

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Oceania
Country (ies):	Papua New Guinea
Project Title:	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)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/PNG/007/CBT
GEF ID:	9833
GEF Focal Area(s):	OI3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data OI7: Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions
Project Executing Partners:	Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA); Forest Authority (PNGFA), and; Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL)
Project Duration (years):	01 st January 2019 – 30 th August 2022
Project coordinates:	-9.449232, 147.17889: Climate Change and Development Authority

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29 th October 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 st January 2019
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 th September 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 st August 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 2,600,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	USD 862,881
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	USD 2,600,000

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	17 th June 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	N.A.
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	N.A.
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	July 2022 through a cluster evaluation
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory (S)
Overall implementation progress rating:	Satisfactory (S)
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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

Abbreviation	Description
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 Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.						
Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 August 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Project or Development Objective						
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.						
Component 1: Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agricultural, land-use, and other relevant sectors.						
Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the agricultural and land-use sectors into	A: Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports ¹²	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	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established; Primary opportunities and mechanisms identified and being strengthened for improved sharing of data, information,	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses within the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are shared in accordance with adopted and enacted protocols	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols were established, and they were described in the 1 st and 2 nd Biennial Update Report (BUR1: Appendix 1, BUR2: Appendix 2) and in the National Inventory Report 2000-2017 (NIR: Appendix 3). Further improvement of the data sharing protocols have been designed and discussed among the stakeholders mainly through the	Satisfactory (S)

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

¹² 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.

ETF processes and reports.	<u>Means of verification</u> Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF); ETF reporting	manner; no agreed protocols for such data-sharing	and analyses for key categories in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors.	for data-sharing/ data-provision.	Technical Working Committee and described in the PNG Action Plan for ETF and REDD+ NFMS (Appendix 4).	
	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)	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.	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.	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 coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.	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 coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.	Satisfactory (S)
	C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities <u>Means of verification</u> AFOLU readiness assessment (final report)	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	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 was developed.	Satisfactory (S)

				assessment and finalized ETF requirements)	ETF Readiness updated assessment for PNG conducted and results finalized (Appendix 21)	
Outcome 1.2 Inter-sectoral, national, and international engagement strengthened regarding ETF-related processes.	D: Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes <u>Means of verification</u> Engagement via TWC (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the NCCMF	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 (Note: 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, as well as stakeholder consultation workshops are held frequently and regularly (bimonthly approx.) with high attendance with diverse stakeholders.	Satisfactory (S)
	E: Degree of engagement with other sectors <u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors not contributing to ETF capacities of other sectors	Increased engagement with inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors	High level of interactions across all the climate sectors through NDC discussions, monitoring and the data management. NDC was submitted in December 2020 (Appendix 5). The GHG Inventory Improvement Plan (Appendix 6), the Mitigation Plan for AFOLU (Appendix 7), and for the Energy sector (Appendix 8) were prepared through the inter-sectoral coordination. The BUR2 (Appendix 2) was also prepared through inter-sectoral cooperation.	Satisfactory (S)
	F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts <u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors minimally contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts	Increased engagement with regional and global ETF coordination mechanisms	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	PNG was the first country to submit BUR in the Pacific in 2019, 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	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

				lessons learned shared; at least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular engagement with established coordination mechanisms	achievement has been well showcased through a number of international webinars. PNG case study was published through the global CBIT project (Appendix 9) and the good practices were shared through the international webinar (Appendix 10).	
Component 2: Strengthened capacity to measure emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from the agricultural and land-use sectors						
Outcome 2.1 Strengthened capacity to measure GHG emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from agricultural and land-use sectors.	G: 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	6: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of emission and removal – 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) During the project duration, PNG conducted national GHG inventory twice and submitted BUR1 in 2019 and BUR2 in 2022. CBIT project has significantly improved the capacity on GHG inventory through the preparation of the BURs. CBIT project improved the PNG Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal in functionality, updated and increased information. The upgraded web-portal was launched by the government in May 2022 and the specification document was published. PNG near-real-time deforestation alert	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

