful for monitoring the effects of climate change.

National and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have launched a variety of initiatives with local communities that were discussed at the workshop. FORCERT introduced its project on trialling a PES scheme with communities in New Britain. FPCD and IGES

explained their project to build forest monitoring teams in local communities. TNC discussed its ideas on introducing REDD+ into a project it has with communities in Madang to support community-based conservation areas. The Tenkile Conservation Alliance explained how it was discussing climate change and REDD+ with communities involved in its project in Sandaun to protect endangered tree kangaroos. WWF explained that it is also looking at REDD+ options as part of its conservation project in the Kikori River Basin.

### *Forest carbon rights need to be clarified*

Although the customary ownership of nearly all of PNG's forests is recognised by the Constitution, there are differences in opinion on who owns the carbon rights, especially when the timber rights have been transferred to developers. Reflecting on this point, Goodwill Amos presented the results of a study by O'Brien Lawyers PNG on forest carbon rights. This study concluded that:

- For all forms of land tenure (customary, freehold, government land, leasehold), the owner of the land owns the carbon rights. On customary land, landowners can alienate forest use/ownership to other

customary users, but this must be done in accordance with custom.

- As the law now stands, it is not possible to carry out a REDD+ project on customary land because of the restrictions on alienation. A national approach to REDD+ is still possible, because this does not depend on defining forest carbon rights, but benefit-distribution must still be fair and equitable or it will constitute a 'taking' of property.
- There are 4 legal options to overcome restrictions on customary land that create barriers for REDD+: (1) Amend the Land Act to provide that REDD+ contracts will not constitute an alienation of land, (2) Register customary land and clan land, (3) Convert land to a special agricultural and business lease, (4) Integrate carbon rights into the forest management agreement structure.

Some of the workshop participants challenged these conclusions and felt that there is need for more work to clarify the issue of carbon rights.



### *Support and testing needed for community-based PES/REDD+ models*

The problems with ILG incorporation and management highlight the need for innovative approaches that are finely tuned to local realities when developing PES schemes, such as REDD+.

Peter Dam explained that the FORCERT PES trial project aims to explore the options of payment for environmental services as an additional resource management and income generating option for community eco-forestry enterprises. The pilot consists of: (1) Community inventory teams who measure and monitor their own forest, (2) Trial PES group certification, and (3) Drafting of a methodology for validation by the VCS. The Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund will be responsible for managing the funds as an independent financial institution, and the participating communities will receive benefits in the form of investments in community development projects and

twice-yearly payments into family accounts. Payments will be directly linked to community commitments and performance under 30 year contracts with 10 year reviews.

These innovations in PES design aim to ensure full transparency and accountability of financial flows, maximise community involvement in resource management, and provide sustainable benefits for the participating communities. Peter explained that the Government can contribute by accommodating a nested approach that recognises early PES/REDD+ sub-national initiatives in its national REDD+ policy, and by making community land use planning by genuine landowners the basis for higher level government land use plans.

Francis Hurahura reported on work by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to provide an alternative development model to local communities in the Amami Local Level Government, North Coast Madang. The approach developed by TNC includes community awareness on livelihoods and conservation options; development of village land use management plans including conservation areas; development of village land use management agreements; and development of financing mechanisms for marketing of natural resources.

A number of challenges had to be met.

Conservation agreements were signed with the communities but these did not generate any immediate tangible benefits. An initiative to produce and market cocoa from within the total management area through the formation of conservation cooperatives was introduced in 2008. In 2010, a co-operative was certified by Fair Trade. A challenge that now must be faced is to build the capacity of the co-operatives to ensure good governance and operations in line with the area management guidelines.

Michael Avosa, and Roy Banka from the LEAF PNG Programme explained that LEAF would work with TNC in the Adelbert area on land use planning and carbon mapping at the community level, establishing emission factors and drivers of deforestation, and on REDD+ spatial analysis and safeguards.

Reflecting on the TNC initiative, Francis suggested that land use management plans will be essential for REDD+. DEC and other partners have developed land use management plans for some areas that can be used to facilitate REDD+ initiatives. A more generic model needs to be developed by DEC for broad application.

