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National Programme Annual Report

Papua New Guinea

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2015

1. Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve month period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2015, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

1) National Programme Identification;

2) Progress Reporting;

3)

Government & Non-Government Comments;

4) Results Matrix;

5) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;

6) Financial Delivery;

7) Adaptive management; and

8) Targeted Support.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Annual Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons regarding knowledge exchange.

The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org) as per timeline indicated below.

Annual Report timeline:

Annual Report template sent to Country teams:	*20 January 2016*
Submission of first draft of the Annual Report:	*26 February 2016*
Secretariat revision sent back to Country:	*4 March 2016*
Submission of final Annual Report:	*11 March 2016*
Submission of final signed Annual Report:	*25 March 2016*

2.   National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are asked to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UN-REDD PNG National Programme
Implementing Partners1	Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA: former Office of Climate Change and Development)
Participating Organizations	PNG Forest Authority

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration		Original End Date[2]	31st December 2013
NPD Signature Date	16th June 2011	No-Cost Extension	Yes
Date of First Fund Transfer[3]	23rd June 2011	Current End Date	31st December 2016

Financial Summary (USD)[4]			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget[5]	Amount Transferred[6]	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2015[7]
FAO	4,520,750	3,592,889	2,394,688
UNDP	1,595,920	1,595,920	1,595,920
UNEP	150,000	100,000	74,700
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	[input text]	[input text]	[input text]
Total	[input text]	[input text]	[input text]

Signatures from the designated UN organizations[8]			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
[Date]	[Date]	[Date]	[Date]
[Name]	[Name]	[Name]	[Name]

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1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.
2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.
3 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway http://mptf.undp.org.
4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. 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).
5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.
6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.
7 The sum of commitments and disbursement
8 Each UN organization 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.

3.   Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the progress and identify key achievements of the NP during the reporting period. Additionally, the section aims to identify key challenges and solutions/ lessons that could be shared with other countries. These will be used as input to the UN-REDD consolidated annual report so please stick to the word limits.

3.1   Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those. [250 words for each pillar]

National Strategy or Action Plan

While work has not yet started on PNG's National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), progress was made in 2015 towards the assessment of national circumstances that will feed into and inform strategy options that ultimately will be detailed in the NRS. A study was commissioned on the assessment of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in PNG, with the analytical work completed before the end of 2015 and consultation and presentation of the findings due to take place in early 2016. The study is accompanied by a long-list of policies and measures (PAMs) that address the country-specific direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation that will be subjected to a consultative process in 2016 to select priority REDD+ actions. These in turn will form the basis of PNG's NRS, a draft of which will be ready by the end of 2016 and which will undergo consultation and finalization in 2017.

National Forest Monitoring System

Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) in PNG is nearly established. PNG SLMS consists of two different RS/GIS systems using Collect Earth (point sampling) and Terra PNG (wall to wall mapping). PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) has completed the national forest and land use assessment using Collect Earth in 2014 and the draft publication was prepared in 2015. Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) has completed Terra PNG assessment in January 2016. Both organizations will conduct historical land use change assessment in 2016. The two different RS/GIS monitoring systems operated by two different government organizations provide in-county verification system for ensuring the accuracy and the reliability of the forest and land use information.

The methodology of National Forest Inventory was established, forest was stratified based on the Collect Earth assessment, 1000 clusters to be surveyed were selected and mapped, the capacity of PNGFA and collaborating organizations were built through numerous trainings, and the field sampling was commenced in December 2015. It will take a few years for NFI to be completed. However the preliminary NFI data and information of previous studies in PNG will contribute to develop tentative Emission Factors to estimate GHG emissions on forest and land use change.

Web-portal including forest and land use information and maps produced by Collect Earth and Terra PNG assessment was developed and launched on internet in October 2015 for testing and consultation purposes. All the stakeholders agreed to make the Web-portal available to public and it will be officially launched by the Prime Minister on 9th March 2016. The Web-portal disseminates the land use and REDD+ information for ensuring transparency of PNG REDD+ process.

REL/FRL

A national consultation workshop was held in 2014. The purpose, scope, scale of PNG's FREL/FRL was discussed and provisional agreement reached. The road map was also produced. Historical forest and land use assessments using Collect Earth and Terra PNG are planned in 2016. The historical average and trend of GHG emissions of forest and land use change in PNG will be assessed later in 2016. National development plans and the economic, social and political circumstances, and their influence on future land use change and the impact on GHG emissions were assessed in 2015 and the report is currently under preparation. GHG emissions from forest degradation caused by commercial logging was assessed in 2015. After the information of historical forest and land use change in PNG become available later in 2016, PNG's national FREL/FRL will be documented for submission to UNFCCC by the end of 2016.

