

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report 2012 **Papua New Guinea**

UN-REDD Programme

5 April 2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Papua New Guinea
Title of programme: UN-REDD Papua New Guinea National Programme

Date of signature¹: 16th June 2011
Date of first transfer of funds²: 23rd June 2011
End date according to National Programme Document: 31 December 2013
No-cost extension requested³: No

Implementing partners⁴:
PNG's Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)
PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA)

The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2012 ⁸
FAO	4,520,750.00	1,666,889.00	131,312.00 ⁹
UNDP	1,707,634.40	817,501.00	197,519.11
UNEP	160,500.00	107,000.00	0
Total	6,388,884.40	2,591,390.00	328,831.11

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ Amount reflects the removal of 68,799 USD from the disbursements previously reported under the PNG National Programme as these were covered by FAO's UN-REDD Global Programme budget and will not now be transferred into the PNG programme costs as previously anticipated. Instead, and as agreed with the Government Counterpart, the reimbursement will be made through the National Programme covering an equivalent amount of costs in the form of technical backstopping missions to support the PNG National Programme.

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ¹⁰			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Ms. Mette Loyche-Wilkie Date: 27 March 2013	Mr. David McLachlan-Karr Date: 5 April 2013	Mr. Thomas Enters Date: 03 April 2013	Mr. Varigini Badira Date: 05 April 2013

¹⁰ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

The table below requests reporting on cumulative achievements (against the expected targets in the Monitoring Framework included in the National Programme Document) and achievements gained in the reporting period (against the expected targets in the annual work plan). If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed. For information on means of verification, responsibilities and risk and assumptions, please refer to the Monitoring Framework in the National Programme Document.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Outcome 1						
Output 1.1: Management arrangements between GoPNG and stakeholders strengthened	- Assist the OCCD in liaising with other REDD+ initiatives ,in particular the PNG-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership - Assist OCCD in carrying out PEB and PMC meetings - Support the OCCD in conducting annual NGO and whole-of-government workshops	-GoPNG liaises with donors through FCC; - REDD+ NGO workshop and whole-of-government workshop conducted in2010	- By 12/2011, all donor support on climate change is effectively coordinated and aligned along GoPNG priorities - By 12/2013, at least 1REDD+ NGO workshop and 1 whole-of-government workshop have been held annually to progress REDD+ readiness	UNDP/PMU to complete – first Programme Executive Board meeting held on 31st May, 2012 and signed meeting minutes are available. 2nd PEB Meeting held on 5th October, 2012. Minutes of Meeting drafted and will be endorsed at the next PEB Meeting scheduled for 21st March 2013	- Establishment of an inclusive national REDD+ “network” (Govt Depts, NGO’s, CSOs private and developmental partners - At least three (2) PEB and PMC meetings held in 2nd -4th quarters - Facilitate review of the FPIC Guidelines, Design of REDD+ Strategy, Study on potential Carbon Rights Arrangements and Benefit Sharing Distribution mechanism	- “Network” established through the Combined technical working groups (REDD+/MRV/Adaptation) - 1stPEB meeting held in 2nd quarter attended by 12 participants - UN-REDD Programme hired Global Consultant, Mr Kojwah to conduct a country assessment of REDD - 2nd PEB held attended by seven full members and four alternate members. - FPIC guidelines are currently being tested in two demonstration sites

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
						through PNG National Forest Authority. The results from the demonstration sites will contribute to the review of FPIC Guidelines - TORs for Carbon Rights and Benefit Sharing Distribution Systems study were completed for presentation to PEB for approval prior to commencing recruitment process - No progress to design REDD+ Strategy
Output 1.2: National Programme implementation strengthened	- Provide support through NP Manager - Facilitate knowledge sharing with UN-REDD countries including other regional and international experiences	No national programme	- Ongoing during NP implementation: Project documents (work plans, budgets, reports, TORs etc.) are produced on time	UNDP/PMU – Facilitated training and knowledge sharing of OCCD (2), PNGFA (1) and NGO (WSC-1) staff at the Asia Pacific Regional UN-REDD workshop on Participatory Governance Assessment and Free Prior Informed Consent	- Attendance at a Regional workshop - Staffing of the PMU • Programme Manager, • Programme Administrative and Financial Assistant • Communications Officer - Establishment of PMU office	- Recruitment for Programme Manager Position completed and awaiting relocation of male appointee. - PAFA position filled by female candidate in April - Communications Assistant Post endorsed by 2nd PEB Meeting and re-advertised to attract right candidate.

