

Protect Papua New Guinea's Rainforests & Wildlife Habitats

Paris Agreement-Compliant Carbon Credits Prospectus



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Introduction

The Coalition of Rainforest Nations is proud to support Papua New Guinea with the sale of their carbon credits.

The prospectus celebrates the issuance of the first Paris Agreement-compliant REDD+ rainforest carbon credits for commercial buyers. We are offering carbon reductions from accomplished conservation efforts in Papua New Guinea's (PNG) rainforests.

Under the Paris Agreement, Papua New Guinea has begun winning its battle to reverse deforestation at national level, and has enjoyed a year-on-year downward trend on deforestation and its resulting emissions. Recently, the government stepped up efforts to preserve its natural rainforests by outlawing new logging concessions (2021) and introduced a ban on round log exports, starting in 2024.

You can reward PNG for its initial success in bending the curve, but, more importantly, to provide finance for future efforts. Without finance, bold government action to save its rainforests just isn't economically feasible in PNG and many other rainforest nations.

The prospectus outlines how to purchase these carbon credits and support future conservation action and local communities from across Papua New Guinea. Buyers will be able to purchase a piece of this incredible conservation success story in the form of Paris Agreement-compliant emissions reductions. Papua New Guinea successfully turned the corner of deforestation in 2014-15. As a result, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) verified 9 million metric tonnes of carbon reductions. 100% of the proceeds will go back to the country and the communities through a new national climate and biodiversity trust fund.

We invite you to [register on the REDD+ plus Registry](#) and purchase Paris Agreement-compliant carbon credits.

Your support is critical to future conservation efforts in Papua New Guinea.

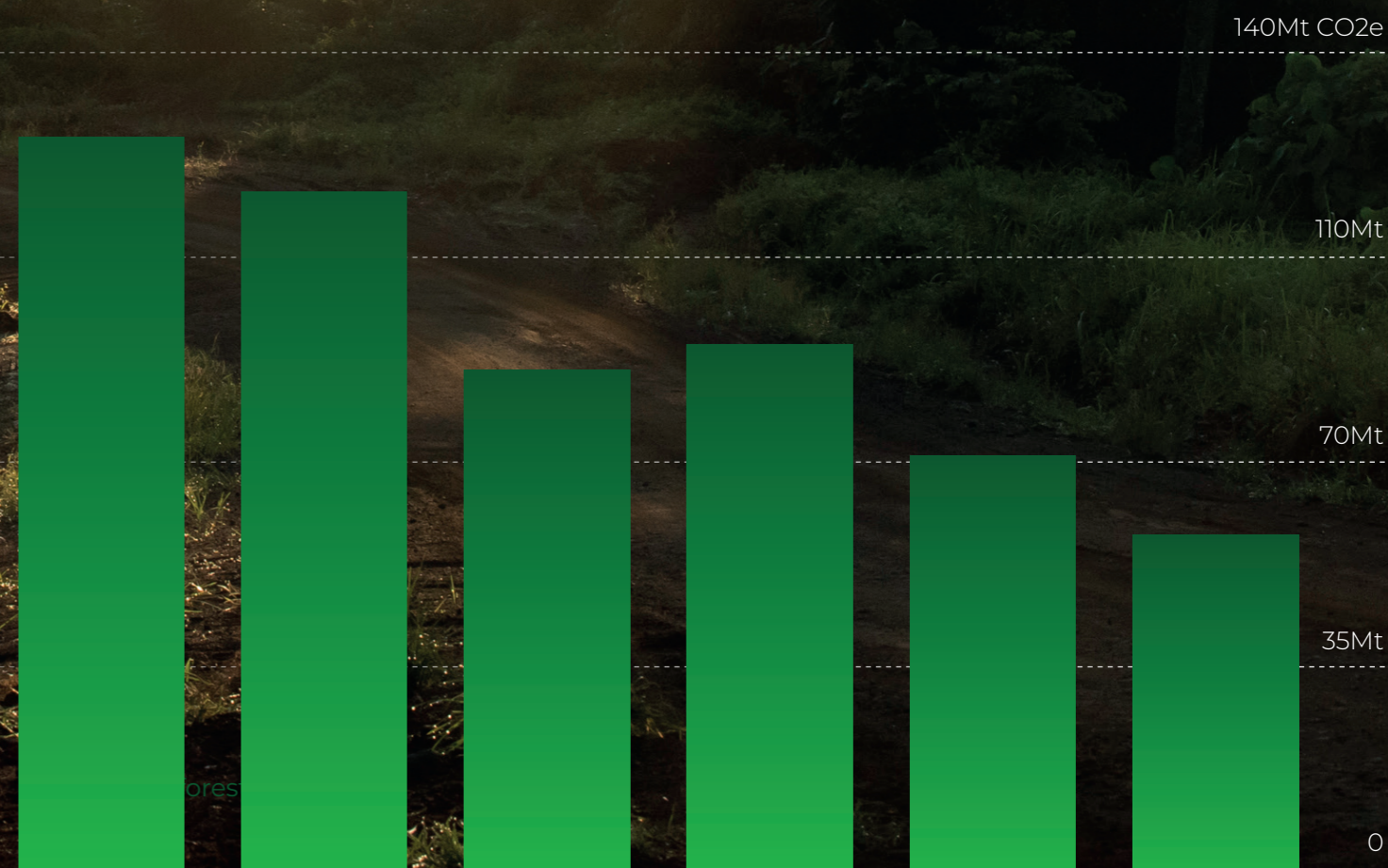
Thank you for your commitment to helping reverse global deforestation and keep 1.5 degrees alive.

