

Country: *Papua New Guinea*

Date of submission: 21 September, 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States

SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
 1D: Stakeholder participation
 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
 2B: International Trade in forest products
 2C: Protection of forests
 2D: Science and research
 2E: Public awareness and education
 2F: Private sector and industry
 2G: Indigenous and local communities
 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture		yes
Climate Change		yes
Energy		yes
Tourism		No
Water		yes

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Other:	Mining & Petroleum, Environment & Conservation, Non Government Organizations, Media	
<p>Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). Like many countries Forestry in PNG hinges onto other sectors of the country's economy and hence cross sectoral cooperation is very significant. The decision making process in the management and utilization of the country's forest resources is bottom up and involves key stakeholders where the Provincial Forest Management Committee (PFMC), a forum where issues are discussed at the sub national level and then makes recommendations to the National Forest Board (NFB) for deliberation and decision at the national level. The NFB which primarily deliberates on policy and legislative matters is made up of representatives of key stakeholders. In developing policies and strategies on forestry, views from other sectoral agencies and the private sector are obtained through normal consultation processes such as workshops and seminars. The PNG Forest Authority does not carry out its forest management activities in isolation but in collaboration with all actors, especially the indigenous land owners.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	Yes	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	PNG Vision 2050; Development Strategic Plan, 2010-2030; Medium Term Development Strategies, 2011-2015	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	PNGFA Strategic Plan 2012-2015	
<p>Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). About 80 % of the country's population is based in the rural areas and they are mostly subsistence farmers and live in communities and hamlets. This is where the country's forests resources is located. The PNG Forest Authority ensures that forestry projects are processed and developed in accordance with the National Forest Plan and the respective Provincial Forest Plans to contribute towards poverty reduction. The communities benefit in the form of monetary (royalty, levies) and infrastructural developments such as roads, bridges, hospitals and school and other social benefits. The communities also find themselves getting employed, mostly labour type job. One significant measure taken in recent times is the implementation of the eco forestry programme under the auspicious of the European Union between 2001 and 2006 emphasized on promoting rural communities to participate in small scale timber operation and other eco tourism type projects. Following the successful completion of the project, key staffs involved in the project were absorbed into the re-current activities of the PNG Forest Authority, now called the eco forestry unit to assist rural communities in establishing small forestry related projects to contribute towards reducing poverty. The overall government promotes rural empowerment and poverty eradication.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
<p>Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. The official working language of the country is English so not necessary for translation.</p>		
<p>1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).</p>		
<p>1C: Capacity building and technology transfer</p>		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		

Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		No
<p>If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The Forestry Sector is one of the major economic contributors towards national development as well as providing environmental and social benefits to the livelihood of our people. Despite this, the financial resources appropriated by the national government is very minimal. The PNG Forest Authority, the agency charged with the responsibility to administer the forestry affairs of PNG has a well defined institutional set up which includes having offices at the regional and provincial level. We have a robust National Forest Policy emphasizing sustainable forest management and a sound legislative framework supported by associated regulations and procedural manuals on the various aspects of forestry. Officers are also located in timber project areas to ensure sustainable forest management principles are applied in logging operations. The rate of forest clearance in PNG is about 120,000 hectares per annum through logging, shifting cultivation, mining, large scale agricultural clearance and urban development. Forest replenishment is lagging far behind forest clearance; with only 80,000 hectares of plantation forests. The land in PNG is owned by the indigenous local people but this can be managed through appropriate strategies. Having said the above the challenges facing SFM in PNG are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient financial resources appropriated by the government to effectively address sustainable forest management issues. [PNG acknowledges alternative financial sources through donor assistance and collaborative actions by government and NGOs]. 2. Linking to (1) above is the issue of insufficient manpower. The market is flooded with forestry graduates who are looking for jobs in the forestry sector, but the forestry agency is always constraint by financial resources to recruit manpower to effectively monitor logging operations as well as carrying out other aspects of forestry that are critical for enhancing SFM. 3. Competing land uses such as agriculture. Large tract of forests are being cleared under the pretext of agro forestry or oil palm development. 4. Though PNG still has large tract of natural pristine forest, most of the accessible forest areas have all been logged out. All that is remaining is forest areas that are in the hinterland where there is no access and located up in the mountains. 5. The forest industry sector in PNG is log export oriented. Nevertheless, attempts are being made to maximize processing through the government's approval to do 100% processing of new timber allocation since January, 2010. Existing timber operators are expected to review their export quota with the view of phasing out log export. 6. There has not been any national forest inventory undertaken to ascertain the forest resource base of the country. The resource base must be known to effectively plan for SFM. Currently, only potential production forests are being inventoried. PNG is currently implementing a Japanese Government grant aid project on GIS and Remote Sensing under its forests preservation programme which would help assist in ascertaining the resource base of PNG. <p>Despite the challenges, PNG with its limited resources and with the assistance of development partners and NGO's is doing all it can in promoting sustainable forest management in the country.</p>		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	Yes	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology? Recipient		
Donor country	Japan	
Recipient country	Papua New Guinea	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
Papua New Guinea is currently implementing a project on Remote Sensing & GIS with the view of ascertaining the forests		

resources base in the country and in accelerating the activities relating to the impact of Climate Change. The main components of the project are acquisition of GIS and Remote sensing equipments and to train existing personal on remote sensing and GIS. It is a three years project and will end in 2014.

