



Readiness Fund REDD+ Country Participants Progress Report Template

v. 2020



FCPF Readiness Fund: REDD+ Country Participant Annual Progress Report

About this document

This template is for use by Readiness Fund (RF) REDD+ Country Participants to report their annual progress on REDD+ readiness activities in general, and on FCPF-supported activities in particular. The data provided through these reports represents a central information source for measuring progress against the FCPF's expected results and performance indicators, as articulated within the FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Report preparation

Reports cover progress through 30th June of each year.

When preparing the report, RF REDD+ Country Participants should draw upon the country M&E system for REDD+ (component 6 of the R-PP) and should consult members of the national REDD task force or equivalent body. Inputs from stakeholders including IPs and CSOs should be integrated, with any divergent views recorded as appropriate. Detailed, indicator-by-indicator definitions and reporting guidance are provided within the FCPF M&E Framework (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/monitoring-and-evaluation-0>).

Reporting schedule

Completed reports should be submitted to the FCPF's Facility Management Team (FMT) by **15th July** every year.

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities and achievements delivered within your country during the last year?

- Activities - For example, strategy / policy drafting, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building / training, awareness raising initiatives
- Achievements - For example, x number of individuals attended REDD+ consultations (sex disaggregated, if available), national REDD+ strategy was finalised, government formally adopted national REDD+ related policy/s, NFMS was established, partnership agreement with private sector association signed
- Please be as specific as possible, e.g. name, date and number of participants in consultation events (sex disaggregated, if available), name of policy being drafted, institutions involved in policy drafting

- With the support from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility REDD+ Readiness Fund, the GoPNG through the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and UNDP as Delivery Partner has been successfully progressing with the establishment of effective management arrangements for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Warsaw Framework¹: National REDD+ Strategy², National Forest Monitoring System³, Forest Reference Level⁴ and Safeguards Information System. To complement the National REDD+ Strategy, a REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan is under development and will be finalized before end of 2020.

¹ <https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/unfccc-documents-relevant-for-redd.html>

² https://redd.unfccc.int/files/4838_1_papua_new_guinea_national_redd_2b_strategy.pdf

³ <http://png-nfms.org/>

- Submission of the REDD+ Technical Annex to PNG's first Biennial Update Report (BUR) – The REDD+ technical annex was prepared by a task force comprised of the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) officers with assistance from FAO experts. The REDD+ Technical Annex contains PNG's REDD+ results for 2014 and 2015 against its Forest Reference Level (FRL) submitted to UNFCCC in 2017 and technically assessed in the same year. The feedback from stakeholders solicited in 2018 were incorporated in the revised REDD+ Technical Annex which was submitted to UNFCCC in 2019⁵.

The key achievements include:

