



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Oceania
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening capacity in the agricultural and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Papua New Guinea's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/PNG/007/CBT
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9833
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	OI3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data OI7: Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA); Forest Authority (PNGFA), and; Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	01 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <a href="#">(Ctrl+Click here)</a>	<i>This section should be completed by:</i> -Projects with 1st PIR -Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the PMU now has more updated coordinates

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> October 2018
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	n/a
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	n/a

#### Funding

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 863,242
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 2,600,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	USD 595,628
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	USD 1,590,000

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 (Appendix 35: 3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting minutes)
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	N.A.
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	N.A.
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	<b>Q1 2022 through a cluster evaluation</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

### Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	S
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	S

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>8</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Substantial
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**Status**

<b>Implementation Status</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry, and other land-use
ART	Architecture for REDD+ Transaction
BUR1	First Biennial Update Report (under UNFCCC)
BUR2	Second Biennial Update Report (under UNFCCC)
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (via GEF)
CCA	Climate-change adaptation
CCDA	Climate Change Development Authority
CCM	Climate-change mitigation
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
CSO	Civil society organization
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework (under the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPMIS	Field Program Management Information System
FRL	Forest reference level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF-6	Sixth funding cycle for GEF's System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) (1 July 2014 – 30 June 2018)
Gg	Gigagram (1 billion grams; 1 kiloton; 0.1 megaton)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GHGI	Greenhouse gas inventory
GIS	Geographic information system
ha	Hectare (10,000 square meters; 0.01 square kilometer)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
km	Kilometer (1,000 meters)
LEAF	Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
M&R	Measurement and reporting
MPGs	Modalities, procedures, and guidelines (under the ETF)
MRV	Measurement, reporting, and verification
MTR	Mid-term review
NCCMF	National Climate-change Monitoring Framework
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTF	Project Task Force
RBP	Results Based Payment

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SLMS	Satellite Land-Monitoring System (lab hosted by CCDA)
ToR	Terms of reference
TWC	Technical working committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>9</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> Papua New Guinea (PNG) is fully capacitated to report to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthened agricultural and land-use sector components including inventories of greenhouse gases by sources and sinks, and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in PNG's NDC for these sectors.						
<b>Component 1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agricultural, land-use, and other relevant sectors.						
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the agricultural and land-use sectors into ETF processes and reports.	<b>A:</b> Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports <sup>12</sup>  <u>Means of verification</u>	Data, information, and analyses from the majority of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are not being produced and shared in a timely and coordinated manner; no agreed protocols for such data-sharing	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established; Primary opportunities and mechanisms identified and being strengthened for improved sharing of data, information, and analyses for key categories in the	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses within the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are shared in accordance with adopted and enacted protocols for	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established, and described in the 1 <sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report (BUR1: Appendix 6). More effective data sharing protocols are being designed and discussed among the stakeholders.	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>10</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<sup>12</sup> Indicator refers to the institutional arrangements for data-sharing and data-provision, not the production of data/ information (i.e., measurement), which is covered under Components 2 and 3.

	<p>Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF); ETF reporting</p>		<p>agricultural and land-use sub-sectors.</p>	<p>data-sharing/ data-provision.</p>	<p>Institutional arrangements described in the BUR1 (Appendix 6) and the activities on strengthening institutional arrangements for the ETF described in the draft PNG Action Plan for ETF and REDD+ NFMS (Appendix 2). ETF report (PNG’s 1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report (BUR1): Appendix 6) submitted and published on UNFCCC web-site in April 2019. BUR1 was prepared to meet the most of the BTR standard except Adaptation monitoring.</p>	
	<p><b>B:</b> CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (Scale: 1 – 4)  <u>Means of verification</u> Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF)</p>	<p>2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency</p>	<p>2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.</p>	<p>3: Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement.  ETF and REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2) drafted through the stakeholder participation process.</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p>

		activities under Article 13.		coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.		
	<p><b>C:</b> ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> AFOLU readiness assessment (final report)</p>	Low level of readiness as per section A of AFOLU readiness assessment and expected ETF requirements	Updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements	Measurable increases in readiness level ( <u>Note:</u> Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements)	Basic institutional arrangement is in place. CCDA is authorized to access the GHG related data of the relevant sectors by the Climate Change Management Act (CCMA). Strong institutional capacity to monitor LULUCF exists. On the other hand, information on Agriculture sector is lacking.	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Inter-sectoral, national, and international engagement strengthened regarding ETF-related processes.</p>	<p><b>D:</b> Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Engagement via TWC (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the NCCMF</p>	Low level of readiness as per section A of AFOLU readiness assessment and expected ETF requirements	Updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements	Measurable increases in readiness level ( <u>Note:</u> Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements)	Moderate to high level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes. AFOLU TWC and REDD+ TWC are held frequently and regularly (bimonthly approx.) with high attendance with diverse stakeholders.	<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>



