



2011 Annual Report Papua New Guinea Programme

31 December 2011

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Papua New Guinea
 Title of programme: UN-REDD PNG National Programme
 Date of submission: 25th March 2011

Start date: 16th June 2011
 1st Transfer of Funds: 23th June 2011
 End date: 16th June 2014
 No-cost extension requested: No

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

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget	Amount transferred	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011
FAO	4,520,750.00	1,557,840.00	68,799.20
UNDP	1,707,634.00	817,501.00	41,525.92
UNEP	160,500.00	100,000.00	0
Total	6,388,884.00	2,475,341.00	110,325.12

Approved National Programme budget

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Ms. Mette Loyche-Wilkie	Mr. David McLachlan-Karr	Mr. Thomas Enters	Dr. Wari Iamo

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 1. Readiness Management Arrangements in Place								
1.1 Management arrangements between GoPNG and stakeholders strengthened	-By 12/2011, all donor support on climate change is effectively coordinated and aligned along GoPNG priorities -By 12/2013, at least 1 REDD+ NGO workshop and 1 whole-of-government workshop have been held annually to progress REDD+ readiness	-GoPNG liaises with donors through FCC; REDD+ NGO workshop and whole-of-government workshop conducted in 2010	-By 12/2011, all donor support on climate change is effectively coordinated and aligned with GoPNG priorities	Achievements this reporting period: Office of Climate Change and Development was actively involved in conducting MRV and REDD+ Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings to ensure stakeholder engagement in the design of a National MRV and REDD+ Mechanism. The stakeholders are representatives from relevant public, private and civil society organisations. In addition, with the assistance of UNDP as the Co-Secretariat for the Joint GoPNG and Development Partners Forum to facilitate and coordinate information sharing between OCCD and bilateral and multilateral donors. A roadmap of all DP climate change assistance to GoPNG through various government agencies has been produced and held in OCCD as a guide for coordination and avoid duplication among partners. This was further strengthened with a whole-of-government approach to advance the work of REDD in the country with a two specific provincial government consultative workshops.	-Technical Working Group minutes -FCC meeting minutes - Workshop minutes/ reports	UNDP	-Technical Working Groups and FCC are key for a for convening GoPNG and stakeholders	Recent political instability in PNG has affected to capacity of all government agencies to move forward on initiatives with policy implications, and this includes the UN-REDD Programme. Since the departure of McKinsey in October 2011, OCCD's operational and program capacity has been reduced thereby affecting communication and coordination of information among key REDD stakeholders. For example, the MRV and REDD+ Technical Working Group and the Joint Government of Papua New Guinea and Development Partners Forum's scheduled meetings were not held. This contributed to the lack of clarity on the position of GoPNG on REDD prior to the 17 th UNFCCC Meeting in Durban, South Africa. Consequently, certain members from the civil society organisations requested that their involvement in the national REDD forums for dialogue needs to be formalized using