				constraint at this stage.]	system was developed and the specification document was prepared. The GHG Inventory Improvement Plan was finalized on July 2022 and underwent national stakeholders' validation in August 2022 (Appendix 22).	
	<p>H: 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 were described in BUR1 (Appendix 1) and PNG Forest and Land Use Change 2000-2015 (Appendix 11) submitted/published in 2019. Updated protocols were described in BUR2 and NIR submitted in 2022 and PNG Forest and Land Use Change 2000-2019 drafted in 2022. Further actions to improve the system are described in PNG ETF & REDD+ NFMS Action Plan 2022-2025 (Appendix 4) launched in 2022 and the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan (Appendix 6) which was finalized in July 2022.	Satisfactory (S)
	<p>I: 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	The CBIT project significantly improved the technical and human capacities of the relevant organizations in PNG through the extensive training provided for BUR 1 & 2 preparation. Further capacity development needs were identified and described in the BURS. The course of action was described in the ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4) and the GHG Inventory Improvement Plan (Appendix 6).	Satisfactory (S)

Component 3: Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.						
<p>Outcome 3.1: Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	<p>J: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the 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	<p>Gap analysis was conducted (Appendix 12), and the capacity building plan was prepared (Appendix 13). Gap in adaptation monitoring and reporting, and technical and capacity building needs were described in the BUR2 (Appendix 2). Capacity and technical gap on adaptation monitoring and reporting, and the work plan to address the gap were also described in the PNG ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4).</p> <p>Framework for Adaptation Resilience Analysis in the Agriculture sector was developed and included in the PNG ETF Action Plan. This framework will enable PNG to monitor adaptation progress at both the national and sub-national levels for reporting in the Biennial Update Reports (BTR).</p>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
	<p>K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-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	<p>Adaptation components were added to the Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal (Appendix 14: Web-portal specification document) to enhance transparency on adaptation monitoring.</p> <p>The ETF Regional Focal Points were established in the 4 regions of PNG by integrating their functions in the Provincial Climate Change Committee (PCCC) established by the CCDA. The specific functions of the ETF Focal Points as per the PCCC TOR are as follow;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as Regional Focal Points for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, by coordinating all 	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

					<p>ETF – related activities for the various sectors within the province and the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the identification and prioritization of collaborations with other Adaptation and Mitigation projects and identify new opportunities for cooperation at the district and provincial level. • Provide accurate and up-to-date advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of Adaptation and Mitigation Programs/Projects in the province and region. <p>(Appendix 23: PCCC TOR)</p>	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
3.1	Participate in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) preparation process to further identify the capacity building needs to monitor the progress of the adaptation target in the NDC and the NAP.	CCDA officers supported by the project.	August 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the agricultural and land-use sectors into ETF processes and reports.</p>	<p>A: Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF); ETF reporting</p> <p>B: CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities</p>	<p>BUR2 and ETF Action Plan are prepared and published.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG's 2nd Biennial Update Report (BUR2: Appendix 2) and the National Inventory Report 2000-2017 (NIR: Appendix 3) was prepared based on the data/information shared by relevant organizations through the stakeholder consultation process (One-on-one meetings, TWCs, and a national consultation workshop. BUR2 and NIR were submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2022. • PNG Action Plan for ETF on AFOLU and REDD+ National Forest Monitoring System 2022-2025 (ETF Action Plan: Appendix 4) was prepared through the stakeholder consultation process and launched in May 2022. • AFOLU MRV capacity assessment, the institutional arrangement for the ETF reporting, capacity development plan were described in the BUR2, NIR, and ETF Action Plan. 	N.A.
<p>Output 1.1.1. Assessment prepared on institutional, data-collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting the</p>	<p>transparency-related activities (Scale: 1 – 4)</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u></p>	<p>PNG ETF Action Plan based on the MRV gap assessment is finalized and launched.</p>	<p>PNG Action Plan for ETF on AFOLU and REDD+ NFMS 2022-2025 (Appendix 4) was finalized through stakeholder consultation process and launched by the government in May 2022</p>	N.A.

