



**FCPF READINESS FUND:
REDD+ COUNTRY PARTICIPANT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Papua New Guinea
PERIOD: August 2018 – June 2019**

About this document

This document provides description of the annual progress of REDD+ activities in Papua New Guinea through the Readiness Fund (RF) by Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FPF) managed by United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Report preparation

This report covers progress from July 31st 2018 through to June 30th 2019.

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. Outline of REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered

This year's REDD+ readiness activities included several REDD+ related policies and legislation under review including the review of Climate Change and Management Act, Forestry Act, PNG's National Sustainable Land Use Policy, Environmental Protection Act and Provincial Forest Plan Guidelines, and others are under development like the Provincial Forest Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plans for the three (3) pilot provinces (East New Britain, West New Britain and Madang Province), Forestry Scenario Development.

The review of policies and legislation is undertaken to strengthen the enabling environment that will, among others, support effective REDD+ implementation based on the policies and measures required or identified in the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS). Furthermore, Papua New Guinea (PNG) is finalizing its REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP) that will continue to support the implementation of the NRS.

There has been effective participation and collaboration with and between multi-stakeholders as evidenced in consultative workshops held to develop numerous REDD+ related activities such as development of Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP), capacity development plans, communication tools, and safe guards information systems. Robust stakeholder participation in developing these policies and measures proves that capacity exists to implement REDD+ in PNG.

In 2017, the PNG National Executive Council (NEC) requested a review of its National Sustainable Land Use Planning Policy (NSLUP) which was first developed in 2000 and due to lack of proper consultation process it was pushed back by the NEC. This government request matched with the endorsed NRS action area on strengthening land use planning and management to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Therefore, the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) with the support from FCPF and Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) commenced stakeholders' consultation process and organised a field trip to East New Britain to understand the bottom up planning process and the challenges associated with the process. With DLPP's leadership, a Land Summit was also held where the NSLUP was introduced and is now looking into further consultations to finalize the policy for submission to the NEC.

2. In Focus: Main Achievements of REDD+ readiness-related activities

Outcome 1: Capacities exist for effective and efficient management of REDD+, including full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders

- In this reporting period, CCDA hosted a few workshops and meetings including REDD+ Technical Working Committee meetings and Safeguards Information Systems Sub-working Committee meetings where the TWCs contributed to the implementation of NRS by providing feedback, sharing information, and increasing policy dialogue and collaboration. Furthermore, brainstorming, planning and initiating dialogues on developing Safeguards Information System
- While developing the first ever National Sustainable Land Use Policy (NSLUP), a team of senior national government officials (50% female) was supported to undertake a field trip to Pomio District in East New Britain Province, one of the three REDD+ Pilot provinces, to understand the different challenges and opportunities of developing development plans from a bottom-up approach. This ward, Local Level Governments (LLGs) and district plans clearly demarcates what type of development the communities want and where, land use. Apart from the development of NSLUP, PNG was able to review and revise the National Forestry Act, Climate Change (Management) Act (2015); strengthen the Land Information Management System; develop of Provincial Forest Plans for three REDD+ Pilot Provinces, East New Britain, West New Britain and Madang Provinces. These reviews, revisions and endorsements of the respective policies and laws will be approved in 2019.
- As part of institutional capacity building four technical officers (2 female) from CCDA and PNGFA was supported to attend an Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Country Needs Assessment for Implementation of National Forest Monitoring System and for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of REDD+. This workshop was hosted by Cambodia from 17th – 21st September 2018, where other countries including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal and Vietnam attended. This was the opportunity for countries to understand the different regional or country challenges in developing NFMS and MRV for REDD+ and to appreciate the efforts so far in developing these systems.
- Apart from TWCs and Sub-TWCs, there was a REDD+ Training and several stakeholder consultations involving 600 - 700 participants, where more than 30% were female representatives. Participants comprised of key national and provincial government institution, research institutions, private sectors, international and national NGOs, civil society groups and a few communities. This stakeholder training and consultation basically allowed participants to understand the basics of REDD+; its evolution both in policy and technical; the four key elements of Warsaw Framework; the differences between voluntary and compliance market and where PNG stands in this; the elements of different frame work including the National REDD+ Strategy providing the opportunity for participants to provide feedback on PNG's approach in implementing REDD+.
- A PNG delegation was supported to participate at the COP24 in Katowice, Poland in December 2018. The PNG delegation comprised of senior policy and technical representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), The PNG forest Authority (PNGFA), the Office of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (PM/NEC) and Climate Change and Development Authority under the leadership of the Managing Director of CCDA. The delegation was also supported also by PNG missions in Brussels and New York. It is important for PNG to attend these annual COP meetings in order to position the government as a key supporter of National Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation and to uphold its obligations under the UNFCCC through rectifying the Paris Agreement.