	<p><b>E: Degree of engagement with other sectors</b></p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted</p>	<p>Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors not contributing to ETF capacities of other sectors</p>	<p>Increased engagement with inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors</p>	<p>High level of interactions across all the climate sectors through NDC discussions, monitoring and the data management.</p>	<p><b>Satisfactory (S)</b></p>
	<p><b>F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts</b></p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted</p>	<p>Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors minimally contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts</p>	<p>Increased engagement with regional and global ETF coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts; at least 1 formal document of best practices and lessons learned shared; at least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular engagement with established coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>PNG is the only country submitted BUR in the Pacific, and one of the 12 countries out of a total of 78 least developed countries (LDCs) and/or small island developing states (SIDS) have submitted at least one BUR. PNG is also one of the only 11 countries submitted REDD+ Technical Annex globally. PNG's advanced National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has been a good reference for other countries in the Pacific and elsewhere. PNG's achievement has been well showcased through a number of international webinars. PNG case study was published through the global CBIT project (Appendix 36) and the good practices were</p>	<p><b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b></p>

					shared through the international webinar (Appendix 37).	
<b>Component 2: Strengthened capacity to measure emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from the agricultural and land-use sectors.</b>						
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Strengthened capacity to measure GHG emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from agricultural and land-use sectors.	<b>G:</b> AFOLU CCM component of CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems (Scale: 1 – 10)  <u>Means of verification</u> IPCC MRV assessment tool (see Annex 3); MRV portal functionality (see Activity 1.1.2.6)	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized	6: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/ transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data are verifiable)  [Verification is expected to be the constraint at this stage.]	5: Measurement systems are strong for LULUCF sector and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited.  Improvement of the PNG REDD+ and Forest Monitoring Web-portal has been progressed according to the upgrading plan (Appendix 4). The concept note (Appendix 10) and the prototype (Appendix 14: demonstration document) of PNG near-real-time deforestation and forest degradation alert system was prepared.	<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>

	<p><b>H:</b> Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders</p>	None	Drafted by TWC	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	The formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are described in BUR1 (Appendix 6) and PNG Forest and Land Use Change 2000-2015 (Appendix 5). Further actions to improve the system are described in the draft ETF & REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2).	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>
	<p><b>I:</b> Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots</p>	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Extensive on the job base and workshop style trainings were conducted and the capacity to report GHG emissions with the level required by the UNFCCC as described above. Additional technological needs were described and the actions to address them were drafted in ETF & REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2)	<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>
<b>Component 3:</b> Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.						
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and	<p><b>J:</b> Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the agricultural</p>	None	Drafted by TWC	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	Monitoring plan drafted in the ETF & REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2). Adaptation gap analysis is being conducted.	<b>Marginally Satisfactory (MS)</b>

adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	and land-use sub-sectors  <u>Means of verification</u> NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders					
	<b>K:</b> Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors  <u>Means of verification</u> Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	Trainings on vulnerability assessment conducted at all four regions.	<b>Marginally Satisfactory (MS)</b>

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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	Complete the adaptation gap analysis. Required adaptation activities are confirmed and described in the ETF & REDD+ NFMS Action Plan.	CCDA officers supported by the project.	August 2021

### 3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>14</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>15</sup>		Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>16</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR		
<b>Output 1.1.1.</b> Assessment prepared on institutional, data-collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting the requirements of the ETF with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	Q1 Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder consultation was conducted during the project inception workshop (Appendix 1: Inception workshop report).</li> <li>AFOLU stakeholder coordination mapping and MRV assessment structure was drafted in ETF &amp; REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFOLU MRV assessment was reviewed and updated in the draft ETF and REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2).</li> </ul>	90%	
<b>Output 1.1.2.</b> AFOLU MRV coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from agricultural and land-use sectors into national UNFCCC reporting processes.	Q4 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Missions to two regions (Momase and Highlands) out of four regions in the country were conducted (Appendix 3: Mission report). ETF implementation was discussed with provincial government, and the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) regional offices. ETF focal point of the two regions were identified.</li> <li>PNG REDD+ and forest monitoring web-portal upgrade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Missions to the remaining two regions (Islands and Southern) were conducted (Appendix 17: Mission report). Regional ETF focal points of all four regions were identified, and the ToR was drafted (Appendix 18).</li> <li>AFOLU Technical Working Committee (TWC) and REDD+ TWC were held 7 times during the reporting period (Appendix 19-23). TWC consists of the government, civil society</li> </ul>	80%	COVID-19 pandemic made the stakeholder engagement very difficult. Combination of in person meetings and online tools were applied to overcome the difficulties.

<sup>13</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>14</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>15</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>16</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		plan (Appendix 4) was prepared through stakeholder consultation process.	organizations, academia, private sector, development partners, international and national experts. TWC contributed formulating the NDC and its implementation plan and financing mechanism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web-portal upgrading has been being progressed according to the upgrading plan (Appendix 4).</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 1.1.3.</b> National Climate-change Monitoring Framework for the agricultural and land-use sectors prepared and adopted.	Q3 Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Climate Change Monitoring Framework was drafted as the ETF &amp; REDD+ NFMS Action plan through stakeholder consultation process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft ETF &amp; REDD+ NFMS Action plan was revised through stakeholder consultation process (Appendix 2: Draft Action Plan).</li> </ul>	80%	
<b>Output 1.1.4.</b> National reports reflect the latest ETF guidance.	Q4 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG's first Biennial Update Report (BUR1) was finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in April 2019. REDD+ Technical Annex of the PNG BUR1 was revised to meet the standard of the GCF's scorecard for Results Based Payment (RBP) Pilot Programme, and submitted to UNFCCC in August 2019. The revised PNG BUR1 was published on UNFCCC website in August 2019 (Appendix 6: PNG BUR1).</li> <li>• UNFCCC's International Consultation and Analysis for PNG BUR1 was conducted in September 2019. The analysis outcomes were published on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG's enhanced NDC was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2020. The CBIT Project supported the formulation of the NDC AFOLU target (Annex 24 &amp; 25: PNG's enhanced NDC and its summary). PNG was the 6th country submitted the 2nd (enhanced) NDC globally.</li> </ul>	100% for BUR1 cycle.  30% for BUR2 cycle. The project was designed to support the government on BUR1 cycle.  100% for NDC.	The project was initially designed in 2016 to support the BUR1 preparation process. The project was commenced in early 2019, and immediately started supporting the finalization process of the BUR1. The project continues its support on the BUR2 preparation process.