The other project currently being implemented which relates to transfer of technology is the Fores Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) funded by the ITTO. A consortium of consultants involving SGS PNG Ltd, Helvata a timber tracking company based in England and Pacific Island Forests Resources. The main component of the project is developing a timber tracking system that can be adopted by the PNG Forests Authority to assist in effective monitoring of logging operation. This is a two year project and will end at the end of 2012. A third project involving technological transfer and know how is the Decision Support System (DSS) project funded under the auspicious of the Australian government is designed to consolidate all data and data base that are existing in the country which relates to forestry. The project is being implemented and upon completion will enable PNG to make sound decision in the management and utilization of the forests resource as well as making reliable reporting to our international partners and other stakeholders within country.

These projects will no doubt give strength to PNG's effort in promoting SFM.

9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		No

If yes, please check where applicable:

Low-interest loans	
Tax breaks	
Subsidies	
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	

Others; please specify (maximum 250): There are no clear incentives to the forestry sector to promoting SFM however there are other related areas which to an extent could be categorised as provision of incentives, such as:

1. Government does not impose tax on processed timber products.
2. Any equipment imported from outside of the country for the purpose of processing timber are exempted from tax.
3. The tax laws provide for companies that establish forest plantations to refund certain percentage of the establishment cost.
4. The Tax laws also provide for companies that undertake research to improve yield and other positive results get a refund of certain percentage from the government.

1D: Stakeholder participation

10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	Yes	
National Forest Board- national		
Provincial Forest Management Committees –Sub national		
Local : District Services		

Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).

Papua New Guinea views that stakeholder participation is significant in promoting SFM. The current Papua New Guinea Forestry Act provides that all relevant stakeholders must participate in the harvesting and management of the national forest resource. Forestry functions in many ways are decentralized wherein; the respective Provincial forest Management Committees established under the provision of the Forestry Act make decisions relating to the management of the forest resource. There are three (3) key arms of the PNGFA namely:

1. National Forest Board

The prime role of the Board is to advise the Minister for Forests on forest policies and legislations and give directions to the National Forest Service through the Managing Director consistent with the objectives of achieving sustainable forest

management. Some of the functions and powers of the Board have been delegated to the Managing Director to ensure smooth flow of operations at project and industry levels. The Board is made up of major stakeholders of the forestry sector namely national and provincial governments, landowners, NGOs, Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the National Council of Women.

2. Provincial Forest Management Committee

These committees were established for each province and again comprise of major stakeholders. Their role is to provide a forum for consultation and coordination on forest management between national and provincial governments and recommend to the National Forest Board on matters regarding forestry related activities in the respective provinces.

3. The National Forest Service (NFS)

The NFS is the operational or implementing arm of the PNG Forest Authority, which is headed by the Managing Director and comprises of various Directorates.

The PNGFA Headquarters is made up of the Office of the Managing Director and various directorates such as Policy and Planning; Corporate Services; Forest Development; Project Allocation; Field Services and the Forest Research Institute. There are also five regional offices of Momase, Southern, Highlands, New Guinea Islands and Area West who report to the Field Services Director.

The National Forest Service also in its major activities consults stakeholders for the utilization and management of forest resources in Papua New Guinea.

1E: Enhanced international cooperation

11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	Yes	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others: Donor governments and organizations providing assistance to PNG.		

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

Various CPF members such as ITTO and FAO provide development assistance to PNG forestry sector to undertake sustainable forest management related activities. Donor governments particularly Australia, Japan and New Zealand provide financial and technical assistance to support sustainable forest management in Papua New Guinea. The objectives of the various assistances to PNG are to identify aspects of forestry that contributes towards enhancing sustainable forest management in PNG. These areas include capacity building and institutional strengthening, research and development, training, forest law enforcement, community forest management and climate change related activities such as REDD+. The significance of such cooperation is strengthening relationship between countries and between organizations not only financial and technical assistance but knowledge and experiences learnt in other countries are imparted when implementing projects.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:	
Forests and climate change	Yes
Forest biodiversity	Yes
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	Yes
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	Yes
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	Yes
Others; please list: National forest inventory, eco-tourism, erosion control measures, protection of water catchment areas, transboundary	