- In this reporting year, CCDA conducted a successful communication workshop that had more than 20 communication personnel (30%) from key government stakeholders, private sector and civil society organisations. This workshop aimed at bringing together collective ideas and plans on REDD+ awareness and communication priorities and activities that is outlined in the REDD+ communications and knowledge management (CKM) strategy. Identifying the target audiences was the most important part of the exercise as it will determine the type of key messages, the medium of communications and approaches to deliver these REDD+ messages. But, even before awareness and education is carried out, it was important to equip trainers or the key communication personnel so that they understand their communication responsibilities to effectively educate the targeted audience.
- This communication workshops assisted CCDA to develop a communication action plan 2019-2020. This communication action plan focuses on delivering the REDD+ CKM strategy and to build more awareness to key national, sub-national, districts and LLGs stakeholders including government, private sector, NGOs and civil societies. It also targets the general public including people living with disabilities, women and girls, youths and elderly people. Delivering this plan will improve stakeholders' knowledge on forest and REDD+ issues and increase their capacity to support the implementation of REDD+ in PNG. The main outreach activities proposed for the 2019-2020 plan involves outreach, multi-media, social media outreach, through voice of stakeholders and champions, and through education curriculum.
- Following all these workshops and to deliver the 2019-2020 plan, CCDA through support from key stakeholders have developed communication materials as per the key target audience. These communication material covers what climate change is and its impacts, what REDD+ is, the importance of conserving forests, what FPIC is and its importance, gender in REDD+, and so on. The key target audience are business houses (private sector), sub-national government agencies, NGOs, Civil Societies and local village communities including woman, children and elderly people. For the local communities the medium of awareness and dissemination of these materials is most importantly through local schools, faith-based organisation and civil society groups. The objective of developing these materials is to allow the communities to be aware of what REDD+ is, understand the importance of their land and forests and be aware of the impacts of projects to make effective decisions on the use of their resources (forest and land).
- In 2018, CCDA signed an MOU with Oil Search Limited, a major petroleum company contributing to the country's economy. The MOU aimed at co-partnering in achieving the national sustainable development goals focusing on environmental sustainability. The CCDA and Oil Search Limited agreed to strengthen CCDA's capacity, share and leverage knowledge and expertise on engagement of private sector to address climate change issues in the country.

Outcome 2 – Development and endorsement of REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP)

- In 2018, FCPF and CCDA initiated the development of PNG's RFIP. The RFIP aims to continue to support ongoing work on REDD+ in terms of securing additional finance for PNG and coordinating development partner and government finance across sectors and linking the efforts to access finance from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support elements of REDD+ implementation from 2020 onwards.
- Sectors were consulted through retreats to identify and align sectoral priorities with the RFIP. Sectors consulted facilitated by FCPF were from agriculture, land use and forestry sector like PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) and Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL). The findings and outcomes of this process informed the sectoral strategic planning and the subsequently endorsement of PNG's concept note on a REDD+ investment to GCF. The GCF concept note aims to contribute to PNG's efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to safeguard the future of the country's forests.

