

PNG's Intuitional Arrangement for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and enhanced management in data and statistics.

Larsen Daboyan
Papua New Guinea

Abstract

As a Non-Annex I party to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, Papua New Guinea (PNG) has submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to help keep climate change below a global rise of two degrees Celsius. As part of the ETF, PNG has committed to certain protocols for MRV regarding progress toward its NDC targets.

As a seminal proponent of the program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD; now REDD+), PNG signed the UNFCCC 13 June 1992 and ratified it 16 March 1993. PNG signed the Kyoto Protocol 2 March 1999 and ratified it 28 March 2002. Likewise, PNG has been at the forefront of the process to draft, adopt, ratify, and operationalize the Paris Agreement. ***On 29 March 2016, PNG became the first country to submit NDCs under the agreement.*** PNG signed the Paris Agreement at the earliest opportunity, 22 April 2016, and ratified the agreement 21 September 2016. The agreement as it pertains to developing countries was afforded force of law in PNG by the United Nations Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act of 2016, which is further supported by the Climate Change (Management) Act of 2015.

PNG submitted its 1st National Communication under the UNFCCC (NC1) 27 February 2002 and its 2nd National Communication (NC2) 15 December 2015. PNG is currently drafting its 3rd National Communication (NC3), which it expects to submit in 2019. PNG aims to submit its 1st Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC (BUR1) by 30 June 2018. By the end of 2020—near the conclusion of this project—PNG aims to submit its revised NDC (NDC2) for the 2026-2030 reporting period. This project is critical to ensuring that the deliberations shaping NDC2 are well informed and that relevant stakeholders are fully engaged.

Priorities in PNG's NDC to UNFCCC in 2015:

PNG's NDC indicates the national priorities for mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as the anticipated benefits of addressing those priorities.

Mitigation.

PNG's primary opportunities for climate-change mitigation pertain to the electricity-supply sector, energy efficiency, transport, and forestry. PNG aims to achieve its forest-related mitigation targets through implementation of REDD+ activities. As noted in the NDC, "PNG will implement REDD+ activities under the UNFCCC to reduce emissions and enhance removals from this important sector, which PNG has set as a priority, as can be seen from its creation of a REDD+ Directorate within the Office for Climate Change and Development (OCCD) [now CCDA]. Extensive capacity building, technology transfer and technical assistance is required to implement effective actions and ensure the collection of accurate data. "The policies and measures will aim to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as support sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, thereby leading to enhanced removals from the forestry sector. A key current shortcoming is the lack of data on forestry emissions and removals. ***To accomplish***

Abstract for your presentation at WGIA16: about 400 words (one page)

these aims, PNG requires improved data-gathering and capacities. As noted in the NDC, “PNG would like to vigorously pursue mitigation options in the future; however, considerable assistance will be needed in terms of *capacity building and technology transfer for emissions data collection and tracking mitigation progress*. Without improving national capacities in this area there is a high likelihood that regulation of the government and the private sector in terms of emissions will not be effective.

Adaptation.

Whereas the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors have limited direct roles in the NDC’s mitigation-related priorities, the AFOLU sector has a prominent role in PNG’s adaptation-related priorities. PNG has (i) high exposure/ vulnerability to climatic changes and disasters, (ii) high sensitivity to such events, and (iii) low adaptive capacity. As noted in the NDC, “The natural environment already poses significant risks to Papua New Guinea today; hazards like coastal flooding, inland flooding and droughts take a severe toll on the people and the economy. Climate change[s] are predicted to exacerbate some of these event-driven hazards and may also introduces new hazards due to gradual shifts in climatic conditions. PNG has prioritized nine hazards for adaptation-related initiatives:

1. coastal flooding and sea-level rise;
2. inland flooding;
3. food insecurity caused by crop failures due to droughts and inland frosts;
4. cities and climate change;
5. climate-induced migration;
6. damage to coral reefs;
7. malaria and vector-borne diseases;
8. water and sanitation; and
9. landslides.

In order to achieve these initiatives highlighted in the NDC of Papua New Guinea in terms of mitigation and adaptation areas of climate change, it needs to have a very robust and strong intuitional arrangement in order to effectively coordinate policies and guidelines to enhance collaboration among key stakeholders and development partners to realize what PNG as a country hopes to achieve in contributing towards the global effort to combat climate change in the world.

All in all, PNG’s NDC is conditional and requires technical and financial support from outside development partners and also *requires support to strengthen its intuitional arrangement for GHG Inventory*, MRV work and other important requirements in order to fully enable PNG to achieve its goal to be carbon neutral by 2015.

References/ Publications

1. PNG’s INDC 2015
2. PNG’s SNC 2015

Access to relevant information

Nb: (The above documents are already on UNFCCC’s website)