conservation (PNG borders with Australia to the South and Indonesia to the West.).				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes		No	
	Yes			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes		No	
	yes			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country			ITTO	
Recipient country			Papua New Guinea	
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words). The forest products that are leaving the shores of PNG are from legal sources. PNG being a member of the ITTO abides by the ITTO's definition of Illegal logging; that is, any timber that is logged and sold in contravention to the national laws. Despite this, the international community and a few NGO perceptions is that a high percentatge of timber leaving the shores of PNG are from illegal sources. To verify this perception and to strengthen the monitoring capabilities of PNG, a Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) project is currently being implemented. The project is for a two years period and will terminate at the end of September, 2012. The project will enable PNG to develop its own timber traceability and verification systems to assist in project monitoring. The tools and processes gained will be institutionalized for use country wide.				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	Yes			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	NA	NA	USD 226,916,307	USD 353,891,754.67
Fuel wood	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	Yes	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	NA	NA	Eaglewood USD 280,402.00	Eaglewood USD 72,488.00
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words). The perceptions of many sections of the international community and the NGOs are that most of the products that are leaving the shores of PNG are from illegal source. However as far as the government of PNG is concerned, all forest produce that are being exported are from legally licensed forest areas. The tools and processes acquired from the above mentioned FLEG Project will improve monitoring of logging operation. It will also verify that timber products exported are from legal sources.				
The other significant step taken is that the government has since 2010 announced that any new allocation of timber resources will be for 100% processing rather than log export. Existing operators that are exporting in log form will increase processing and scale down on log export and phase out eventually following reviews of their contractual agreements.				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				

19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).		
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>It is a requirement that forest areas that are above 30 degrees slope are not harvested hence these areas are protected which has been the practice for many years and it's a law that is still in force. Other actions taken includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Nature Conservation (TNC); an international NGO group in collaboration with ITTO and the PNG government has in 2009 concluded a sustainable forest management project involving traditional landowners in the Adelbert Range of Madang province, an area which was initially intended for large scale logging operation. The forest is managed by applying conservation strategies. The landowners benefit through growing cocoa and exporting in Fair Trade Market which fetch very high price. The project proved to be successful and shall be replicated in other parts of the country. 2. The other significant project is the April Salumei timber area in the East Sepik Province which is processed as a pilot REDD+ project. The area has high biodiversity significance and considered for conservation and for carbon trading purposes. This is one of the few REDD+ pilot projects currently being implemented. 3. The other REDD+ project is the Central Suau timber area in the Milne Bay Province; some parts of which was previously logged. <p>Both these REDD+ projects are pilots and upon their successful implementation, will be replicated.</p> <p>There are other conservation projects currently managed and implemented by various NGO groups.</p>		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	USD 2,458,350	USD 3,371,976
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	USD 1,811,350	USD 2,496,976
Private industry		
Bilateral cooperation	USD 647,000	USD 875,000
Multilateral cooperation		
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Funds allocated under Public sector were used to manage the affairs of the Research Institute including the funding of research programs. The bilateral cooperation donor funding was purposely used for the research programs alone. The use of funds were in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Biology • Planted Forest • Natural Forest Management • Climate change • Forest Products 		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	Yes	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	Yes	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	25	150

Local communities	15	28
Private sector	8	12
Indigenous communities	15	28
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	Yes	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The year 2011 as the International Year of Forest was a significant year for Papua New Guinea. Given that forestry contributes significantly towards the social, economic and environmental sustenance of the people of Papua New Guinea, the government initiated various programmes and activities to commemorate this significant event. PNG formed a committee made up of various stakeholders whose role was to steer the implementation of various activities by stakeholders.</p> <p>1. Activities Some of the activities undertaken are as follows:</p> <p>(i) <i>Naming of provincial trees by respective provinces;</i></p> <p>There are tree species in the respective provinces that contributes significantly towards the lives and livelihood of the inhabitants. The tree species that stands out as a significant contributor to the lives of the people is to be selected and nominated through a screening process by the Provincial Forest Management committee.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Raising and planting a target of 3. million seedlings of tree species;</i></p> <p>PNG has set a target to plant 3 million tree seedlings in 2011. The tree seedlings were planted by various stakeholders that included the timber companies, NGOs, National Forest Service and various individuals. By 30th December, over 3.2million seedlings have been planted. The tree planting programme will continue each year</p> <p>(iii) <i>Pacific Book on Forestry;</i></p> <p>The Secretariat of the Pacific Community based in Fiji coordinated the writing of a book on forestry to commemorate the International Year of Forest. Each pacific island country wrote a Chapter on forestry in the context of its significance socially, environmentally and economically. PNG through the PNG Forest Authority contributed towards this very significant literature.</p> <p>(iv) <i>Forestry Open Day</i></p> <p>A two day Forestry Open Day was held on the 27th and 28th July 2011. It was a spirited display of the various activities undertaken by the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority, the industry, SGS (PNG) Ltd, NGOs and PNG Forest Products displaying housing models. The students from schools within NCD and the public attended the open day and expressed satisfaction on the role of forestry and its contribution</p>		

towards the national economy.

