

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**
(interim, January 12, 2011, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)

Guidelines for Reviewers:

- 1) *FCPF REDD Country Participant R-PPs will be reviewed and assessed by the FCPF Participants Committee, the FCPF's governing body, taking TAP comments into account. External (Technical Advisory Panel or other) and Bank reviewers may provide recommendations on how a draft R-PP could be enhanced, using this template on a pilot basis until a process is approved by the PC.*
- 2) *One set of criteria should be used for review: specific standards each of the current 6 components of an R-PP should be met.*
- 3) *Your comments will be merged with other reviewer comments (without individual attribution) into a synthesis document that will be made public, in general, so bear this in mind when commenting.*
- 4) *Please provide thoughtful, fair assessment of the draft R-PP, in the form of actionable recommendations for the potential enhancement of the R-PP by the submitting country. A REDD Country Participant would be allowed three submissions of an R-PP to the PC for consideration.*

Objectives of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (condensed directly from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

The purpose of the R-PP is to build and elaborate on the previous Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) or a country's relevant comparable work, to assist a country in laying out and organizing the steps needed to achieve 'Readiness' to undertake activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), in the specific country context. The R-PP provides a framework for a country to set a clear roadmap, budget, and schedule to achieve REDD Readiness. The FCPF does not expect that the activities identified in the R-PP and its Terms of Reference (ToR) would actually occur at the R-PP stage, although countries may decide to begin pilot activities for which they have capacity and stakeholder support. Instead, the R-PP consists of a summary of the current policy and governance context, what study and other preparatory activities would occur under each major R-PP component, how they would be undertaken in the R-PP execution phase, and then a ToR or work plan for each component. The activities would generally be performed in the next, R-PP execution phase, not as part of the R-PP formulation process.

Synthesis Review of R-PP of (fill in country name): PNG

Reviewers (fill in): Jayant Sathaye and Stephen Cobb co-leading five TAP experts

Date of review (fill in): 6-10 September, 2012; Revised: October 1, 2012

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

(From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

Background:

PNG submitted a first draft R-PP in August, 2012 for informal consideration by the Participant Committee of the FCPF at PC 13 (October 2012). A TAP Team consisting of six members reviewed the draft R-PP. Members submitted their drafts that were assembled to establish a synthesized review on 6-12 September, which is reported below with a summary of the issues that were described for each component.

Overview:

The R-PP provides strong information for each component. Six TAP reviewers have studied this version. They have concluded that Components 1a, 5 and 6 do not meet the standard while other Components partially meet the standards.

Responses to components are quite complete but there are items that need to be addressed in order to meet the standards set for them, which are noted below. Their inclusion would assist in meeting each component standard.

- A. Please address these topics that apply to the introduction and an overview of the R-PP.
 1. *Table of contents needs to be updated and formatted*
 2. *Page 4: Under 'Summary of the RPP': Total budget, anticipated sources of funding from FCPF missing. National Government contribution is not clear – is the Recurrent Budget not under national contribution? How much under other sources of PIP?*
 3. *Page 4: Executive summary is not exhaustive*
 4. *Page 5: Expected key results are missing*
 5. *There is no bibliography*
 6. *In general, as probably the R-PP may not be finalized before the end of 2012, does it make sense to include 2012 as implementation year, i.e. to include a budget for it?*
 7. *A general recommendation is to try to structure more the sections, making sure they address all the requirements of the program, to make it easier for the reader to follow. Also, to have an initial paragraph for each section detailing the content that will follow.*

B. Components 1 and 2 appear to require much more effort to meet the Standards.

For **Component 1**, the major concern was of a lack of clear structure being proposed. There is plenty of existing information, but it was not communicated to the readers of the R-PP. The status of the Forestry Authority is not clear nor is the process of consultation. No real consultation appears to have been conducted in preparation of the RPP, so its overall purpose as a policy/project document is very uncertain. There is no clear description of how information has been shared with potential stakeholders.

In general, **Component 2** would benefit from more attention to logical sequence and explanation of the connections between forest loss, underlying causes and necessary mitigation actions. The component moves directly from a detailed description of drivers to elucidating actions with no intermediate discussion of possible pathways or review of the evidence of the success or otherwise of past strategies. There is little research evidence to support proposed abatement actions and significant numerical estimates – for instance on the estimates of carbon stored in PNG forests (4.7 billion tonnes) and carbon emissions from deforestation (926.5 million tonnes) - need to be supported with references and ideally hotlinks to the relevant papers or reports. While Workplan Activities seem to address some of these concerns, it is unclear why a further three years of study is necessary to prepare these options.

C. TAP Recommendations and questions that focus broadly on the R-P presentation are noted under each Sub-component. Responses or questions that refer to the **text** in specific pages under **Comments 1, 2, 3, and 4** are also noted in each Sub-component under the **Details** section.

The TAP assessment of the standards for each section is summarized in the table below.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

This Second TAP Review focused on PNG revised R-PP (Version 9 Working Draft) that was submitted in late September. It was designed to address the TAP First Review comments. The submitted draft addressed some of the comments on Components 1, 2, 3 and 4. It did not address the comments on Components 5 and 6.

Many of the Component 1 comments and those on Component 4b were addressed in the revised R-PP. However, for Component 1a, what is missing is information about the new Ministry of Forest and Climate Change that was set up in August. It would help to provide a better understanding of its role in REDD+ implementation and how it will relate to other ministries since OCCD will no longer report to the PM. Also, there is no coverage of the strong capacity building comments either.

Comments on the other Components 2, 3 and 4a were largely not addressed.

The Overview information noted in First TAP Review above is not addressed except for Component 1, which appears to be covered to a large extent.

The TAP assessment of the standards for each section is summarized in the table below.

Components	Draft R-PP Submitted for assessment in PC 13	Revised Draft R-PP submitted for assessment in PC13
1a	Not met	Partially met
1b	Partially met	Largely met
1c	Partially met	Largely met
2a	Partially met	Partially met
2b	Partially met	Partially met
2c	Partially met	Partially met
2d	Partially met	Partially met
3	Partially met	Partially met
4a	Partially met	Partially met
4b	Partially met	Largely met
5	Not met	Not met
6	Not met	Not met

Component 1. Organize and Consult

Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies beyond the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

This section provides information on the arrangements for management of national readiness. It notes that PNG established a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, the highest-ranking bureaucrat, who reports to the PM. The Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) acts as the Secretariat to the NCCC. OCCD is focused on mitigation, adaptation and MRV components. REDD+ Technical Working Group includes 21 departments, universities, key offices, and institutes plus 30 international agencies including the WB. Dept. of Environment and Conservation has specific responsibility to have 20% land and coastal waters under some form of conservation management.

The text also shows clear alignment with national climate change and sustainable development strategies including the PNG Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN), the PNG Medium Term Development Plan and Vision 2050, Climate-Compatible Development Strategy (CCDS) and the UN-REDD PNG National Joint Programme (NJP) 2010. Departmental responsibilities, lines of authority and the consultative structure are clear and well developed.