- The development of the RFIP allowed for review of financial flows related to land-use mitigation and adaptation¹ throughout all sectors in PNG. While revealing the major flows of climate relevant finance in PNG, development of RFIP also helped to understand how revenues and expenditures can be reallocated to align with climate change without affecting livelihoods and the economic growth. Existing land use finance was presented identifying finances that align to climate change outcomes either that contributing to forest conservation and reforestation or that contributing to emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This assisted in identifying the financial gaps and enhanced the collaboration of all stakeholders to revisit their recurrent budgets and effectively align with the climate change especially private sector and the respective land use sector agencies. This achieves the goal of RFIP, that is, to support implementation of the NRS. For instance, CCDA and Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA) as well as PNGFA are considering gaps identified in RFIP in their sectoral plans and budgets.
- Through FCPF support, PNG also established its Palm Oil Platform and the national policy on sustainable palm oil. This is in response to addressing one of the main drivers of deforestation in commercial agriculture that is unsustainable Palm Oil in PNG. A National Coordinator and a Technical Specialist were recruited to start work on the platform. This platform was presented to the government of PNG and well received by head of government agencies as it is timely in line with the SABL issue in the country. Although there are existences of other commodity boards, this platform enhances the effort in addressing some environmental and land tenure issues that forestry/agriculture companies and landowners are facing under SABL and related activities.
- Following the establishment of the platform a coordination committee was set up to oversee the platform. This committee is made of senior government officers at the level of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Managing Directors and Divisional heads, heads of organisations from CSO and Chair of Associations from the Private Sector and representation from UNDP. The PNG Palm Oil Platform Coordination Committee (PNGPOPCC) is a multi-stakeholder advisory and decision-making forum established to oversee and drive the platform work forward.
- Through a consultative process between the DAL, CCDA, NPM, National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology, Department of Trade Commerce and Industry and PNGPOP under UNDP, a policy submission has been jointly developed and submitted to the NEC with the support of the respective Ministers. Thus, the POP will be officially launched once the policy submission is approved and endorsed for implementation.
- Furthermore the FCPF project has supported the Government of PNG in the development of future scenario for private sector in forestry, aimed to develop an information set to guide the implementation of the government's objectives to increase domestic processing of logs vis-à-vis exporting logs and the expansion of planted forest estate to 800,000 ha nationally by 2050. This is to be achieved through broad stakeholder consultation, development of a series of discussion papers and conducting a scenario planning exercise. Following an inception workshop in May 2018, consultations continued with government departments, landowners, growers, processors and exporters industries at national and provincial levels: Madang, East and West New Britain were conducted. A series of four briefing papers: plantation development, increased sustainability of timber operations, downstream processing and the context for timber operations in PNG, are under preparation for the scenario planning workshop.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the NRS guidelines was developed based on an earlier GRM scoping study. Finalized in August 2018, the GRM guidelines outlined the scope and supporting elements of a GRM, proposed an institutional structure, identified and differentiated steps for national-level and subnational-level GRMs.

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

¹ http://www.pg.undp.org/content/dam/papua_new_guinea/docs/Projects/PNG%20FCPF%20REDD%2B%20Readiness/Landscape%20of%20Land-Use%20Finance%20in%20Papua%20New%20Guinea%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf

- Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 is under review by the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) in partnership with other key national government agencies including Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs (DPLLGA) and Department of Treasury (DoT). Regional consultations have been carried out in the Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands region while the southern regional is yet to will be covered.
- These regional consultations aimed at allowing regional stakeholders' feedback to be integrated into the review. As the act was developed in 2015 it is timely to review it with the evolving changes in law and regulations at the international level and as per PNG's national targets to achieve the global targets. Also it requires the input from the four regions of PNG where key sub-national stakeholders were involved in a three day workshop.
- Furthermore, PNG conducted a stakeholder engagement mapping exercise through Wildlife Conservation Society's PNG program (WCS PNG). This exercise allowed PNG to understand the different stakeholders at the sub-national level, their roles and responsibilities in addressing climate change. This will assist the government to design strategies that will be inclusive and that is workable to PNG conditions.
- In addition, a stakeholder engagement development plan was developed including capacity building development plan for these stakeholders that are customized to province-specific social and cultural constructs, norms and practices More than 800 people (48% female) participated in undertaking the stakeholder's engagement plans development process. The outcome of the assessment demonstrates that the provincial administrations are likely to be the single most important group for facilitating information exchange around REDD+ within the provinces. These plans and operational tools for gender inclusion and Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be finalized in 2019.
- In addition, the stakeholder exercise helped to identify the different communications channels and mediums of dissemination of REDD+ and Climate Change information to build individuals and organizations capacity to effectively implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. The WCS PNG program developed communication materials targeting the identified stakeholder groups on behalf of the government of Papua New Guinea.
- Papua New Guinea is reviewing its National Forest Guidelines and developing Provincial Forest Plans (PFP)² in light of the national development targets, the Climate Change (Management) Act (CCMA) and the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS). These national policies, legislation and regulations reflect the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement and the IPCC 1.5 Report.
- The review of forest guidelines and plan aims to improve to improve forest governance and logging operations which are a major issue in the country. These Provincial Forest Plans will be piloted in the three pilot provinces of Madang, East and West New Britain as identified in the NRS and upon successful integration, will be rolled out to all the 19 provinces of PNG.

Outcome 4 - Capacities exist for NFMS and FREL management and development

- Papua New Guinea received further support from FAO in 2018 to continue efforts on readiness activities by UNDP that is to prepare and develop the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and further operations for PNG's National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The REDD+ results for 2014 and 2015 was calculated against the REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL) and a Technical Annex (TA) was developed and submitted to UNFCCC. This technical annex initially aims at developing capacity building of CCDA and other national agencies in how the process of UNFCCC works in terms of results-based payment³.

²

http://www.pg.undp.org/content/dam/papua_new_guinea/docs/Projects/PNG%20FCPF%20REDD%2B%20Readiness/Draft%20Assessment%20Report%20on%20the%20Review%20of%20Provincial%20Forest%20Plans.pdf

³ PNG's first Biennial Update Report is available to public at [UNFCCC website BUR submission page](#).

- In October 2018, a stakeholder consultation workshop was held as the process of preparation and submission of BUR and its REDD+ Technical Annex where more than 50 representatives (30% female) of various relevant government agencies, private sector, non-government organizations and donor agencies participated. At the workshop, BUR and REDD+ Technical Annex was explained, PNG's annual emission in AFOLU sector since between 2001 and 2015 was presented and the options of REDD+ results reporting was discussed⁴. Based on the outcomes of the workshop, REDD+ Technical Annex was drafted and presented at the 2nd consultation workshop held in October 2018. REDD+ Technical Annex was then finalized by incorporating the discussion outcomes and comments provided at the 2nd consultation workshop and it was validated at the validation workshop for 80 participants (50% female) from different sectors held later in October 2018⁵. The CCDA and PNGFA has just completed and submitted PNGs first Biannual Update Report with its REDD+ Technical Annex (<https://unfccc.int/BURs>)
- Furthermore, also in 2018, ground truthing of the National Forest Inventory (NFI) was conducted where 19 clusters with 72 plots in only three (3) provinces. The three provinces out of the 22 provinces in PNG are Madang where 13 clusters were measured, then 2 clusters in Madang and 4 clusters in West New Britain Province. Ground truthing is very difficult for a natively rugged country like PNG where access to forests can be time consuming thus it is obvious that not all plots will be measured as planned. However, a good sample size that represents PNG's forest will be covered. The data derived from this ground truthing NFI which is important in improving safeguards and information system was presented at the NFI Research Conference held in February 2018.