		<p>UNFCCC website as Technical Analysis Report (Appendix 7: Technical Analysis Report for PNG BUR1, Appendix 8: Technical Analysis Report for PNG REDD+ Technical Annex).</p>			
<p><b>Output 1.2.1.</b> Multi-sectoral strategy and coordination mechanism strengthened integrating relevant authorities, data, and information systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes.</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ETF &amp; REDD+ NF Action plan was drafted to share the activities and implementation schedule on ETF reporting with the relevant organizations. The activities and the implementation schedule have been consulted with relevant organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-sectoral discussion and coordination was enhanced through the NDC stakeholder consultation workshops and the lockdown sessions. An inception, a consultation, and a validation workshop for the enhanced NDC were held in 2020 (Annex 26-28 for the workshop reports). Three one-week lockdown sessions where the technical working committees of the AFOLU, Energy, and the Adaptation sectors worked together to discuss the cross-sectoral issues and set the NDC targets (Annex 29-31: the NDC lockdown session reports).</li> <li>GHG data archiving system covering all sectors are being designed. The data archiving system is expected to be operational in September 2021.</li> </ul>	<p>80%</p>	

<p><b>Output 1.2.2.</b> AFOLU MRV/ ETF lessons learned captured and up-scaled nationally and internationally.</p>	Q4 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project focal point attended the global CBIT workshops and shared PNG experience with other CBIT countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder feedback were compiled in the workshop reports, the TWC meeting reports, and the lockdown session reports (Reports are available in the List of Appendices). The recommendations were incorporated into the ETF and REDD+ NFMS Action Plan (Appendix 2).</li> </ul>	60%	
<p><b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Quality-control (QC) protocols established for regular, systematic measurement of emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	Q4 Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GHG assessment methodologies and QC protocols for LULUCF sector were established, and fully documented in the publication “Forest and land use change in PNG 2000-2015 (Appendix 5).” The publication was launched by the Prime Minister at the National Forestry Summit in October 2019.</li> <li>GHG assessment methodologies and QC protocols of AFOLU sector were described in the PNG BUR1 (Appendix 6).</li> <li>Concept note for participating the GCF RBP Pilot Programme was prepared and submitted to sustain the support (Appendix 9).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal for the GCF RBP Pilot programme progressed. Forest carbon financing opportunities through ART/TREES and LEAF Coalition assessed (Appendix 32: PNG scoping study on ART/TREES).</li> </ul>	90%	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Information technology systems upgraded to integrate, analyze, and archive diverse data types.</p>	Q2 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The necessity of near-real-time deforestation and forest degradation alert system was raised during the stakeholder consultation at the project inception workshop. The</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GHG data archiving system has been developed. It will be operational in September 2021.</li> <li>Contents and functions of the near real time deforestation alert system have been</li> </ul>	80%	



		concept note for establishment of PNG near-real-time deforestation and forest degradation alert system was prepared and the prototype was developed (Appendix 10 & Appendix 14).	consulted with the stakeholders through both one-on-one consultations and workshops.		
<b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen mitigation-related MRV, including country-specific emissions factors, activity data, and Tier 2 reporting for key sub-categories in the agricultural and land-use sectors. (Coordinates with 3.1.3.)	Q4 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the job basis training was conducted to the CCDA and PNG Forest Authority officers through the project activities such as the finalization of PNG BUR1, UNFCCC's ICA process of PNG BUR1, the finalization of PNG forest and land use change 2000-2015, the preparation of the concept note for the GCF RBP Pilot Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the job basis trainings were conducted through the NDC preparation process.</li> </ul>	70%	
<b>Output 2.1.4.</b> Relevant measures validated and piloted for key mitigation sub-categories in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	Q3 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methodology for the assessment of annual activity data of LULUCF sector during 2016-2019 was prepared (Appendix 11), and tested by the officers of PNGFA and CCDA.</li> <li>The assessment was planned and the concept note was prepared (Appendix 12).</li> <li>Agriculture data collection of the two regions (Momase and Highlands) out of the total four regions in the country conducted (Appendix 3: Mission report).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National forest and land use change assessment for the period 2016-2019 was conducted. PNGFA and CCDA officers were trained. The preliminary assessment results were presented at the AFOLU TWC (Appendix 33: presentation slide). The report is currently under preparation and will be finalized in September 2021.</li> </ul>	90%	

<p><b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Measurement framework developed for climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities prioritized in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	Q4 Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurement framework of adaptation was discussed at the project inception workshop (Appendix 1: Inception workshop report).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAP analysis on adaptation is being conducted (Appendix 34: Draft review report). The findings and recommendations will be endorsed by the government through the stakeholder consultation process.</li> </ul>	60%	
<p><b>Output 3.1.2.</b> Information technology systems upgraded to integrate and analyze adaptation-related data.</p>	Q2 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PNG REDD+ and forest monitoring web-portal upgrade plan to integrate adaptation related information to address the information sharing needs on adaptation was drafted (Appendix 4).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Web-portal upgrading, including the integration of adaptation information, has progressed. They are planned to be launched in August 2021.</li> </ul>	70%	
<p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen M&amp;R for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	Q4 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT equipment to upgrade the satellite land monitoring system lab of CCDA for monitoring and reporting of the adaptation information was procured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation priorities in the NDC submitted in December 2021 is being reviewed to identify capacity development needs.</li> </ul>	40%	Adaptation priorities in the NDC were determined in December 2020. If significant capacity and technology gap not supported by the ongoing adaptation projects are identified by the gap analysis, recommended activities will be described in the ETF Action plan.
<p><b>Output 3.1.4.</b> Relevant measures validated and piloted for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	Q3 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainings on vulnerability assessment of the two regions (Momase and Highlands) out of the total four regions in the country conducted (Appendix 3: Mission report).</li> </ul>	Trainings on vulnerability assessment of the remaining two regions (Islands and Southern Region) were conducted (Appendix 17: Mission report).	50%	Adaptation priorities in the NDC were determined in December 2020. If any significant measures not supported by the ongoing adaptation projects is identified by the gap analysis, recommended activities will be described in the ETF Action plan.

