

**National Programme Document Revision table**  
**Country: Papua New Guinea**

#	Comment (s)	Source	Addressed in (Page No. and brief description)
1	A broad stakeholder consultation process on the proposal is undertaken, in a manner consistent with the UN-REDD Programme's Operational Guidance on the involvement of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities. The involvement of the UN Resident Coordinator in designing and executing such a process is encouraged	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<p><i>The following review process has been carried out:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Jan 18th - Feb 9th:</b> Stakeholder review period for revised NJP document; stakeholders were notified by email; OCCD is offered individual meetings and discussions for interested stakeholders and encouraged stakeholders (e.g., EFF) to pass on the documents to individuals and organizations that OCCD did not reach directly.</li> <li>- <b>Feb 10th - 18th:</b> OCCD followed up with stakeholders submitting feedback to discuss, and incorporate or resolve comments.</li> <li>- <b>Feb 18th:</b> Updated NJP redistributed ahead of stakeholder validation meeting</li> <li>- <b>Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>:</b> Full-day stakeholder validation meeting in Port Moresby with more than 70 participants. Stakeholders agreed that after the inclusion of 25 additional conditions, the NPD would be resubmitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board.</li> <li>- <b>Mar 9th - 16th:</b> OCCD distributes final draft of the NPD to stakeholders along with a matrix of how the 25 conditions from validation workshop have been addressed. This draft also includes some further comments that have been received by stakeholders during or shortly after the validation meeting. As agreed during the validation workshop, stakeholders have 1 week to submit their comments if they feel any of the conditions have not been sufficiently addressed. OCCD sent a reminder email to all stakeholders on Mar 15<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>- <b>Mar 18th:</b> OCCD asks the UNDP Resident Coordinator to re-submit the revised NPD to the UN-REDD Policy Board.</li> </ul> <p><i>For an overview of OCCD's broader consultation process for the years 2010-11, see Annex 7</i></p>



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2	Relationship to other REDD-relevant activities needs to be clarified and coordination secured	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<p><i>A clearer reference to other projects has been added throughout the text, particularly Section 4 (pp. 47-51) under each NP Outcome.</i></p> <p><i>The importance of the UN-REDD NP as <u>one</u> element of a broader REDD+ readiness program has also been highlighted more clearly throughout the text, e.g., in Section 3.2, p. 29 (1<sup>st</sup> para) and Section 4, p. 47 (2<sup>nd</sup> para).</i></p>
3	MRV system design needs to be further elaborated, taking into consideration the comments from the independent technical reviewer	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<p><i>Sections 3.2 'E) Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)', p. 33, section 3.3, pp. 34-42 and section 4, pp. 40-45 have been updated with the help of stakeholders to provide more details on the MRV system. Some of the activities and data points referred to in the comments, however (e.g., the identification of individual sample plots), form part of NP implementation and are therefore not included in the NPD.</i></p> <p><i>To progress MRV design implementation, the stakeholder validation workshop was followed by a 1.5 day MRV workshop to bring together players contributing substantially to the development of a MRV system for GHG emissions from land-use sectors in PNG, with the purpose of building collective awareness of on-going activities, highlighting potential for complementary and collaborative efforts, and, where possible, coordinating work plans and activities for more effective progress toward an MRV system for PNG.</i></p>