(v) *Launching of the International Year of Forest*

The forestry sector has carried this nation forward in the last 35 to 40 years during some of the difficult times in the country's short history including the Bougainville crises. The IYF was taken as an opportunity for the government to give recognition to forestry where the Minister for National Planning & Monitoring officiated on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister for Forest & Climate Change in launching of the IYF on the 23rd of August, 2011 at the PNG Forest Research Institute in Lae. The launching was a success wherein activities such as trees planting, was undertaken by the invited guests and dignitaries with display of different aspects of forestry. The launching was witnessed by NFS officers throughout the country, representatives of the Australian government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Australian National University, the Timber industry, NGOs, Training institutions, Morobe Provincial government and the Lae city residents.

(vi) *Seminar*

Following the launching of the International Year of Forest at the Forest Research Institute, a Seminar with the theme "*Forestry: 40 Years and Beyond*" was held at the Papua New Guinea University of Technology the next two days (24 – 25 August). In attendance at the seminar were people from various sectors throughout Papua New Guinea; representatives from the Australian government in Canberra and representative from ITS Global. Papers presented at the Seminar ranged from policy to research and to operational matters and were presented by the various key overseas and PNG participants. Gifts were presented to presenters and the international seminar participants. The findings of the seminar will be used by the government for further policy consideration as deemed necessary.

(vii) *Winners of Land Resources Division of the South Pacific Community.*

The Land Resources Division (LRD) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) organized competitions to commemorate the IYF. The competition includes essays and posters competition for different age groups for primary and high school students. There was also a forestry Award for the outstanding Leadership in forestry in the region.

PNG won the Third place poster competition Category 2 (Age 10 – 14). This was by Lamuel Apuadi of the Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Boroko, NCD. Our, Dr. Ruth Turia was a co-winner of the SPC LRD Leadership Award.

To Papua New Guinea, the IYF was seen as a time to give recognition to forestry and its associated resources for what it has done economically, socially and environmentally to its people.

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	yes	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?	yes	
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.		
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	yes	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	yes	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
The government through workshops and continuous interaction with forest dependent communities and others provides a means of awareness on the significance of forestry and related resources and promotes their sustainability. NGOs and CBOs also establishes conservation and eco tourism type projects at communities. Government and NGOs, assisted by CPF members such		

as ITTO and FAO, are increasingly working together to develop sustainable forest management models for replication throughout the country. The media is also promoting the importance of forestry to the environment.

2F: Private sector and industry

26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	yes	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	Yes	

If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).
 The PNG government considers stakeholder participation as a significant element in promoting sustainable forest management as forest hinges onto all sectors. Development of policy and legislative framework is through cross-sectoral approach. The government provides the policy environment that supports sustainable forest management, within which the industry operates by applying sound forest management practices. The government and the industry implement donor funded projects promoting legal harvesting and trading of timber. A classical example is the ITTO funded FLEG project. There are a number of timber operations involving plantation planting and harvesting that are managed under public private partnership and prove to be more successful and sustainable.
 Furthermore, decision making process in developing forestry projects is through stakeholder forum. At the sub national level the PFMC deliberate on issues involving forestry and recommend to the national level. At the national level, the National Forest Board deliberates on issues regarding SFM.

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).

Following the Forestry Commission of Inquiry in Papua New Guinea in 1988-1989, a considerable amount of new forest policy and legislation have been introduced for the actors in the forestry sector to apply and adhere to in order to sustainably manage the forest resources in Papua New Guinea under SFM Principles. These mechanisms include:

- **National Forest Policy** this was issued in September 1991 by the National Executive Council and covers areas of forest management, the forest industry, forest research, forest training and education, and forest organization and administration.
- **Forestry Act 1991** this was gazetted in June 1992. This Forest Act provided for the establishment of the new and supposedly autonomous Forest Authority to replace the old Department of Forests. The Act provides for much tighter controls in the acquisition and allocation of forests for forest development.
- **Forest Regulation No. 15, 1992** this was introduced to enable registration of forest industry participants and consultants under the Act.
- **Forestry (Amendment) Act, 1993** - this was certified in April 1993 and provided for a clear administrative function of the Board, the National Forest Service through the Managing Director and the Provincial Forest Management Committees.
- **The National Forest Development Guidelines** these were issued by the Minister for Forests and endorsed by the National Executive Council during September 1993. The Guidelines is essentially an implementation guide for aspects covered in the new Forest Act, especially in terms of sustainable production, domestic processing, forest revenue, training and localization, review of existing projects, forest resource acquisition and allocation and sustainable development. This has been revised with the new Guidelines developed in 2009.
- **The National Forest Plan** under the Forestry Act 1991 (as amended), is to provide a detailed statement of how the

national and provincial governments intend to manage and utilize the country's forest resources. The National Forest Plan provides the framework and identifies programmes and activities that must be accomplished to ensure implementation of the policy and compliance with the law. The National Forest Plan also identifies responsibilities for implementation and describes mechanisms for monitoring and providing feedback to the policy and planning process.