3. Challenges: REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems

- Papua New Guinea, a country with more than 800 different languages and more than 75% of the population being illiterate is the greatest challenge ever to translate new technical terms like climate change, REDD+, MRV and other REDD+ processes. These are relatively new topics and communicating these technical aspects of climate change and the efforts to reduce climate change impacts at different levels of government remains yet another challenge especially when it is an evolving agenda. Trying to explain the processes involved within UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, and all these COP decisions is even worse.
- With regard to the current PNG's Multi-purpose Forest inventory conducted by PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), ground truthing is very difficult due to the rugged geographical landscape of the country thus mostly depending on remote sensing. Furthermore, unpredicted weather patterns delay the progress of the inventory.
- There is no centralized data management system. Most of the data are in the sectors, but these data are either out of date or not directly related to climate change, REDD+, FRL, FREL, and others. There is capacity building need for collecting and managing proper data.
- Sustainability of the data set and its management is not part of the long-term sustainable system or framework like the Medium-Term Development Plan III. The general concern for all stakeholders in climate change is the sustainability of the efforts put into implementing REDD+ while addressing climate change.
- 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+. So the question of how do we maintain the interest of local communities in REDD+ is a challenge.
- Finally, and most importantly, institutional capacity building is still needed as Climate Change and REDD+ are evolving issues that need there is still some capacity issues with CCDA, the coordinating agency and NDA for climate change issues in PNG. Since REDD+ was agreed to be implemented through a National approach, all national government agencies need to work together as the same phase for effective delivery and that is lacking. Capacity is an issue on REDD+ not only at CCDA but

⁴ [Workshop report](#) / [Media article](#) in regard to the workshop posted on UN-REDD website.

⁵ Media release: <http://www.fao.org/papua-new-guinea/news/detail-events/en/c/1176450/>

across all national sector agencies. One good example is the slow development of the National Sustainable Land Use Policy (NSLUP) by Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) just because of limited capacity.

4. Deliverables: REDD+ readiness-related deliverables for next reporting period (July 2019 – June 2020)

Deliverable 1: Development and endorsement of REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP)

- Papua New Guinea is aiming to finalize the development of its REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP) to assist the implementation of the National REDD+ strategy by end of 2019. With the draft RFIP developed in 2018, the plan is currently under detail review by sector to capture details of costed activities both at national and sub-national level.
- To facilitate the development of RFIP, CCDA and UNDP will conduct one-on-one consultation with each sector both at national and sub-national level followed by at least two (2) consultation workshops and a validation workshop targeting the heads of key sector agencies including their management.

Deliverable 2: REDD+ Policies and Safeguards

- While PNG as already developed some of the Safeguards Information tools like Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), it is yet to develop the Safeguards Information Systems. Noting that enhancing transparency in reporting mechanism is essential by UNFCCC for results-based payments, PNG has held a wider consultation for information gathering to develop a Summary of Information. It is expected that PNG will produce its Summary of Information (SOI) by end of 2019.
- The development of the SOI will be facilitated by one-on-one stakeholder consultation with key sectors and at least 2 stakeholder consultation workshops. These consultations workshops will involve all stakeholders in both LULUCF and AFOLU sectors.
- The regional consultations on the review of the Climate Change and Management Act (CCMA) will end around mid-July followed by a national consultation in Port Moresby to present the report based on the four regional consultations. This report will then feed the amendment of the CCMA thus aiming to have a new amended Act by end of 2019.
- PNG's National Sustainable Land Use Policy review to identify a strategic way forward and hopefully revisit the one-on-one stakeholder consultation at the sub-national level approach and a couple of stakeholder consultation workshops.
- Development of Provincial Forest Plan and review of PFP Guidelines are well underway by PNGFA, CCDA and UNDP. With the recent workshop held in Biala District in Kimbe, West New Britain Province (WNB), to finalize the Table of Contents (TOC) for WNB Provincial Forest Plan (PFP), the TOC is likely to be populated by end of June and by July, WNB should have its Forest Plan drafted by July and a validation workshop done early August. The development of the Forest Plan will assist to review the National Forest Guidelines which should run in parallel with WNB PFP.
- Review of the Forestry Act has been on hold while PNGFA completes the Provincial Forest Plans.

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

- Development of Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) for East New Britain Province, West New Britain Province and Madang Province in Papua New Guinea has ended with provincial stakeholder consultation workshops in the respective provinces. The SEP is now being finalized with the inputs provided during these consultations and final drafted to be developed by end of July or early August.

- Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA) was supported to develop scenarios of the future of the forest sector to address how the private sector will be engaged 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.
- UNDP FCPF and UNDP's Green Commodities Programme supported the establishment of Multi-stakeholder Palm Oil Platform (POP). This platform aims to improve transparency and accountability in an industry whose compliance on social and environmental safeguards is weak/ineffective. This has given interested and relevant stakeholders a mechanism for dialogue to improve sustainability, grow export opportunities and better support small-holder growers in a sector that has generated approximately 39% of PNG's agricultural export dollars over the last decade. It is anticipated to develop a single policy on Sustainable Palm Oil in PNG to support smallholders and address drivers of deforestation in PNG. UNDP FCPF and The Forest Trust is working with a number of industry partners to strengthen the smallholder palm oil sector. This work includes support to institutional and policy reforms as well as field level development and, through the current assignment, the development of tools to increase the ability for smallholder production to be expanded while meeting international sustainability standards.
- This assignment provides a more sustainable and community focused development pathway for palm oil development in PNG that is in line with both the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (STaRs), Low Emissions Climate Compatible Development Strategy and agricultural policy. More particularly, it is aimed to develop and trial a mobile app, GIS-derived maps and methodology options to allow associated smallholders to conduct risk based High Carbon Stock and High Conservation Value Assessments for smallholder developments.
- REDD+ Communications Tools were developed in parallel with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and are under review following the three provincial (ENBP, WNBP and Madang) consultations and should be finalized by August 2019.

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

5. Assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components

Progress rating key:

Complete	The sub-component has been completed
Significant progress	Significant progress
Progressing well, further development required	Progressing well, further development required
Further development required	Further development required
Not yet demonstrating progress	Not yet demonstrating progress
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	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in the absence of the Climate Change Management Board (CCMA). The board 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.
	X	
	N/A	
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned consultation, participation and outreach activities were achieved during the reporting period, including Technical working group meetings, stakeholder engagement workshops in the pilot provinces, sustainable palm oil platform working committee and sub national consultations and forest planning committee and provincial forest plans consultations.
	X	
	N/A	
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	X	
	N/A	
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 give prominence to projects who are heading the voluntary carbon market, however, must meet some national requirements to be recognized by the government. This will reduce grievances arising from management or market issues.
	X	
	N/A	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The REDD+ Financial Investment Plan (RFIP) in under development currently undergoing stakeholder consultation. The initial draft that was developed in 2018 is undergoing specific one on one sector
	X	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	N/A	consultation to confirm the respective sectors REDD+ activity needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This RFIP shows the implementation plan for the next 5 years
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
	Green	
	Yellow	
	X	
	Red	
N/A		
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forest Reference Level (FRL) is complete and was submitted to the UNFCCC. Website link https://unfccc.int/documents/65143 The FRL was developed by CCDA and PNGFA thus showing that capacity exists and can be progressed by time.
	Green	
	Yellow	
	Orange	
	Red	
N/A	X	
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards		
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018 Papua New Guinea developed its NFMS (png-nfms.org) and was approved early 2019 however the future development and operation of PNG's NFMS will be supported by UNDP and FAO who signed a UN Agency to UN Agency Agreement. Under the above agreement and support, CCDA and PNGFA has just completed and submitted PNGs first Biannual Update Report with its REDD+ Technical Annex (https://unfccc.int/BURs) Furthermore, PNG would like to improve its REDD+ MRV system and build capacity through the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process.
	Green	
	Yellow	
	Orange	
	Red	
N/A	X	
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of developing the Safeguards Information System is quite complicated because it deals with peoples' livelihoods. Knowing that REDD+ is touching the forests and land which is close to peoples lifestyle,
	Green	
	Yellow	
	Orange	
Red		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	N/A	<p>ensuring safeguards are operational during the implementation of REDD+ is very crucial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several workshops have been held at the national level to develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines, which are all still at draft stage. • Work has started on Social and Environmental Safeguards however CCDA needs capacity improvement to focus on some of these safeguards • Benefit sharing for REDD+ results-based payment is quite immature although there are some understanding from existing benefit sharing mechanism in the other natural resource extraction sector. • Governance may not really be an issue with CCDA management is place, however the existence of a climate change board or committee still lacks. However, CCDA the current review of the Climate Change and Management Act (CCMA) should capture this area of improvements.