- Over 1400 representatives (35% female) from government agencies, civil society and private sector benefited from the FCPF through active engagement in different REDD+ readiness stakeholders' consultations and capacity building programmes at the national and provincial levels;
- More than 600 representatives (35% female) engaged through consultation events – participants come from across national and provincial government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector and have attended consultations on the RFIP as well as how to deliver REDD+ results on the ground. The consultations were organised within the different types of assignments supported by the FCPF.
- Operational support to CCDA including three TWCs– The FCPF has also supported the operation of three Technical Working Committee meetings through the year, two on safeguards and one REDD+. These meetings led by CCDA staff members within technical inputs from the team have provided an opportunity for increased participation of stakeholders in the REDD+ development process.
- To ensure effective implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, 20 million US Dollars resource mobilisation secured from the seventh replenishment programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the European Union's Global Call on Climate Change Initiative;
- The GoPNG has led the development of the Climate Response Roadmap (SDG13). It sets out a pathway for action on climate change across different sectors and also highlights the need for an integrated approach to addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation. The plan presents 30 actions that PNG should pursue to ensure it is able to not only adapt to climate change but also manage its emissions while growing its economy and protecting its people. The Roadmap was recently endorsed by the National Executive Council under NEC Decision No 196/20. Official launch of the Roadmap is expected in July 2020 with participation of the high-level policy decision makers to showcase national commitments on climate actions and their linkages to other SDGs contributing to green growth development of the country.
- REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Plans developed for three provinces – engagement plans for East New Britain, West New Britain and Madang Provinces were finalised in 2019. They were aimed to support the implementation of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy with the full and effective participation of key stakeholders. Given that REDD+ implementation is at a very early stage of development (with the Safeguard Information System not yet in place, and the REDD+ operational model undefined) the immediate goal of this stakeholder engagement program was to develop a capacity to improve stakeholder coordination. Through the capacity development trainings, a customised provincial stakeholder engagement plans were developed. More than 800 stakeholders (40% female) attended provincial consultations and capacity building programmes⁶. To support these engagement plans, a success story "Ensuring Women Have a Say - Putting Gender at the Heart of Free, Prior and Informed Consent"⁷ was featured in the UNDP Asia Pacific Gender Equality Dispatch.
- As part of work to develop stakeholder engagement plans, a number of community-based posters to increase awareness of general public and especially customary landowners on REDD+ and climate change were developed and disseminated among stakeholders⁸: 12 communication materials produced targeting the 5 key communication messages identified in the Stakeholder mapping and analysis report: 1) What is the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is,

⁴ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/png_frl_submission-15.01.2017.pdf

⁵ [BUR1 includes modified technical annex on REDD+](#)

⁶ <https://png.wcs.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/11718/PNG-MAPPING-REDD-STAKEHOLDERS-IN-THREE-PROVINCES-FOR-A-BETTER-ENGAGEMENT-PLAN.aspx>

⁷ <https://sway.office.com/k3hRDum8dBadkE6G?ref=Link>

⁸ https://www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/projects/forest-carbon-partnership-facility-redd-readiness-project.html

2) What REDD+ represents, 3) How women and marginalised groups can be better involved in land-use decision making, 4) How customary landholders can begin to implement low-cost rational land-use planning, and 5) How forest loss and climate change link. The communication materials were revised based on comprehension trials conducted within the capacity development program workshops and stakeholders' feedback.

- A Media Training Event⁹ on “Forests and Carbon Emission in Relation to REDD+” was supported during the reporting period. This four-day media training event included both media lectures, a field trip, and writing/reporting session for journalists and reporters to improve reporting and or producing stories at the site. A number of strategically identified media personnel encompassing 12 journalists/reporters from print, radio, television, and photojournalism in PNG were selected for the training, which was conducted in English, with local language translation at the villages during field trip. As an outcome, a proposed media follow-up plan was developed¹⁰
- The key milestone for the country is the development and endorsement of the PNG's Guidelines on Provincial Forest Plans (PFP) by the National Forest Board on 14 May 2020. It aims to guide provincial governments and stakeholders to use forest and land resources sustainably as well as contribute to the recent government's intentions to phase out round logs export and increase down streaming processes¹¹. The PFP Guidelines are being trialled in three target provinces of West and East New Britain and Madang and will be scaled up throughout all provinces.
- Development of Forest Sector Scenarios Assessment - In 2019, the GoPNG continued support in the development of Forest Scenario for Private Sector engagement in the forest sector. This assignment was aimed to meet the targets of the Government of PNG on the ban of round log exports by 2020 and increase down streaming processes. The key issue discussed during the stakeholder consultation workshop was ‘how will the private sector engage in the PNG forest sector over the period 2018 to 2050 to develop a stronger forest industry in line with government targets including reducing deforestation and forest degradation, banning round log exports and increasing down-stream processing?’. The outcome of the workshop was to define four plausible and divergent scenarios of the PNG natural forest and plantations sector in 2050. Accordingly, a National Forest Summit “Harnessing Inclusive Opportunities and Greater Economic Potential of the Forestry Sector in PNG” to meet the above targets took place on 9 – 11 October 2019. The summit brought together 270 representatives from the government agencies, industries and landowner groups to seek views and experiences on how to improve the forestry sector in the country¹².
- Development of Framework on Benefit Sharing and Financial management – Assessments of potential options for benefit sharing and financial management for REDD+ have been delivered. These present a potential framework for development of a REDD+ financial management mechanism and benefit distribution system in PNG. The work draws on international best practice as well as current benefit sharing structures in PNG. Due to complexity and political nature of many of the decisions within these proposals, further work is needed in 2020 to fully develop an approach that has CCDA and broader government and civil society ownership.
- Roundtable on Financing GHG Emissions Reductions – to strengthen understanding and capacity to sustainably finance GHG emissions in PNG, in partnership with the Australian Department of Environment Protection and USAID Climate Ready project, the GoPNG and FCPF facilitated the Round Table on Financing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction¹³ in PNG. This marked an early step towards engaging key investors and businesses in climate change planning in PNG and provided a forum for frank and progressive exchanges of views between GoPNG and senior officials of the Australian government and private sector on the requirements and expectations, barriers to investment in emissions reduction activities in Papua New Guinea.
- Support to legislative review and effective consultation on two Acts and one Policy - The FCPF Project continued support of the legislative reviews such as the review of Climate Change (Management) Act (CCMA), review of the National Sustainable Land Use Policy, review of PNG's Forestry Act. They were aimed to align the land use legislative frameworks (climate change, forestry, land use) with the National REDD+ Strategy. Regional stakeholder consultations¹⁴ on the review of CCMA with participation of more than 300 representatives (28% female) from the national, provincial