Safeguard Information System

The draft National Guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards were field tested in Milne Bay province at the end of 2014. The indicators identified in the current guidelines need further detailing to cater for regional or provincial circumstances. The Web-portal will be one of the major REDD+ information dissemination tool in PNG. The Web-portal with forest and land use maps and REDD+ information was launched online in 2015 as described in NFMS section above.

3.2   Challenges and solutions

Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries could benefit from. [150 words]

REDD+ is a cross-sectoral issue. It is always challenging implementing activities with multiple partner organizations. The establishment and launching of the Web-portal was one of the most difficult cases because the data and information shown in the Web-portal were provided by many organizations from both the government and private sector. Numerous meetings and consultative workshops with all relevant stakeholders were held. It was a lengthy process but ultimately agreement was reached to launch the Web-portal to make the information publicly available. Such processes often taken longer than anticipated. However this is a necessary process and it is important to spend sufficient time and effort to ensure all stakeholders understand the necessity and importance of the work.

4. Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

4.1 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]
[input text]

4.2 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]
[input text]

5. Results Matrix

Outcome 1: Readiness Management Arrangements in Place			
☒ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: At the completion of the UNDP-supported portion of the NP, this outcome has been successfully achieved, through the establishment of regular effective REDD+ management arrangements including TWGs. Throughout the lifetime of the NP, the Project Executive Board (PEB) effectively served as the de facto coordinating body for REDD+ in PNG; this will change in 2016 with the creation of a National REDD+ Steering Committee (NRSC), as the NP comes to a close. TWGs have served effectively as vehicles for convening relevant stakeholders to present on the latest status of activities, and are now well known among stakeholders in PNG. Nevertheless more work is required to make the meetings of these groups focus on the generation of technical inputs that can feed into policy and decision making. Awareness on REDD+ among relevant stakeholders in PNG has certainly been greatly strengthened through the NP, an outcome significantly bolstered by the proactive actions of OCCD and PNGFA staff in engaging stakeholders and disseminating information through appropriate channels.

Output 1.1: Management arrangements between GoPNG and stakeholders strengthened			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• All donor support on climate change is effectively coordinated and aligned along GoPNG priorities. • 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	1. A functionally operating inclusive national REDD+ "network" is established, in which the relevant government departments, NGO's, CSOs and private and development partners regularly meet and discuss REDD+ development and implementation in PNG. 2. REDD+ activities in PNG are coordinated among all donor agencies.	• While no formal network has been established, regular meetings of TWGs and national and provincial level workshops serve as information dissemination and discussion fora on REDD+ implementation. • There is regular and effective dialogue between donors. •

Progress towards Output:

The management arrangements between the government and REDD+ stakeholders have improved during the lifetime of the Programme. This is particularly true in the

case of OCCD (which has become an Authority in early 2016 – it is now the Climate Change and Development Authority – CCDA. The NP supported regular meetings between OCCD and various stakeholders. Technical Working Group meetings (on REDD+, Safeguards and MRV) have enabled direct interaction and communication between the stakeholders, OCCD and PNGFA, and between the national and provincial government. The NP also supported bilateral meetings between GoPNG and international and other REDD+ related donor funded activities. The PMU acted as the secretary for organising the Programme Executive Board (PEB) meetings. The PMU also successfully supported GoPNG in organising a number of national and sub-national workshops, including a national REDD+ Lessons learned Workshop (4-5 November 2015), a National REDD+ Awareness Raising Workshop (11 September 2013), and two regional and five provincial workshops on REDD+ Training and Awareness, FPIC and safeguards.

Output 1.2: NP implementation strengthened			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Project documents (work plans, budgets, reports, TORs etc.) are produced on time.		• An operational Programme Management Unit established at the Office of Climate Change & Development is ready to enter the last phase of the UN-REDD Programme, successfully integrates final activities into the FCPF-RPP activities, and is able to absorb associated increase of project staff.	• A PMU was established in CCDA (formerly OCCD), that provided day-to-day support to government counterparts on REDD+ readiness, including integration of FCPF readiness grant activities.