Recommendations and Questions:

General:

1. *It would be useful to include a general introduction to the section, helpful to make the section more readable, summarizing the institutional arrangement, and only subsequently specifying the different institutions.*
2. *Many sources for the documents are missing.*

Government Structure:

3. *Climate Change is now under the Ministry of Forests and Climate Change (MFCC), and the OCCD Executive Director reports directly to MFCC and not the Prime Minister of the country. The former Minister of Forest is now the Minister of FCC. TAP has suggested a figure that could be used to replace Figure 1 in the document since it is a more up to date reflection of institutional arrangement for climate change (TAP Figure 1 in Appendix 1).*
4. *Please check Figure 2 to ensure that it is representative of changes that TAP has noted in Figure 1.*
5. *The document notes the benefits about the PM's appointment of a Minister of Climate Change, and also the inclusion of the Ministry of Finance in the NCCC. PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) however is not mandated as a lead agency for REDD. Why not? Please explain.*

Capacity Building:

6. *Capacity building for OCCD will remain a key element to ensure its effectiveness and success.*
 - (a) *Capacity building, while indicated as priority for many institutions, is not indicated in the work plan or budget of the section. Also, external vs. internal expertise requirements are not adequately detailed.*
 - (b) *To what extent does OCCD cover forest sector components compared to energy and other carbon emissions sources? Please explain.*
 - (c) *Is capacity building need detailed in a policy or document? What timeframe? What sort of capacity needs to be built (managerial? Technical?) Should existent staff receive capacity building, or new staff is needed (maybe legal?) or additional external technical assistance is required?*
7. *National Forest Service (NFS) monitors and assesses logging operations but has no staff or capacity to do that. It has yet to do a national forest inventory in PNG! (a) Would the R-PP provide them more input and help?*

Budgets:

8. *This part should match activities detailed in the section – more details on capacity building at the sub-national level, budget for NFS maybe? And take out REDD+ Feedback and Grievance Mechanism*
9. *Are there other funders providing funds for REDD+ or related programs? List them in Table 1a and all other*

Component budget tables.

10. *It would be useful to get realistic budget estimates for Activity 1a.1 which would also indicate the number of meetings to be held annually.*

Details:

The NCCC (p 10):

1. *Is it true that policies receive 'immediate' endorsement from Cabinet after the NCCC?*
2. *What level of policies require endorsement from NCCC (and then Cabinet)?*
3. *It's not clear how the NCCC ensures coordination – isn't it the OCCD that could ensure this?*
4. *Does the NCCC bring together stakeholders 'affected' by climate change, or whose work 'relates' (or other verb) to climate change?*
5. *Information missing on: how often does the NCCC meet? Who coordinates it? – OCCD? Who develops the agenda? – OCCD*

(p8) *'If it becomes necessary, the NCCC will be complemented by a ministerial committee and advisory board with membership drawn from international and national experts': It's not clear what would or wouldn't make it necessary, and what would the roles of the Min. Committee and Adv Board be.*

OCCD (p 8)

6. *Shouldn't it be 'Office OF Climate Change and Development', not 'Office FOR Climate Change and Development'?*
7. *'Capacity development for the OCCD's staff to enable the OCCD carry out its tasks effectively will remain a key priority over the coming months and years': more indication is needed – is capacity building need detailed in a policy or document? What timeframe? What sort of capacity needs to be built (managerial? Technical?) Should existent staff receive capacity building, or new staff is needed (maybe legal?) or additional external technical assistance is required?*

Figure 2 (p 12)

8. *Note 1 'Will assume the position of the Designated National Authority..' – hasn't the Executive Director already assumed the position?*
9. *Note 2: Most financial and administrative functions will be handled by the Prime Minister's Department' – same as above, is it already happening? If not, what is the event of change?*

P 12/13:

10. *With the guidance and support of the Minister of Climate Change, its immediate responsibilities include' – Immediate? After what? If this section is adapted from the CCDS, it needs to be updated.*
11. *'Conduct a national and provincial consultation on climate-compatible development and REDD+' – One consultation? Hasn't this already been carried out, when the CCDS was released?*
12. *'Launch immediate Fast Start Actions' – again, isn't this outdated, as it happened in 2010?*
13. *'Prepare the final version of PNG's National Climate-Compatible Development Strategy (CCDS), which includes REDD+' If it is argued later on that emissions from the forestry and land-use sectors account for more than 90% of GHG emissions, shouldn't REDD+ be a focus?*
14. *'Conduct rigorous policy analysis' and 'Manage inter-agency policy development' – I would specify that they are both carried out on climate change-related issues.*
15. *'Approve climate-change related projects (e.g., REDD+ pilot projects)' and 'Implement pilot projects' – Instead of 'projects' it may be better to use 'initiatives.'*

Linking national and sub-national government systems (p 13)

16. *'Provincial governments are required only to align their planning and budgeting..' - is this only what is required? Also, is any effort already underway? How is it done/planned to be done? Are there officials specialized on this or on climate change in every province?*

REDD+ Technical Working Group

17. *How often does it meet and how often are they planned to meet?*
18. *More indication of the REDD+ TWG's sub-working groups may be useful (MRV, Forestry, Agriculture) – How they*

differ from the major TWG, how these groups work, are coordinated, how overlapping is avoided, how communication is ensured etc.

19. *Perhaps the participants to the REDD+ TWG could go in an annex? Also, the list is very long, is there a core group of participants, or would all participate each time?*
20. *The main responsibilities of the REDD+ Technical Working Group (REDD+ TWG) are: providing overall REDD technical knowledge and guidance for the implementation of the R-PP..’ – to the R-PP or generally?*
21. *Reviewing the FCPF Programme documents for technical feasibility and propose recommendations for PEB endorsement – as above, only for R-PP or generally?*
22. *More indication on the work of the Forestry sub-working group would be good – does the Forestry SWG only ‘coordinating the incorporation of social and environmental safeguards into a REDD+ regulatory framework’?*

DEC (p 15)

23. *Sources for the establishment of DEC are missing – National Parks Act, etc*

PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) (p 16)

24. *‘PNGFA is not mandated as a lead agency for activities associated with REDD+. Despite having better capacity than some other agencies, PNGFA has had a limited role in developing the REDD+ policy framework’ – how is this relevant?*

National Forest Service (NFS) (p 16)

25. *It would be better to make it a sub-section of the previous part on PNGFA as under PNGFA*
26. *‘NFS is within the PNGFA has the legislative responsibility to monitor and assess logging operations, but has neither the staff nor capacity to presently do this’ – more detail is needed, in particular on source of information and on why it doesn’t have the capacity. Once the source of information is established, it may make sense to consider indicating it in the workplan*
27. *‘The UPNG Remote Sensing Unit is currently operating PNG’s most advanced GIS system and supporting GoPNG in many of the tasks outlined above’ – what tasks? Where?*

The REDD+ Feedback and Grievance Mechanism in Papua New Guinea (p 17)

28. *This section is not relevant in this component, perhaps it should be under implementation?*

Component 1a does not meet the standard. Since a new ministry was created in August 2012 more work is needed to identify connection to the PM and the roles of multiple ministries that will be affected by a R-PP program.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

Revised R-PP has addressed bulk of the comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage are noted below. We have added some additional comments that are noted separately.