								MOUs.
1.2 National Programme Implementation strengthened	-Project documents (work plans, budgets, reports, TORs etc.) are produced on time	No national programme	By 12/2011 the UNREDD Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be set up. TORs for the Programme Manager and Programme Assistant will be developed, advertised and the staff will be recruited	Achievements this reporting period: • Completion and approval of GoPNG's National UN-REDD Programme Document; • Implementation began with the MRV Design Workshop led by FAO using funds mobilized from AusAID for the UN-REDD National Programme for PNG; • National Programme Inception Workshop held on 12 and 13 July 2011. This resulted in improved awareness amongst stakeholders on the purpose of PNG's Programme and agreement on the Work Plans and Budgets; and Establishment of the Programme Management Unit is currently underway	-PEB minutes -Programme Progress Reports -Published TORs -Annual Budget - Interview panel minutes -Score table of candidates to positions -CAP submission	UNDP is responsible for the management of the recruitment process and facilitation of the AWP	-NP effectively contributes to REDD+ readiness in PNG -Limited expertise available -Limited UNDP Human Resources capacity for recruitment	The main target was to begin inception and establish the Programme Management Unit hence no significant progress on the outcomes under UNDP. Establishment of the PMU was delayed due to slow UNDP recruitment process, limited available experts for the position, as well as within OCCD to expedite progress. Furthermore, there weren't regular and open communication with FAO resulting in limited support from UNDP CO for coordination and assistance for specific outcomes on the MRV components led by FAO
Outcome 2. National MRV system developed								
2.1 National REDD+ Information System developed	-By 12/2011, information on REDD+ and safeguards is available to all stakeholders through a web-based interface and an annual report - By 06/2012, safeguards have been tested in the field	- PNG's REDD+ information and monitoring system has been developed, piloted and presented to the international community		Achievements this reporting period: UNDP CO mobilized resources from AusAID to assist FAO in collaboration with OCCD to conduct a three-day MRV Planning Workshop. The workshop helped stakeholders to understand what they have to do (develop a MRV Action Plan and a NFI Action Plan) and the timeframe to do it. In August, FAO assisted OCCD in the drafting of PNG's REDD+ Action Plan for Information, Monitoring and MRV, to help government develop their MRV and NFI action Plans. FAO coordinated the development of, and training for, PNG's information and monitoring system (see output 2.2 below for further details).	-REDD+ Information System website -Annual REDD+ reports -Reports and minutes from field visits -MRV planning Workshop report	-FAO is responsible for development of the information system; -UNDP is responsible for development of social safeguards; -UNEP is responsible for development of environmental safeguards	-Limited capacity of GoPNG to coordinate and operate a full REDD+ information system. - Limited/Inadequate international best practice available	In September, during the MRV TWG meeting, OCCD announced that a four days MRV and NFI workshop would take place at the end of October Following a sudden change of government, these activities were postponed because the completion of the LoAs to fund this activity could not be guaranteed in the new political climate.

2.2 Satellite Land Monitoring Systems set up	-By 12/2011, methodological approach, technical system and institutional responsibilities specified -By 12/2013, SLMS provides annual GIS data sets used for MRV and across GoPNG	-Fragmented use of GIS systems in GoPNG departments, often relying on outdated data		Achievements this reporting period: In September 2011, FAO coordinated two-week training course in Belem, Brazil, through a collaboration with the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE), for six PNG GIS and remote sensing experts (2 DEC, 1 UPNG, 2 OCCD). The purpose of this training was capacity building on Brazil's TerraAmazon system, on which PNG's REDD+ web-GIS information and monitoring system is primarily based. PNG representatives learned how to source, download and process satellite imagery, write/alter the software and manage the online web-GIS interface. During Aug-Nov, FAO developed PNG's monitoring system in FAO headquarters. In November, FAO coordinated training for the PNG operatives in FAO HQ in Rome, prior to the COP in Durban. In December 2011, at the UNFCCC COP17 negotiations, FAO supported the organization of a side event to present PNG's monitoring system to the international community. This included a demonstration of the operation of the REDD+ monitoring system by operators that had received training in Brazil.	-Reports and guideline documents -SFLMS data	FAO	-Limited technical and operational capacity of PNGFA and OCCD coordinate and operate a full MRV system.	In September 2011, FAO coordinated two-week training course in Belem, Brazil, through a collaboration with the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE), for six PNG GIS and remote sensing experts (2 DEC, 1 UPNG, 2 OCCD). The purpose of this training was capacity building on Brazil's TerraAmazon system, on which PNG's REDD+ web-GIS information and monitoring system is primarily based. PNG representatives learned how to source, download and process satellite imagery, write/alter the software and manage the online web-GIS interface. During Aug-Nov, FAO developed PNG's monitoring system in FAO headquarters. In November, FAO coordinated training for the PNG operatives in FAO HQ in Rome, prior to the COP in Durban. In December 2011, at the UNFCCC COP17 negotiations, FAO supported the organization of a side event to present PNG's monitoring system to the international community. This included a demonstration of the operation of the REDD+ monitoring system by operators that had received training in Brazil.
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2.3 Multipurpose national forest carbon inventory developed	-By 12/2011, measurement protocols and sampling design for forest carbon survey defined -By 12/2013, GoPNG has capacity to regularly undertake forest carbon monitoring and reporting	-FIMS, FIPS and Persyst in use by PNGFA with limited data on carbon		Achievements this reporting period: An NFI design workshop was planned to take place in October, to be funded through a LoA between FAO and PNGFA. However due to a change in political circumstances FAO did not go ahead with the LoA due to the risk of non-completion – which would prevent any further LoAs being able to go ahead.	-Reports, protocols and guidelines -Inventory data	FAO	-Limited technical and operational capacity of PNGFA and OCCD coordinate and operate a full MRV system.	FAO and PNGFA are currently awaiting the resolution of the political uncertainty before going ahead with a LoA to fund the NFI design workshop.
2.4 National GHG Inventory for REDD+ established	-By 12/2012, first REDD+ related GHG inventory completed based on PNG's MRV system -By 12/2013, PNG has institutional capacity to regularly report GHG emissions from REDD+-related activities	-Preparation of SNC underway with support from UNDP		Achievements this reporting period: See point 2.3 above: GHG inventory activities have also been paused until there is further clarity of the political situation, after which LoAs will go ahead to fund activities.	-GHG inventory reports and data -Record of institutional arrangements	FAO	-Limited technical and operational capacity of PNGFA and OCCD coordinate and operate a full MRV system.	
2.5 Technical advice, capacity building and implementation support provided	-By 12/2011, capacity gap assessment and capacity building plan for MRV elements in place -By 12/2013, GoPNG and stakeholders have capacity to independently operate PNG's MRV	-limited and fragmented capacity for elements of a MRV system in GoPNG and nongovernment stakeholders		Achievements this reporting period: The recruitment of a MRV Specialist to support OCCD is ongoing. FAO delivered technical advice and capacity building on monitoring and MRV through the three-day workshop in June 2011. Further guidance on monitoring and MRV were delivered by FAO in July at the UN-REDD inception workshop and attendance and presentation at a meeting of the MRV Technical Working Group, coordinated by OCCD.	-Training reports -Workshop agenda and minutes -Capacity increased	FAO	-Limited technical and operational capacity of PNGFA and OCCD coordinate and operate a full MRV system.	

