

REDD+ Governance in Papua New Guinea

Sophie Pascoe

Australian Volunteer for
International Development

PNG Update 18-19 June, 2015

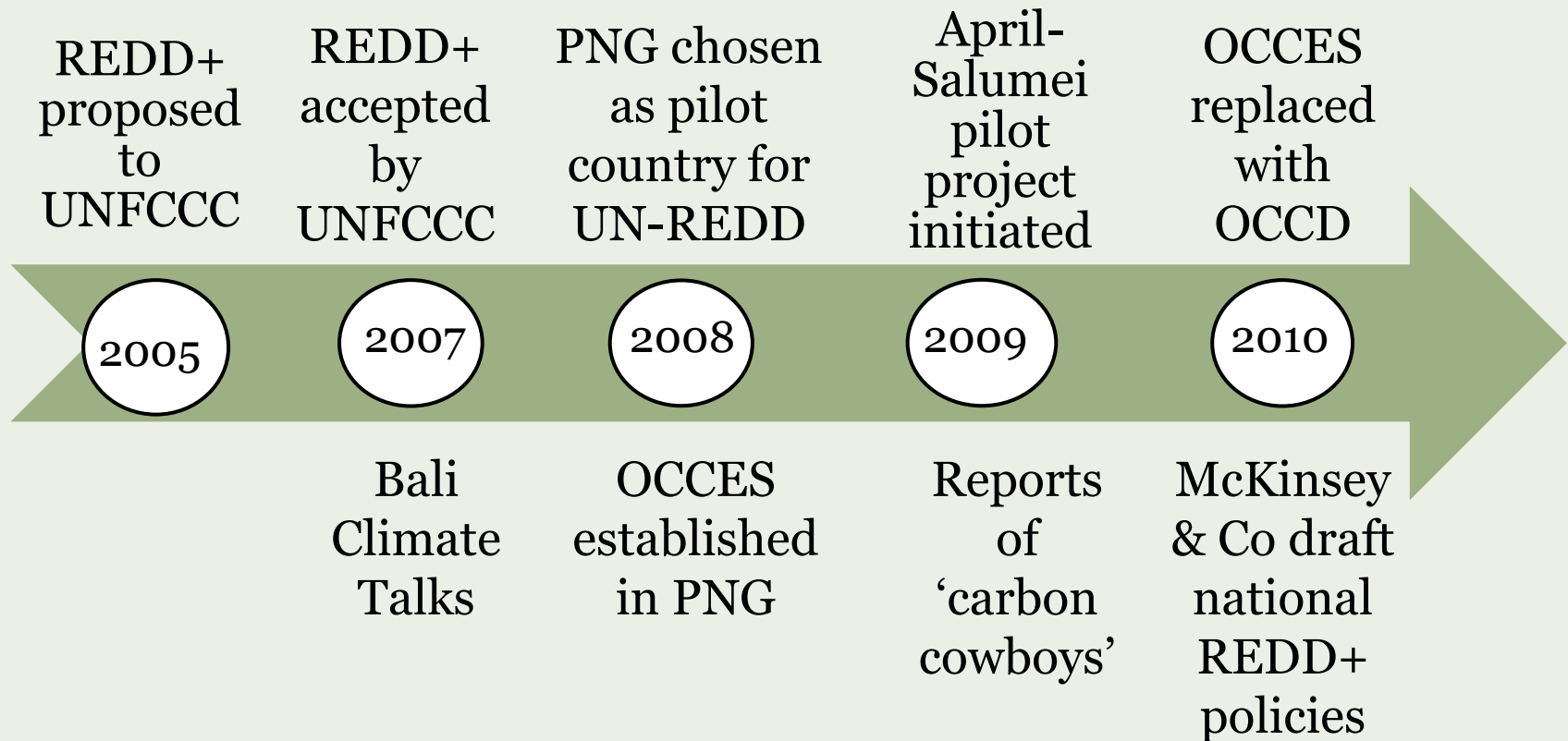
Introduction

- Background on REDD+
- Research Question
- Analytical Framework
- Politics of Scale Analysis of REDD+ in PNG

What is REDD+?