General:

1. *The response to these comments needs more work. The document now notes the formulation of the Ministry of Forest and Climate Change (MFCC). However, it does not provide any information how MFCC would focus on REDD+ activities compared to the earlier MCC. What is the significant improvement with the inclusion of Forest section in MCC? Would it improve management, provide capacity building, engage local communities etc. to support REDD+ in order to meet the criteria of the six components of R-DD?*
 - (a) *Figure 1 still does not include MFCC title.*

Capacity Building:

11. *Capacity building for OCCD will remain a key element to ensure its effectiveness and success.*

- (d) *Capacity building, while indicated as priority for many institutions, is not indicated in the work plan or budget of the section. Also, external vs. internal expertise requirements are not adequately detailed.*
 - (e) *To what extent does OCCD cover forest sector components compared to energy and other carbon emissions sources? Please explain.*
 - (f) *Is capacity building need detailed in a policy or document? What timeframe? What sort of capacity needs to be built (managerial? Technical?) Should existent staff receive capacity building, or new staff is needed (maybe legal?) or additional external technical assistance is required?*
12. *National Forest Service (NFS) monitors and assesses logging operations but has no staff or capacity to do that. It has yet to do a national forest inventory in PNG! (a) Would the R-PP provide them more input and help?*

Budgets:

- 13. *This part should match activities detailed in the section – more details on capacity building at the sub-national level, budget for NFS maybe? And take out REDD+ Feedback and Grievance Mechanism*
- 14. *Are there other funders providing funds for REDD+ or related programs? List them in Table 1a and all other Component budget tables.*
- 15. *It would be useful to get realistic budget estimates for Activity 1a.1 which would also indicate the number of meetings to be held annually.*

Additional Comments:

- 1. *It is not clear who are the current members of the National Climate Change Committee however it is advisable to draw on PNG's own national experts to be represented at this level. A representative from the Universities or Research institutions should be on this high level Committee as climate science technologies and REDD+ mechanisms are highly technical areas that requires their participation and input. To guide OCCD and provincial process – no implemented.*
- 2. *Sub-national level and local level government will need technical assistance and funding to participate as currently there is no capacity at this level to effectively involve in the R-PP or RED+ processes.*
- 3. *Key government institutions like UPNG/FRI/UNTECH/NRI/NARI must be supported to make technical contributions and participate in R-PP and REDD+ program. R-PP funding for capacity building under this component is not enough to assist these key institutions to establish themselves better for REDD+ program. Assistance should include improvement in e.g remote sensing equipments, computers etc. It is recommended that a special unit be established within either UPNG or UNITECH which could become the Climate Change Monitoring Center.*
- 4. *A bi-partisan Parliamentary Referral Committee (PRC) could be established for Climate Change and REDD+ to be headed by the Vice Minister for Forests and Climate Change. Committee should consist of Chairman of other PRC, especial those responsible for key government departments involved with REDD+, e.g. Lands & Environment, Minerals and Energy, Inter-Government Relations and Primary Resources. This group will create greater awareness at this level to bring political will REDD+ program.*
- 5. *The work plan and budget for this seems sufficient for the activities listed however capacity building of key government institutions will need more funding over the phase of this program.*

Component 1a partially meets the standard.

Since a new ministry (MFCC) was created in August 2012 more information is needed about its future activities relative to that of the prior ministry and also since the reporting will be to MFCC not to the Prime Minister how strongly would it be able to connect with non-forest ministries.

Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

OCCD is actively engaged in sharing and collecting REDD+ information in a national consultation process on climate change across provincial and local level governments. It engages both the private sector and NGOs heavily in the process. The **Information** section (Section 1b), however, is less satisfactory. It adds little detail on how actions will add to and extend from this program - which is understood to have significant unspent funds for similar activities.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *The text in this Section 1b lacks information about the effectiveness of the national consultation process. Who participated? What did they communicate about willingness to reduce emissions, undertake REDD+ activities, need for funding, sustainability of such programs, etc.? It is important to provide more narrative explanation of the process envisaged for information sharing and dialogue in Section 1b.*
2. *‘discussions specific to REDD+ have been focused on identifying potential pilot activities in a broader context of forest and biodiversity conservation’ – is it relevant here on p. 19? And perhaps a section on the methodology for identification and prioritization of provinces, in addition to description of the process and initial outcome of the consultations could be relevant. Also, indication of the division and working group that are responsible for coordinating these efforts at OCCD is missing.*
3. *Under Activity 1b.1, the initial climate change consultations in 9 provinces. However, the last paragraph on page 20 of the proposal stated that OCCD has conducted consultations in 11 of the 22 provinces so far. So how could the consultation in 9 provinces be the initial climate change consultation?*
4. *The budget estimates under this activity would benefit by including the institutions responsible or will be involved in undertaking the consultations.*
5. *Has OCCD been able to secure any development budget from the government to support its climate change programs in the country so far? Placing hopes on government development budget support based on past experiences would be of great pleasure than having anxiety over unexpected results.*

Details:

Stakeholder analysis (p 19)

1. *Perhaps there should be a link to the stakeholders identified in the REDD+ TWG*
2. *‘It also largely depends on the capacity of the government at various levels to provide that adequate support to other non-government actors within the process itself’ – not clear*

Papua New Guinea’s National Consultation Process on Climate Change

3. *‘Early stakeholder dialogue and information sharing has been centered around PNG’s permanent consultation process on climate change’ – not clear*

4. *The participation of all stakeholders is open to government partners’ – perhaps ‘all’ should be eliminated?*
5. *‘The NEC has estimated that PGK 4.5 million PGK (~USD8-9 million)..’ – source missing*
6. *As of August 2012, OCCD completed initial consultations on climate change in 11 of PNG’s 22 provinces’ – haven’t the consultations started before? Shouldn’t it be ‘until’, instead of ‘as of’?*

Figure 4

7. *The numbering is all incorrect – for example, on the map, where number ‘18’ is, corresponding to ‘Fly province’, is actually ‘West New Britain’, 20 is not ‘Goroka’ – which is not even a province on its own, but ‘Eastern Highlands’*

Budget and Workplan

8. *Budget has two amounts per cell; reference with what is already committed by the UN-REDD programme does not add up to 40k.*

Component 1b partially meets the standard.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed most of the comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage are noted below. Please respond to them.