Yati Bun and Henry Scheyvens provided a similar message from the FPCD-IGES Community Forest Monitoring Project. Under the Project, forest monitoring teams are being

established in several communities in Madang. The teams are being trained on biomass assessment and are responsible for establishing and measuring sample plots in their forests. The data generated will be used to assess the feasibility of alternative community-based forest management options such as REDD+. Yati and Henry explained that the Government could incorporate this approach into its national MRV system.

Peter Dam introduced the FORCERT PES trial project as another home grown model to build the capacity and institutions of the customary landowners to manage their land and forests, as an alternative to communities handing over resource rights to outside developers.

As with the TNC approach, FPCD and FORCERT both employ participatory land use planning to aid communities in developing sustainable land and natural resource management institutions. OalaIuda also reported that WWF is employing a land use planning process in the Kikori River Basin.

### *Keeping REDD+ real and within the bigger picture*

Carbon markets are fickle and whether they can be relied on to provide the performance-based payments REDD+ needs to generate

to have a significant impact on tropical forest management is uncertain. NGOs working with communities on REDD+ made this point when stressing the importance of awareness activities to assist communities in keeping their expectations on REDD+ realistic. They also pointed out the need to place REDD+ within the bigger picture of managing PNG's forest resources in ways that create self-reliant and vibrant local communities, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and other ecosystems services for future generations to enjoy.

Jim Thomas emphasised these points in his presentation on the work of the Tenkile Conservation Alliance. Tenkile has been operating in the Sandaun Province since 2003 on conserving an endangered species,

the tree kangaroo (or Tenkile). For conservation efforts to work, it was critical for Tenkile to assist the participating communities in providing alternative protein sources as they had relied on hunting tree kangaroos.

Tenkile began raising community awareness on REDD+ and carbon in 2008, and developed a collaborative partnership with WWF for monitoring carbon stocks. A *TokPisin* booklet on carbon was produced and distributed to assist in managing REDD+ expectations.

Jim explained that the process has been both slow and challenging, but there are positive signs. People are obviously proud and empowered when they are able to combine their knowledge with that generated through science.



## Key issues and recommended strategies from the workshop

- A balanced Climate Change Policy be approved, following public release of a final draft and opportunity for final public and private sector feedback; this Policy should enable PNG to play its part in greenhouse gas mitigation (notably reducing emissions) and support adaptation (e.g. by farmers, business and households) to inevitable changing conditions, catering for needs of the present and future generations of PNG;
- The policy preparation process concerning natural resource utilisation (including land) should involve consultation and coordination and rigorous processes between all relevant Government agencies (which for too long lay blame on each other for deficient actions), as well as thorough participation of other key stakeholders (notably resource owners) in full compliance with intent and requirements of the Constitution and law;
- Undertake a thorough review of land and natural resource legislation to ensure secure clear title, not only of land, forest and other natural (excluding mineral related) resources by customary landowners, but also the Environmental Services (e.g. carbon) contained therein, to enable potential transactions over these services (including PES/REDD+) to be made in a secure and orderly manner; (this entails more than obtaining a single legal opinion and should lead to the drafting of suitable legislative amendments as may be required);
- Landowners and other stakeholders to be directly involved in the Review of the Forestry Act in 2013 (being supported by LEAF);
- A national land use planning process must be undertaken immediately, embracing necessary bottom up decision-making at the landowner/community level, with national and sub-national priorities;
- Landowners must to be part of the equation and a representatives need to be included on the Climate Change Advisory Board;
- Stronger and sustained networking should be developed between NGOs working on PES/REDD+ and climate change issues, (creating a stronger and unified voice);
- An annual climate change dialogue (as facilitated by INA with IGES and partners) between all concerned stakeholders needs to be maintained, and outcomes widely circulated in government and other stakeholders, monitoring current policy performance and activities of different players and contributing to further policy reforms and other measures;
- Prepare and institute guidelines to govern distribution of benefits in kind