#### 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

*Component 1: Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for agricultural, land-use, and other relevant sectors, and Component 2: Strengthened capacity to measure emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from the agricultural and land-use sectors, have been progressing well according to the work plan. Outcomes under Component 1 & 2 will be achieved by the project completion in 2021.*

Project implementation began by providing immediate support to the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) on the finalization of the First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), including the REDD+ Technical Annex (Appendix 6). PNG submitted BUR1 with REDD+ Technical Annex in April 2019. PNG is the first country in the Pacific and one of the 12 countries out of 78 least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) submitted at least one BUR by 2020. PNG has modified the REDD+ Technical Annex to meet the eligibility requirement for the Global Carbon Fund's (GCF) Results Based Payment (RBP) Pilot Programme. The amended BUR1 was submitted in August 2019. PNG was the 8<sup>th</sup> country globally to submit REDD+ Technical Annex. UNFCCC's International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) for PNG BUR1 was conducted in September 2019. The project supported the government throughout the process.

AFOLU Technical Working Committee (TWC) and REDD+ TWC were held seven times during the reporting period to strengthen the AFOLU MRV coordination mechanism. ToR of the TWC was endorsed by the committee. The structure and roles of the TWC are described in the PNG Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) action plan. The stakeholders well recognize AFOLU TWC as the technical consultation process of any AFOLU related issues. PNG's enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC: Annex 24) was prepared through a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process, including three AFOLU TWC, three national workshops, and three cross-sectoral lockdown sessions. Such an NDC consultation process strengthened the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism. CBIT project supported the process through facilitating the TWCs, the workshops, and the lockdown sessions. CBIT project also provided data analysis to set the ambitious yet achievable targets.

AFOLU MRV system was fully described in the BUR1, and additional information was provided in PNG Forest Authority's publication "Forest and land use change in PNG 2000-2015" (Appendix 11) launched by the Prime Minister in October 2019. Land use change assessment for the period 2016-2019 for the BUR2 reporting was conducted throughout 2020 and 2021. The assessment plan was prepared through a stakeholder consultation process. The training was conducted, and the assessment was completed in June 2021. REDD+ and National Forest Monitoring (NFMS) Web-portal upgrade plan was prepared through the stakeholder consultation process in 2020, and its implementation has progressed well in 2021. PNG Near-Real-Time deforestation alert system was designed, and demo-version was produced. It will become available for public access after approval by the government.

There is some delay in implementation of *Component 3: Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors*. CCDA expects the project to focus more on Component 1 & 2 than Component 3. This is because there are several donor-funded adaptation projects that have a much larger budget. Project implementation focused more on the Component 1 & 2 to increase the efficiency. A gap assessment to identify information and capacity building needs to meet the EFT monitoring, and reporting requirement has progressed in 2021.

Project integrated adaptation information in the REDD+ and NFMS Web-portal. Adaptation activities were included in the draft ETF and REDD+ MRV Action Plan. A vulnerability assessment was conducted in all four regions in the country. However, the standard of the outputs of Component 3 is weaker compared to that of Component 1&2. Post-project follow-up plan needs to be prepared.

#### **What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

COVID-19 pandemic caused extra challenges for the project implementation. The project managed to overcome the problems by using online meeting tools.

Understaffing of CCDA has been a significant challenge for the project implementation. CCDA staff actively involved any component of the CBIT Project was about five. CCDA prioritized its NDC preparation in the second half of 2020, and the projects supported it. CCDA has coordinated the process well and managed to set the mitigation and adaptation targets. PNG NDC was submitted in December 2020. It was a significant achievement for the country. However, CCDA had to allocate a large portion of the officers for the NDC preparation, and it caused the delay in the implementation of other project activities. It is important for the government to secure sufficient and sustainable funding sources to sustain the project outcomes. The project outputs such as the BUR and NDC submission enable PNG to access large climate financing schemes, such as the GCF Results Based Payment Pilot Programme, Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART) and Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF).

### Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2021 Development Objective rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>FY2021 Implementation Progress rating<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>19</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project has established a robust stakeholder engagement mechanism. Technical Working Committee (TWC) was held seven times during the reporting period. PNG's enhanced NDC was formulated through the extensive consultation process of the TWC and the stakeholder consultation workshops. The project also assessed the forest and land use change for the period 2016-2019. Such information contributes to the BUR2 preparation and NDC monitoring. Information sharing tools such as REDD+ and Forest Monitoring Web-portal and PNG Near Real Time Deforestation Alert System were established and significantly improved to ensure the transparency of PNG's NDC monitoring. The project has achieved satisfactory outputs in FY2021.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project contributed significantly to PNG's NDC formulation through data analysis to the stakeholder engagement. The project achievements enable the government to access the climate financing scheme such as the GCF RBP, ART/TREES, and LEAF Coalition. The project outcomes are contributing well to the nation's responsible and sustainable development policies.