Expected Results (Outcomes or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
5.1 Framework for stakeholder engagement processes in place	-By 12/2011, consultation plan and stakeholder engagement guidelines in place -By 12/2011, 8 additional provinces consulted and consultation process independently reviewed	-consultation work plan for 2011; 4 provinces consulted in 2010		Achievements this reporting period: 1-Raising level of awareness among key national stakeholders and stakeholders at the Morobe and New Ireland province 2-Contributions to design the first and second draft of FPIC guidelines currently under review. 3-Seek feedback from various Stakeholders to develop the 2nd draft of the FPIC guidelines Since the Inception Workshop, OCCD began trialing REDD awareness raising targeting government representatives at the provincial, district and local levels in Morobe and New Ireland Province. The REDD discussions were built into the overall OCCD provincial consultation efforts. In addition, road show targeting schools were very informative as shown during the International Year of the Forest celebrations, followed by Forestry Seminar entitled “ Forestry in PNG: 40 years & Beyond”.	-Comprehensive consultation plan and stakeholder engagement documents -Stakeholder Consultation Workshop Reports -Consultation review/monitoring report	UNDP	-Limited understanding of REDD+ and how it could work in the PNG context as well as the complexity surrounding landowner issue may slow progress and create tensions amongst differing Beneficiaries.	The REDD information provided through the two provincial consultation is still broad hence there is a need explore different awareness and educational tools to cater for different target groups. -There is lack of information and coordination related to the consultations /information shared by OCCD, PNGNFA and the NGOs -An integrated and strategic stakeholder engagement framework to be use by OCCD and PNGFA is still pending

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS					
		Programme BUDGET (US\$)	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)	
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget	

1.1 Management arrangements between GoPNG and stakeholders strengthened	UNDP	220,000		70,000	14,124.34	20,18%
1.2 National Programme Implementation strengthened	UNDP	220,000		180,000	38,83	0.02%
2.1 National REDD+ Information System developed	FAO	350,000		200,000	25,000	12.5%
	UNEP	150,000		100,000	0	0%
	UNDP	500,000		200,000	1,696.33	0.85%
2.2 Satellite Land Monitoring Systems set up	FAO	700,000		447,740	43,799.20	9.78%
2.3 Multipurpose national forest carbon inventory developed	FAO	1,600,000		377,740		
2.4 National GHG Inventory for REDD+ established	FAO	550,000		170,000		
2.5 Technical advice, capacity building and implementation support provided	FAO	750,000		237,500		
3.1 Historical drivers of deforestation assessed	FAO	100,000		50,000		
3.2 National circumstances assessed	UNDP	200,000		50,000	15,039.87	30.08%
4.1 Capacity for monitoring and implementation of priority abatement levers developed	FAO	175,000		75,000		
	UNDP	175,000		75,000	0.00	0%
5.1 Framework for stakeholder engagement processes in place	UNDP	280,920		139,020	10,626.55	7.64%
Total FAO		4,225,000		1,557,980	68,799.20	4.42
Total UNDP		1,595,920		714,020	41,525.92	5.82%
Total UNEP		150,000		100,000	0	0%
TOTAL (Programme Cost):		5,970,920		2,372,000	110,325.12	4,65%