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						- PMU yet to occupy office space provided by OCCD however, procurement process for office furniture and equipment initiated.
Outcome 2. National MRV system developed						
Output 2.1: National REDD+ Information System developed	- Field test safeguards - Design the system structure and functions - Develop a national database - Develop a WEB-GIS interface - Training of PNG operators	- PNG has no REDD+ information system	- Information on REDD+ and safeguards is available to all stakeholders through a web-based interface and an annual report - Safeguards have been tested in the field	- A beta version of PNG's information and monitoring system web-GIS portal was developed in 2011 with the support of FAO - In December 2011, at UNFCCC negotiations, FAO supported PNG to present their monitoring system to the international community - No progress on safeguards testing in the field, as the development of safeguards has not been finalized and no field sites have been identified	- By 12/2012, PNG will have an operational and regularly updated information and monitoring system operated by PNG national staff in OCCD premises	- Premises in OCCD have been secured and equipment procurement has been initiated (- National staff to be contracted in February 2013 – see below)
Output 2.2: Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) set up	- Establish an operational wall-to-wall system based on satellite remote sensing data - Design a methodological approach to support the	- Fragmented use of GIS systems in GoPNG departments, often relying on outdated data	- Methodological approach, technical system and institutional responsibilities specified - SLMS provides annual GIS data sets used for MRV and across GoPNG	- Institutional responsibility for the SLMS was specified as OCCD in 2011 - PNG monitoring system operators received training in Brazil and Rome; FAO coordinated with OCCD to organize the training - In June 2012, a PNGFA	- By 12/2012, PNG monitoring system staff, based in OCCD, will have begun the analysis of historical land use changes, as a first step towards producing wall-to-wall land use change analysis	- National monitoring system staff are expected to be contracted in February 2013; but have been working with the relevant software on a voluntary basis since November 2012, to maintain their

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	implementation of REDD+ at sub-national scale - Provide training in forest land monitoring methodology - Develop a near real time monitoring system			monitoring system operator received further training in Rome, organized by FAO - Contracts for the national monitoring system operators were prepared in FAO-RAP office, Bangkok, during December 2012-January 2013, with a view to issue contracts in January/February 2013 - International consultant to support the establishment of the SLMS was identified in November 2012; contract expected to be issued in February 2013		familiarization - International monitoring system consultant identified and to be contracted in February 2013
Output 2.3: Multipurpose national forest carbon inventory developed	- Develop measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon survey, building on the existing permanent sampling plot system. System design is driven by UNFCCC reporting requirements. - Assess institutional capacity needs - Establish adequate institutional capacity to	- FIMS, FIPS and Persyst in use by PNGFA with limited data on carbon	- Measurement protocols and sampling design for forest carbon survey defined - GoPNG has capacity to regularly undertake forest carbon measurement and reporting	- In March 2012, FAO was selected as the implementing partner of a \$9m EU project to build capacity and implement PNG's national forest inventory - In June 2012 A Letter of Agreement (LoA) between FAO and PNGFA was finalized to undertake a gap analysis of forest inventory capacities (July to October), to organize and execute a national forest inventory methodology workshop in October 2012, and to produce national forest inventory field manuals and work plan - In September 2012, two PNGFA officers attended a learning event	- By 12/2012, PNGFA, with the support of FAO, will have undertaken a gap analysis of forest inventory capacities and needs, organized and executed a national forest inventory methodology design workshop (backstopped by technical FAO staff), produced a work plan and sampling strategy for the implementation of the NFI, and produced field data collection manuals (ready for the initiation of piloting activities in January 2013)	- NFI gap analysis has been completed and approved by FAO, in preparation for the full NFI workshop - NFI workshop, which will be attended by experts from USA and Australia, was delayed until February 2013 to ensure international experts could attend