Progress towards Output:

The PMU provided work and budget planning support for review by the PEB, prepared ToRs for the scheduled international and national advisory work, published the related job advertisements (website and local newspapers), prepared and submitted annual and semi-annual progress reports, prepared the meetings and workshops, including the agenda and the minutes, etc. The CCDA REDD+ Division was supported and trained in taking over certain of above-mentioned tasks, i.e. the preparation for the workshops and (Technical Working Group –TWG) meetings, in preparing the minutes of the meetings, and were supported in delivering REDD+ awareness trainings, and FPIC and Safeguard validation missions. Frequent knowledge sharing sessions were organised. Several (expert) workshops and meetings supported by the NP, such as training sessions/workshops on REDD+, BSDS, FPIC, NFI, NFMS. In November of 2015, a (concluding) National REDD+ Lessons-Learned Workshop was held in Port Moresby, which identified achievements to date in PNG and facilitated discussion on next steps. Lessons learned will feed into next steps that the country will take towards REDD+ implementation. The NP supported initial work on a National REDD+ Communication Strategy. Such strategy intends to support the REDD+ readiness development in PNG through the provision of clear and effective information targeted and delivered to key national and international stakeholders.

Outcome 2: National MRV System Developed			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome:
Satellite Land Monitoring System to collect and monitor Activity Data is almost established and the capacity in PNG government has been developed. National Forest Inventory (NFI), which is the primary data source for Emission Factor has been progressing well. The methodology was developed and the capacity was built through numerous trainings on various technical aspects in NFI. The field assessment was commenced in December 2015. Although it will take a few more years to complete NFI, the preliminary NFI data and information derived from previous studies can provide tentative Emission Factor. PNG MRV System will be established before the completion of the National Programme.

Output 2.1: National REDD+ Information System developed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• 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	• No centralized source for information on REDD+ or safeguards	1. Form agreement among government agencies and stakeholders regarding the objectives, information included and management of the web portal through documentation and consultation workshops. 2. Design of the REDD+ web-portal is completed and the portal is successfully launched. 3. The REDD+ Information System is populated with information on REDD+ relevant ingredients, such as Social and Environmental Safeguards, the associated grievance mechanism, FPIC, and benefit sharing and is readily	1. Relevant government and organizations including CCDA and PNGFA agreed on the content and management arrangement of the web-portal. 2. Web-portal was established and it was launched on internet in October to authorized users (password required) for testing. It is planned to be launched by the Prime Minister on 9th March 2016. 3. The Web-portal was populated with significant amount of information of REDD+ including forest and land use, safeguards, project-scale activities. It needs to be populated with more information in order to function as

| | | available to the public. | the core component of a Safeguards Information System. |
| | | 4. The web-portal is maintained by PNG (OCCD/PNGFA) operators. | 4. PNG (CCDA) operators have been managing the Web-portal with limited assistance provided by international FAO experts. |

Progress towards Output:

The draft National Guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards were field tested in Milne Bay province at the end of 2014. The indicators identified in the current guidelines need further detailing to cater for regional or provincial circumstances. Web-portal is an important component of the national MRV system ensuring the transparency of the national REDD+ process. PNG Forest Monitoring and REDD+ Web-portal was launched on internet (http://178.33.8.126/portal/, user name: png, password: pngportal) to authorized people as testing in October after the series of consultative meetings with stakeholders. The web-portal is planned to be launched to public by the Prime Minister of PNG on 9th March 2016. Two CCDA officers and the national consultants (GIS and IT specialists) were trained for the management of the Web-portal.

Output 2.2: Satellite Land Monitoring System set up			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Methodological approach, technical system and institutional responsibilities specified • 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	1. Satellite Land Monitoring System (GHG inventory) Lab is fully operational. 2. Terra PNG is fully operational and the information is available to public through the web-portal. 3. National Forest Monitoring Action Plan is finalised and endorsed.	1. Most of the necessary equipment for Satellite Land Monitoring System Lab in CCDA was installed. The lab was officially opened by the Minister for Environment, Conservation and Climate Change, and the FAO Deputy Regional Representative of Asia Pacific Region on 12th May. Forest and land use assessment on Terra PNG and updating of the Web-portal has been conducted as routine activities in the lab.

			Although the installation of the main server is delayed to 2016, the SLMS lab has become fully operational.
			2. The base year (2014) forest and land use assessment on Terra PNG was nearly completed (it completed in early February 2016). The map under preparation were accessible on the Web-portal.
			3. National Forest Monitoring System Action Plan was still under preparation.