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	UNDP CO PNG	In kind (20-25% time invested by UNDP CO personnel)	\$61,614. 41
Multilateral agency	UNDP CO PNG	Cash	\$ 200,000

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

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).

The UN-REDD PNG's National Programme is progressing slowly, with regards to the Outcomes fully supported by UNDP (1 and 5). The recruitment of personnel for the Programme Management Unit (PMU) is moving slow due to the comprehensive UNDP business process, the lack of UNDP internal capacities in Human Resources, and also due to delay in feedback from Government on potential candidates for the Programme Manager position. As part of strengthening management arrangements to facilitate adequate stakeholder engagement on the various aspects of REDD, Government of PNG under the guidance and technical support of McKinsey, set up technical working groups such as the MRV and REDD+ (TWG). The MRV and REDD+ TWG comprised a range of stakeholders from government departments, NGOs, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral partners including the UN.

However, the TWGs function more as consultative groups that receive information from OCCD and make comments on OCCD documents instead of being directly involved in the development of those documents. The civil society representatives of the TWGs argued that their representation in government-led TWG should be formalized with official letters or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed with clear Terms of Reference to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. Since the withdrawal of McKinsey's services in October 2011, OCCD's operational and technical capacity was reduced significantly, which affected regular consultative processes of the TWGs. Similarly, UNDP being the co-Secretariat of the Joint GoPNG and Development Partners Forum on Climate Change was not able to organize dialogue between all interested international partners in country for regular updates and information sharing due to OCCD's preoccupation with other equally important national priorities in climate change.

Whilst inadequate capacity has affected effective communication and coordination of UN-REDD NP implementation, UNDP trialed REDD awareness and education under the OCCD Provincial Consultation Approach in New Ireland and Morobe Provinces. It was clear from these consultations that REDD issues were not discussed in detail especially the what, how, who and when to address the technical aspects that makes REDD so complicated. According to some NGOs, the message sent by the government regarding REDD+

sometimes do not match the message circulated by the NGOs at the country level. It is important to point out that the CO has been proactive in providing guidance on implementation of Outcome 1 and 5. However, the final decision on execution rests on OCCD therefore affected progress.

To improve implementation in 2012, it is critical for OCCD to have clear internal plans and integrate into the UN-REDD NP Annual Work Plan and Budget to ensure effective delivery in a cost-effective way. Clearly, UNDP is ready to assist so UN-REDD NP efforts can achieve strategic and focused outcomes on related issues to adequate equip GoPNG to advance national and international REDD dialogue.

Activities under the MRV outcome, lead by FAO, have to a large extent been undertaken successfully, though progress slowed from the middle of 2011 onwards on some fronts due to uncontrollable and unforeseen national circumstances. FAO lead the technical advisory on REDD+ monitoring and MRV at a three-day workshop in July in Port Moresby. This brought together diverse stakeholders to discuss and coordinate activities under this outcome. One of the products of this event was a timeline of monitoring and MRV activities through three phases of REDD+, with a projected entry into Phase 3 in 2020 under a best-case scenario. Another output was the initiation of the process of drafting PNG's national Information, Monitoring and MRV Action Plan, which will detail the activities to be undertaken in detail. A first draft was shared with OCCD and PNGFA in August 2011, since when there has been limited activity. Planned workshops on the MRV Action Plan and the National Forest Inventory (NFI) design were postponed due to sudden changes in political circumstances increasing the risk that LoAs to fund these workshops would not be able to be completed, which would severely hinder the undertaking of future LoAs.