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	undertake regular forest carbon monitoring and reporting consistent with REDD+ information needs - Provide training in forest inventory methodology			in Brussels on the forthcoming EU NFI project - Preliminary NFI workshop was executed in October 2012 in Lae, organized by PNGFA and supported by FAO; with the full NFI workshop delayed until February 2013 to ensure wider participation. The workshop was supported by two FAO/UN-REDD officers - In December 2012, two PNGFA officers attended a training workshop in Rome on NFI database systems (Open Foris Collect), delivered by FAO Forestry's Finnish Programme		
Output 2.4: National GHG Inventory for REDD+ established	- Develop institutional capacity - Provide training on IPCC GHG inventory methodology	- Preparation of SNC underway with support from UNDP	- First REDD+ related GHG inventory completed based on PNG's MRV system - PNG has institutional capacity to regularly report GHG emissions from REDD+-related activities	- GHG inventory work was postponed during 2012 to focus implementation on the monitoring system and NFI work	FAO support activities up to 12/2012 will focus on outputs 2.1, 2.2. and 2.3; with this output being reliant on the data generated through these outputs	N/A
Output 2.5: Technical advice, capacity building and implementation support provided	- Provide technical advice and support covering the activities outlined above for the institutions involved in the national MRV system - Provide support through	- Limited and fragmented capacity for elements of a MRV system in GoPNG and non-government stakeholders	- Capacity gap assessment and capacity building plan for MRV elements in place - GoPNG and stakeholders have capacity to independently operate PNG's MRV system	- Technical backstopping and capacity building missions were carried out in April and October 2012	- By 12/2012, two missions by FAO HQ staff will have taken place to support the establishment of the monitoring system lab and the organization of the NFI workshop, and to collaboratively develop a work plan for FAO-supported activities	- Target of two missions during 2012 by FAO HQ staff was achieved

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	international technical assistant for OCCD Director MRV & National Communication - Develop capacity enabling stakeholders to independently review the outputs of MRV system					
Outcome 3. Establishment of REL/RL supported						
Output 3.1: Historical drivers of deforestation assessed	- Assess past drivers of deforestation - Test and refine MRV methodology (Outcome 2) using available historical emission data - Review methodologies for establishing REL and national reference emission levels - Compile data to support development of REL	- Preliminary assessment of drivers of deforestation and GHG emissions	- Data to develop REL/RL has been compiled and clear guidance on methodology for REL/RL developed	- The development of the beta version of the monitoring system and training of technical operators in 2011, supported by FAO, was the first step towards this output: once the monitoring system lab is established in OCCD (see 2.1), the operators will carry out an assessment of historical land use change, including an analysis of drivers	- By 12/2012, progress will have been made on the analysis of historical land use changes by the technical personnel of the monitoring system lab	- Target not achieved because monitoring system lab is not yet established
Output 3.2: National circumstances assessed			- National circumstances and their impact on GHG emissions and REDD+ have been assessed	- Activities under this output have not yet been initiated, and are now scheduled to begin in 2013	- None specified	- N/A

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Outcome 4. Monitoring of abatement concepts supported						
Output 4.1: Capacity for monitoring and implementation of priority abatement levers developed	- Develop and deliver comprehensive training (training of trainers) for PNGFA and pilot concessions - Support piloting of abatement levers, including pilot implementation and monitoring and verifying results	- Priority abatement levers identified; only limited experience in implementation	- Monitoring and implementation concepts for key abatement levers have been refined	- None as yet	- None specified	- N/A
Outcome 5. Stakeholders engaged in PNG’s REDD+ readiness process						
Output 5.1: Framework for stakeholder engagement processes in place	- Develop and agree on guidelines for stakeholder engagement including the formal agreements for technical, advisory and public consultation levels - Facilitate a constructive and reciprocal dialogue between national multi-stakeholder groups ,OCCD/GoPNG and development	- Consultation Workplan for 2011; 4 provinces consulted in 2010	- By 12/2011, 8 additional provinces consulted and consultation process independently reviewed	Training workshop was conducted 30 th – 31 st October 2012. A total of 25 national level participants were trained on REDD+. A training report provided.	- Support the development of the National REDD+ Policy Framework and Strategy for PNG - Support the finalization of Documentation related to PNG’s REDD+ Social Safeguards (FPIC, BSDS, Grievance Mechanism, and Carbon Rights - Support to GoPNG REDD+ Provincial Consultations and Awareness Workshops (in East Sepik, West	- No progress on the REDD+ Policy Framework and Strategy as well as finalization of documentation related to Social Safeguards. - UNDP initiated the training, drafted the initial training program and completed draft training concept note A national level training was conducted between 30 th and 31 st October. This training was initially intended