⁹ <https://www.thenational.com.pg/media-called-to-report-on-climate/>

¹⁰ https://www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/projects/forest-carbon-partnership-facility-redd--readiness-project.html

¹¹ <https://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2992-png-validation-of-guidelines-for-provincial-forest-plans.html>

¹² <https://www.thenational.com.pg/minister-domestic-log-processing-will-increase-to-50pc/>

¹³ <https://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2981-png-the-government-kicked-off-discussions-with-potential-investors-on-climate-financing.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2966-review-of-png-s-climate-change-management-act-hits-first-milestone.html>

and district administrations, civil society, private sector and landowner groups were carried out in four regions of PNG. As a result of expansive consultations, draft recommendations to incorporate into the CCMA were developed and circulated with stakeholders¹⁵.

- PNG Palm Oil Platform - The CCDA has been continuing partnership with the UNDP's Green Commodities Programme (GCP) to support the GoPNG to strengthen its approach to sustainable palm oil development. Central to this approach is the establishment of the PNG Multi-stakeholder Palm Oil Platform (PNG POP). The CCDA through high level consultations has continued provision of the support to the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) to develop a policy submission on establishment of the PNGPOP, kick start the development of National Palm Oil Policy and PNG's Declaration on Sustainable Palm Oil. However due to changes in government and gaps in high level support the process has yet to gain an NEC decision that would provide the platform with a strong mandate for action.
- The development and trialling of a software (mobile) application to avoid High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stocks (HCS) clearing and promoting low GHG emissions expansion of smallholders in the country was supported by the FCPF. Two capacity building trainings for decision makers and technical officers were carried out on how to apply this methodology in the context of PNG¹⁶.
- Summary of Information on Safeguards - Out of remaining four Warsaw Framework design elements of REDD+, FCPF is providing technical and financial support towards the achievement of Safeguards and SIS through stakeholders' consultations and capacity building activities. A number of Technical Working Committee meetings and workshops to discuss the social and environmental safeguards and grievance redress mechanisms as well as summary of information were carried out. As a result, the first draft of the Summary of Information was developed for stakeholders' consultations.
- To operationalise the SIS, the national safeguards database and improvement of the REDD+ website is also supported by the FCPF. A series of consultations with CCDA and key stakeholders were facilitated by the Copenhagen-based soft engineering company. As a result, capacity building webinars and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to maintain the website and database will be implemented.