3. *Under Activity 1b.1, the initial climate change consultations in 9 provinces. However, the last paragraph on page 20 of the proposal stated that OCCD has conducted consultations in 11 of the 22 provinces so far. So how could the consultation in 9 provinces be the initial climate change consultation? Why is the focus on 9 and not 11 additional provinces? Please explain.*

Budget and Workplan

8. *Budget has two amounts per cell; reference with what is already committed by the UN-REDD program does not add up to 40k.*

Additional Comments:

1. *Government and OCCD need to acknowledge important role of community based NGOs who are involved in information dissemination and have networks down to community, local or ward council levels. In PNG NGOs and other Community Based Groups (CBO) like PNG ECO Forestry Forum produce their own materials and distribute it to CBOs and social and environment campaigners and activists in rural areas.*
2. *This activity should include awareness on REDD+ concept and the development of simple and appropriate information on climate change science and community mitigation and adaptation models that can be duplicated for rural communities. This activity should not be limited to main centres only but to be brought to district centres where pilot projects are being planned or where the district has important climate change and REDD activities happening.*

Component 1b largely meets the standard

Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be assessed by whether proposals

and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far³ (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/ or expressions of their support for the R-PP; (v) and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

Consultation and Participation overlaps significantly with NJP managed by UN-REDD for the period of 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013. It is important to explain how these relate to the NJP and how duplication is avoided. A more elaborated description of proposed actions is needed for this component as a whole.

A workplan is proposed for PNG activities within the R-PP that will focus on five pilot provinces. It will include SESA consultations that are described in Component 3.

Recommendations and Questions

1. *In Section 1c, add a table of consultation actions from the R-PP and NJP explaining which program will fund which actions and how these are coordinated. Support with additional narrative. Which five provinces and why and how will they be or were selected? Please describe these in the text.*
2. *Provide significantly more detail on how these consultation actions will be managed, where they will take place, with which stakeholders and how results will be taken up in adapting the management of the R-PP program.*
3. *Has the R-PP been discussed at the TWG?*
4. *There isn't indication of a formal mechanism for addressing grievances. This could be added as a response to Standard 1c.*
5. *Activity 1c.1 is a bit of confusion because the 5 pilot provinces identified so far are under JICA project for PNGFA. Since JICA project is PNGFA specific, this has not been considered as PNG government activity by OCCD.*
6. *As far as field activities are concerned, OCCD is doing its own things using information and technical advice from the TWGs while PNGFA and NGO's are doing their own things. What type of agreements will be set up to allow collaboration between OCCD and PNGFA and NGOs?*

Component 1c partially meets the standard. It needs to address above six questions and recommendations to improve its response to Component 1c.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed some of the comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage are noted below. Please respond to them.

1. *In Section 1c, add a table of consultation actions from the R-PP and NJP explaining which program will fund which actions and how these are coordinated. Support with additional narrative. Which five provinces and how were they selected? Please describe these in the text.*
3. *There isn't indication of a formal mechanism for addressing grievances. This could be added as a response to Standard 1c.*

³ Did the R-PP development, in particular the development of the ToR for the strategic environmental and social assessment and the Consultation and Participation Plan, include civil society, including forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples representation? In this context the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways: (i) self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements: (a) selected through a participatory, consultative process; (b) having national coverage or networks; (c) previous experience working with the Government and UN system; (d) demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society including Indigenous Peoples organizations; or (ii) Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or Indigenous Peoples organizations (e.g., the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Program Steering Committee).

Additional Comments:

1. *Holding provincial workshops doesn't necessarily constitute consultation, and participation in workshops does not necessarily mean that people have "participated". OCCD must have capacity and mechanisms in place to enable feedback from stakeholders as a prerequisite for transparency and good governance, and a way to go forward in R-PP and REDD program. Would be helpful for OCCD to provide information about how this could be set up.*
2. *R-PP integration with REDD National Programme consultation and participatory process by OCCD at sub national level will work effectively for both local and national level if CBOs, NGOs and Local level Governments and Ward Councils are consulted to contribute ideas to these development. This relationship is a prerequisite to success of the 5 REDD+ pilot project areas.*
3. *The 5 REDD+ pilot projects provinces and their local level government areas selected need to have supportive provincial policies that promote sustainable forest management practices and promote landowner participation. For continuity, the Provincial Governments should be assisted during R-PP to submit own budget for government funding.*

Component 1c largely meets the standard

Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance:

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

87% of PNG population lives in rural areas and speaks 830 languages. PNG forests are third largest expanse of rainforest on earth after Amazon and Congo basin. Forests provide a large proportion of the natural resources, raw materials and food. 52% are production forests and 48% are for conservation (not for timber extraction). 427,000 ha annual deforestation rate was 1.55% between 2005 and 2010. By 2021, 83% of 1971 forest area will have been cleared. In 2002 PNG primary forest accounted for 4.7 billion tonnes of carbon. 97% of land is under customary ownership and only 3% (600 thousand hectares) is held under private ownership.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *Forestry sector: Logging is carried out in natural forests by a small number of large private logging companies. Payment to land owners is through an agent or landowner company, which has not worked well. This has been a major problem that would need to be resolved. What role would the R-PP play to resolve it?*
2. *Jobs are provided to only 9000 persons. 2.8 million log volume harvested in 2009 goes up and down consistent with global demand as affected by global economy. A major goal is to increase reforested area from 62,000 ha in 2008 to 240,000 ha by 2030. This seems too small to make a dent on carbon emissions since the annual deforestation rate was at 427 thousand ha between 2005-2010. Would this be enough to support the 2030 and 2050 plans?*
3. *Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009-2015 is set to outline the priorities regarding sustainable development in the forestry sector. Seems like a daunting challenge to address the large deforestation rate (DR). Plus the goals that have been set for 2030 appear too low to reduce the DR. One question is how much funding does PNG receive from the exports and is there a way to compensate that through logging in reforested areas or*

requiring that after deforestation the exposed land be reharvested with trees that have faster growth rates?

