Climate Vulnerable Forum Asia Regional Workshop
Manila, 20-21 May 2015

Policy and Strategy Response Climate Change in Papua New Guinea

Office of Climate Change and Development
Papua New Guinea
Policy

- PNG ratified the UNFCCC in 1993 and further ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
- The Office of Climate Change and Development are the national focal point for the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.
- The OCCD is the coordinating body for all climate change related policies and actions in Papua New Guinea.
- The OCCD is tasked with ensuring Papua New Guinea follows a path of climate-compatible growth: that its economy develops while simultaneously mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and reducing vulnerability to climate change related risk.
- To this end the Office works closely with a range of stakeholders from Government, NGOs, development agencies and the private sector entities, local communities and the wider public.
PNG’s Commitment to Climate Change

Through NEC Decision 104/2008 in March 2008, an office was created under the Prime Minister’s Department to coordinate the effort of Government on the issue of climate change in PNG.

- September 2008 the Office of Climate Change and Carbon Trade was established. By March 2009, the Office change its name to Climate Change and Environment Sustainability.
- November 2009, GoPNG launched its Vision 2050 Policy.
- March 2010, NEC Decision number 54/2010 calls for the establishment of the Office of Climate Change and Development.
- June 2010 CCDS was translated to Interim Action Plan (IAP).
- August 2010 OCCD was fully functional after the recruitment of very high skilled PNGans.
- September 2010 National Consultation started.
- Climate Change Policy endorsed November 2014.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA CLIMATE CHANGE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
The PNG 2050 Vision

PILLAR 5 ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY and NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

Sector Policies

Sector Legislations

OCCD

Climate Compatible Development Strategy
The Role of the National Climate Change Policy

Mandatory OCCD Coordination of Sectoral Policy Initiatives

Forestry
Agriculture
Lands
Energy
Transport
Health
Works
Others

National and Sub-National Programs guided by the CCDS

01
National Forestry and Climate Change Plan 2011-2015
National Agriculture Development Plan 2007-2015
National Sustainable Land Use Policy
Electricity Industry Policy and Rural Electrification Policy
National Transport Policy
National Health Policy
National Works Policy
National Urbanization Policy

02
National Forestry and Climate Change Plan 2011-2015
National Agriculture Development Plan 2007-2015
National Sustainable Land Use Policy
Electricity Industry Policy and Rural Electrification Policy
National Transport Policy
National Health Policy
National Works Policy
National Urbanization Policy

03
National
National Agency Scope
Provincial Government
The National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy sets the basis for the Climate Change Initiative in the Country.
OCCD has translated our country’s constitutional priorities and long-term development goals into tangible actions.
PNG has set itself high aspirations, economically and environmentally to transform PNG into a reference case for adaptation and mitigation action.

**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 (LULUCF)
- 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)

SOURCE: PNG Climate-Compatible Development Strategy, PNG Vision 2050
The Climate-Compatible Development Strategy (CCDS) and Interim Action Plan (IAP) address climate change in a comprehensive way ...

SOURCE: Government of PNG; OCCD
... and outlines tangible mitigation and adaptation actions

**Pilots and programs**

**REDD+**
- Review of agriculture leases
- Locate palm plantation on non-forest land
- Afforestation/reforestation programs
- Secondary forest management
- Reduced impact logging

**Adaptation**
- Mangrove planting to protect coastal villages
- Coastal early flood warning system
- Coastal engineering
- Inland flood warning

**Low-carbon growth**
- Renewable energy for Port Moresby, national capital
- Rural electrification via rehabilitation of existing and new micro hydro plants
- Energy efficiency measures

**Examples**

**Review agricultural leases**
- Review policy process and legal status of agricultural leases
- Develop sustainable alternative land-use models in order to revoke existing leases

**Coastal early warning system**
- Automate detection of sea level changes that cause flooding
- Alert affected communities directly via SMS so they have time to avoid danger

SOURCE: PNG Climate-Compatible Development Strategy, OCCD analysis
Ongoing Projects

- **UNDP/OCCD-** Adaptation Fund Programme
  - Coastal Flooding
  - Inland Flooding
  - Institutional Capacity Building
  - Awareness

- **World Bank**
  - Vulnerability Assessment for the Transport Sector and Agriculture Sector

- **GIZ**
  - Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region
  - Food Security

- **IOM**
  - MCCLEP- Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy

- Pilot of Community Solar Farms
- Mangrove Rehabilitation Projects
Low carbon growth includes all non-LULUCF sectors

- Development
- Mitigation
- Adaptation

- Sectors:
  - Power
  - Transport
  - Oil and Gas
  - Industry

- Examples:
  - Energy Industry Policy
  - Hydro pilots
  - Energy efficiency
Challenges

- Lack of legally and policy enforcement
- Institutional and human capacity
  - Effective strategy and action plan, Budget limitation, Individual knowledge and experience
  - Coordination and facilitation among stakeholders
- Lack of investment fund for new environmental technology, Technology to implement policies
- Lack of specific research and development
- Insufficient information flow
- Awareness
- Data, info, knowledge & tools management issues
- Proper Understanding of CC by relevant agencies
THANKYOU

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