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year?

- For example, lack of engagement from key stakeholders, political barriers, limited funding

- Unprecedented global pandemic has also caused delays in the submission of policy documents and face to face stakeholders' consultations on REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan. Almost all project activities were converted to online discussions and webinars as a response to the State of Emergency declared by GoPNG which required government employees to work from home. However, to accelerate project delivery and effective communications, a number of technologies such as Zoom, DocuSign, Microsoft Teams has been applied by the CCDA and FCPF teams
- The changing political environment through 2019 has presented challenges for the FCPF and CCDA particularly with regard to legislative and policy review, Forest Act review and NSLUP; both were suspended at periods due to changes in ministers or managing directors. Similarly, work was delayed on the PNG Palm Oil Platform policy endorsement.
- Lack of data or no centralized data management system makes it difficult to access data and information needed to develop policies and measures. This is one obstacle to development of the National REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan for PNG.
- REDD+ deals with livelihood, thus maintaining these communities interest in REDD+ is by far the greatest challenge. The chances of these communities venturing into logging and other profitable activities are higher than that of the profitable chances coming out from REDD+. As such, maintaining the interest of local communities in REDD+ is a challenge.

¹⁵ <http://pngreddplus.org.pg/news/review-of-pngs-climate-change-management-act-hits-first-milestone/>

¹⁶ <https://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2983-png-undp-supports-the-png-government-in-streamlining-environmental-safeguards-to-help-palm-oil-smallholders.html>

- Finally, and most importantly, institutional capacity building for CCDA, the coordinating agency and NDA are still needed as climate change and REDD+ are evolving issues. Since REDD+ was designed and expected to be implemented through a National approach, all national government agencies need to work together for effective delivery, which is proving to be challenging. Hence, capacity for REDD+ is an issue across all national sector agencies, not just CCDA. For example, the slow development of the National Sustainable Land Use Policy (NSLUP) by Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) is because of limited capacity; DLPP has only two officers assigned to the development of NSLUP.
- A clear understanding between the two different carbon market mechanism, Compliance market or National Approach and voluntary market or project approach. CCDA understand that PNG as a party to the Paris Agreement have opt for compliance market or national approach under the UNFCCC, however, the government on daily basis have local communities showing interest in venturing into voluntary market/project approach. This is a major challenge for the government to explain the risks involved in voluntary market which is outside of UNFCCC guidelines.

3. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver, and achievements anticipated during the next year?

- For example, hold x consultation events, submission of R-Package to the PC, finalisation of SIS, commission research into REDD+ strategy options

The project is expected to conclude all remaining activities by 31 December 2020.

Deliverable 1: Development and endorsement of REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP) including REDD+ Guidelines and Carbon Market Roadmap

- The REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan, linking delivery of REDD+ results with the achievement of Papua New Guinea's Mid-Term Development Plan 3 goals as well as securing funding, will be finalized by October 2020. It will complement a Green Climate Fund REDD+ Results-Based Payment Funding proposal to be developed by CCDA and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN as the Accredited Entity.

Deliverable 2: REDD+ Policies and Safeguards

- Apart from the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) national guidelines, PNG is close to finalising its Safeguards Information System (SIS) and is expected to produce its final Summary of Information (SOI) by the end of August 2020.
- A draft CCMA amendment bill is expected to be passed and endorsed by end of 2020.
- PNG's National Sustainable Land Use Policy is expected to be submitted to National Executive Council for endorsement before end of 2020. FCPF and CCDA are working with DLPP to secure high-level political buy-in to lead and take ownership of the development of this important policy.
- Based on the National Forest Board endorsed Provincial Forest Plan (PFP) Guidelines, the project is supporting CCDA and PNG Forest Authority to finalise a Provincial Forest Plan (PFP) for East New Britain, West New Britain and Madang Provinces by end of 2020.
- Review of the Forestry Act, led by PNGFA, with support from the project, will recommence and will potentially be finalized by end of 2020.
- Building on the assessment of potential options for benefit sharing and financial management for REDD+, the project will support CCDA to gain further support from broader government and civil society.
- The project will support CCDA to host a high-level launch of the PNG SDG13 Climate Roadmap.
- The project, in collaboration with UNDP's Climate Promise, will support a revision of an enhanced NDC for Cabinet endorsement.