- **The Logging Code of Practice** was finalized in February 1996 and tabled in Parliament in July 1996. It is now undergoing a review.
- **The 1996 Forestry Regulations**, which cover all facets of the industry procedures and control, were approved by the National Executive Council during 1996. These Regulations provide the legal status for the implementation of many of the requirements specified under the Forestry Act 1991 (as amended).
- **The Forestry (Amendment no. 2) Act 1996** was passed by Parliament and certified on the 11 October 1996. The major amendment relates to the membership to the Board to still have eight members, including the representatives of a National Resource Owners Association and the Association of Foresters of PNG. Since the Forestry Act was first enacted in 1991, it has been amended six times. The first in 1993, followed by others in 1996, 2000, 2005, 2007 and 2010.
- **Environmental Plans** Lack of concern for the environmental consequences of large development projects has proved costly. In the case of forestry and agricultural projects, the most dramatic and universal impact is the loss of soil productivity, particularly in the humid Tropics. Environmental plans are approved by the Department of Environment and Conservation upon submission by developers and are approved prior to any actual development to take place on the ground. This is to ensure all environment safety standards are complied with to avoid any detrimental effects to the environment. All forestry projects in the country go through this environmental planning process.

Policy formulation in progress

a) Downstream Processing Strategies

Successive governments have been emphasizing on onshore processing of forest products however, the forest industry continues to be log export oriented. To ensure wise utilization of the nations' forest resource, and to increase the value of forest products as well as technological transfer, the PNGFA is formulating appropriate strategies on downstream processing. The strategies once finalized and implemented shall contribute significantly towards the governments export driven economic recovery strategy.

b) Reforestation Strategies

The forest resource of Papua New Guinea is depleting at a faster rate. Papua New Guinea is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol for carbon sequestration under the clean development mechanism. Hence, the need for reforestation in Papua New Guinea is very crucial. The PNG Forest Authority is also developing a reforestation strategy to fulfill the government's commitment to the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

FUTURE POLICY AREAS

a) Forest Research Policy

The recent review of the forest research programmes under the PNG Forest Research Institute (FRI) recommended that a policy on forest research is required. The policy will aim to redirect limited resources (financial and manpower) to conduct applied forest research and dissemination of results.

b) Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

The flora of PNG contains apart from the timber species non timber forest products most of which have commercial importance. This includes rattan, sandalwood, eaglewood, medicinal plants, resins etc. Smuggling of eaglewood and sandalwood is prevalent in the Western, Gulf and Sepik provinces. Hence, the PNG Forest Authority is considering formulating a policy on non timber forest products.

c) Eco-Forestry Policy

Most if not all major timber operators in the country are foreign owned in view of the high cost involved in forestry operations. To ensure resource owner's participation in the development of their timber resource, the European Union funded Eco Forestry Project came about. The three components to the project were:

- Field component;
- Marketing component; and
- Policy component.

The PNG Forest Authority has formulated a draft policy on Eco-Forestry to create an environment that allows for landowners' participation and wise utilization of the forest resource. After gauging views from various stakeholders through regional workshops, the draft policy was approved by the National Forest Board in 2007 however it has not been adopted and will be reviewed again.

2G: Indigenous and local communities

28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	Yes	

Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).
 Papua New Guinea is a predominantly tribal country and hence the land and the forest resources are vested with the customary owners communally. About 97% of the total land (46 million hectares) and the resources in Papua New Guinea are owned by the landowners through undocumented customary arrangements while only 3% is alienated land. The various Land Acts give recognition to the land being owned by the customary owners. Further legal recognition is given when forest areas are programmed and planned for commercial logging by applying sustainable forest management principles, where consent of customary owners are obtained through the signing of the Forest Management Agreements between the Landowners and the State. The timber area is then allocated to a reputable timber concessionaire selected in accordance with the provisions of the Forestry Act and on agreed terms and conditions. The landowners are involved at the project planning and the implementation stages. Only the forest is managed by the timber concessionaire but the land is still vested with the customary owners. If further development such as forest plantations or other development is to take place, consent of the landowners is again obtained.