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<sup>17</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>19</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The submission of the enhanced NDC in 2020 was a significant achievement for PNG. The CBIT Project significantly improved the AFOLU MRV and stakeholder engagement process for formulating the quantitative targets in NDC. The well-developed MRV system supported by the CBIT project plays an essential role in monitoring the NDC progress and promoting climate finance to fund the activities contributing to the NDC. It also contributed immensely to PNG's NDC Implementation Plan and the AFLOU NDC Roadmap. These are milestone achievement for PNG and Government's commitment under UNFCCC.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Overall, the project has made good progress; particularly in terms of strengthening systems for monitoring and reporting LULUCF and the contribution of the project to preparation of PNG's latest NDC. The emphasis on some outputs has resulted in less satisfactory progress against others. Additional work is required to document the achievements of the project and reflect on capacity building outcomes before it closes.
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The PNG CBIT project is one of the first CBIT projects to be implemented, thus, the PMU and the national partners may have encountered more challenges in the early stage. The project will reach its completion in September without requesting a project extension, which is commendable. The PMU and the national partners deserve a recognition for their commitment and hard work throughout the project cycle. As the first FAO-CBIT project to reach its closure, the project's sustainability plan/exit strategy will lay a foundation for other CBIT projects as they consolidate the activities prior to their completion dates.</i>

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<sup>20</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

### 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>21</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
n/a

## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i>

<sup>21</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>1</b>	Progress is impeded by disagreements between stakeholders regarding respective purviews	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of the AFOLU &amp; REDD+ MRV Action Plan use a collaborative approach to identifying and formalizing appropriate institutional arrangements for ETF. The Action Plan will then provide a basis to resolve future questions over purview.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFOLU and REDD+ MRV Action Plan was drafted through stakeholder participation process (Annex 2: Draft Action Plan).</li> </ul>	

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<sup>22</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>23</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>23</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Stakeholders critical to data-quality and data-provision do not provide data as needed for ETF	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborative development of the Action Plan</li> <li>• Engagement with Regional Advisory Network</li> <li>• Formal adoption of the Action Plan</li> <li>• Cost-efficiency approaches</li> <li>• Capacity-development for relevant stakeholders (including technology and training)</li> <li>• Establishment of Help Desk</li> <li>• Established QC and QA protocols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robust stakeholder engagement and communication were implemented through regular TWC meetings and occasional consultation workshops.</li> <li>• AFOLU and REDD+ MRV Action Plan was drafted (Annex 2) through stakeholder participation process.</li> <li>• Initial meetings with the provincial governments and the regional offices of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) in two out of four regions in the country were held, and the regional focal points were identified.</li> <li>• QC/QA protocols were established and they were documented in the BUR1 and the Forest and Land Use Change in PNG 2001-2015 (Appendix 5 &amp; Appendix 6).</li> </ul>	
3	Turnover in governmental positions impedes project	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalizing ETF-related institutional arrangements supports long-term continuity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Action Plan will be finalized through stake holder validation process, and endorsed by the government.</li> </ul>	

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
4	Lack of reliable governmental budgeting for post-project ETF-related activities	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project attempts to reduce costs via several means.</li> <li>• The Action Plan will clarify institutional arrangements and budgetary projections, which provides a clear basis for requests for budgetary support from (i) governmental budgets in support of national MEA commitments, (ii) governmental budgets from natural-resource value-capture (e.g., mining taxes), (iii) international markets (e.g., improved MRV opens greater access to carbon markets), and (iv) further support from international development partners, based on clear strategic arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost effective GHG inventory methods using open source platform, free satellite images, and free deforestation alert services were designed and adopted.</li> <li>• The Action Plan was drafted (Appendix 2) including the estimation of required budget.</li> <li>• The project outputs enable the government to access the potential large climate financing opportunities, such as the GCF RBP Pilot Programme, ART/TREES, and LEAF Coalition.</li> </ul>	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>23</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	ETF-related information is not used effectively to mitigate or adapt to climate change	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Action Plan will clarify institutional accountabilities, reducing the likelihood of diffusion of responsibility</li> <li>Many metrics—particularly for CCA (e.g., impacts, vulnerabilities)—address issues of immediate public interest/ relevance, which drives accountability when combined with transparency, which the project also explicitly increases.</li> <li>Reporting on progress toward NDC activities provides a basis for accountability</li> <li>Use of different metrics and markers helps ensure that inefficiencies and short-comings are more readily identifiable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Action Plan drafted (Appendix 2), the design of the improved National Forest Monitoring System including near-real-time deforestation alert system prepared (Appendix 10, Appendix 11 &amp; Appendix 12), and web-portal upgrading plan prepared (Appendix 4). Improved near-real time information available on the user friendly web-portal will enhance public interest/relevance.</li> </ul>	
6	COVID-19 pandemic prevent the project from implementing project activities such as stakeholder consultations and GHG inventory, especially the data collection.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize international and domestic travel in the work plan.</li> <li>Upgrade work environment for enabling remote working.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project team including the government officers is equipped to work remotely.</li> <li>Online meeting tools are applied for the consultation meetings and workshops.</li> </ul>	

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Substantial	Substantial	COVID-19 pandemic causes the high uncertainty on project implementation.