Deliverable 3: Sub-national stakeholders have capacity for REDD+ planning

- Based on the REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement Plans for East New Britain, West New Britain and Madang, capacity will be developed to improve stakeholder coordination.

- Final analysis and recommendations under the Forest Sector Scenario assessment will be presented to PNGFA feedback and endorsement.
- The project will support CCDA to lead the NEC submission process for the the establishment of Multi-stakeholder Palm Oil Platform (POP).
- As part of capacity building linked to SIS and SOI, a standard operating manual with a set of procedures of how the SIS will help and work to support collating information and assessing implementation of the Cancun safeguard will be developed.
- Platforms for information system (Database) and improvements to the existing REDD+ website <http://pngreddplus.org.pg/> will be enhanced.

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

4. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:
(Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

5	Completed	The sub-component has been completed
4	Significant progress	Significant progress
3	Progressing well, further development required	Progressing well, further development required
2	Further development required	Further development required
1	Not yet demonstrating progress	Not yet demonstrating progress
0	N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation			
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	5 Completed	In line with the PNG National REDD+ Guidelines, all REDD+ activities in PNG are managed and coordinated by CCDA as the NDA through the REDD+ Technical Working Committee (TWC) and in close collaboration with PNGFA. The National Climate Change Board (NCCB) will be set up soon as it is an important decision-making entity thus is prioritized in the current review of the Climate Change (Management) Act 2015. In the interim, a National REDD+ Steering Committee is positioned as the highest interim decision-making body in the absence of the NCCB.	
	4 Significant progress		X
	3 Progressing well, further development required		
	2 Further development required		
	1 Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0 N/A		
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	5 Completed	During the reporting period, more focus was accorded to building awareness and information on REDD+ across a range of stakeholders through the development of REDD+ information and awareness tools. Planned consultation, participation and	
	4 Significant progress		X
	3 Progressing well, further development required		
	2 Further development required		
	1 Not yet demonstrating progress		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	0	N/A	outreach activities were achieved, including Technical working group meetings, stakeholder engagement workshops in the pilot provinces and sub national consultations and forest planning committee and provincial forest plans consultations.
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation			
Sub-component 2: REDD+ Strategy	5	Completed	X
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
			The National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) was developed in 2017 and launched in 2018. The NRS gives clear examples of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation while showing the policy and measure approach for mitigating the impacts of these drivers on the environment. One clear example is developing cash crops or tree plantations on grassland, degraded and deforested land.
			The NRS also provides guidance to projects who intend to participate under the voluntary carbon market to ensure they meet national requirements to be recognized by the government. This will reduce grievances arising from management or market issues as well as emission reduction accounting issues between the project and national level reporting.
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	
	2	Further development required	X
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
			The National Sustainable Land Use Policy (NSLUP) was developed in 2018 and is progressing well although at a slower phase than expected due to capacity issues. There are only two officers in the Department of Lands and Physical Planning leading this policy thus is slow in process. Regional consultations on the NSLUP have been successfully completed.
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	X
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
			The developed REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP) identifies the potential costs and benefits of implementing the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS). The RFIP provides a basis for the GoPNG to make more informed policy decisions relating to the potential costs and impacts of different action areas within the NRS.
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	5	Completed	
	4	Significant progress	
	3	Progressing well, further development required	X
	2	Further development required	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress	
	0	N/A	
			With the nature of international markets for REDD+ continuing to evolve and a need for the GoPNG to be able to both access additional international and domestic finance to support the implementation of the RFIP further support is required to increase understanding of the potential financing options available to the GoPNG and the steps and structures needed to access these, as well as to support action to access upfront finance to implement the RFIP. This includes:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening understanding of the potential costs of REDD+ actions under the NRS and how costs and benefits could be shared