- (e.g. social services) ... also taking into account intergenerational equity;
- Government must table the SABL COI Report in Parliament and implement the recommendations to take effect immediately, with Government (notably Lands with Attorney General) prospectively taking steps to have all SABLs secured without due process universally declared null and void, and minimising the burden on customary landowners in each SABL areas from having to pursue their own costly legal cases, but with the State and non-State actors facilitating the landowners in taking such measures to secure their title and authority over their land, where necessary;
  - Maintain (and properly apply) the current moratorium on new SABLs, FCAs, EPs and related activities (e.g. log clearance and exporting on these SABLs etc), until transactions over customary land are properly undertaken using the amended Lands Act. (It was recognised that SABLs performed a valuable purpose and in a few cases in the past and present have been applied thoroughly in compliance with the law; but that the process has subsequently been widely abused by a combination of government Departments/Agencies, in combination with various developers/logging operators/land speculators etc.); and
  - Removal of discretion powers from the Lands Minister and his alternate (notably to allocate SABL title to third parties, i.e. other than the legitimate customary landowners themselves) under the Lands Act.



# Agenda



Day One, 7 February, 2013		
Session	Topic	Speakers
Opening	Workshop objectives and structure	Paul Barker, INA, Henry Scheyvens, IGES
Session 1: The State of PNG's Forests, REDD+ and SABLs	Overview of the Forestry Sector in Papua New Guinea National Land Development Program SABLs  Palm oil industry in PNG	Goodwill Amos, PNGFA  Ezekia Warvi, NRI-NLDP Warren Dutton, Chairman CIMC Agriculture Committee Ian Orrell, Palm Oil Council
Questions and Discussion		
Session 2: Climate change and international developments	Sciences of Climate Change & Variability and International	Prof Chalapan Kaluwin, UPNG
	Who is influencing REDD+ in PNG?	Dr. Gae Gowae, CIFOR
	Development Regional experience in REDD+	Jeremy Broadhead, LEAF
	PNG UN-REDD National Program	Joe Pokana, OCCD
Questions and Discussion		
Session 3: Carbon Market and Proposal for Other Ecological Services (PES)	April Salumei REDD Project	Philip Moya, Pacific Forest Alliance
	Changing climate and food security	Dr. Akkinapally Ramakrishna, NARI
	TNC activities	Francis Hurahura, TNC
Questions and Discussion		
Day Two, 8 February 2013		
Session 4: PES/REDD+, MRV, Benefit-sharing and safeguards	Payment for Environmental Services trial project	Peter Dam, FORCERT

	PNG LEAF Progress Work	Michael Avosa and Rok Banka, LEAF
	Climate Change and PNG Forest Authority	Goodwill Amos, PNGFA
Questions and Discussion		
Session 5: Community-based forest/conservation/land-use initiatives	FPCD-IGES Community-based Forest Monitoring Project	Henry Scheyvens (IGES), Yati A. Bun (FPCD)
	Tree Plots Along an Altitudinal Transect - YUS Conservation Area, Morobe Province	Bega Inaho and Banak Gamui, PNGIBR
	Tenkile Conservation Alliance	Jim Thomas
	Kikori River Basin Conservation Blueprint Southern Highlands and Gulf Provinces PNG	Oala, WWF
Questions and Discussion		
Session 6: Institutional and Technical Requirements (Legal, organizational, data, economic)	Background analysis of forest carbon rights in PNG	Goodwill Amos, PNGFA
	OCCD	Joe Pokana, OCCD
	Kokoda Initiative	James Sabi and VagiRei, DEC
	National Land Development Program	Tony Power
Session 7: Break-out group discussions and reporting back		
Closing remarks	Paul Barker, Henry Scheyvens, Goodwill Amos, Michael Avosa	



## Participants



<i>Name</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Rev. Vagi Noho	United Church
Yati A. Bun	FPCD
Grace Dom	WCS
Francis Hurahura	TNC
Warren Dutton	NFRL
Dr A. Ramakrishna	NARI
Bega Inaho	PNGIBR
Jim Thomas	Tenkile Conservation Alliance
Lucas Bianke Bimbo	Cromwell Project
Hennie H Ihupu	Muna Vaivai ILG
Hickey Ikupu	Vunuapaka Coop
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