Progress towards Output:

Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) produce Activity Data of MRV system. SLMS in PNG consist of Terra PNG (wall to wall mapping) operated by CCDA and Collect Earth (point sampling) operated by PNGFA. These two systems form in country verification system, which makes the SLMS in PNG very accurate and robust. The SLMS lab in CCDA was officially opened in May. Base year assessment of both Terra and Collect Earth has nearly been completed. The draft report on forest and land use assessment was produced (https://www.dropbox.com/s/v17nobs46ps5ppv/Forest_Land_use_PNG_2013_CE_ver.1.1_151007.docx?dl=0). The capacity for producing the activity data was built within the government. Historical assessment and continuous monitoring is planned in 2016. Although there is always a need for further capacity building and adapting to new technologies, SLMS in the country has been considered established.

Output 2.3: Multipurpose national forest carbon inventory developed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Measurement protocols and sampling design for forest carbon survey defined • GoPNG has capacity to regularly undertake forest carbon monitoring and reporting	• FIMS, FIPS and Persyst in use by PNGFA with limited data on carbon	1. NFI phase 1 (Collect Earth assessment) results are documented and published. 2. NFI phase 2 (field sampling) methodologies are tested in the field, finalised and documented. 3. Series of trainings including species	1. The draft report of NFI phase 1 (Collect Earth assessment) was prepared as stated in Output 2.2 section above. 2. NFI methodologies were tested I the field in December. The field testing went well and some modifications

		identification and biodiversity are implemented. 4. Survey structure on Open Foris Collect (survey data management system) is constructed, tested and finalised. 5. PNG tree species key identification database is finalised and published. 6. PNG tree species identification manual is finalised and published. 7. 115 clusters are sampled. 8. NFI building is constructed and fully equipped	to the methodologies were made. The field assessment of the first cluster out of a total of 1000 was conducted. 3. Training of PNGFA, PNGFRI, and Unitech on technical NFI elements including remote sensing, data management, species identification, soil survey and biodiversity assessment has been completed. 4. Construction of survey structure on Open Foris Collect was not conducted during the reporting period. This activity is planned to be conducted in March 2016. 5. Work on the PNG tree species key database was not progressed during the reporting period. 6. PNG tree species identification manual was drafted. 7. Field sampling of the first cluster was completed. 8. The design of NFI office was finalized and the procurement process was progressed.

Progress towards Output:

National Forest Inventory (NFI) is the primary information source on Emission Factor of MRV. Phase 1 NFI assessment (remote sensing based) was completed. Forest stratification and cluster selection based on the phase 1 assessment was completed. Methodologies were prepared and agreed among the key stakeholders including PNGFA, national and international academic institutes and development partners through four major workshops and numerous Technical Work Group meetings. Training of PNGFA, PNGFRI, and Unitech on technical NFI elements including remote sensing, data management, species identification, soil survey and biodiversity assessment has

been completed. Field assessment commenced in December 2015 and the full-scale implementation is planned for 2016. This Output was almost achieved.

Output 2.4: National GHG inventory for REDD+ established			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• 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	• Preparation of SNC underway with support from UNDP	1. GHG inventory in AFOLU sector using ALU software is conducted. 2. GHG in AFOLU sector is documented as a major part of PNG's first Biennale Update Report (BUR1).	1. Agricultural information required for calculating GHG emission from land use change was collected. 2. No progress was made for documenting the GHG emissions.
Progress towards Output: The information obtained by Collect Earth assessment is considered as the most suitable for GHG inventory in AFOLU sector. This was agreed among national and international experts who examined the Collect Earth data of PNG. Collect Earth was modified linking to ALU software, which is one of the standard software for GHG inventory in AFOLU sector. Training was conducted to CCDA and PNGFA officers for GHG inventory using Collect Earth information. When the historical forest and land use assessment using Collect Earth planned in 2016, PNG will be able to estimate annual GHG emissions of AFOLU sector.			

Output 2.5: Technical advice, capacity building and implementation support provided			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Capacity gap assessment and capacity building plan for MRV elements in place • GoPNG and stakeholders have capacity to independently operate PNG's MRV system	• Limited and fragmented capacity for elements of a MRV system in GoPNG and non-government stakeholders	• No annual target was set.	
Progress towards Output:			

As described in each output, numerous training events have been conducted. The capacity of PNG government on MRV system has been significantly improved. PNG will be able to operate the MRV system developed through the National Programme with limited technical assistance when the Programme is completed in the end of 2016.