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	Yes	

Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).
 In Papua New Guinea, traditional landowners benefit through payment of royalty and premium payment from large scale logging operations which are mainly owned by foreign companies. Other infrastructural benefits such as schools, roads, bridges and other community development are provided as part of timber permit conditions. For small scale operations which harvests less than 5,000 cubic metres, the owners (in many cases, it is the landowner groups) gain 100% from the timber sales proceeds. Payment for environmental services (PES) has been a topic of discussion for sometime by NGOs in PNG but has never been put into practices because of lack of government policy directives. There is also lack of incentives for land and forest owners to manage their resources for exchange of ecological services. Further more in a country like PNG, which is geographically rugged

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

and where majority of the population are living in remotest areas and need infrastructure development like roads and bridges, PES does not cover for the development needs.

The much talked about reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation (REDD+) and carbon trading appeared to be an option where PES can be adopted. PNG currently is trialling two pilot projects for REDD+ activities which upon successful completion will be replicated in other parts of the country. There are also a number of National Parks in the country where visitors pay for the use of the services provided at a very minimal cost.

30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	Yes	

Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).

Over the past 10 years in Papua New Guinea, public participation in setting the directions for forest management using traditional knowledge has greatly increased, including consultation during formulation of local forest management plans and active involvement in day-to-day forest management activities. It is especially important where rural communities depend on forest resources for their livelihood. Developing partnerships between government agencies responsible for forest management and rural people and indigenous communities who rely on the forest is an essential step towards the sustainable management of the forests. Various NGO groups are increasingly working with the rural communities to enhance sustainable forest management.

Papua New Guinea is committed to protecting forest values of importance to Indigenous people. Investigations are carried out into the opportunities for greater involvement by Indigenous people in the forestry sector, in forest management, processing timber and non-timber forest products.

The Papua New Guinea Government acknowledges that women play a fundamental role and are significant contributors to the agricultural and natural resource management sector. Policies and programmes are being developed which will support women involved in rural industries, including women in forestry. The Women in Rural Industries Programme aims to improve the recognition of women's contributions to rural industries, increase opportunities for women's decision making in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and promote wide adoption of best practice models. It works with government, industry and community organizations to assist women.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	Yes (minimal)	
Local communities	Yes (minimal)	

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words)

The current Papua New Guinea Forestry Act provides that all relevant stakeholders must participate in the harvesting and management of the national forest resource. Forestry functions in many ways are decentralized wherein; the respective Provincial Forest Management Committees make decisions relating to the management of the forest resource. Indigenous peoples/local communities have a very important role to play in achieving sustainable forest management as they own the land on which existing forest resources are located and land where future forest resources will be established. Unfortunately their active involvement in sustainable forest management is very poor. Some reasons for these are (i) lack of understanding on the part of indigenous peoples on what sustainable forest management entails; (ii) the government agency responsible for forestry and the timber industry not doing enough awareness on why sustainable forest management is important; and (iii) the nature of land tenure system in Papua New Guinea. The current arrangements for indigenous peoples input in sustainable forest management are through:

<p>1. Incorporation of Land Groups</p> <p>It is a requirement under the Forestry Act that if the government wishes to manage a forested area, it has to work with a registered land group. The land group has to be incorporated under the Incorporation of Land Groups Act, 2009 (as amended) which requires that all those claiming to own that parcel of forested land have to have a birth certificate certifying that they are from that area.</p>		
<p>2. Forest Management Agreements</p> <p>This is an agreement between the indigenous peoples through their nominated Chairpersons from their registered land groups and the government where it allows the government to manage their forested land for forestry purposes.</p>		
<p>3. Timber Investors</p> <p>Timber investors are engaged to undertake the forestry operations once a Forest Management Agreement has been concluded. They operate under approved Forest Working Plans which for all intent and purposes is premise on the notion of sustainable forest management. This premise can only be achieved if indigenous peoples are willing to allow their land to managed under the principle of sustainable forest management.</p>		
2. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes Yes	No
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
Local		
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
3. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
4. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The government promotes sustainable forest management in PNG. In addressing Global Objective 1; in the natural forest PNG employs selective system of logging operation. The timber companies that are undertaking reforestation are carrying on with their activities. The forest agency provides seedlings to communities to establish woodlots and interplanting food crops. One significant action undertaken in 2011 was the planting of 3. 02 million seedlings throughout the country acceding the target of 3 million set by the 2011 IYF organizing committee.</p> <p>A further significant action taken was the implementation of an ITTO funded project entitled "Trialing of high valued tree species in the Central province of PNG ". The project is aimed at ensuring landowners get involved in reforestation activities on their land and realize the importance of planting as well as taking ownership of issues such as the impact of climate change. The project is</p>		