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4	Monitoring of safeguards need to be included and described	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<p><i>To respond to the Policy Board’s request and the Cancun outcome, a REDD+ Information System has been added to the scope of activities of the NPD. This system will be set up to provide information (domestically and internationally) on how the safeguards referred to in annex I of the Cancun decision on Outcome of AWK/LCA are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of all the REDD+ activities and all the forest-related issues. Under new output 2.1 ‘National REDD+ Information System developed’, the field testing of safeguards based on PNG’s REDD+ guidelines and international best practice, e.g. efforts under UN-REDD’s Global Programme, has been added as indicative activity to be led by UNDP and UNEP.</i></p> <p><i>For more details, please see ‘National Forest Information System’, p. 38, and Section 4, p. 49. See also Annex 6 for PNG’s draft REDD+ project guidelines and safeguards (currently open for stakeholder comment).</i></p> <p><i>Safeguards were also a major topic for discussion during the stakeholder validation meeting. 9 out of the 25 conditions by stakeholders to be addressed before submission relate to safeguards. These conditions, and a description how they have been addressed, are documented in Annex 1 – Stakeholder validation meeting minutes.</i></p>
5	Funding mechanism should be reassessed. PNG is a self-starter “Delivering as One” UN country, meaning that arrangements have been developed for improved coordination and delivery of UN assistance. The UN-REDD National Programme should take advantage of these efforts. To the extent possible, the in-country “delivering as one” management arrangements should be utilized for the proportion of the programme that is to be nationally implemented	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<p><i>The UN agencies agreed on the arrangements as described in section 6 ‘Fund Management Arrangements’, pp. 61-62 of the NPD.</i></p>

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6	The budget allocation per agency needs to be revised based on the above points. The breakdown on activities should be revised to ensure the requirements listed here can be met in a satisfactory	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<i>Based on stakeholder comments and in joint UN agency – GoPNG discussions during the UN-REDD mission to PNG in the week of February 21, the NP results framework has been revised. Please refer to section 4, table 4, pp. 52-54 for the latest breakdown of outcomes and outputs under the PNG UN-REDD NP.</i>
7	Recommend that the PNG OCCD and the UN Resident Coordinator examine the budget to ensure that all possible opportunities to use in country agency arrangements for national implementation are considered	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<i>See comments #5 &amp; 6 above</i>
8	An assessment needs to be included of forest conservation actions (moratorium on new agricultural and forestry concessions, new conservation areas, etc) as potential abatement measures included in the final version of the NJP	Fifth Policy Board/conditions for approval	<i>There are numerous technically feasible, cost-effective options to abate and sequester LULUCF emissions in Papua New Guinea. For every driver of deforestation and degradation there are multiple abatement options, ranging from full abatement resulting from ceasing an activity, to partial abatement from reducing an activity’s carbon intensity. Section 2.5 ‘Opportunities for greenhouse gas abatement’, pp. 22-26, has been revised to highlight this range of abatement opportunities available to PNG more clearly, including conservation actions and a moratorium on new agricultural and forestry concessions.</i>
9	The current NPD focuses only on capacity building on MRV. Attention should also be given to benefit sharing and conflict resolution. Readiness management currently focuses only on OCCD and not on other partners required for REDD implementation – this needs to be corrected.	Fifth Policy Board, Civil society for Asia and Pacific	<p><i>The revised document outlines more clearly the overall components of the REDD+ readiness process in PNG and highlights more clearly that the UN-REDD NP is only <u>one</u> element of the broader REDD+ readiness program. As discussed and agreed with stakeholders, benefit sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms do not form part of the UN-REDD NP. However, their importance as central elements of the overall readiness program has been emphasized in the document. See e.g. section 3.2 ‘C) Models for payment processing, benefit sharing and dispute resolution’, pp. 32-33 and section 4, p. 47.</i></p> <p><i>The document has also been revised to highlight more clearly the readiness management and capacity building needs of other stakeholders (e.g., section 3.2, pp. 29-31). In addition, Outcome 1 has been revised to include regular NGO and whole-of-government workshop as one element of broader readiness management arrangements (section 4, p. 48).</i></p>