- ‘Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation’
- Market based mitigation measure that pays developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation
- Promoted as effective and cost efficient solution to climate change

History of REDD+

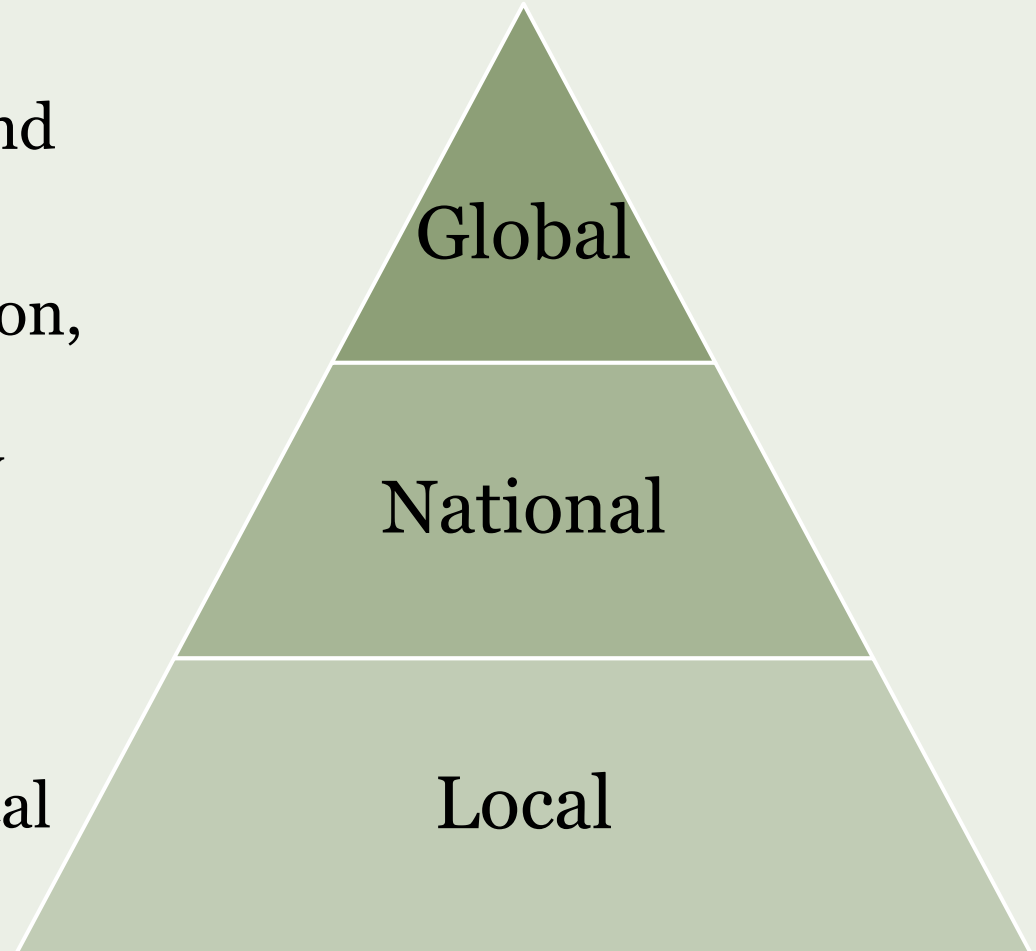


Research Question

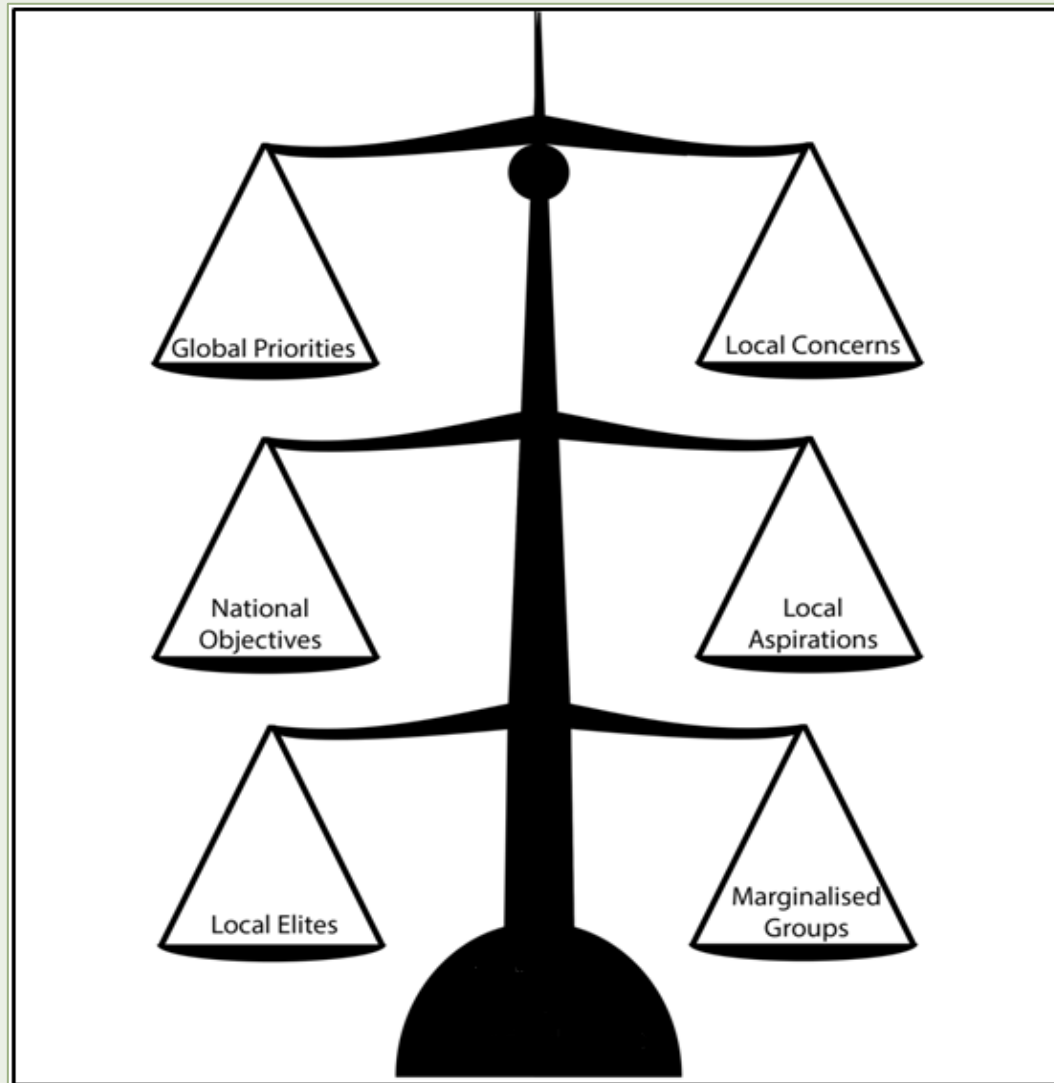
- From a politics of scale perspective, what inequalities are produced by the current governance system of REDD+ in Papua New Guinea?

Politics of Scale

- Scale seen as socially and politically constructed
- Response to globalisation, growing networks of global governance, new transnational threats
- Challenges traditional hierarchy between the global, national and local scales