In September 2011, FAO coordinated the training of six PNG GIS and remote sensing experts in Belem, Brazil, at a training centre run by the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE) for two weeks. The purpose of this training was to raise PNG's capacity to manage its information and monitoring system. Included in the instruction was training on sourcing, downloading and processing remote sensing imagery, use and writing of the software and management of the online web-GIS interface. During August and September, a prototype of PNG's information and monitoring system was developed at FAO headquarters, which then used in the training of the PNG operatives. FAO then coordinated further training of the PNG operatives in Rome in November 2011, in preparation for an international demonstration of the system at the UNFCCC negotiations in December. FAO supported PNG to organize an official UNFCCC Side Event during COP17 in Durban, where the trained PNG monitoring system operatives demonstrated the monitoring system to the international community.

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 UN-REDD National Programme is aligned to GoPNG Vision 2050 5th Pillar on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change and Medium Term Development Plan (2011-2015). Despite the emphasis highlighted in the government planning frameworks, there is no clear plan or specific roadmap derived from the previous Climate Compatible Development Strategy from OCCD to advance work on the overall REDD+ readiness strategy. In its absence, few partners have proceeded with implementation of REDD activities guided by PNG's UN-REDD National Programme such as the support provided by JICA to the PNG National Forest Authority. The EU through the Pacific Programme, USAID's LEAF initiative as well as Australia and PNG Forest Carbon Partnership are still in the consultation stages to design their respective programmes for collaboration with GoPNG.

There are also concerns about the sustainability of initiatives under the UN-REDD National Programme. There are better prospects for sustainability of the REDD awareness and education activities that are integrated into OCCD's Provincial Consultation Strategy. Overall, prospects for sustainability will be enhanced if OCCD utilizes its expertise under the UN-REDD Programme to strategically and effectively provide more guidance, support and technical assistance to the government and its partners in order to ensure a more participatory approach to stakeholder engagement and to help the government to set up more sustainable mechanisms to develop a solid national REDD+ mechanism.

Sustainability was at the center of the decision to use the prototype monitoring system the training of PNG GIS

and remote sensing experts in Brazil, for them to become familiar with how to write the software and access imagery over the internet. These operatives gained specific expertise on the management of the system, as well as training on how to train further in-country operatives on the use of the system, thus planning for future long-term sustainability and regular updating of the system once it is operated from PNG.

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 (PMC/NSC)
- ☐ 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* difficulties the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

The UNDP CO Energy and Environment portfolio has grown in recent years, yet there is inadequate capacity to effectively provide operational support and technical backstopping for implementation. Likewise for the OCCD; thus significant delays have been observed to advance the national REDD readiness activities. The fact that neither FAO nor UNEP have an in-country presence means that inter-Agency planning of activities is complicated. In addition, the lack of clarity on the mandates of OCCD apart from coordinating climate change initiatives creates confusion with PNG National Forest Authority who has the legal and policy frameworks in place and has the institution responsibility for forest management (under PNGFA LEASE known as FMA for an estimated area of 10 million hectares), which to an extent covers REDD under the RIL strategy. Besides that the balance of 19 million hectares of both secondary and primary forest cover remains with customary landowners that is subject to REDD initiative via OCCD coordination. There is full integration with JICA/PNGFA activities and the development of their systems under the UN-REDD Programme. The forest map being developed by JICA/PNGFA will be the basis of the web-GIS satellite monitoring system. The experts involved in the JICA/PNGFA project have been fully involved in the INPE/FAO training. Within OCCD, there is a separate REDD division whilst focal point for UN-REDD NP is led by the MRV/National Communication Division which contributes to the confusion and affects implementation.

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

The major external difficulty that affects programme implementation is the current political instability, which has created conditions under which no government agency is able to take action on policy issues, which is critically important for the development of REDD+. This has also shaped a significant risk around formulating and executing LoAs to transfer funds, which has lead to the postponement of several activities until the political situation is resolved.

Another difficulty is the lack of an common vision at the national level for REDD+ that could be translated in a better Government agency coordination (OCCD, PNGFA, DEC, DLPP, DAL) and academy institutions. It is assumed that with elections in 2012, this political instability will be resolved, but in the event that the elections do not resolve the problem, the future of the programme will have to be

re-assessed. Other external difficulties include social unrest and lack of trust in government, the lack of easy transportation/communications within the country, the isolation of the forest-dependent communities, the language barrier, and lack of capacities at provincial and district level.