Best regards,
Kevin Conrad
 Executive Director



Under the Paris Agreement, Papua New Guinea has begun winning its battle to reverse deforestation at national level.

Forest-related greenhouse gas emissions in Papua New Guinea¹



¹ Globalforestwatch.org



Papua New Guinea's Rainforests

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a significant intact area of tropical forest covering 77.8% of the country's 46.9 million hectares of land. Together with the forest of West Papua (Island of New Guinea) they represent one of the largest areas of intact tropical forest in the world.

PNG's forests are also highly diverse, including 12 distinct forest types, with carbon-rich lowland tropical forest constituting over 50% of forest area. The country's lowland forests have been ranked among the world's most ecologically distinctive forest regions with the country's forests identified as containing 191 species of mammal (of which over 80% are endemic), 750 bird species (of which over 50% are endemic), 300 species of reptile and 197 species of

amphibian. PNG's montane forests are also recognized as being significant for their regional scarcity and levels of endemism.

The country's forests are also critical to the livelihoods and economy of the country. The ecosystem services forests provide help to maintain access to water and suitable agricultural land for PNG's predominantly rural population as well as helping to protect key infrastructure, people and crops from flash flooding and landslides.

More than 500 species of wild growing plants are used for food and the value of annual bushmeat consumption is estimated to be equivalent to \$26 million, if alternative meats had to be sourced. These economic values sit alongside the deep social and cultural values attributed to forests across PNG. With over 90% of the land area under customary land ownership, PNG's forests are at the center of the cultural identity of many communities.

Papua New Guinea is the world's second largest island. It is home to an array of wildlife such as; tree kangaroos, bandicoots, and spiny anteaters as well as an incredible variety of bird species, including 38 of the world's 43 birds of paradise.



Critically-Endangered Species of Papua New Guinea



Tree Kangaroo

Critically-Endangered Species of Papua New Guinea

The country's lowland forests have been ranked among the world's most ecologically distinctive forest regions, containing:

- 191 species of mammal (of which over 80% are endemic),
- 750 bird species including 38 different birds of paradise. (of which over 50% are endemic),
- 300 species of reptile and,
- 197 species of amphibian.

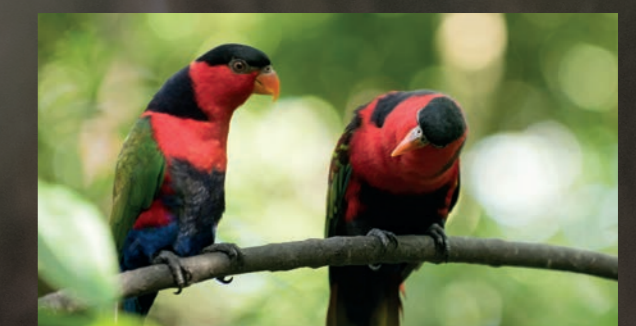
Papua New Guinea's montane forests are also recognized as being significant for their regional scarcity and levels of endemism.



Black-spotted cuscus



Echidna



Page Source: Papua New Guinea, National REDD+ Strategy - REDD+ strategy, 2017-2027, UNFCCC REDD+ web platform



Why Paris Agreement-compliant carbon credits are high quality

Tropical rainforests offer the largest—and one of the lowest-cost—emissions reductions of greenhouse gas potential for the planet. Preserving rainforests and their carbon sinks are essential to slowing the climate emergency. Rainforests absorb greenhouse gases from entering the atmosphere and creating warming, house thousands of endangered species, and provide livelihoods for indigenous peoples.