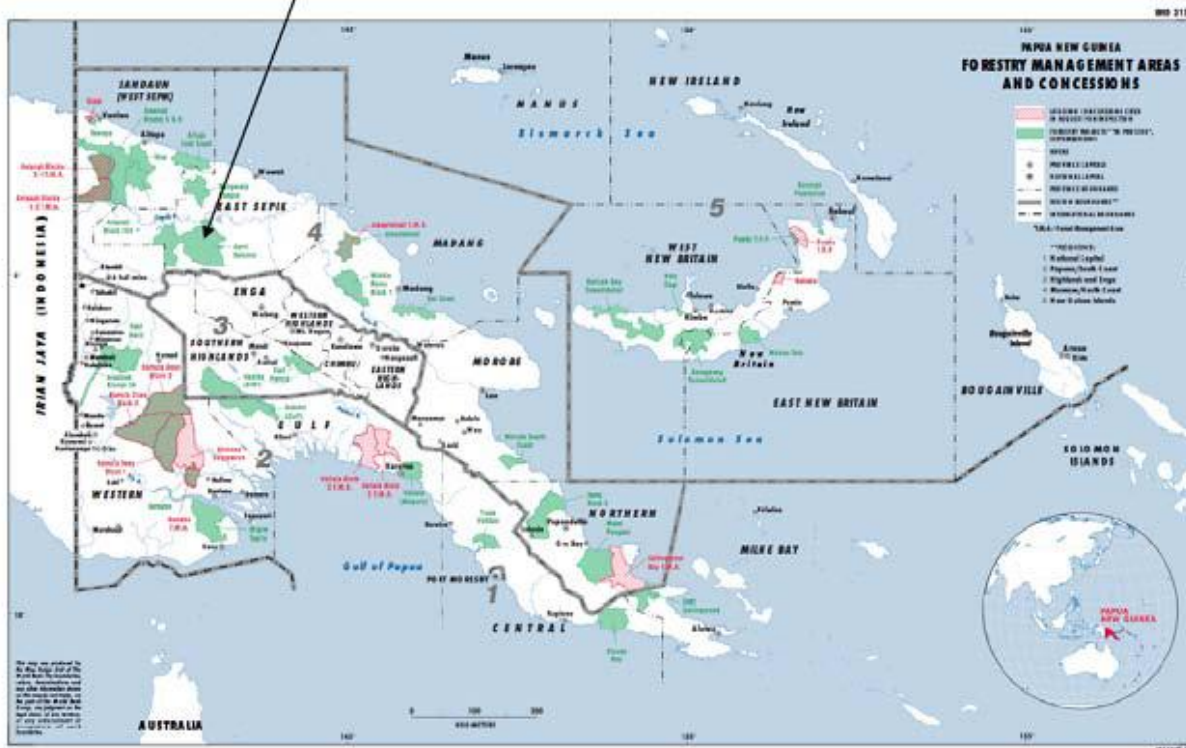


Politics of Scale Framework



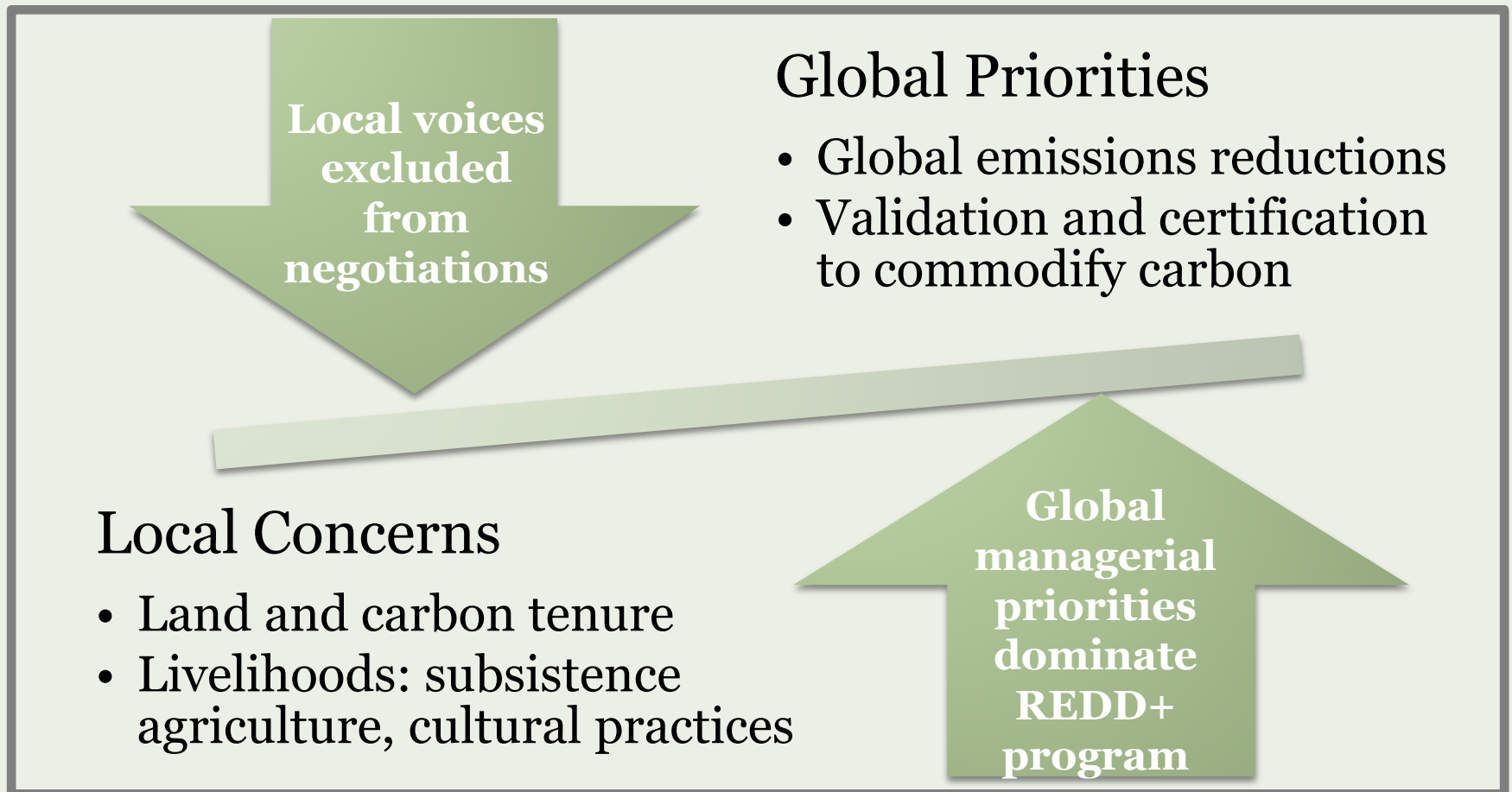
April-Salumei Case Study

April Salumei Forest Management Area