implemented in collaboration with the Agriculture Agency, Small Business Development Cooperation and the Education Department. It is a model project and upon conclusion will be replicated in other parts of the country using tools and processes developed.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
5. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
6. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
7. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		No
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	Nil	Nil
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
8. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	1,000 plus	2,000 plus
9. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	6 hectare	10 hectare
10. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	1,000 plus	3,000 plus
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>A number of urban Parks have been established in the country which the public pay to visit. A few existing national parks also generate income though payment by visitors. Other community eco tourism areas such as bird watching, eel (fish) watching in its natural habitat and various similar areas have been established by rural communities with the support of the Tourism Authority and the Department of Environment & Conservation. Various NGOs are also assisting Landowners through ecotourism projects. The significant thing is that with about 80 % of the people living in the rural areas, these activities are basis of awareness to the communities on the importance of forest and related resources to the environment and their socio-economic significance.</p>		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
11. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
12. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	Yes	
If yes, please specify:	Forest Stewardship Council	Area

Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). The government of Papua New Guinea has approved eight pilot projects to be developed under REDD project which emphasizes on conservation with carbon trading as the main commodity. Two of the eight projects are at the implementation level while the other six are at the planning stage. With REDD processes being a fast evolving measure to mitigate the impact of climate, it is very challenging. Papua New Guinea strives to ensure that Sustainable Forest Management enables goods and services derived from the forest meet present-day needs while at the same time securing their continued availability and contribution to long-term development under its constitution and forest policies. In its broadest sense, forest management encompasses the administrative, legal, technical, economic, social and environmental aspects of the conservation and use of forests. It implies various degrees of deliberate human intervention, ranging from actions aimed at safeguarding and maintaining the forest ecosystem and its functions, to favoring specific socially or economically valuable species or groups of species for the improved production of goods and services.		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
13. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	Yes	
14. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	10,000	15,000
15. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors: Papua New Guinea's Forest sub-sector receives separate funding from the government's re-current budget every year.		
Agriculture		
Energy		
Water		
Climate change		
Nature conservation		
Others; please specify:		
16. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources: Only recurrent budget from the government.	Yes	No
	Yes	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	USD 8 Million	USD 12 Million
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words). Like many developing countries, Papua New Guinea has limited resources capacity (manpower, financial and technology) to undertake activities relevant to sustainable forest management. Though the forestry sector contributes significantly towards the overall economy of the country, the budgetary appropriation by the government to the forestry agency is insufficient to carryout any significant forest management programmes. Despite resources constraints, the limited resources available are utilized appropriately on sustainable forest management activities. Donor support also supplements the efforts of the government.		
17. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No
		NO

18. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			Recipient	
19. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
<p>Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The PNG Forest Authority is developing framework and strategies with the view of moving forward to ensure that it becomes a financially autonomous body to enable the redirection of forest based revenue such as export tax, levies and corporate taxes to the PNG Forest Authority. The funds will then be used to carry out meaningful forest management activities, with surplus provided as dividend to the national government.</p>				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of school fees enabling many children to attend schools in remote areas • Increased number of employment in the forestry sector in rural areas • Increased number of infrastructures (aidpost,schools,bridges,roads) build in remote areas • Increase spin-off benefits like small commercial business run by locals in forest development areas on money gained from royalties and levies 		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>Traditional forestry and subsistence use of forests continue to be the basis for survival of most rural people in Papua New Guinea.</p>		

Currently, around 85 percent of PNG's population still lives in rural areas and depend on forests for their traditional and subsistence living. Forests are still major sources of traditional wealth and cultural inheritance. However, traditional forestry management and subsistence use of forests are now transformed into modern market commodities to meet the growing demands of people in rural areas. For instance, traditional medicinal plants and other forest produce that used to be cultivated and domesticated through traditional forestry practices are now sold in the informal sector markets for cash income. Firewood, which used to be the only source of the energy in rural areas for cooking and lighting, is now also sold in towns and cities for additional cash income. Various nuts and fruits obtained from the bush are being sold for cash. Therefore, while traditional forestry and subsistence use of forests continue to maintain their traditional values and significance, the erosion of their traditional values and practices also contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	

- Please list the indicators.
- Payment of school fees enabling many children to attend schools in remote areas
 - Increased number of infrastructures (aidpost,schools,bridges,roads) build in remote areas

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 Indirect links exist through increased income from forest-based sales and enterprises that can help to pay for school fees. More classrooms and teachers houses are built in the timber concession areas under Timber Permit Agreements to bring services to the forest dwelling people. The road access built by the timber industries makes access to remote schools possible for travel of teachers and school supplies. Health services are also provided by the timber operators.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	

- Please list the indicators.
- Increase in women's participation among family units in reforestation and forest extension activities in tree planting (eg. Afforestation of grassland in Chimbu province and planting of Balsawood in East New Britain province.
 - Women are increasingly taking up senior managerial positions within the Forestry agency and the timber industry.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).
 Family and individual forestry was not practiced in PNG in the past. However, given the increasing population pressure on forest resources to meet increasing demands for modern living, family and individual forestry is slowly gaining popularity for cash income generation in rural areas. This is where women come into play as an active partner in the forestry activities. In the Highlands and the Island regions where forest resources are becoming scarce, this practice is now gaining momentum. In the Highlands region, family including women and individual forestry practices through afforestation of grassland areas are becoming very common, a classic example of which is the Mount Elimbari community in the Chuave District of Chimbu Province. The benefits derived include prevention of soil erosion and sale of firewood and timber.