4. *About documenting past successes and failures, there are indications scattered in the document, but a summary could be useful (possibly in a Box?).*
5. *PNG passed two pieces of land legislation in 2009 which came into effect in March 2012. However, OCCD does not appear to have accounted for the land reform laws that have taken place in March 2009. Thus the office is referring to out dated land laws. Please check the new land reforms and reformulate the land use and ownership discussion.*
6. *Clarify more fully the land tenure arrangements under which REDD+ is to operate in PNG and demonstrate their alignment with safeguards proposed by UNFCCC or other institutions on tenure and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.*
7. *Include a description of national REDD+ policy including addressing: scale, frameworks (project / subnational / national / nested), locations, jurisdictions and leading agents. Show the relationship of these approaches to national action on climate adaptation and low carbon growth. In the absence of such a policy detail the pathway to developing this.*
8. *Reconsider the inclusion of an examination of land registration as part of Activity 2a.3 : "Support sub-national and community level land use planning and boundary demarcation ...+".*

Details:

Forest inventory and deforestation and forest degradation

1. *'The cumulative change (which is in line with the annual rate of deforestation reported by PNG to FAO) has been further elaborated with a socio-economic model to support the definition of a forest loss trend which report for 2002 a combined annual rate of deforestation and degradation of 1.41 percent (p27)' – what socio-economic model?*
2. *'Additional conclusions of the report.. (p27) – what report?*
3. *'While further studies are needed, the main drivers of this deforestation and forest degradation are..(p27) – this could be a section on its own with more detail given (with % too), in addition to reference.*

Land use and ownership in Papua New Guinea

4. *Reference for the data in this section is needed (80% still dependent on local environment, 97% of land is under customary land ownership..)*
5. *'Thus, customary land cannot be sold, leased, mortgaged, subdivided or otherwise disposed of except in accordance with custom, and any document authorizing any of these activities (such as a contract for sale of land) could be declared void by a court, if challenged. Clearly this provision has implications for all REDD+ agreements in PNG' – expand if possible: how would it have implications?*
6. *'Under PNG law, there are five ways that customary land can be brought out from under the statutory protection of section 132 and thus used for development' – only 4 are indicated*

Lease leaseback arrangements: agriculture leases

7. *'The scheme has also enabled the potential conversion of large intact tracts of primary forest before agricultural development can happen' – why 'potential'?*

acquisition by the State of customary land, but only by agreement

8. *For consistency, there needs to be a section detailing also this form of alienation*

The forestry sector

9. *Sources of information are missing, in particular for: 'Of the country's total logs harvested, 80 percent is exported as round logs while 20 percent or less is processed locally (p 30)'*
10. *'Reforestation (p 35)' is not listed among 'Commercial Operations,' so it's not clear what it refers to*

11. *Special Agriculture and Business Lease System (SABL) – when is the COI expected to present its findings to Parliament?*

Policy and Legal framework for REDD+

Overview of PNG Legal system

12. *‘Tribal conflicts are a major cause of tensions in the highlands region and often related to resource developments’ (p 36)- what does ‘resource developments’ refer to? Lack of access to development? Exploitation of resources?*

Natural resource use and management

13. *‘In September 2009, for example, the Minister for Forests announced that no new FMA timber concessions would be allocated with round log export entitlements (p 39) – reference needed: was it a moratorium? Is it still in force? Is it enforced?’*

‘All are likely to have major impact on timber supply markets in general and in timber producing countries like Papua New Guinea in particular (p 40) – in what sense? Is it related to the fact that the above mentioned round log export ban is not enforced?’

Component 2a provided considerable information about land use change but would benefit from additional inputs suggested above. The standard is thus partially met.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed some of the comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. Please respond to unaddressed comments, and additional ones that are noted below.

The section “C. Land Use and Ownership in Papua New Guinea” of the component has received significant reorganization with some new clarifications in the text. Rest of the text has some additional comments but most of these do not address the comments noted above.

Comments 1-4 listed above are not addressed; nor are Comments 6-8.

A small number of “Detail” items (4,6, 8 and 10) were deleted and others were not addressed.

The Workplan activities listed on page 45 do not match the requested Table 2a Budget activities on page 46. These need to be resolved.

Additional Comments:

1. *Carbon ownership and rights legislation is now needed and R-PP is an opportunity to sort this issue, the earliest the better. There is no need for government to establish separate “carbon rights” to develop effective legislation and measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions or to secure payments for REDD+ activities. The only way to achieve real and lasting emission reduction is for Government to engage local communities in REDD by facilitating a process of sustainable land use planning at the clan- community – Ward- Local Level with Payment for Ecological Services (PES) as one of their resources management and income earning options, and then consolidate these local land use plans into higher level plans. Establishing artificial separation “carbon rights” will create confusion and a focus on only one aspect of climate change, and is likely to lead to the same mismanagement, corruption and non-delivery of benefits as we have seen with e.g. time harvesting rights.*

The R-PP plans more studies to be done of problems we already know are solutions, unless these studies and research would provide the baseline data that is necessary for REDD activities to proceed. These studies should be linked to or be part of a broad awareness drive aimed at getting the 80+ illiterate landowners to understand the drivers of deforestation and basics in science of carbon storage and sequestration so that they can make informative decisions and participate in REDD+ activities. This opportunity will also be a forum for landowners to contribute to REDD+ strategy formulation.

2. *The suggested budgetary requirements are very modest and maybe an estimate for each of the activities listed, e.g. to conduct a study in a rural area where resource owners are, one needs to travel by air and hire vehicles etc.*

that could require more than \$50,000 per year.

Component 2a reset one of the items but largely does not address bulk of the comments. The standard is thus only partially met.

Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD-plus strategy over time.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

This section describes very promising targets for 2030 and 2050. 2030 GHG emissions would be reduced by 30% compared to 2010 values. Economy would shift from dominating mining and energy sectors that account for 80% of current export revenue to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, eco-tourism, and manufacturing by 2050. Figures 8 and 9 provide very informative details about options that would reduce emissions although actual implementation of these options is yet to be proven.

TAP’s understanding is that the strategy was developed in 2010 through desktop analysis by McKinsey based on its past experiences elsewhere without serious national consultations and contributions. OCCD is now using this material as its main source of information but the strategy execution is yet to be seen.

The detailed strategies, however, lack reference and methodology – it is not clear how the calculations were made. Also, there should be a clear division between the assessment of existing strategies on climate change, which include REDD+, and the proposed REDD+ strategy for the country.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *Why does afforestation and reforestation amount to only 14 Mt CO2 out of 107 Mt of LULUCF activities by 2030?*
2. *The relation between the four major policies/plans (Vision 2050, CCDS, IAP, and NCCDP) is not clear – why are there three of them? What makes them different one from the other?*
3. *P. 50: ‘The number of jobs created in new sectors, such as tourism and forest management, should more than outweigh those lost in the traditional logging sector’ – this is potentially a sensitive statement. If there is no reference, it needs to be made clear that additional studies are needed, and possibly included in the R-PP.*
4. *Update overview of abatement actions. Provide references to the science behind the emission reduction potentials of abatement actions. Provide detailed definition of management actions and reference for emission reduction calculations and assumptions. Provide links to case studies and examples of successful pilots of abatement options including quantified emission reductions.*

5. *Apply a standard of independently verified certification of sustainable forest management (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council) in order to meet UNFCCC guidelines, to ensure compliance with Lacey and FLEGT requirements and to overcome negative perceptions of PNG forest management.*
6. *Concentrate funding for Workplan Activities 1.2 to 4.2 to years 2012 and 2013. The review of provincial forestry plans could be further defined to include: (1) a review the 27 concessions that have failed to meet “due process” with recommendations for cancellation or revision; (2) potential for compliance with FLEGT and Lacey Act; and (3) options for higher quality independently certified sustainable forestry such as FSC.*
7. *Activity 2b.1 Support the Continuation of the SABL review process in PNG is a surprising proposition. SABL has not been discussed in details in this proposal to highlight the nature of the issue and possible threats to REDD+ program in the country. Please provide more details of SABL so that this request is made clearer and justifiable.*
8. *Activity 2b.3 needs more descriptions and explanations of the activities required and the institutions responsible to reflect the level of technical expertise and funds the required.*