The Paris Agreement shapes the global governmental efforts to combat climate change. It is an international climate treaty that defines how international law addresses the climate emergency. The agreement includes a dedicated article on the contribution of forests to mitigating climate change, and it recognizes Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+; an implementation mechanism that aims to help “slow, halt, and reverse forest cover and carbon loss.”

The UNFCCC REDD+ Mechanism has been operating since 2005, and is recognised and in full compliance with the Paris Agreement. It was based on the principle of providing financial value for the carbon absorbed and stored in tropical rainforests – offering incentives for all rainforest countries to halt deforestation, increase their carbon stock and to lead on tackling the climate emergency.

Forest preservation efforts are measured and reported on a national scale to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which then assesses and publishes the emissions reductions. The REDD+.plus platform provides businesses and individuals with access to these national emissions reductions.

Key Benefits

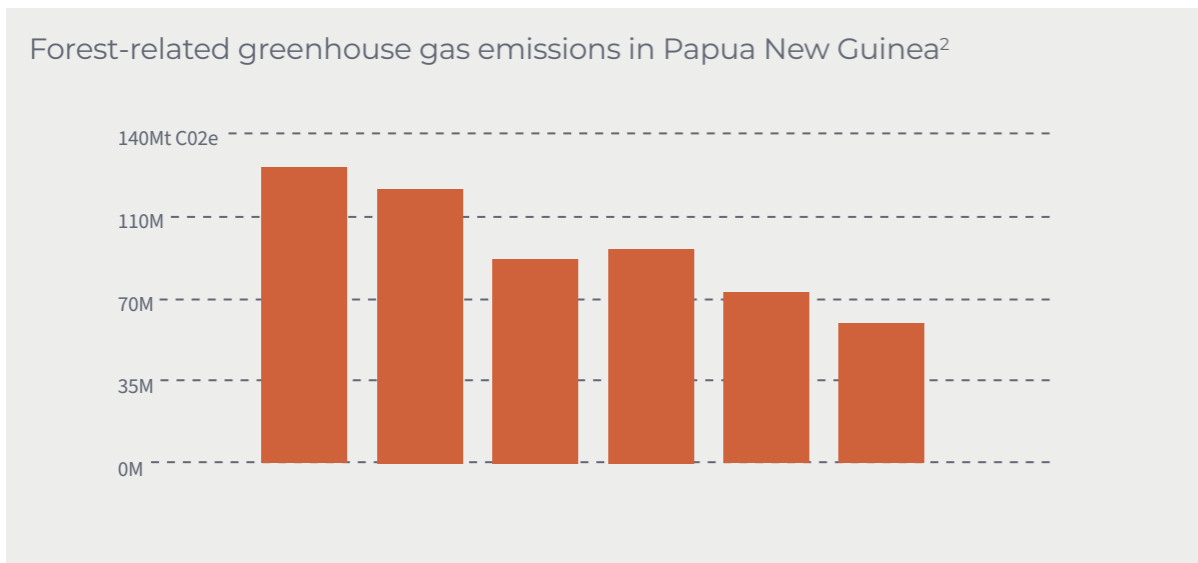
1. Offers Emissions Reduction at the scale the world needs: driven by governments and national action
2. Follows UNFCCC guidelines and standards
3. Part of Global Carbon Accounting under the Paris Agreement
4. Results from ongoing Country "Belt-tightening" of Climate & Forest Conservation Targets under the Paris Agreement
5. No emissions leakage - Carbon reductions resulting from the conservation of all the rainforests in the country, not specific areas or projects
6. Offers climate justice -All proceeds go back to rainforest countries.



Papua New Guinea: Winning the Battle to Reverse Deforestation

Under the Paris Agreement, Papua New Guinea has begun winning its battle to reverse deforestation at national level, and has enjoyed a year-on-year downward trend on deforestation and its resulting emissions. In 2015, after fifteen years of ambitious national policies, and concerted government action, Papua New Guinea (PNG) began delivering on its promise to the international community to halt and reverse deforestation. Since then, PNG has enjoyed a year-on-year downward trend on deforestation and its resulting emissions.

Recently, the government stepped up efforts to preserve its natural rainforests by outlawing new logging concessions (2021) and introduced a ban on round log exports, starting in 2024. Your purchase will reward Papua New Guinea for its initial success in bending the curve through accomplished conservation, but, more importantly, to provide finance for future efforts. Without finance, bold government action to save its rainforests just isn't economically feasible in PNG and many other rainforest nations.