## 7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<b>Recommendation 1:</b>	Consolidate a sex-disaggregated monitoring table specifying number of male/female participants to project activities such as training.
<b>Recommendation 2:</b>	Identify through a brief questionnaire What are their three main needs that the project should address to ensure women can fully participate and learn in the project.
<b>Recommendation 3:</b>	In consultation with the government and the PTF, identify how could the project best respond (during the project life and beyond) to meeting these felt needs related to gender in a cost-effective manner.
<b>Recommendation 4:</b>	Develop a sustainability plan for the project.
<b>Recommendation 5:</b>	Conduct Adaptation gap analysis.
<b>Recommendation 6:</b>	Key deliverables of Component 3 completed.
<b>Recommendation 7:</b>	Integrate the ETF Help Desk function in the national web portal to be administered by CCDA and the ETF regional focal points.

### Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project Outputs</b>		

<b>Project Indicators/Targets</b>		
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**Adjustments to Project Time Frame**

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project extension</b>	Original NTE: _____ Revised NTE: _____  Justification: _____

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

Various stakeholders—including governmental agencies, academic and research institutions, international organizations, private sector, and CSOs/NGOs have been extensively involved in the delivery of this project via execution partnerships, co-financed activities, representation on the project's steering committee, knowledge-sharing, project workshops, and GHG data sharing. Since the project inception workshop was held in October 2019, there were 7 TWC meetings and 5 workshops held with the support from the project to discuss the AFOLU and climate change issues in the country. Such stakeholder engagement enabled the government to formulate its 2<sup>nd</sup> NDC and progress REDD+ readiness in transparent manner. COVID-19 pandemic makes stakeholder engagement very challenging but the project overcome the difficulties using online meeting tools.

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

Neither the gender analysis nor the gender action plan was conducted or prepared during the project formulation stage. The project is not designed to directly contributing to gender equality. However, the project takes measures to ensure that women benefit equitably from the project. About 30-40% of the participants of the project workshops (the project designing consultation workshop, the project validation workshop, and the project inception workshop) were women. Usually the participants are selected by the organizations they belong. The project will encourage the partner organizations to select appropriate female participants for the workshops and trainings. Some of the female government officers are core staff for conducting national GHG inventory, and lead the national ETF process well. The project considers gender among the issues that might be associated with differential climate-related impacts or vulnerabilities, and how such issues can be addressed in the information shared through the web-portal and national reporting.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

### Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Project outcomes have been disseminated mainly through publications and workshops. PNG's 1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report (BUR1) was published on UNFCCC's website in April 2019, and the revised version was uploaded in August 2019 (Appendix 6). Forest and land use change in Papua New Guinea 2000-2015 (Appendix 5) was published and launched by the Prime Minister at the National Forestry Summit in October 2019. The project inception workshop was held in October 2019, and the BUR1 was launched at the workshop by the Managing Director of CCDA, the UN Resident Coordinator, and the JICA Resident Representative (Appendix 1: Workshop report). PNG's 2<sup>nd</sup> NDC was submitted in December 2020 (Appendix 24). The project is currently improving the PNG REDD+ and Forest Monitoring Web-portal to expand the available information, interactive tools, and user friendliness significantly (Appendix 4: Upgrade plan). The project is also preparing the Near-real-time Deforestation and Forest Degradation Alert System (Appendix 10: Concept note). These two web platforms will become the primary information and communication tools of the project. PNG case study on National Forest Monitoring System was published on FAO's global CBIT page (Appendix 36) and PNG's good practice was showcased at the FAO's global CBIT Webinar in July 2021 (Appendix 37).

(Human interest story)

#### Project ownership and capacity building

The Government established strong ownership of the project. The BUR preparation and the International Consultation and Assessment (ICA) process of the BUR with UNFCCC were primarily lead by the officers of the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA). CCDA has also coordinated the wide variety of stakeholders across the sectors to formulate its 2<sup>nd</sup> NDC. The project has been providing technical and financial support where necessary. Mr. Alfred Rungol, the General Manager of the National Communication and MRV Division, CCDA, said, "The preparation of the National Communication and the National Determined Contribution (NDC) was led by the international consultants previously. However, we were not able to build much of our capacity that way. PNG is now preparing the international reports on climate change by the government officers to have full ownership of these reports and commitments. We have been building the capacity to conduct international reporting. The GEF-CBIT project and other donor projects have been assisting us in building our capacity well. We appreciate the strong and adequate support from the GEF-CBIT project very much."



## 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

In PNG, the vast majority of people are indigenous. Thus issues in regards to indigenous people's rights are not recognized. Customary ownership of land is the relevant issue important in PNG. About 97% of the land is under the customary tenure, and the customary rights are enshrined in the PNG constitution. The project sites, located almost exclusively in the nation's capital, do not hold any population of rural communities. However, the project's activities will have indirect effects on the management of natural resources, which are closely associated with the traditional lifestyles of local communities. Therefore, stakeholder engagement to date has proactively ensured the involvement of relevant CSOs and NGOs. The TORs of the PSC and TWC also require representation from CSOs/ NGOs. NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, FORCERT, Friends of Melanesia, WWF are members of PSC or TWC.

## 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>24</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.**

### PNG REDD+ and National Forest Monitoring Web-portal

Significant information and user-interaction improvement has been conducted to the [PNG REDD+ and NFMS Web-portal](#). The upgraded version will be launched in August 2021. Web Portal provides information far beyond REDD+ requirements. It contains the spatial information of forest, mining, agriculture, demography, water resources, soil fertility, conservation, biodiversity, infrastructure, value chain and many more. It is considered the most comprehensive web GIS-based platform for Papua New Guinea. The Web Portal is utilized as a comprehensive national monitoring, analysis, and decision-making tool.