Details:

Engagement in international negotiations on REDD+

1. *This section is not relevant here, or it doesn't have the right title. It could be an introduction to the section, or included in the general introduction to the R-PP*
2. *'The bulk of this abatement comes from reducing emissions caused by land use, land-use change and forestry, which currently account for over 95 percent of emissions, but generates less than 20 percent of GDP' – reference needed*

National climate change and development strategies

3. *The relation between the four major policies/plans (Vision 2050, CCDS, IAP, and NCCDP) is not clear – why are there three of them? What makes them different one from the other?*
4. *'The NEC has endorsed the main elements of the national CCDS..(p 46)' – Why 'main elements'? Wouldn't the NEC have endorsed the entire CCDS?*
5. *'In February 2010..GDP (p 46) – this paragraph is repeated from the beginning of the chapter*
6. *'Error! Reference source not found (p 47) – revise*
7. *Stopping deforestation from agriculture leases (p 49) – this section doesn't appear consistent with the part in the previous chapter on the Commission of Enquiry*

Component 2b partially meets the standard.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed few comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage and some Additional Comments are noted below. Please respond to them.

Recommendations and Questions:

None of the Comments 1-8 were addressed.

Details:

Addressed only Comments 2 and 5. Rest were not addressed.

Additional Comments:

1. *The major activities and budget for this section seems reasonable except for Output 1.1 ‘support for the continued work under the Special Purpose Agriculture Business Lease (SABL) processes’. This is a scheme that has come under tremendous criticism from all sectors of community which led to the then Acting Prime Minister establishing a commission of inquiry into corruption in this scheme which has never gone through any process of stakeholder consultation. SABL has been described as a land grabbing scheme that will rob indigenous people of their heritage and rights to control how their land can be used land for 99 years.*
2. *It is not clear here how OCCD plans to spend US\$800,000 in 4 years on this. This proposed activity will draw criticism for the R-PP proposal unless they are consulted. At present the Government has not made funds available for the continuation of this work and although the scheme is “suspended” for now, Forest Clearance is continuing in SABL projects like Bewani which is in West Sepik province which is one of the REDD+ 5 pilot project provinces.*

Component 2b standard is still partially met since almost all the comments are yet to be addressed.

Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework:

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

Very promising array of ideas is recommended in this category. These include capacity building, strategy and policy development, REDD+ regulatory framework, implementation plan for pilot initiatives and programs, integration with bilateral programs with several countries and multilateral initiatives, community-based REDD demonstration activities, and public-private partnerships.

The section provides an important focus on capacity building of PNG institutions which is an essential foundation for successful REDD+ implementation in PNG. Equally the emphasis on pilot initiatives is valuable and there is a good explanation of the five planned sectoral REDD+ activities led by PNGFA. This section would assist REDD+ actors in PNG if it were to provide a clearer explanation of the type of REDD+ project and compensation structure that is envisaged and who will develop this. One of the few areas where this vision is touched on is the description of “sectoral” and “geographical” projects. However there is insufficient detail here to understand the intent or application of this approach. An expansion of this concept would be valuable accompanied with maps of project locations. Actions proposed to develop funds distribution mechanisms are premature without the definition of the system mentioned above.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *Table 5 shows the way REDD+ relates to sectoral/regional demonstration activities in PNG. To what extent do these proposed activities address the 2030 goals described in Figures 8 and 9? This is important in order to ensure that PNG gets to learn the opportunities and potential for implementing each of the items, e.g., is halting deforestation from agricultural leases, secondary forest management or fire management listed in 2b covered in 2c?*
2. *Adjust activities to support concrete actions to address identified drivers. These might include the preparation of sectoral REDD+ activities under voluntary or compliance markets to secure payments in response to emission reductions from actions taken as a consequence of these reviews.*

3. *The OCCD does not appear to be aware of how the new land reforms work, thus they have assumed what is possible under the old system. They need to take into consideration that once a forest land is registered under the new land laws for the purpose of REDD, the rights to use of land and carbon ownership is suspended for the duration of a REDD project. The developer is given that right to trade their carbon for the duration of the REDD project. Only after a REDD project expires the carbon rights of the landowners is returned with the land.*

4. *Table 9 needs to include a column of institutions responsible for the sub-activities.*

Details:

Sub-national capacity building for REDD+ readiness

1. *'One of the main objectives..climate change (p 54) – the sentence is not clear*
2. *'Pilot and demonstration activities complementing REDD+ readiness activities will be carried out with the full and effective participation of landowners and local level government (p 49) – how would all landowners be consulted? Some reference to FPIC may be needed, in particular due to the very complex land tenure system in PNG*

Strategy and policy development (p 55)

3. *This section makes more sense in the component before, where harmonization between climate change policies and national and sub-national plans is detailed*

Land ownership and carbon rights (p 56)

4. *As The OCCD has finalized a ToR for a carbon rights study, and the study has not yet been funded, the TOR could be possible added in the annex and included in proposed budget*

Models for fund distribution and benefit sharing (p 56)

5. *Same as above, the ToR has been finalized and could possibly be added in the annex for funding*

Dispute Resolution Mechanism (p 56)

6. *A ToR could be elaborated for funding under the R-PP*

Funding mechanism (p 56)

7. *Same as above, a ToR could be elaborated for funding under the R-PP*

National Mechanism for climate change funding (Figure p 57)

8. *Does not have a reference*

European Union (p 60)

9. *'it is foreseen that two REDD+ related projects are launched in 2011' – information is outdated.*

ITTO Project Proposal National Training Program to Promote the Adoption of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) in Papua New Guinea' (p 61)

10. *There is no indication of a timeframe for this programme: when was it submitted? What is the status? Forest Research Institute (FRI) and University of PNG (UPNG) – Remote Sensing Centre (p 64)*

11. *These two sections could possibly go in the institutional arrangements*

Component 2c partially meets the standard.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed few comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage and Additional Comments are noted below. Please respond to them.

Recommendations and Questions:

None of the Comments 1-4 were addressed.

Details:

None of the Comments 1-11 were addressed.