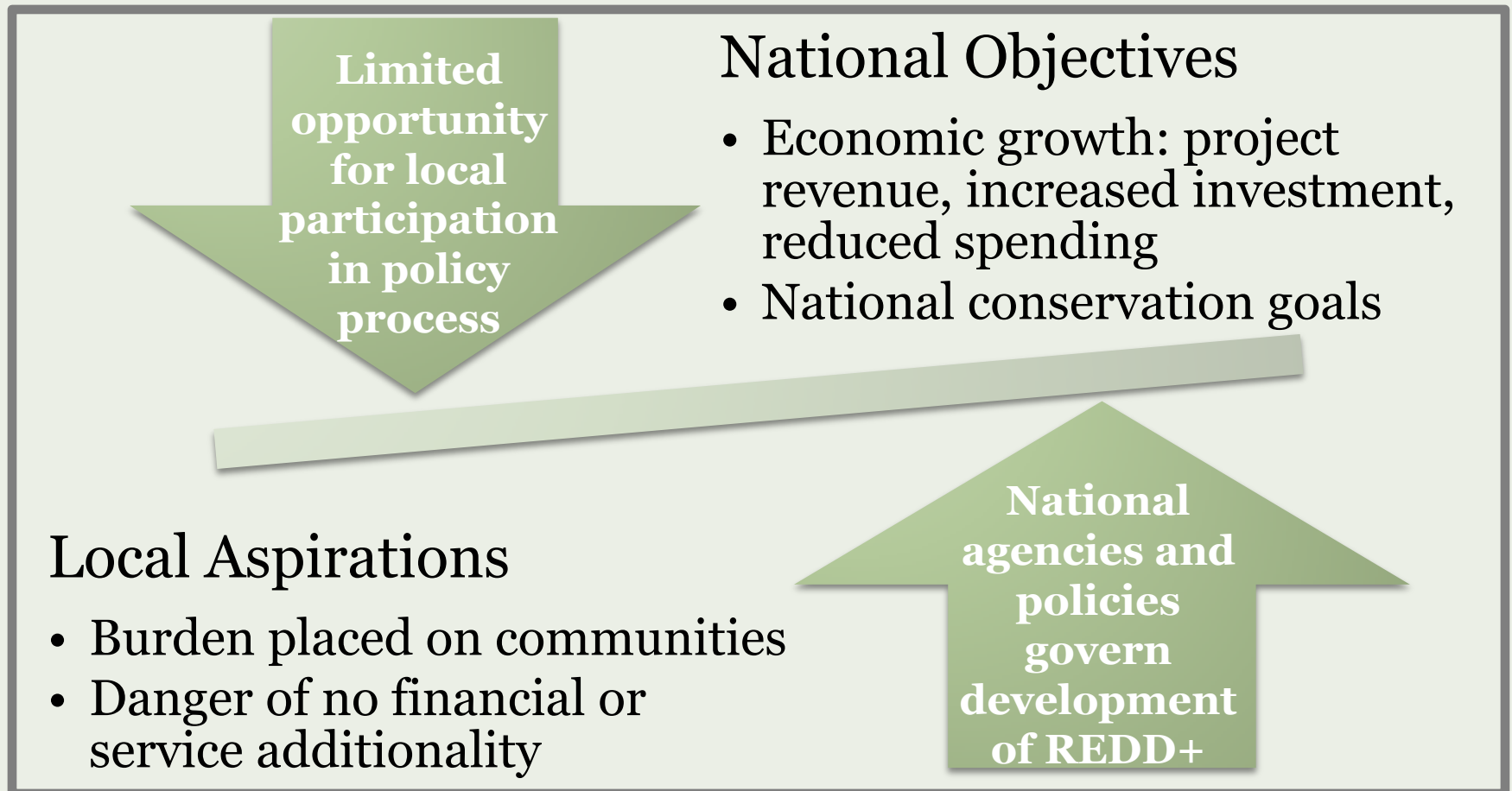


- Initiated in 2009
- 521,000ha in the East Sepik Province
- FMA established in 1996 for logging
- Population of 20,000
- 163 Incorporated Land Groups