### Integration of and consistency with existing information sources

The CBIT Project conducted the forest and land use change during the period 2016-2019. PNG uses Collect Earth land use assessment tool developed by FAO. Collect Earth is a user-friendly open source GIS point sampling software. The assessment design integrates other existing systems for land use and forest resource mapping in PNG, including TerraPNG, a system for wall to wall land use mapping used with PNG's GHG reporting managed by CCDA, and the Forest Resource Information Management System (FRIMS) which is used by PNGFA to manage information on commercial forestry operations within the country. The assessment also integrates global data set such as the Global Forest Watch as part of QA/QC protocols. Manual assessment using Collect Earth enables the

<sup>24</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

classification of complex land use and far more detailed land use subcategories compared to the automated assessment using computer algorithm. On the other hand, automated assessment data can be used to check human assessment errors. Integrates a number of domestic and global information sources, provides the highest standard of accuracy of PNG forest and land use change information.

#### PNG near-real-time deforestation and forest degradation alert system

PNG has established a robust National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) with support from donor projects, including this project. PNG prepared the REDD+ Forest Reference Level, and the country's first Biennial Update Report (BUR1, Appendix 6) including the REDD+ Technical Annex based on the information derived from the NFMS. PNG NFMS includes the PNG REDD+ and Forest Monitoring Web-portal to share the information on land use and its change with the public to enhance transparency. Upgrading of the web-portal is one of the project activities, and the upgrading plan (Appendix 4) to include improved AFOLU and adaptation data, and more interactive functions was prepared through the stakeholder consultation process. During the consultation, many stakeholders raised the necessity of a real-time forest monitoring system for taking timely action to address illegal forest clearance. PNG NFMS was primarily designed to produce the information for international reporting, such as BUR. The preparation of official national data for international reporting requires highest accuracy and minimum uncertainty. The quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) process take a substantial period. PNG published BUR1 in 2019, which contains the GHG emissions of the period 2000-2015. The project is currently assessing the GHG emissions of the period 2016-2019. The data is planned to be published in 2021 as BUR2. Consequently, the information shared on the web-portal is at least a few years old due to the time-consuming process for ensuring the highest standard of accuracy of the information. The project, therefore, decided to establish a near-real-time deforestation alert system in parallel with upgrading the web-portal to meet the request from the stakeholders. The concept note was prepared (Appendix 10) and the prototype was developed (Appendix 14: demonstration document).

The PNG near-real-time deforestation alert system will be built using the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform with GLAD alerts system. The GFW platform allows customization by the users using its Map Builder Apps. Much of the PNG web-portal information will be uploaded to the near-real-time alert system. The project will receive the weekly deforestation alert of the areas of interest from GFW. The project will verify and analyze the information (causes of deforestation, etc.) and share the report with interested parties and the public. It will assist stakeholders in conducting their management activities. For instance, the CEPA will be able to use the deforestation information for protected area management, PNGFA can use the system to monitor illegal logging and forest clearance activities, CCDA can use the information for monitoring the climate change projects, the private sector can use it for complying environmental regulations. Such publicly available deforestation information will significantly contribute to the ETF of the country.

The system involves public and private organizations, and communities on the ground to confirm the deforestation, investigate the cause of the deforestation, and report back to the project. The Government organizations and donor projects are showing their willingness to participate in the system. The near-real-time deforestation alert system has a strong potential to establish a network among all the relevant sectors to monitor the forest and climate change in the country.

International forest monitoring data such as GFW have been significantly improving the information of the global forest change. However, there are weaknesses of global data for applying it to the

national or sub-national scales. GFW has proved high accuracy of their data but they are not accurate enough for the country-level monitoring and reporting. It does not identify the driver of deforestation. For example, harvesting oil palm for replanting is also recognized as deforestation. PNG has been utilizing the global data well as part of the QA/QC process of the national assessment. The near-real-time alert system will verify the GFW information and identify the deforestation driver. Such information will significantly improve the accuracy of the national assessment data and also will contribute to improve the accuracy of the global data. GFW provides a user-friendly platform to share the information. However, it still requires interpretation of the information for the majority of the public to monitor and understand the situation of the area of their interest. The PNG near-real-time alert system will interpret deforestation information in PNG to provide the information on where, how much, and why deforestation is happening to the public for enhancing transparency.

PNG near-real-time deforestation and forest degradation system is technologically (applying the latest technologies), financially (utilizing free and open-source platform and information), and institutionally (networking variety of stakeholders including the government organizations, private sector, CSO and the communities) innovative approach to establish the ETF of the country.

### **13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project**

**Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.**

COVID-19 pandemic affects significantly on the stakeholder engagement process. The project applies online meeting tools to overcome the difficulties. Online workshops are much more difficult to engage participants for the discussions but it provides alternative method for consulting stakeholders under the COVID pandemic.

#### 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>25</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	CCDA	In-kind	400,000	350,000		400,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	2,200,000	200,000		200,000
FAO	Technical Country Programme	In-kind		500,000		500,000
FAO	NDC Partnership	In-kind		100,000		100,000
GGGI	NDC Partnership	In-kind		30,000		30,000
FAO	UN-REDD	In-kind		60,000		60,000
FAO	FCPF	In-kind		300,000		300,000
National Government	PNGFA	In-kind		50,000		
		<b>TOTAL</b>	2,600,000	1,590,000		1,640,000