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening understanding of linkages between national and sub-national approaches and requirements for 'nesting' of projects - Strengthening approaches to guiding subnational projects - Strengthening understanding and agreement on a REDD+ financing and investment framework 	
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	5	Completed	<p>The Environmental and Social Management Framework, including Institutional Capacity Assessment for PLRs developed and completed.</p> <p>The development of some of the tools to support the seven REDD+ Safeguards have been developed including FPIC Guidelines, Grievance Redress Mechanism report, REDD+ Project Guidelines.</p> <p>What is under progress is the Safeguards Information system and the First Summary of Information. The SOI will highlight the existing environmental regulatory framework and the conservation and protected areas policies in place and will spell out how the NFMS will reduce risk of reversals and emissions displacement.</p> <p>The first SOI should be completed for submission to the UNFCCC by the end of 2020. Electronic communication between the SOI core-teams are on-going in light of COVID 19.</p>	
	4	Significant progress		X
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels				
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	5	Completed	X	
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards				
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	5	Completed	X	
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 4b:	5	Completed		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)			Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	4	Significant progress	X	<p>Information System and ensuring safeguards are operational during the implementation of REDD+ is very crucial, even more so with the challenging institutional capacity. A SESA, ESMF and institutional capacity to implement PLRs have been completed. A SOI and SIS are expected to be finalized by end of 2020 or early 2021.</p> <p>A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Free Prior and Inform Consent (FPIC) guidelines are available.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements for benefit sharing for REDD+ results-based payment need to be clarified and linked to REDD+ guidelines and 'nesting.'</p>
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

5. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes		(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

Component 1 of the Papua New Guinea's National REDD+ Strategy (PNG NRS) identifies and stresses the action areas for REDD+ targeting the policies and measures. The first action area underlines the importance to strengthen the land-use and development planning, while second action area discusses the importance to strengthen environmental management, enforcement and protection of forests while the third important action area looks at enhancing economic productivity and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The NRS has acknowledged that agriculture is the centre to the livelihoods of the communities with over 80% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture and agricultural exports exceeding \$1b per annum. A rapidly expanding population is driving an increase in the clearing of land for family agriculture. The NRS therefore targets actions within these two areas in an effort to strengthen food security within rural communities and to develop a commercial agriculture sector that is sustainable and able to respond to changing international standards.

Noting that PNG does not have an Agriculture Act, however the major commodities do have boards that are legal with their own act. Oil Palm Industry is the major driver of deforestation and forest degradation in PNG thus the first action was to set up a Palm Oil Platform (POP) where all major agricultural entity are members of discussing how the industry needs to improve.

The NRS links to PNG's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2 and MTDP 3 identifying both Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) and agriculture development as priority areas. Including the need for SME's to be internationally competitive and for agriculture to improve through mostly through improvements in institutional capacity and

improvements in access to land and markets. This has called for bottom up development planning approach thus putting emphasis on land use planning which Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) and Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) are spearheading.

6. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

The NRS indirectly promotes biodiversity conservation efforts mainly through effective coordination of the different actions within the strategy including those related to local and ward level planning. The Strategy encourages actions to respect and promote local initiatives ensuring that local and ward level planning are built and based on on Integrated Subnational Planning and the work by Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) on community conservation areas. The Strategy describes mainly the policy level approach which the respective sectors will accommodate in their implementation framework. It is not the NRS' intention to specifically determine each sectors role to perform, rather it is to enable coordination and harmonisation. The aim is to and to provide sustainable financial support through the Biodiversity Trust Fund to support communities in their conservation activities and community based land use planning, and to to ensure that communities are presented with a coherent and easy to manage set of options to support their conservation efforts.