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)

For internal capacity of UNDP CO, the office has undertaken a capacity assessment and is planning to reorganize the office team to enhance the administrative and operational side of the programme delivery. The office will also support the recruitment of a P4 level UN-REDD Programme Manager to provide the technical assistance and guidance to the GoPNG with regards to the UN-REDD programme. A micro-assessment to assess the financial and management capacity of OCCD has been planned for 2012 in order to identify capacity needs.

To have an in-country presence and technical lead on MRV aspects, FAO has begun the recruitment of a full-time MRV officer (P3) to be based in Port Moresby, with the officer expected to start in early 2012.

In addition, OCCD has been requested to reconsider the stakeholder engagement approach to ensure that solid partnerships among Government, development partners and Civil Society are in place and contribute to achieving strategic and sustainable results for REDD+ readiness.

In relation to the external difficulties, 2012 is national election year for the GoPNG hence implementation will be carefully monitored. Once the new government is elected (Jul/Aug), UNDP will work in close cooperation with OCCD to build their capacities and use 2011 lessons to improve on many areas in order to build bridges with NGOs, and within Government departments to set up a more sustainable national REDD+ mechanism in the country.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and "Delivering as One".

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, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

In PNG, the UN is working under the guidance of the Delivery as One (DaO) approach; however, the UN-REDD programme faces challenges in operating under the DaO arrangements because not all UN Agencies are resident and therefore are not part of the Environment & Climate Change Task Team, which is responsible for information sharing, communications, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, etc under the UN Resident Coordination Office. Each agency is responsible of their component and the resources given by the MDTF. UNDP is implementing its components following the existing set out at the PNG country Office. FAO is implementing its component from Rome and the lack of presence at the country level is making more challenge the communication and implementation. Nevertheless, this is soon to be addressed through a full-timer officer (P3) to be based in Port Moresby beginning in early 2012. There have not been any special arrangements among the three agencies to facilitate communication/information sharing and speed up the implementation of the Programme at the country level. On the other hand, there is not a centralized UN-REDD coordination at the country level, so it is difficult to follow the exchange of information, and the development of the programme. Due to the specific circumstances of Government and the UN agencies in PNG, it is difficult to coordinate the REDD+ readiness process amongst the UN agencies.

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:

During this first six months of implementation, any type of official communication guidelines, coordination mechanism and decisions have been set up to ensure the effective UN joint delivery at the country level.

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

All three Agencies are implementing HACT. Prior transfer of funds, a macro and micro assessment of the government agencies needs to be done according to the procedures. As we are starting a new country programme 2012-2016 new assessments will take place during 2012.

2.3 Ownership 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:

In PNG, the government takes the lead in everything related to REDD+.

The OCCD enjoys close relations with the FAO UN-REDD Focal Point, but has no experience working with UNDP or UNEP. Consequently, FAO inputs into planned activities are effective, but this is not the case with UNDP or UNEP.

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 government has developed a second draft of the national FPIC guidelines to be applied by any REDD+ project in the country. However, this guideline document does not satisfy the entire views of all stakeholders. Hence it is still under further revision. The UN-REDD Programme has provided comments on the draft guidelines and has emphasized that more emphasis should be done to ensure that the national guidelines are aligned with UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities. The UN-REDD Programme activities should take a more participatory approach with regards to stakeholder engagement in implementation and decision-making processes.

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

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

Non Government stakeholders are involved to some extent in policy development as they have field experience and can provide comments on draft documents prepared by the GoPNG. Unfortunately, it was pointed out at several TWGs and stakeholder consultations that OCCD does not always take all the stakeholders' views into consideration. Non-government stakeholders have not yet been involved

in management, budget, procurement or the provision of services for the UN-REDD Programme.

Some non-government stakeholder are involved in the Technical Working Group discussions (like the EFF and WCS, WWF), and in some workshops (like for example Oxfam in relation to FPIC guidelines).

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 accountability of the National Programme.