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

6. 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)

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 stresses 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.

7. National REDD+ Strategy promotes biodiversity conservation

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 ensure that communities are presented with a coherent and easy to manage set of options to support their conservation efforts.

SECTION D: FINANCE

8. a. REDD+ and Mitigation Financial Support

Papua New Guinea secured a lot of financial support for both adaptation and mitigation efforts in climate change, however, the following table shows support received only for REDD+ and Mitigation targeting the forestry, agriculture and land use sector.

Amount	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
US\$5,200,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant – Top up Fund (Project 2)	03/2018	Public	Grant
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 in NDC)	2018 - 2021	Public	Grant
US\$832,000	GEF/UNEP (BUR preparation)	2014 - 2020	Public	Grant
PGK20,300,000	JICA (Capacity development PNG National Forest)	2014 - 2019	Public	Grant

	Resource Information Management System (FRIMS)			
PGK15,300,000	JICA (Biodiversity conservation through PNG Policy on Protected Areas)	2015 - 2020	Public	Grant
PGK8,700,000	JICA (GHG Inventory)	2017-2021	Public	Grant
US\$210,000	GEF/UNEP (preparation of INDC)	2017-2021	Public	Grant

b. Please provide the total FCPF project funds that have been disbursed as of 15 July 2019.

From all the funds received from all financial sources or from all development partners, a total of US\$5,200,000 was secured from FCPF readiness project fund in March 2018. Since then a total of US\$2,293,204.43 was disbursed to implement all activities reported here for a period of 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS					
OUTPUTS-Descriptions	Contributions		Total Expenditure July 2018 – June 2019	Balance	Delivery (%)
	Committed	Received			
OUTPUT 1: Capacities exist for effective and efficient management of REDD+, including full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders	1,351,628	1,351,628	342,447.70	1,009,180.30	25.34%
OUTPUT 2: Development and endorsement of REDD+ Finance and Investment Plan (RFIP)	962,536.00	922,536.00	872,461.93	90,074.07	90.64%
OUTPUT 3: Sub-national stakeholders have capacity for REDD+ planning	1,294,458.00	1,294,458.00	483,542.90	810,915.10	37.35%
OUTPUT 4: Capacities exist for NFMS and FREL management and development (Implementing Agency – FAO under UN Agency to UN Agency Agreement)	800,000.00	800,000.00	274,219	800,000.00	34.28%
PMU	406,193.00	406,193.00	251,203.00	154,990.00	61.84%
Subtotal US\$	4,814,815.00	4,814,815.00	2,223,874.53	2,590,940.47	
Remarks: TRAC =					
Programme CS =	4,814,815.00	4,814,815.00	2,223,874.53	2,590,940.47	
8% GMS	385,185.20	385,185.20	69,330.80	315,855.12	
Total=	5,200,000.20	5,200,000.00	2,293,204.43	2,906,795.59	

9. 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)
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

10. FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+

Stakeholder consultation is an effective tool that has progressed most of our REDD+ activities to achieve a better national strategy, FRL, NFMS, MRV and national communications, also has built the trust of stakeholders on CCDA and PNGFA. This is all because of the tireless support of FCPF Management Unit and UNDP. Through FCPF's support and effort for strong stakeholder interrelationship, FCPF has built a reputation that is mostly appreciated by many stakeholders to the extent that they are requesting for more support from FCPF.

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development of 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) activities					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

11. FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources)

	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

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 effective as they are mostly the implementing stakeholders.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

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

Of the four REDD+ elements per the UNFCCC, PNG through the support of FCPF has produced three of the four elements; the National REDD+ Strategy; the Forest Reference Level and the National Forest Monitoring

System. Outstanding is the Safeguards Information System. This is a key priority for the FCPF work plan for 2019 for development of the SIS and Summary of Information on Safeguards to the UNFCCC.