Additional Comments:

1. *There is a need for creating a position or desk within TWG to be fully funded by OCCD or under REDD+ to deal only with this major initiative. The proposal for joint training and awareness activities between members TWG at local level with sub-national officials is highly recommended. This will help OCCD as most PNG Government Departments has great policies but lack resources to conduct their programs. This is especially urgent priority for sub-national level activities. The 5 proposed REDD+ pilot project areas will benefit from this support to participate at all basic infrastructures since it is currently poor or non-existent.*
2. *On models for funds distribution and benefit sharing, there are locally grown models or a model for PES which OCCD is yet to acknowledge. A group of PNG National Experts Consultative Group (ECG) on PES has worked for last 4 years to produce a model for PNG. The ECG has presented the model at 4 regional and various other OCCD and national conferences and workshops, which is currently being tested with success in East New Britain Province. Usefulness and applicability of this model since it may displace the need to “develop” a new model when this has been already done by PNG experts in field of law, forestry, conservation, community development, environment, local level government and business.*

Component 2c partially meets the standard.

Standard 2.d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence for strategic environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with the World Bank’s or UN-REDD Programme’s safeguard policies, including methods to evaluate how to address those impacts via studies, consultations, and specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects. For countries receiving funding via the World Bank, a simple work plan is presented for how the SESA process will be followed, and for preparation of the ESMF.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

PNG Intends to make use of SESA and provides information how this would be implemented in support of the 5 programs that are described in Section 2c. More on FPIC and the Guidelines for REDD+ initiatives is needed. The FPIC manual has already been designed, and the guidelines already went thorough consultations and have been approved by the NCCC.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *There are no details of the activities. Sub-activities need to be described in details to reflect the kind of fund required.*
2. *Table 10 needs to include a column of institutions responsible or involved. The sub-activities are connected so there should be a clear timeline between each of the sub-activities and so as the funds required. For instance under SESA, consultation should come after the TOR has been drawn up. Therefore, developing TOR should be between 2012 and 2013, followed by consultation between 2014 and 2015. The total budget should then be \$60,000 (\$20,000 for TOR and \$40,000 for consultation) and not \$120,000.*
3. *The budget plan for this component should be revised to reflect the connectivity of the sub-activities and the different timelines required to complete the sub-activities.*

Component 2d partially meets the standard.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed the first important comment that was noted in the First TAP Review. The comments that were not addressed or provided incomplete coverage and Additional Comments are noted below. Please respond to them.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *There are no details of the activities. Sub-activities need to be described in details to reflect the kind of fund required. (This component was addressed by a new paragraph – “The OCCD has drafted guidance”.)*
2. *Table 10 needs to include a column of institutions responsible or involved. The sub-activities are connected so there should be a clear timeline between each of the sub-activities and so as the funds required. For instance under SESA, consultation should come after the TOR has been drawn up. Therefore, developing TOR should be between 2012 and 2013, followed by consultation between 2014 and 2015. The total budget should then be \$60,000 (\$20,000 for TOR and \$40,000 for consultation) and not \$120,000.*
3. *The budget plan for this component should be revised to reflect the connectivity of the sub-activities and the different timelines required to complete the sub-activities.*

Additional Comments:

1. *Women make up 50 percent of PNG’s population should be part of this important development because of their role in association with land, land use planning and agriculture in PNG. Engaging the National Council of Women could ensure that women’s role in climate change and GHG emission and their needs are reflected in REDD+ activities.*
2. *It is recommended a special study be proposed for role of women in climate change through forest conservation and management, land use, GHG, benefit sharing and distribution, recommending how women can participate actively in and benefit from R-PP and REDD+ program.*

Component 2d partially meets the standard.

Component 3. Develop a Reference Level

Standard 3: Reference Level:

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (MRV system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

The report lays out the UNFCCC approach for setting up RELs and RL for PNG. It notes that very little work exists for estimating forest cover change assessments and carbon stock data. In order to address these issues it lays out a five step plan, which also addresses the MRV component. All this is worth doing.

However, it is difficult to see how Components 3 and 4 are not a **significant duplication of the 2011 UN-REDD National Joint Programme (NJP)** which has received an allocation of USD 6.4 million. Activities 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 and 4.1 appear to be almost complete repetitions of actions funded previously in the NJP. This repetition is more puzzling given delays in implementation of activities under the previous program which should leave significant funds available for these actions. It would be important to understand how these concerns have been addressed before progressing.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. *Please significantly adjust description and activities to distinguish this program from the NJP. And, clearly identify activities funded already by the NJP and those new and additional activities to be funded by this program of work.*
2. *Section 2c describes goals that will be achieved by 2030 and 2050 in Figures 8 and 9. How do these match with the proposed shares of each activity in this Component 3?*

Details:

Carbon stock data

1. *'These studies have already been made available to the OCCD, but with the absence of the physical structure at present, the OCCD cannot reach an agreement through either an MOU or MOA with these institutions to keep this information (p 71) – not clear: absence of the physical structure of what? OCCD? A place to store the data?*

National circumstances

2. *'However, identifying... development goals (p 72) – unfinished sentence, please revise.*

Component 3: The standard has been technically met but NJP coordination and budget allocation is lacking. Overall, it is partially met.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has addressed the "Detail comment #2" that was noted in the First TAP Review. The other comments were not addressed. Please respond to them.

Component 3: The standard has been technically met but NJP coordination and budget allocation is lacking. Overall, it is still partially met.

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System

Standard 4a: Emissions and Removals:

The R-PP provides a proposal and workplan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. It should also address independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

The proposal to establish a national GHG inventory and monitoring system is very significant in the framework of carbon accounting under the UNFCCC. Effective stakeholder engagement is essential to ensure accuracy, due process and accountability in this system. The proposed activities would benefit from more concrete measures on how this stakeholder engagement will be managed beyond assigning this responsibility jointly to OCCD.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. Clarify the process for establishing and maintaining 1-2000 permanent sampling plots across PNG including capacity building and training for PNG foresters and botanists (See page 82 text). Include budget for these activities.
2. Significantly adjust description and activities to distinguish this program from the NJP. Alternatively, clearly identify activities funded already by the NJP and Japanese government, and those new and additional activities to be funded by this program of work.
3. At the beginning of Component 4 (page 75) the document notes that due to funding provided by UNREDD and Japanese government, very limited funds are requested from the FCPF for the implementation of this portion of the R-PP except substantial amounts to address institutional capacity building. The total amount requested is still significant.
4. The entire Component 4a needs to focus on capacity building since on page 75 that has been noted as the key element that will be pursued in coordination with the work funded by UN-REDD NJP and Japanese government.

Details:

1. Figure 12 (p 78) is not clear 'As mentioned previously..' - sentence not finished
2. Figure 15 (p 81) – What is 'EFCS'?

Component 4a: At this time, the 4a standard is only partially met.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has added some new text between Figures 17 and 18 on the roles of PNG institutions but it has not addressed the comments that were noted in the First TAP Review. Please respond to them and the Additional Comments noted below.

Additional Comments:

1. PNG R-PP needs to build into this proposal independent monitoring and review process that includes civil society and PNG indigenous NGOs.

Component 4a: At this time, the 4a standard is only partially met.