² Globalforestwatch.org





2014-2015: The Critical Years

Corporate buyers will be able to purchase a piece of this incredible conservation success story in the form of Paris Agreement-verified emissions reductions from 2014-15. During this period, PNG's forest conservation efforts demonstrated emission reductions worth 9,003,314 metric tonnes CO₂e, which are publicly displayed on [UNFCCC REDD+ hub](#). To achieve these results, the country successfully complied with UNFCCC's REDD+ requirements. Its REDD+ results were reported in a technical annex on REDD+ results to the biennial update reports and underwent a technical analysis by UNFCCC.



Government Action

Government policies & national action for over a decade contributed to these emission reductions, and included:

- Papua New Guinea moving away from Forest Clearance Authority (FCA) to the Forest Management Agreement (FMA) which has provisions for sustainable forest management. This was in line with the country's overall forestry priority and international commitment to the REDD+ mechanism.
- Implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2011-2015), Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan (2010- 2030) and the PNG Vision 2050 which discourage deforestation but promote reforestation/afforestation.
- Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Actions (2009-2015) which identifies afforestation, reduced deforestation and reforestation as means to mitigate climate change.
- Implementation of the Climate Compatible Development Plan
- Awareness and educational activities on climate change and REDD+ which were extensively conducted throughout the country over more than a decade
- Papua New Guinea outlawed new logging concessions (2021) and introduced a ban on round log exports, starting in 2024.
- The government is establishing a national climate and environment trust fund. The decision was passed in PNG Parliament Oct 15, 2021

Papua New Guinea, REDD+ Strategy 2017-2027: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/4838_1_papua_new_guinea_national_redd_2b_strategy.pdf



How Paris Agreement-compliant REDD+ Rainforest Carbon Credits are created



The REDD+ mechanism is unique because it is national in scope and fully complies with the Paris Agreement. It is a well-defined process for countries to generate UNFCCC assessed emission reductions which qualify for compensation, results-based payments, or conversion into carbon credits.

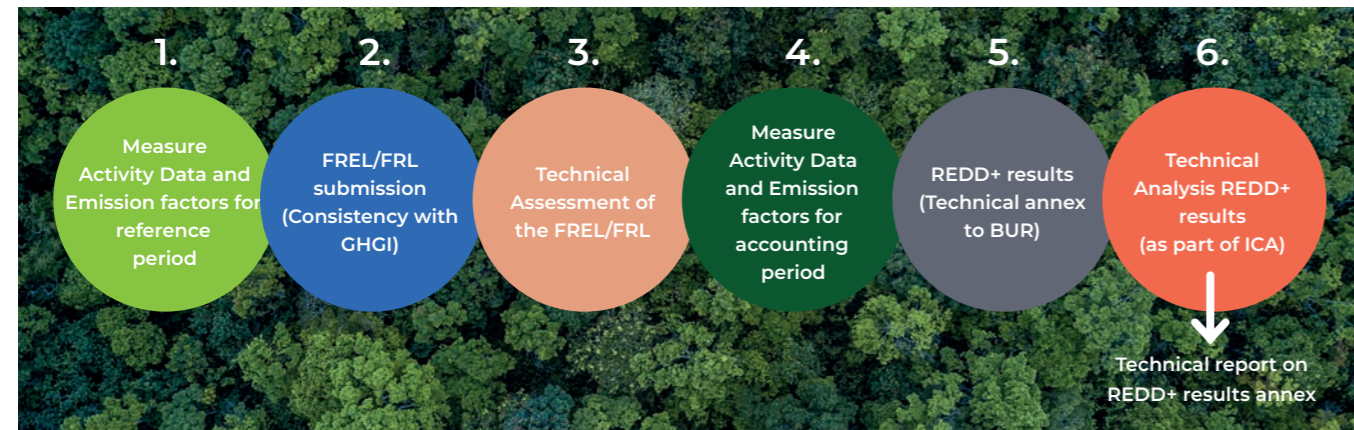
The REDD+ mechanism has defined requirements for measuring, reporting, and verifying emissions reductions, and it provides safeguards against environmental and social risks. Countries must meet

these requirements before their emissions reductions qualify. The mechanism's methods and procedures were agreed upon by countries under UNFCCC and it is administered by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