Outcome 3: Establishment of Reference Emission Levels (REL) and Reference Levels (RL) Supported			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays ☒ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome:

A national consultation workshop was held in 2014. The purpose, scope, scale of PNG's FREL/FRL was discussed and provisional agreement reached. A revision of the national historical land use change assessment using *Collect Earth* specifically for FREL/FRL is planned in 2016. PNG's national FREL/FRL will be documented by end of 2016 for submission to UNFCCC. This Outcome and Output are likely to be achieved in 2016. There has been a delay in this activity due to difficulties in establishing a reliable internet connection at PNGFA to enable the national historical land use change assessment using Collect Earth. This assessment is required to provide sound activity data for the FREL/FRL.

Output 3.1: Historical drivers of deforestation assessed

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• Data to develop REL/RL compiled and clear guidance on methodology for REL/RL developed	• Preliminary assessment of drivers of deforestation and GHG emissions	1. Guidelines to establish FRL on the subnational level are available. 2. FRL of PNG is documented and submitted to UNFCCC.	1. No progress was made on this annual target 2. Annual log production in PNG was reviewed and the historical GHG emission was estimated, and the result was reported (https://www.dropbox.com/s/uub08m9l23g61fw/Proxy%20Approach%20in%20estimating%20Degradation%20from%20Selective%20Harvesting_Cyosi

			%20%28002%29.pdf?dl=0).
Progress towards Output:

Setting up the fast and reliable internet in PNGFA took much longer than expected. Good internet connection is required for historical land use change assessment using Collect Earth. Historical land use change assessment is now planned in 2016. While the preparation of Collect Earth assessment was progressed, a proxy measure study on historical emissions using the annual data of the national log production,

Output 3.2: National circumstances assessed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• National circumstances and their impact on GHG emissions and REDD+ assessed	• Existing land tenure and macro-/socio- economic research & studies with limited assessment of impacts on REDD+ and emissions	1. National development plans and the economic, social and political circumstances are studied and their influence on future land use change and the impact on GHG emissions and REDD+ policy development assessed.	1. Study completed on national circumstances and a long list of PAMs developed that address specific drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Progress towards Output:

To estimate projected GHG emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), a review of international approaches on adjusting historical emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, according to national circumstances, is currently under way. This is achieved through the identification of a clear set of criteria and indicators to analyse the national circumstances in the context of REDD+ implementation. These indicators in particular refer to the specific spatial and environmental characteristics of PNG; its policies, laws and regulations (PLRs; already identified under the Social and Environmental Safeguards study); land use, land tenure and land reform; demographic trends and projections; and PNG's economic development trends and projections. The assessment of national circumstances will feed into the development of appropriate PAMs for REDD+ implementation (to be set out in the National REDD+ Strategy), and will also inform PNG's FREL/FRL. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) was selected on a competitive basis to undertake this work, which was delivered in December 2015, but pending consultation and national endorsement (which will take place in 2016).

Outcome 4: Monitoring of Abatement Concepts Supported			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays ☒ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: A study of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was commissioned through the NP that also detailed a long list of potential PAMs for REDD+ implementation in PNG. However, 1) the report from this study is still pending national consultation and endorsement, expected to take place in early 2016, and 2) work under this outcome did not build capacity for monitoring of any PAMs, because a shortlist and final selection was not carried out. This work will nevertheless be delivered through the FCPF readiness grant now under implementation.

Output 4.1: Capacity for monitoring and implementation of priority abatement levers developed

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
1. Monitoring and implementation concepts for key abatement levers have been refined	2. Priority abatement levers identified; only limited experience in implementation	1. Key abatement levers are identified, effects of land tenure and land reform activities have been reviewed, and impact on REDD+ policy development is determined.	1. Long list of PAMs identified through a study on drivers, but shortlisting and selection of a final set of PAMs not carried out.

Progress towards Output:

A study of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was commissioned through the NP that also detailed a long list of potential PAMs for REDD+ implementation in PNG. However, 1) the report from this study is still pending national consultation and endorsement, expected to take place in early 2016, and 2) work under this outcome did not build capacity for monitoring of any PAMs, because a shortlist and final selection was not carried out. This work will nevertheless be delivered through the FCPF readiness grant now under implementation.