SECTION D: FINANCE

(Please complete in US\$ ONLY)

7. Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included:

(Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance?	Grant, loan or other?
US\$ 5,400,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant – Top up Fund (Project 2)	03/2018	Public	Grant
US\$ 456,262 (Euro 400,000)	Italy Government (Italy-PNG MoU)	2017-2019	Public	Grant
US\$ 3,140,640	GEF/UNDP (FREAGER)	2017-2021	Public	Grant
US\$ 1,000,000	GEF (Enhancing Transparency	2018 - 2021	Public	Grant

	in NDC)			
US\$ 832,000	GEF/UNEP (BUR preparation)	2014 - 2020	Public	Grant
US\$ 5,854,783.90 (PGK20,300,000)	JICA (Capacity development PNG National Forest Resource Information Management System (FRIMS)	2014 - 2019	Public	Grant
US\$ 4,412,718.90 (PGK15,300,000)	JICA (Biodiversity conservation through PNG Policy on Protected Areas)	2015 - 2020	Public	Grant
US\$ 2,509,193.10 (PGK8,700,000)	JICA (GHG Inventory)	2017-2021	Public	Grant
US\$ 210,000	GEF/UNEP (preparation of INDC)	2017-2021	Public	Grant
US\$ 313,200	UNDP Climate Promise	2020	Public	Grant

8. Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
US\$ 12m	30% of Climate Change Fees and Charges annual revenue	Public	Grant
US\$ 30m	RBP for PNG Carbon Credits – Technical Annex submitted to UNFCCC	Public	Grant
US\$ 30m	REDD+ Financial Investment Plan (RFIP) proposal to GCF	Public	Loan
US\$ 12m	GEF 7 proposal	Public	Grant
US\$ 5,397,840	EU Enga Integrated Landscape Proposal	Public	Grant

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

9. To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects					X
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes)					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

10. To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information					X
FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements					X
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements					X
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

A majority of the knowledge products are guided by a stakeholder approved REDD+ Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy (RCKMS). The RCKMS successfully identifies target audiences and guides on communication focus areas, communication mediums, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation. FCPF have facilitated the engagement of in-country communication specialists who have been responsible for the development of REDD+

knowledge products to complement the implementation of the REDD+ Actions (NRS 2015) at the sub-national level.

The knowledge products produced by FCPF is sufficient to understand REDD+ activities however sectors are still questioning their role in REDD+. It is clear that directly identifying and determining the role of each sector is not FCPF's role and FCPF has maintain a good reputation on that. FCPF through their support in developing the national strategy has outlined the key actions which each of these sectors should employ in their policies and development aspirations. These advisory roles that FCPF is playing is slowly pulling key stakeholders to understand their role in REDD+ and this needs to be triggered down to the sub-national level.

At the sub-national level, there is different range of stakeholder with different level of capacity to understand new concepts like climate change, REDD+ and MRV. FCPF has already supported efforts to reach the sub-national stakeholders and communities however more work is needed especially in information dissemination. It is through understanding these new concepts that will make implementation at the sub-national and local level effectives as they are mostly the implementing stakeholders.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

11. If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

Out of four REDD+ design elements of the Warsaw Framework, PNG through the support of FCPF has produced three of these elements; the National REDD+ Strategy; the Forest Reference Level and the National Forest Monitoring System. Outstanding is the REDD+ Safeguards Summary of Information (SOI) and the Safeguards Information System. The key priority for the FCPF work plan for 2019 was facilitating the development of the SIS and Summary of Information on Safeguards to the UNFCCC. The FCPF has commissioned the development of a SOI document through Climate Law Policy to be completed by the end of 2020 and submitted to the UNFCCC platform and the development of a SIS to be operational by early 2021.

To ensure the REDD+ actions within the NRS contribute toward their intended purpose, the REDD+ Finance Investment Plan (RFIP) must be completed with the necessary economic assessment of the proposed action areas done. Options for nesting and an update of the REDD+ guidelines are required for the country. It is also important that further effort be put into understanding BSIDS and the specifics of financial management in such a mechanism.