Standard 4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts, and Governance:

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a workplan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities), for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

This section is designed to focus on multiple benefits that may be derived from reduced environmental emissions and other impacts, governance and safeguards.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. There is very little information noted about each of these topics in this section. An expanded version is needed which will describe the topics, how each one would be addressed, and the funding needed to pursue these activities.
2. The entire Component 4b needs to focus on capacity building since that has been noted as the key element on page 75, which will be pursued in coordination with the work funded by UN-REDD NJP and Japanese government.

Details:

1. 'Creation of soils (p 84) what does it mean?

Component 4b: Noting these deficiencies, 4b standard is only partially met.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has added informative new text on pages 10 and 11 and in the Budget Table 4a & b. It describes the Existing National Data Gathering Systems and Monitoring Indicators for the National REDD+ Information System. The Budget table notes the funding needed to support these activities with particular inclusion of capacity building.

Please respond to the comments noted below that includes the Additional Comments.

Recommendations and Questions:

1. The budget table provides considerable information starting in 2013. It needs to provide information about government, UNREDD and other budget allocations that are lacking.

Additional Comments:

2. This section does not address issue of multiple benefits and the involvement of NGOs, CBOs and key stakeholders at sub-national level. These are the groups that will be engaged in a lot of work on MRVs on ground level including ground truthing and will need to be trained also.

Component 4b: Noting these deficiencies, 4b standard is largely met.

Component 5. Schedule and Budget

Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

Recommendation:

The section includes a Table that describes the schedule and budget.

- 1. It needs to spell out and provide information about each of the sub-sections, and also note the matching budgets that are being provided by other entities such as UN-REPP, Japanese, Australian and other governments, and the PNG government.*

Component 5: Noting these deficiencies, the standard is not met.

Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has not made any changes to the earlier document. It needs to address the previous suggested recommendations.

Component 5: Noting this deficiency, the standard is not met.

Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Standard 6: *The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.*

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

First TAP Review (12 September 2012):

The document provides useful and relatively complete information on most of the Components. The M&E framework appears to be taken from the UNREDD-NJP. Indicators and baselines range from 2011 to 2013 and do not fully relate to the timeframe or activities described in the Component Workplans up to 2015.

Recommendations:

1. *It is not very clear whether each of the components is addressed in this section. Would be helpful to refer to the component number and its budget categories to ensure that M&E is undertaken for each category. This section needs significant revision and updating.*

Component 6: Noting these deficiencies, the standard is not met.

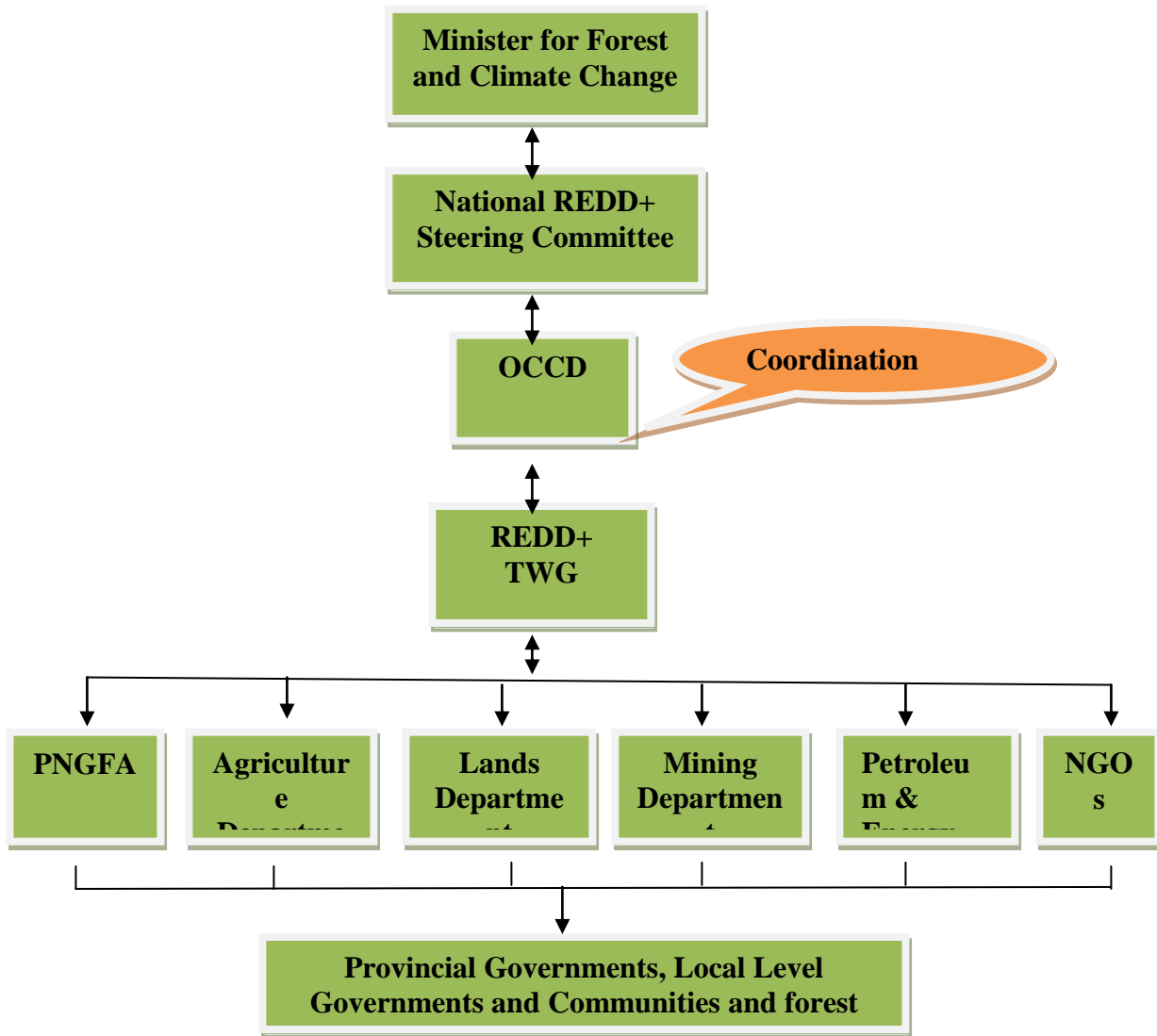
Second TAP Review (1 October 2012):

The revised R-PP has not made any changes to the earlier document. It needs to address the previous suggested recommendations.

Component 6: Noting this deficiency, the standard is not met.

Appendix 1:

Figure 1: Suggested institution arrangements



1. National REDD-plus Steering Committee would be a multi-stakeholder participation.
2. REDD+ TWG would comprise of representatives from the technical implementing agencies
3. PNGFA, Agriculture, Lands, Mining, Petroleum & Energy and NGOs are examples of implementing agencies that OCCD may suggest.
4. Implementation at technical agencies could be translated down to Provincial, LLG and communities
5. OCCD could be seen as a coordinating agency.