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10	Social and environmental safeguards are not clearly reflected in the NPD and there are no mandatory provisions for compliance. Make reference to FPIC and livelihoods and way to address these. Rights of IP should be promoted as PNG is a signatory to ILO 1609 and UNDRIP.	Fifth Policy Board, Civil society for Asia and Pacific	<i>Covered under item #4</i>
11	The document has no consideration on how to address law enforcement and regional cooperation. Fails to incorporate the findings of two major assessments: comprehensive review of the logging industry commissioned by PNG government and funded by WB and others.	Fifth Policy Board, Global Witness	<i>Section 2.2 – Sector Regulatory Framework, pp. 8-17, was updated to reflect the remarks during the PB meeting. Specifically, a reference has been included to the World Bank-funded review team. Also see e.g., section 3.4 – ITTO, pp. 36-37 for additional references to programs strengthening law enforcement.</i>
12	There is insufficient capacity building across all components, as the focus is solely directed towards OCCD and MRV.	Fifth Policy Board, Civil society for Asia and Pacific	<p><i>Section 3.2, ‘Institution &amp; Capacity Building’, pp. 29-31 was updated to more clearly outline the overall capacity building efforts within REDD+ readiness in PNG. For the UN-REDD NP specifically, each Outcome contains specific elements of capacity building targeting the different stakeholders involved in the respective activities. These range from GoPNG departments, including OCCD, to civil society and local communities, e.g., for the support of biomass measurements. The different elements of capacity building under the UN-REDD NP were highlighted more clearly, particularly in section 4, pp. 47-54.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, 6 out of the 25 stakeholder validation meeting conditions to be addressed before re-submission relate to capacity building. These conditions, and a description how they have been addressed, are documented in Annex 1 – Stakeholder validation meeting minutes.</i></p>

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13	It is not clear how much the Technical Working Group on REDD+ reviewed and discussed the National Programme as it was drafted – a process that would strengthen ownership by all members. Comments by some members suggest low levels of ownership, although it is not clear if this is a result of deficiencies in the process or failure by the parties to participate in the process.	Secretariat Review	<i>See item #1</i>
14	The National Programme results framework provides a good mechanism for ensuring coherence of REDD+ readiness interventions. It sets out the anticipated total funding needs of PNG's priority activities, while indicating the proportion that UN-REDD is request to support. Coherence could be increased further if the National Programme Document explains the work already undertaken (or due to be undertaken with other funding) to address all the components of readiness i.e. the development of a national REDD+ strategy.	Secretariat Review	<i>Covered under item #9</i>

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15	Section 7 of the National Programme document sets out the risks with reference to the results framework and it sets out the measures to manage the risks. PNG is commended for the quality of this section, recognizing that the normal process is for further work to be done on this issue as the document is finalized before it is signed and during the inception phase of programme implementation. The independent technical review provides some suggestions to improve the likelihood of success. These should be taken into consideration when finalizing this section of the document.	Secretariat Review	<i>The risk log of the NPD was updated based on the independent technical review and other stakeholder input. Please see revised section 7.1, table 6, pp. 66-70.</i>
16	Sharpen the focus of the diagnostic to reflect a more realistic understanding of abatement actions.	Independent Technical Review	<i>Covered under item #8</i>
17	Demonstrate alignment with other donor projects on REDD+ and MRV	Independent Technical Review	<i>Covered under item #2</i>
18	Outcome 1 – Demonstrate allocation of resources to government and non-government partners in implementation to enable effective participation. This component should also initiate the establishment of a lessons learning and documentation process to capture approaches relevant for REDD+ and MRV in PNG.	Independent Technical Review	<i>Covered under item #9</i>

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19	Outcome 2 – Revise outcomes to reflect stakeholder engagement in design phase. Provide a detailed breakdown of activities in Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 to clarify the manner in which MRV systems will be established. This should clarify the MRV data collection methodologies to be used, field plot locations, collecting teams, data management processes, training, and data ownership issues, taking into account the comments above on the need for a more efficient methodology. Ideally a number of the field plots will be found inside areas identified for “immediate Fast Start Actions” for REDD-plus and pilot projects” specified in the CCDP.	Independent Technical Review	<i>Covered under item #3</i>
20	Outcome 4 – Include monitoring of other land uses such as deferred logging concessions, community conservation areas (as per GEF project) etc.	Independent Technical Review	<i>Outcome 4 has been broadened to also include other land uses such as conservation areas and deferred logging concessions. See section 4, p. 50.</i>