Outcome 5: Stakeholders Engaged in PNG's REDD Readiness Process

☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: Based on a REDD+ training manual, with a focus on readiness components, the capacity of key national and provincial stakeholders were incrementally built through a combination of awareness raising and consultation workshops: two regional and five provincial events on REDD+ Awareness, FPIC and safeguards. Similarly a Communications Strategy and BSDS proposal were drafted. However, the training manual, Communications Strategy, BSDS proposal will be reviewed once the options for REDD+, particularly the scale and scope are clearer. A draft National REDD+ Strategy, funded by FCPF, is expected by end of 2016. Based on the results from the field tests in Manus Island and Eastern New Britain, revisions of the National FPIC Guidelines are underway, and a final version is likely to be presented to NEC endorsement in 2016. Through these activities, an engagement framework at the national level, such as the Technical Working Groups, and at the provincial levels,

through provincial authorities, line agencies and civil society, has been established and operationalized.

Output 5.1: Framework for stakeholder engagement processes in place			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
3. Consultation plan and stakeholder engagement guidelines in place 4. 8 additional provinces consulted and consultation process independently reviewed	5. Consultation work plan for 2011; 4 provinces consulted in 2010	1. National Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) endorsed by NEC and integrated in PNG's policies, laws and regulations. 2. Design of the proposed REDD+ Benefit Sharing Distribution System (BSDS) completed and ready for further evaluation and validation under FCPF-RPP by the stakeholders at all levels of intervention. 3. Dialogue between national multi-stakeholder groups and development partners further strengthened and operational through regular round-table meetings. 4. REDD+ Awareness and Training workshops reflect ongoing knowledge development on climate change and participation in PNG, and is successively delivered to all provinces. 5. A Communication Strategy developed and implemented,	1. Based on recommendations from the National Consultation Workshop for the National Guidelines on FPIC for REDD+ in July 2014, specific sections of the guidelines were successfully field tested in 2015. Revisions to the national guidelines are on-going and expected to be completed early 2016, to be followed by endorsement by NEC. The Guidelines will subsequently be used to design the consultation, participation, and where required, consent process for the development and implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. 2. 2. Proposed REDD+ BSDS completed. Once a draft National REDD+ Strategy is in place, it will be reviewed prior to validation. 3. 3. Dialogues between national multi-stakeholder groups and development

		improving overall communication capacity, and promoting a uniform message on REDD+ to be disseminated by all stakeholders working on REDD+ in PNG.	partners are on-going, and will continue to be strengthened through FCPF during the development of the National REDD+ Strategy.
			4. 4. REDD+ Awareness and Training workshops have been revised to be more focused, targeting higher level policy makers to build knowledge in the key elements that constitute a National REDD+ Strategy. FCPF is funding revisions to the REDD+ training manual, in order to reflect the evolution of REDD+ under UNFCCC.
			2.5.A draft Communications Strategy is completed, and will be reviewed and implemented under FCPF.

Progress towards Output:

Based on a REDD+ training manual, with a focus on readiness components, the capacity of key national and provincial stakeholders were incrementally built through a combination of awareness raising and consultation workshops: two regional and five provincial events on REDD+ Awareness, FPIC and safeguards. Similarly a Communications Strategy and BSDS proposal were drafted. However, the training manual, Communications Strategy, BSDS proposal will be reviewed once the options for REDD+, particularly the scale and scope are clearer. A draft National REDD+ Strategy, funded by FCPF, is expected by end of 2016. Based on the results from the field tests in Manus Island and Eastern New Britain, revisions of the National FPIC Guidelines are underway, and a final version is likely to be presented to NEC endorsement in 2016. Through these activities, an engagement framework at the national level, such as the Technical Working Groups, and at the provincial levels, through provincial authorities, line agencies and civil society, has been established and operationalized.

6.   Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

6.1   National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☐ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☒ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
There is no National REDD+ Strategy (NS), however, the Programme is preparing all the required building blocks. At the end of the National Programme PNG will have baseline information ready which will be integrated to develop the NS under the FCPF project.