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	partners - Carry out independent monitoring of the consultative and stakeholder awareness process				Sepik, Manus Milne Bay and WNB) on Social Safeguards, National Guidelines and Strategy, etc. - REDD+ Training	to run four days (Oct 29-Nov1) however, due to poor attendance on day one, the training was condensed to 2 days. The Nature Conservancy's training package formed the foundation for the materials edited by World Conservation Society. This training material will undergo further improvement. Apart from UNDP/OCCD staff, 25 national participants were trained on REDD+.

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANIZATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2012		
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B + C
Outcome 1. Readiness management arrangements in place	FAO	-	-	-	-
	UNDP	250,000.00	0	91,904.93	91,904.93
	UNEP	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		250,000.00	0	91,904.93	91,904.93
Outcome 2. National MRV system developed	FAO	1,411,889.00	63,007.00	68,305.00	131,312.00
	UNDP	200,000.00	0	1,725.52	1,725.52
	UNEP	107,000.00	0	0	0
Sub-total		1,761,889.00	63,007.00	70,030.52	133,037.52
Outcome 3. Establishment of REL/RL supported	FAO	80,000.00	0	0	0
	UNDP	100,000.00	0	15,039.87	15,039.87
	UNEP	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		180,000.00	0	15,039.87	15,039.87
Outcome 4. Monitoring of abatement concepts supported	FAO	175,000.00	0	0	0
	UNDP	75,000.00	0	2,829.30	2,829.30
	UNEP	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		250,000.00	0	2,829.30	2,829.30
Outcome 5. Stakeholders engaged in PNG's REDD+ readiness process	FAO	-	-	-	-
	UNDP	139,020.00	0	73,251.91	73,251.91
	UNEP	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		139,020.00	0	73,251.91	73,251.91
FAO (Total):		1,666,889.00	63,007.00	68,305.00	131,312.00
UNDP (Total):		764,020.00	0	184,751.53	184,751.53
UNDP GMS 7%:		53,481.40	-	12,767.58	12,767.58
UNEP (Total):		107,000.00	0	0	0
Grand TOTAL:		2,591,390.4	63,007.00	265,824.11	328,831.11

1.3.1 Co-financing

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

Implementation of activities was relatively slow during the first half of 2012, due largely to an uncertain political climate and the national elections which took place from June-July. Nevertheless, during the first half of the year, a number of targeted technical activities were delivered and/or initiated, such as the preparation of a Letter of Agreement (LoA) (a FAO funds transfer modality) and technical backstopping of a meeting of the MRV Technical Working Group (April 2012).

The period July-December saw increased project activity and the initiation of hiring of project staff (in the case of FAO). In July, the LoA between FAO and PNGFA was signed and the first tranche of funds (\$30k) was transferred to the government for the preparation of a national forest inventory (NFI) gap analysis and to fund costs of an NFI methodology workshop. Following consultations with the PNGFA, it was decided that the October workshop should be a preliminary workshop to fully brief national staff on the status and plans for the NFI. The workshop took place in Lae and was backstopped by two FAO officers from headquarters. The completion of this workshop marked a significant step forward in the implementation of the NFI component of the National Programme, and paved the way for the full national workshop which will take place in February 2013. The NFI gap analysis was completed and cleared by FAO in December 2012. In September, two PNGFA officers attended a learning event delivered by the EU in Brussels (Global Climate Change Alliance initiative, which will fund the implementation of PNG's NFI). In addition, in December 2012, two (separate) PNGFA officers visited FAO headquarters, Rome, for a one-week workshop on the FAO Finnish Programme's Open Foris Collect software, an open-source NFI database system; as part of national preparations towards the data management component of the NFI.