<sup>25</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

## List of Appendices

	Title	Link
Appendix 1	GEF-CBIT Inception Workshop report	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/3fwm4tqpd6p7i3q/Appendix-1_PNG_CBIT_Inception_workshop_and_BUR1_launching_report.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/3fwm4tqpd6p7i3q/Appendix-1_PNG_CBIT_Inception_workshop_and_BUR1_launching_report.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 2	PNG AFOLU and REDD+ MRV Action Plan (Draft)	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/aph5om8aoijuxic/Appendix-2_PNG ETF Action Plan 2021.07.12.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/aph5om8aoijuxic/Appendix-2_PNG ETF Action Plan 2021.07.12.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 3	Mission report for the collection of agriculture data and vulnerability assessment in Momase and Highlands Regions	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/t7qaf1016vt4jm5/Appendix-3_btora_AFOLU_GHG_i_and_VNA_Momase_Highlands.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/t7qaf1016vt4jm5/Appendix-3_btora_AFOLU_GHG_i_and_VNA_Momase_Highlands.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 4	Upgrade plan of PNG REDD+ and national forest monitoring web-portal	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/dx8d6x1qivvamnd/Appendix-4_Web-Portal_Updating_Upgrading_Main_2020_0723.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/dx8d6x1qivvamnd/Appendix-4_Web-Portal_Updating_Upgrading_Main_2020_0723.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 5	Forest and land use change in Papua New Guinea 2000-2015	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/6kxbgmw2ufq203u/Appendix-5_Forest_Land_Use_Change_PNG_2000-2015_20191203.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/6kxbgmw2ufq203u/Appendix-5_Forest_Land_Use_Change_PNG_2000-2015_20191203.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 6	Papua New Guinea's first biennial update report	<a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PNG_BUR1_re_submission_20190830.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PNG_BUR1_re_submission_20190830.pdf</a>
Appendix 7	Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Papua New Guinea submitted on 17 April 2019	<a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr1_2019_PNG.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr1_2019_PNG.pdf</a>
Appendix 8	Technical report on the technical analysis of the technical annex to the first biennial update report of Papua New Guinea submitted in accordance with decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, on 17 April 2019	<a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2019_PNG.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2019_PNG.pdf</a>
Appendix 9	PNG's concept note for the GCF Results Based Payment Pilot Programme	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/avk73ckjgtuh6hh/Appendix-9_GCF_RBP_CN_PNG_2019.12.20.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/avk73ckjgtuh6hh/Appendix-9_GCF_RBP_CN_PNG_2019.12.20.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 10	Concept note: Implementing PNG Near Real-time Deforestation and Degradation Alerts and Monitoring System (working draft)	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/ekh0j56l21yzk62/Appendix-10_Implementing%20PNG%20Near%20Real-time%20Deforestation%20and%20Degradation%20Alerts%20and%20Monitoring%20System%20(wd).pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/ekh0j56l21yzk62/Appendix-10_Implementing%20PNG%20Near%20Real-time%20Deforestation%20and%20Degradation%20Alerts%20and%20Monitoring%20System%20(wd).pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 11	Papua New Guinea Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry 2020 Assessment, Open Foris Collect Earth Version 2 Modifications	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/9pwaec3pg70xl9x/Appendix-11_Collect%20Earth%20LULUCF%202020%20v2%20Customizations_2020.06.09.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/9pwaec3pg70xl9x/Appendix-11_Collect%20Earth%20LULUCF%202020%20v2%20Customizations_2020.06.09.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 12	Concept note: PNG's Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) 2020 Assessment	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/qyaapq28ekix2lf/Appendix-12_Concept_Note_Collect_Earth_Assessment_2020.06.23.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/qyaapq28ekix2lf/Appendix-12_Concept_Note_Collect_Earth_Assessment_2020.06.23.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 13	Minutes of the Project Steering Committee meeting #1	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/qyo0uiw04g41nu3/Appendix-13_CBIT_PSC_mtg_1_Minutes_20_Nov_2019.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/qyo0uiw04g41nu3/Appendix-13_CBIT_PSC_mtg_1_Minutes_20_Nov_2019.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 14	PNG near-real-time deforestation alert system demonstration document	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/bker8gsh4dvbcn/Appendix-14_PNG_Deforestation_Alert_System_Demo_2020.04.24.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/bker8gsh4dvbcn/Appendix-14_PNG_Deforestation_Alert_System_Demo_2020.04.24.pdf?dl=0</a>
Appendix 15	Inception phase work plan	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/zgogvu9dhp5gi/Appendix-15_GEF-CBIT-%20Inception%20Phase%20Work%20Plan_20190805_Final.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/zgogvu9dhp5gi/Appendix-15_GEF-CBIT-%20Inception%20Phase%20Work%20Plan_20190805_Final.pdf?dl=0</a>
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Appendix 19	AFOLU TWC meeting minutes 1 <sup>st</sup> 2020 (2020.09.10)	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/zecvc4h94ch4vo4/Appendix-19_AFOLU_TWC%201st%20Meeting%2010.09.2020.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/zecvc4h94ch4vo4/Appendix-19_AFOLU_TWC%201st%20Meeting%2010.09.2020.pdf?dl=0</a>

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Appendix 20	AFOLU TWC meeting minutes 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2020 (2020.10.02)	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/dyv4pwdmib1d7hg/Appendix-20_AFOLU_TWC%202nd%20Meeting%202020.10.2020.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/dyv4pwdmib1d7hg/Appendix-20_AFOLU_TWC%202nd%20Meeting%202020.10.2020.pdf?dl=0</a>
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Appendix 23	AFOLU TWC meeting minutes 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2021 (2020.06.02)	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/orhw225hiumyn45/Appendix-23_AFOLU-TWC-2_Minutes_2021.06.03.pdf?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/s/orhw225hiumyn45/Appendix-23_AFOLU-TWC-2_Minutes_2021.06.03.pdf?dl=0</a>
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## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.