REDD+ WEB PLATFORM						
HOME	FACT SHEETS	SUBMISSIONS	INFO HUB	FORUM	MEETINGS	CONTACT
Country	Date (Year)	Results (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Quantities for which payments were received (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Entity paying for results	Links to documentation
Papua New Guinea	2014	3,957,412	43,369,737 (for 2014) 45,049,344 (for 2015) 46,728,951 (for 2016) 48,408,557 (for 2017) 50,088,164 (for 2018)	-	-	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TATR.1/PNG Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR 1) FCCC/TAR/2017/PNG Modified submission on proposed reference level Submission on proposed reference level Safeguards information summary National REDD+ Strategy
	2015	5,045,902	43,369,737 (for 2014) 45,049,344 (for 2015) 46,728,951 (for 2016) 48,408,557 (for 2017) 50,088,164 (for 2018)	-	-	
Paraguay	2016	23,020,721.90	58,763,376.14	-	-	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TATR.1/PRY Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR 2) FCCC/TAR/2016/PRY Submission on proposed reference level Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards information summary National REDD+ Strategy
	2017	3,772,589.12	58,763,376.14	-	-	



UNFCCC REDD+ Mechanism: Country procedures and verification requirements



A country begins by fulfilling the four core elements of the REDD+ mechanism:

1. Create a **National REDD+ Strategy** or Action Plan which analyzes the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and develops a strategy to address them. The Plan must address critical issues such as land tenure, governance, gender equity, and the rights of indigenous people and local communities.
2. Demonstrate a **National Forest Monitoring System**, which defines what is being monitored, how it is being conducted, and why the approach was chosen.
3. Publish a **Safeguards Information System**, which details how a country is monitoring and reporting the respect of the Cancun safeguards agreed under the UNFCCC in 2010. The climate negotiators who created REDD+ were clear that preserving and protecting rainforests cannot cause negative social and environmental impacts.
4. Generate a **Forest Reference Level (FRL)**, which uses historical data to project expected baseline emissions against which actual emissions will be compared to estimate emissions reductions. The FRL then undergoes independent analysis and verification by independent third parties chosen from the UNFCCC Group of Experts. Their report is published on the *REDD+ Info Hub*

Actual carbon emissions during the crediting period are measured and reported in an Annex to the country's UNFCCC REDD+ mechanism submission, called a Biennial Update Report. Commonly referred to as the BUR, this report is a key element in a country's obligations, showing how the REDD+ mechanism is integrated into and compliant with the Paris Agreement.

The estimate of carbon emission reductions then undergoes analysis and assessment by independent third parties, chosen from the UNFCCC Roster of Experts. Their report is published on the *REDD+ Info Hub*. The UNFCCC Secretariat reviews all documentation presented by the country to ensure that the requirements of the REDD+ mechanism have been met. The emissions reductions are also posted to the *REDD+ Info Hub* as "REDD+ Results".

With the approval of the national government, *REDD.plus* then creates a national registry in partnership with IHS Markit, serializes each metric tonne of emissions reductions, and converts the REDD+ results in carbon credits, called, REDD+ Results Units. Finally, REDD+ Results Units are then made available for purchase on *REDD.plus*

UNFCCC REDD+ is a well-defined process for countries to generate verified emission reductions which qualify for compensation, results-based payments, or conversion into carbon credits.

Certificate of REDD+ Results Units

This certifies the purchase of **100,000** REDD+ Results Units (RRUs) by **Company X** on Date X, 2021.

Each unit represents 1 metric tonne of reduced CO2e emissions from national actions taken by the government of Papua New Guinea to conserve its tropical rainforests under the UNFCCC REDD+ Mechanism between 2014-2015.

Ruel Yamuna
Managing director
Climate Change and Development Authority
Independent State of Papua New Guinea.



Each REDD+ Results Unit™ is issued by the national government to prevent leakage, eliminate double counting and seamlessly integrate into the global carbon accounting. REDD+ Results Units™ are only made available after conservation efforts have been successful and independently reviewed by the UNFCCC. REDD+ Reduction Units™ are registered on the UNFCCC REDD+ Information Hub, and we retire them upon sale.



Issued by the
Independent
State of
Papua New
Guinea.



As published on
UNFCCC Lima REDD+
Information Hub



Let's take action to fight the climate emergency together.

- Save rainforests
- Support the Paris Agreement.
- Buy credits linked to national efforts to end deforestation.
- Help make our forests worth more standing than dead.

Register at: [REDD.plus](#).

or

IHS Markit Environmental Registry:

mk-environmentalregistry@ihsmarkit.com