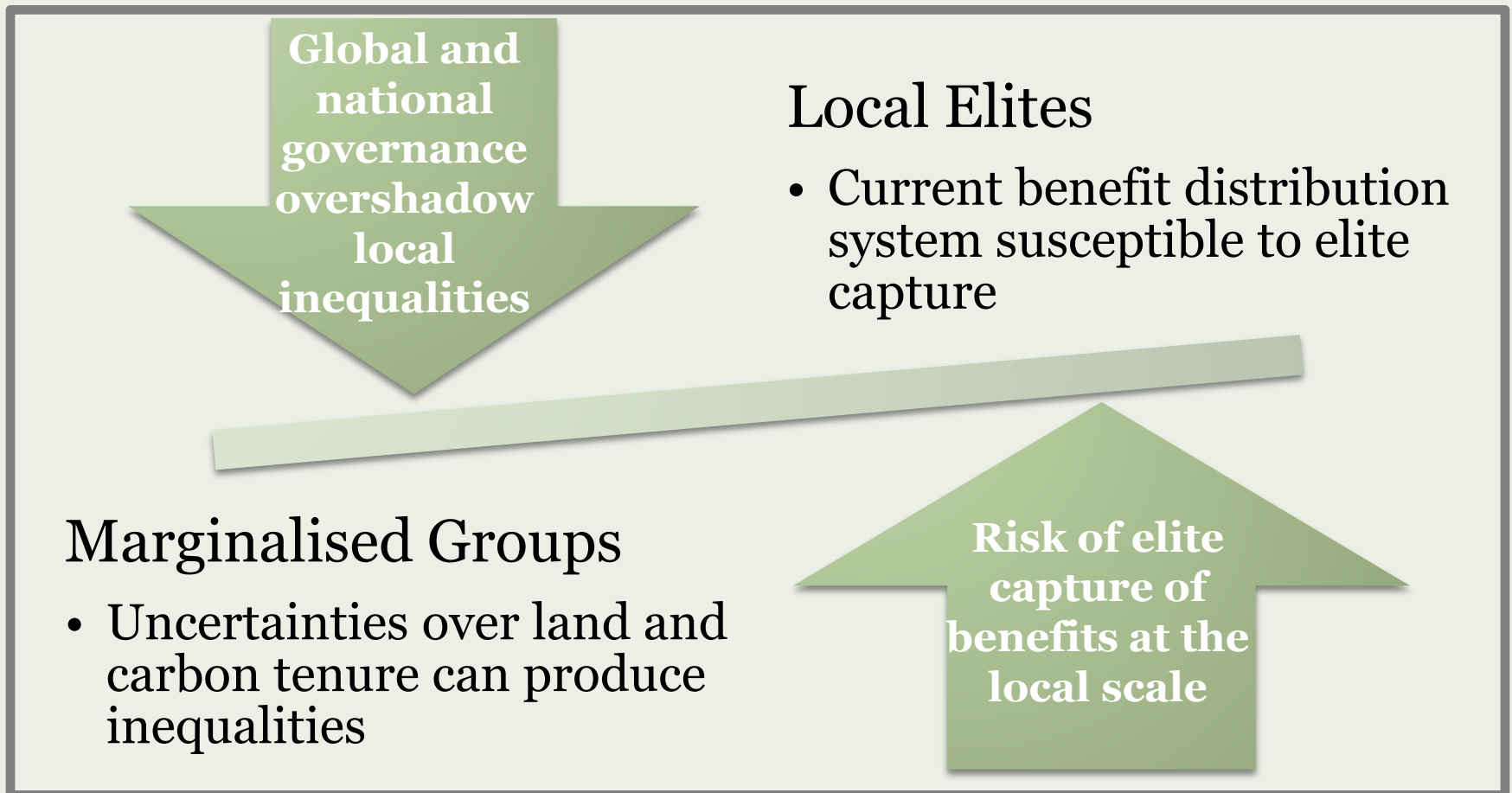
Global Priorities vs. Local Concerns



National Objectives vs. Local Aspirations



Local Elites vs. Marginalised Groups



Conclusion

- REDD+ presents an important development opportunity for PNG
- An integrated approach to the governance of REDD+ needs to be developed
- Global priorities, national objectives and local concerns must be balanced
- Communities should be enabled to meaningfully participate in decision making



“For the developed countries it is carbon, but for us it is life. Forest is life and so REDD should be seen from how the indigenous people and how the local communities will be affected because most of their life is dependent on that.”

- Customary Landowner