Family and individual forestry practices are replacing agricultural crops with forestry crops to restore soil fertility from disease and pest infestation, as currently witnessed in the recent outbreak of cocoa pod borer disease in the country in 2008, where families and individuals replaced their cocoa plantations with balsa (*Ochrohoma* spp.) plantations. Many families and individuals suffered badly through loss of income. To completely wipe out the disease, individuals and families are replacing cocoa trees with balsa trees as a short-term measure. This approach also sustains the flow of income for families and individuals from the loss of cocoa

plantations. Women are at the forefront to support their family units enter into a male dominated area.

This trend of forestry contribution by women to poverty alleviation currently may not be significant, but will certainly be a force as forest resources become scarce and demands for improved living standards in rural communities increases where women will be involved as a family unit.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health and living standards of children in remote areas where there is a timber industry activity 		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Indirect through forest income and forest resources helping to improve household nutrition		

Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Indirect through forest income and forest resources helping to improve household nutrition		

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Awareness in logging operations are made on HIV/AIDS at logging sites and other areas where there is forestry related activity. Mosquito nets are provided for industry workers and to communities by some industry players.		
Indirect through forest income and forest resources helping to improve household nutrition. As well as potential forest-based enterprises and sales providing cash income for medicine.		

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased areas of rehabilitation of logging and mining sites Increased areas for conservation 		

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Forest areas and forest diversity provides resilience and stability in changing climatic and ecological regimes. PNG employs selective logging and the forest recoverd very fast for the next crop. Water catchment areas particularly in the upstream are conserved. Areas above 30 degrees slope are not logged. Many areas are being conserved through the initiative of NGOs and the government with international donor assistance. There are many mining sites being rehabilitated.		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	Yes	
Please list the indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Climate Change initiatives being undertaken in PNG 		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). Forest has become the focus of international and civil society governance linkages and market connectedness in globalised economic systems. This provides ethical trading networks for producers of forests and tree product.		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words). Case study : Oneketo community forestry Oneketo Community Forestry is a community initiative project to afforest grassland areas. The project is located at the border of Eastern Highlands and Simbu Provinces, between Watabung and Chuave. The project covers an area of 2,700 ha planted with 1,000 trees. The project was initiated by the community of Oneketo upon realizing that there is already scarcity of wood for firewood, fencing, and building. Nature of the project The area is classified as non-forested, with a very low stocking rate and other vegetation types on dry land. With the increasing population and the increased demand for wood, the community decided to undertake planting of trees on the grassland areas. An NGO, Partners with Melanesia (PwM), provided technical assistance in nursery training and nursery establishment. The community set up a proper 261 nursery site, including a shed for tools and a small office, where records of seedling production, tools used, and areas of planting are kept. A visit to the project site was made possible through PwM during an official launching of a community forest conservation program in Chimbu Province. Project benefits and contribution to poverty alleviation There is great demand for wood in the highlands region where there are large grassland areas. Planting of trees in these grassland areas is now becoming an important individual, family and community activity in the region. A number of local NGO groups and community-based organizations in the region realize the need to afforest the large grassland areas. Community representatives said they are doing this for the benefit of their children and future generations and claimed that these large grassland areas cannot remain idle as demand for wood increases with increasing population. The other benefit of tree planting activities in the highlands region is soil protection. The community realized that with the increasing population, the scarce forests were cleared without replanting, resulting in high occurrences of landslides and soil erosion. Communities are encouraged to plant trees for purposes of both reforestation and afforestation. Community forestry in the case of Oneketo is for local wood consumption and environmental protection. Since wood is becoming scarce in the area and there is soil erosion and environmental degradation of the large grassland areas, the people of Oneketo		

showed great interest in undertaking such activities at their own initiative. People in this area are used to agricultural practices, specifically, growing coffee. The afforestation of grassland areas will provide additional income through sale of local timber.

There is already widespread interest in the area and the region for afforestation. The PNG Forest Authority in the region is undertaking a major afforestation program and is supplying seedlings to the interested communities. PNG Forest Authority plans to supply 300,000 seedlings throughout the region annually to support the program. Communities are very much interested in afforesting grassland areas and this activity is raising the profile of communities in the region.