On the monitoring system component of the project, in June 2012, a PNGFA officer (who had previously received training on remote sensing/GIS in Brazil in September 2011 under this programme) received further training in FAO headquarters, Rome, partly as a refresher and partly as an update on the latest technologies and methodologies.

¹¹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

During a mission to PNG in October, two FAO officers supported the selection of national monitoring system operators (x5), to be hired as FAO consultants, and an international monitoring system support/training consultant. In December 2012, the contracts of these consultants were being prepared and anticipated to be initiated in February 2013. The hiring of an FAO international technical advisor (P3) was also progressed, with the shortlisting of candidates taking place in December and interviews scheduled for January 2013.

The UN-REDD Programme Manager was hired after an intense and successful recruitment process during the third quarter while the PMU was led by the interim manager, Joe Pokana from OCCD, with the support of the Programme Assistant (Lydia Bobola). This led to the successful organisation of PEB meetings, preparation of the REDD+ training manual followed by the actual training in late October to early November. The training manual resulted from the feedback from OCCD's Provincial Consultation in 2011 where stakeholders at the provincial levels requested more information on REDD+. This process led to the engagement of key NGO partners in the country in particular, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and PNG's Forest Management and Product Certification Service (FORCERT).

Despite the absence of the Programme Manager, OCCD's UN-REDD focal point, with technical guidance from UN agencies, led to the 2012 Annual Work Plan, which included studies on Benefit Sharing Distribution Schemes and Carbon Rights Study, design of the REDD+ Strategy and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines. Preparation of these key guiding documents will begin in 2013. This is to allow lessons learnt from trials in demonstration sites by partners such as GIZ and PNG National Forest Authority in 2012 to help inform the guidelines.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

The sustainability of National Programme results has been ensured through 1) stakeholder engagement (national and sub-national levels) and 2) ensuring wide participation by other development partners (including JICA, GIZ and AusAID) in programme activities and meetings (e.g. technical working groups and workshops). Sustainability has also been ensured, in FAO's case (where there is no country office in PNG), by regular communications between FAO officers (both in headquarters and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific) and government counterparts, over e-mail and telephone. This has ensured implementation of activities has been steady and followed closely by relevant actors.

Similarly, UNDP at the regional and CO level maintained regular communication through the PMU to provide guidance and ensure continuity which resulted in OCCD beginning to take the lead in the overall coordination of REDD+ efforts among partners in the country.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☐ Coordination within the Government
- ☒ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☐ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☒ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹³ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

The primary internal issue that has been encountered is the lack of suitable candidates who applied for the Programme Manager vacancy during the first round of advertising. This was addressed by re-advertising the position and disseminating it through international networks. In the absence of a Programme Manager, the difficulties in coordination of inputs by technical advisors from all agencies, posed by the relative inaccessibility of PNG, are exacerbated.

In the case of FAO, which does not have a country office in PNG, the political situation in the first half of 2012 led to a general slowing of implementation and delivery of activities. This is in part because the FAO modality for transferring funds to national partners, a Letter of Agreement (LoA), requires stable institutions to implement a specific set of activities. In the absence of such stable institutions, specifically the OCCD (which is to be replaced by a Climate Change Authority in the near future), the risk was too high to initiate an LoA.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹⁴ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

The primary external difficulty encountered was the lack of political stability in PNG during the first half of 2012, which affected one of the two implementing partners directly, namely OCCD, through the changing of the Acting Director position twice in a period of three months – creating uncertainty around the institution and prospects for implementation. National elections took place between June-July, which also slowed implementation during the first half of the year. Nevertheless, the elections clarified the previously uncertain political climate and led to stable conditions for implementation in the second half of the year, and beyond.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

Internal difficulties were addressed by re-advertising the position of Programme Manager, including wider dissemination through professional networks (this position has now been filled and the incumbent entered on duty in January 2013). The internal team directly involved with programme implementation will be further strengthened by the recruitment of a FAO technical expert to support the implementation of FAO activities (due to enter on duty in February 2013), in close collaboration with the future Programme Manager, UNDP country office and national counterparts.