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	While work has not yet started on PNG's National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), progress was made in 2015 towards the assessment of national circumstances that will feed into and inform strategy options that ultimately will be detailed in the NRS. A study was commissioned on the assessment of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in PNG, with the analytical work completed before the end of 2015 and consultation and presentation of the findings due to take place in early 2016. The study is accompanied by a long-list of policies and measures (PAMs) that address the country-specific direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation that will be subjected to a consultative process in 2016 to select priority REDD+ actions. These in turn will form the basis of PNG's NRS, a draft of which will be ready by the end of 2016 and which will undergo consultation and finalization in 2017.
	✓	Under design	
		Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+		The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritises the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as	Not applicable.

strategies and/or action plans.		well as the barriers to the "plus" (+)[9] activities on the basis of robust analyses.	
		The NS/AP proposes a coherent and co-ordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	Not applicable.
		The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	Not applicable.
		The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	Not applicable.
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.		The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	Not applicable.
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	Not applicable.
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	Not applicable.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	Not applicable.
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	Not applicable.
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	Not applicable.
		There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	Not applicable.
		Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	Not applicable.

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[9] Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

6.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
The draft National Guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards were field tested in Milne Bay province at the end of 2014. The indicators identified in the current guidelines need further detailing to cater for regional or provincial circumstances. The Web portal is the major REDD+ information dissemination tool in PNG. The Web-portal with forest and land use maps and REDD+ information was launched on internet in 2015.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?		No	The national Safeguards guideline was drafted and the Web-portal was launched on internet for ensuring the transparency of PNG REDD+ process. However clear understanding and agreement of SIS in PNG was not developed yet. Consultation of stakeholders, documenting SIS in PNG and preparation of the roadmap need to be conducted.
		SIS objectives determined	
		Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
	✓	Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+		Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	Not applicable.
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	Not applicable.
		Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	Not applicable.
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	Not applicable.

6.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL)as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
A national consultation workshop was held in 2014. The purpose, scope, scale of PNG's FREL/FRL was discussed and provisional agreement reached. The road map was also produced. A revision of the national historical land use change assessment using *Collect Earth* specifically for FREL/FRL is planned in 2016. National development plans and the economic, social and political circumstances, and their influence on future land use change and the impact on GHG emissions are currently assessed. PNG's national FREL/FRL will be documented by end of 2016 for submission to UNFCCC. Major sources of supporting the establishment of FREL/FRL in PNG are UN-REDD NP, FCPF and EU/FAO NFI Project.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?		Not yet initiated	The national consultation workshop was held and the road map produced. Some studies including GHG emissions from forest degradation using the national log production, and assessing the national circumstances were conducted. Historical land use change and GHG inventory in AFOLU sector is planned in 2016 followed by the writing up and submissions to UNFCCC by end of 2016.
		Capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced[10] construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
		Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions		Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	Not applicable.
		Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Not applicable.
		Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	Not applicable.
		Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	Not applicable.
		Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	Not applicable.

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[10] FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
Satellite Land Monitoring System was almost established and the operating capacity in PNG government was developed. National Forest Inventory (NFI), has been progressing well. The methodology was developed and the capacity was built through numerous trainings on various technical aspects. The field assessment was commenced in December 2015. Although it will take a few more years to complete NFI, the preliminary NFI data and the information derived from previous studies can provide tentative Emission Factor. Web-portal with forest and land use maps and information was launched on internet for ensuring the transparency of the national REDD+ process. NFMS in PNG has been progressing well. UN-REDD NP, EU/FAO NFI Project and JICA are the major source of the support on NFMS.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	Satellite Land Monitoring System comprises two different RS/GIS systems (Collect Earth and Terra PNG) at PNGFA and CCDA produced the base year forest and land use information. The assessment on historical changes is planned for 2016 for the both systems. The field measurement of NFI has commenced in December 2015. Although it will take a few years to complete all the field measurement, preliminary NFI data will contribute to the construction of tentative Emission Factor.
		NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced[11] construction phase	
	✓	NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	Two different RS/GIS systems, Collect Earth for point sampling and Terra PNG for wall to wall mapping established in the PNG government provide in country verification systems for ensuring the national land use change information accurate and reliable.
	✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Methodology was established, the 1000 plot clusters to be surveyed were mapped and numerous trainings were conducted for capacity building. The field sampling was commenced in December 2015 and it is expected to be completed in three years.

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[11] NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

	✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	Collect Earth data can be easily exported to ALU, which is a standard software for assessing GHG emissions of AFOLU sector. Trainings were provided and GHG inventory will be conducted when historical land use change assessment using Collect Earth planned in 2016 is conducted.
	✓	The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	The NFMS in PNG can detect the forest related GHG emissions. Currently the system is focusing more on monitoring deforestation and forest degradation, which is considered as the major source of GHG emissions. More work needs to be done to monitor the Carbon Enhancement if the Government decides to include it the national REDD+ activities.
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	IPCC guidance has been always referred and followed when the NFMS was designed.
	✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	Forest was stratified to 15 strata based on vegetation type and anthropogenic disturbances based on the Collect Earth assessment. NFI clusters were distributed in those 15 strata according to the dominance level of each stratum.

7. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2015 and the planned and anticipated expenditure for the year 2016. These are to be provided against the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2016 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2016 should indicate what would be realistically expended at the end of the year, and therefore provide a measure of deviation against the AWP.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual Expenditure for 2015 (as of 31 Dec 2015)	Planned Expenditure for 2016[12]	Anticipated Expenditure for 2016
Outcome 1: Readiness Management Arrangements in Place	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	393,111.63	0	0
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Outcome 2: National MRV System Developed	FAO	621,207.20	1,415,000.00	1,415,000.00
	UNDP		-	-
	UNEP	0	67,700	67,700
Sub-total				
Outcome 3: Establishment of Reference Emission Levels (REL) and Reference Levels (RL) Supported	FAO	93,546.50	260,000.00	260,000.00
	UNDP	- 15,723.24	0	0
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Outcome 4: Monitoring of Abatement Concepts Supported	FAO	16,078.30	125,000.00	125,000.00
	UNDP	47,608.56	0	0
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Outcome 5: Stakeholders Engaged in PNG's REDD Readiness Process	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	180,669.61	0	0
	UNEP	-	-	-
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	51,158.00	126,000.00	126,000.00
	UNDP			
	UNEP	0		
Indirect Support Costs (Total)				
FAO (Total):		781,990.00	1,926,000.00	1,926,000.00
UNDP (Total):				
UNEP (Total):		0	67,700	67,700
Grand TOTAL:				

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[12] As indicated in the 2016 annual work plan.

8.   Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above and considering whether expenditures are on track, please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what action has been considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these have been discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

8.1   Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
Political instability and delays in the hiring of staff caused the slow start to implementation. National Programme officially commenced in 2011 but actually became operational early in 2013. There was further delay of arrival of International Technical Advisor of FAO due to the long process of issuing visa (took more than 6 months). FAO components began implementation at the end of 2013.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☒ Yes; ☐ No Two year delay of actual commencement of UNDP components caused two year delay in completing UNDP components and three year delay of actual commencement of FAO activities cause three year delay of completion.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
Two year delay of actual commencement of UNDP components caused two year delay in completing UNDP components and three year delay of actual commencement of FAO activities cause three year delay of completion.
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
National Programme was extended for two years then further 1 year extension was granted to FAO components for completing all the activities and achieving the Programme Outcomes.

8.2   Opportunities and Partnerships

Over the reporting period, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [150 words]
The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) readiness Project was commenced to support PNG Government on the development of PNG's National REDD+ Strategy and stakeholder engagement. The FCPF Project is implemented by UNDP and will ensure continuity of the support on REDD+ strategy and PAM development, safeguards/SIS and stakeholder engagement. During the reporting period, the project "Technical support to the PNGFA to implement a multipurpose national forest inventory project" was formally launched with stakeholders, development partners, PNG government, and European Union on the 30th April 2015. The project will implement PNG's first national forest inventory with technical support from FAO with a total project budget of $8.8m (European Union $6.2m, UN-REDD $2.2m) for the implementation period January 2015 – September 2017. This project is complementary to the PNG UN-REDD Programme and will provide important technical inputs (such as emission factors) to the MRV systems of PNG.
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]

The work of the NP will be built on through the FCPF and EU/FAO projects. For example, the study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and national circumstances, will be used as a basis for consultation on nationally-appropriate PAMs for PNG that will be set out in detail in PNG's National REDD+ Strategy. Another example is the national forest inventory that was designed through the NP will be implemented through the EU/FAO project.

9. Targeted Support

If the country has received Targeted Support during the reporting period, please provide a narrative of how this was complementary to the NP, and how it has contributed to furthering the readiness process in country.

Summary of Targeted Support: [100 words]
PNG and Solomon Islands requested targeted support for the project "Strengthening Regional Support to National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the Pacific" which is supporting Pacific Island Countries (PNG, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) to develop technical systems for forest monitoring and inventory which will contribute to their ability to implement, and receive positive incentives for REDD+ activities under the UNFCCC. The project started in May 2014 and has delivered 8 regional workshops, 4 national workshops and 4 backstopping missions, involving 285 participants from 11 pacific island countries in the first year of operation. This has resulted in 1445 training days being provided to participating countries.