The GoPNG has taken ownership of this initiative given its commitment at the international level as it sees this as an alternate income stream for forest resource owners in the country. Since the establishment of OCCD, government has informed potential proponents of its decision to pursue a compliance market and is keen to facilitate an open and transparent national REDD+ Mechanism. This position is supported by many interested stakeholders with civil society organisations are playing a critical role of assessing the efforts of the GoPNG to ensure everything is done transparently. The Development Partners Forum on Climate Change has been a forum for information sharing where OCCD is leading which clearly indicates ownership. The forum is also an opportunity for partners to contribute to ensuring OCCD's accountability for the decision it makes on REDD in the country given its role in the international dialogue.

Clearly, the Government takes full ownership as indicated by its vision; however the current implementation strategy raises concerns of transparency and accountability. The NGOs try to keep government accountable by raising existing issues and development partners/donors try to facilitate mechanisms for dialogue and exchange of information to keep the government accountable and better coordinated.

3. General Programme Indicators

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

☒ Women Total No 3
☒ Men Total No 3

Comments:

Six GIS and remote sensing experts received training in Brazil and Rome on the country's REDD+ information and monitoring system.

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

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

Comments:

The monitoring system has been developed and piloted, and national experts have received international training and presented the system to the international community. In 2012 the system will become operation in PNG, and other aspects of the MRV system will begin to be built.

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

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

Comments:

There has been no participatory governance assessment.

3.1.4 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:

There has been no participatory governance assessment conducted in the country in relation to REDD+.

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

To date, PNG has not developed a complete National REDD+ strategy. OCCD follows the Climate Compatible Development Strategy developed with the support of McKinsey, and its Interim Action Plan 2010-2011; and PNGFA follows the National Forestry Development Guidelines published in 2009. The government though OCCD is currently working on a Climate Change Policy, but this has not been yet finalized or shared with the public.

PNG participated in the regional UN-REDD anti-corruption workshop held in Bangkok in October. This has provided some useful information on the types of corruption risks applicable in PNG and possible interventions to reduce those risks, which can serve as the basis for the future development of appropriate measures, codes of conduct, etc.

- 3.1.6 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:

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

Total No.

Comments:

No consultations specifically on this issue, although consultations have been held regarding the low-carbon development strategy

- 3.1.8 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:

- 3.1.9 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:

GoPNG has drafted FPIC guidelines to be applied to REDD+ project in the country. The document is pending a second review period by the Stakeholders as per the outcome of the November consultations.

- 3.1.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:**

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

Comments:

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

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

Comments:

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development, with specific reference to pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming:

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

Comments:

Benefit distribution is not a focus of the UN-REDD Programme since, during formulation, the GoPNG advised that this is an issue that will be addressed at a broader level, through the national low-carbon development strategy.

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

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

Comments:

A multiple benefit decision support tool is not a focus of the UN-REDD Programme since, during formulation, the GoPNG advised that this is an issue that will be addressed at a broader level, through the national low-carbon development strategy.

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

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

Comments:

The GoPNG is placing much emphasis on its low-carbon development strategy, and the need for transformation of relevant sectors. REDD+ is envisaged as fitting within this broader strategy.

3.1.15 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:

As above, the GoPNG is placing much emphasis on its low-carbon development strategy, and REDD+ is envisaged as fitting within this broader strategy.

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The first 6 months of 2011 was the inception period of the UN-REDD NP. The work plan during the inception period was actually an interim and preparatory period. The work plan is to be reviewed and re-aligned to OCCD, PNGFA, Dept of Agriculture & Livestock, DEC and other relevant partners in 2012.

There is conformity and perhaps overlap in the output and activity description between the REDD+ and Low Carbon Growth Division and the UN-REDD NP which is administered by the MRV and National Communications Division of OCCD particularly in designing and implementing REDD+ Readiness Governance procedures and processes. The internal sorting and merging of the work plans will improve the logical framework and resource input analysis for improved implementation.

Beginning 2012, the REDD+ and Low carbon Growth Division of the OCCD is looking forward to a corporative approach with multi-stakeholder intervention including Private sector and whole of Government approach in delivering REDD+ Readiness for performance based REDD+ Pilot Projects as well as to explore the opportunity for VCS to complement performance based NAMAS.

The Division will pursue internal funding sources to set the phase and look towards inviting partnership such as the FCPF, US-aid LEAF & LEAD programs to be coordinated closely with the UN-REDD and JICA interventions.

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