External difficulties resolved themselves as a result of the national elections and the formation of a new government with a clear mandate.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

Official communication guidelines and coordination mechanisms have been set up to ensure effective UN joint

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

delivery at the country level. All participating UN agencies are part of the Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Livelihoods Task Team under the Disaster Risk Management and Environment Pillar of the UNDAF.

In addition, and given the lack of FAO office and therefore permanent presence in the country, UNDP coordinated the PEB meeting in October 2012 to coincide with the mission of two FAO officers to the country, to ensure their full and effective participation in the PEB meeting.

The other coordination mechanisms that UN-REDD contributes to are the national REDD+ Technical Working Groups and the Joint Government of Papua New Guinea and Development Partners on Climate Change Forum.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹⁵ and Development Effectiveness

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

☐ No ☐ Some ☒ Yes

Please explain:

OCCD has taken full ownership of the programme and leads stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops. The implementation of activities under PNGFA was enhanced during the latter half of 2012, with PNGFA organizing a national NFI workshop and the implementation of activities under the LoA.

The UN agencies have been informed that the UN-REDD National Programme contributes to implementation of the overall national REDD+ Programme led by OCCD. For this reason, there is a strong sense of ownership and leadership by the government through OCCD and key partners.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☐ No ☒ Partially ☐ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

The UN agencies emphasize an inclusive and participatory process on the basis of the guidelines but mostly at the call of Papua New Guineans in urban and rural areas that stakeholder engagement through a consultative process is critical to the success of initiatives that concern the public and private sectors, NGOs and local communities. The key challenge is that the relevant policies and legislation are changed to capture the need for stakeholder engagement in the context of REDD was only being initiated in late 2012.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

☐ Policy/decision making
☐ Management: ☐ Budget ☐ Procurement ☐ Service provision
☐ Other, please specify

¹⁵ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

The NGO are represented at the Programme Executive Board level by Eco-Forestry Forum and contribute meaningfully to the management of the UN-REDD in terms of the provide guidance and oversight.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁶ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The NGOs are encouraged by the openness of government to engage with non-government stakeholders to expedite the REDD readiness activities in the country. As a result, there is a strong sense of accountability required from government for the overall management and implementation of the UN-REDD to support the entire country on REDD.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

☒ Women	Total No 15
☒ Men	Total No 40

Comments: The primary capacity building channels to date have been meetings of the MRV Technical Working Group (convened by Mr. Joe Pokana of OCCD) and workshops. FAO officers participated in and delivered technical support to one MRV meeting in April 2012, and a preliminary national forest inventory workshop was delivered in October 2012.

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: PNG's national forest monitoring system is currently being developed by the government, with the support of FAO and other international agencies, as a key activity under the UN-REDD National Programme. PNG are currently developing a new methodology for their NFI (led by PNGFA) and setting up a satellite land monitoring system (led by OCCD). Once these two components are operational, FAO will support PNG to develop a GHG inventory for the forest sector. At this stage, the country will have a functional national forest monitoring system.

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct,

¹⁶ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

☐ Women Total No.

☐ Men Total No.

Comments:

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No.

Comments:

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁷, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁸ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁹:

¹⁷ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁸ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor),

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²⁰:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁹ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

²⁰ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

In general, implementation in 2012 was slower than expected however there were many contributing factors both on the part of the implementing partners and on the part of government. For government decrease in normal business for the period of about three months during the general elections was one.

Towards the last quarter of the year considerable effort was made to move activities. Government also sensed a marked improvement in communication between government implementing agencies, between the UN implementing partners and thus between all partners.

We look forward though to significant increase in delivery in 2013.

**Gwen Sissou
Office of Climate Change and Development
12th March 2013**

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

2012 was a year of underperformance, due to many reasons.

- 1. Was the political situation on the ground**
- 2. Lack of capacity by OCCD to expedite activities**
- 3. UN agencies lack of representation on the ground in PNG**

While some of these reasons were valid, others were merely a lack of full awareness to implement the project within the current complexities of operating within PNG. We couldn't expect much achieved given such unstable conditions. We have to improve on that, as we are time bound to deliver on the objectives on REDD Readiness.

Now, with a Country manager already recruited, and FAO rep now in the process of being recruited, we are hopeful that activities will be expedited.

**Senson Mark
Manager – Networking, Communication/REDD
PNG Eco-Forestry Forum**