¹³ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

requirements of the ETF with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	Status of the National Climate-change Monitoring Framework (NCCMF)		(Appendix 15: Launching event report). The Action Plan contains the MRV assessment.	
Output 1.1.2. AFOLU MRV coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from agricultural and land-use sectors into national UNFCCC reporting processes.	C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities <u>Means of verification</u> AFOLU readiness assessment (final report)	Stakeholder consultation process for BUR2, ETF Action Plan, and NFMS improvement is coordinated.	Numerous meetings were held among the relevant organizations for preparing the BUR2. The Energy sector TWC was held on 24 Feb 2022, and the AFOLU TWC was held on 25 Feb 2022 to finalize BUR2 (Appendix 16 & 17: Meeting minutes). BUR 2 was further consulted and validate by the national stakeholders at the BUR2 Validation Workshop held on 10-11 Mar 2022 (Appendix 18: Workshop report).	N.A.
Output 1.1.3. National Climate-change Monitoring Framework for the agricultural and land-use sectors prepared and adopted.		National Climate-change Monitoring Framework is described in BUR2 and ETF Action Plan through the stakeholder consultation process.	National Climate-change Monitoring Framework was described in the BUR2 and PNG ETF Action Plan. These documents were approved by the national stakeholders through TWC and the workshops described in Output 1.1.1 & 1.1.2 above.	N.A.
Output 1.1.4. National reports reflect the latest ETF guidance.		BUR2 is prepared in accordance with the ETF guideline and submitted.	PNG BUR2 (Appendix 2) and National Inventory Report (Appendix 3) were submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2022.	N.A.
Outcome 1.2 Inter-sectoral, national, and international engagement strengthened regarding ETF-related processes.	D: Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes <u>Means of verification</u> Engagement via TWC (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the NCCMF	Stakeholder engagement is strengthen through the BUR2 and ETF Action Plan formulation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stakeholder consultation workshop, Technical Working Committee (TWC) meetings, and an awareness event were held during the preparation of BUR2 and the ETF Action Plan to strengthen the stakeholder engagement for ETF reporting. • Stakeholders' input and feedback were well incorporated in the BUR2, NIR, and ETF Action Plan. 	
Output 1.2.1. Multi-sectoral strategy and coordination mechanism strengthened integrating relevant authorities, data, and information	E: Degree of engagement with other sectors	TWC and consultation workshops are held to share the information and strengthen the network for climate change reporting.	Numerous meetings were held among the relevant organizations across the sectors for preparing the BUR2. The Energy sector TWC was held on 24 Feb 2022, and the AFOLU TWC was held on 25 Feb 2022 to finalize BUR2 (Appendix 17 & 18: Meeting minutes). BUR 2 was further consulted and validate	N.A.

systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes.	<u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted		by the national stakeholders at the BUR2 Validation Workshop held on 10-11 Mar 2022 (Appendix 18: Workshop report). BUR2, NIR, and ETF Action Plan were launched at the awareness event held in May 2022 (Appendix 15: Launching event report).	
Output 1.2.2. AFOLU MRV/ ETF lessons learned captured and up-scaled nationally and internationally.	F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts <u>Means of verification</u> Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports submitted	ETF Action Plan is prepared and ETF reports are prepared for international submission.	Stakeholder feedback were compiled in the workshop reports, and the TWC meeting reports (reports are available in the List of Appendices). The recommendations were incorporated into the ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4).	N.A
Outcome 2.1 Strengthened capacity to measure GHG emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from agricultural and land-use sectors.	G: 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)	GHG inventory is conducted and BUR2 is prepared. Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal is upgraded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG inventory was conducted, and the BUR2 and NIR were prepared through the stakeholder consultation process. PNG Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal was significantly improved with new functions and additional geo-spatial information. The upgraded web-portal was launched in May 2022. The specification document (Appendix 14) was published. 	N.A
Output 2.1.1. Quality-control (QC) protocols established for regular, systematic measurement of emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	H: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	BUR2 and NIR are submitted. Forest and Land Use Change report is produced.	QA & QC protocols were documented in the BUR2 (Appendix 2) and NIR (Appendix 3) submitted in May 2022 and the final draft of PNG Forest and Land Use Change 2000-2019 (Appendix 19).	N.A.
Output 2.1.2. Information technology systems upgraded to integrate, analyze, and archive diverse data types.	<u>Means of verification</u> NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders	PNG Climate Change and Forest monitoring Web-portal is upgraded and the technical specification is prepared.	Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal was updated with additional information and upgraded with new user friendly functions. Upgraded portal was launched in May 2022 (Appendix 15: Launching event report) and the specification document (Appendix 14) was published.	N.A.

<p>Output 2.1.3. 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.)</p>	<p>I: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors</p>	<p>Institutional capacity of the relevant organizations is improved through BUR2 preparation.</p>	<p>On the job basis training was conducted to CCDA, PNGFA, and other relevant organizations through the process of BUR2 preparation and the Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal upgrading.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4. Relevant measures validated and piloted for key mitigation sub-categories in the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	<p><u>Means of verification</u> Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots</p>	<p>BUR2 and NIR are submitted. Forest and Land Use Change report is produced.</p>	<p>The final draft report for PNG Forest and Land Use Change assessment 2000-2019 was prepared (Appendix 19). The assessment results contributed to BUR2 (Appendix 2) and NIR (Appendix 3).</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	<p>J: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> NCCMF; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Adaptation gap assessment is conducted and the capacity building plan is prepared.</p> <p>Web-portal is upgraded by including adaptation geo-spatial information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap analysis was conducted (Appendix 12), and the capacity building plan was prepared (Appendix 13). Gap in adaptation monitoring and reporting, and technical and capacity building needs were described in the BUR2 (Appendix 2). Capacity and technical gap on adaptation monitoring and reporting, and the work plan to address the gap were also described in the PNG ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4). Adaptation components were added to the Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal (Appendix 14: Web-portal specification document). 	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1. Measurement framework developed for climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities prioritized in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.</p>	<p>K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-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>	<p>Gap analysis is completed.</p>	<p>Gap analysis was conducted, and the report was prepared (Appendix 12). Gap in adaptation monitoring and reporting, and technical and capacity building needs were described in the BUR2 (Appendix 3). Capacity and technical gap on adaptation monitoring and reporting, and the work plan to address the gap were also described in the PNG ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4).</p>	<p>N.A.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2. Information technology systems upgraded to integrate and analyze adaptation-related data.</p>	<p><u>Means of verification</u> Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots</p>	<p>PNG Climate Change and Forest monitoring Web-portal is upgraded with adaptation related</p>	<p>Adaptation tab with adaptation related spatial information was added to the Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal. The upgraded portal was launched in May 2022, and the</p>	<p>N.A.</p>

	geo-spatial information. .	specification document (Appendix 14) was published.	
Output 3.1.3. Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen M&R for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	Adaptation capacity building plan is prepared.	Adaptation M&R capacity building plan was prepared (Appendix 13).	N.A.
Output 3.1.4. Relevant measures validated and piloted for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	Roadmap to report the progress of the adaptation target in the NDC is described in the ETF Action Plan.	The ETF Action Plan (Appendix 4), including the adaptation M&R was finalized through the stakeholder consultation process and launched in May 2022 (Appendix 15: Launching event report).	N.A.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The CBIT project successfully built the capacity for climate change monitoring and reporting in PNG through the preparation of the country's 1st (2019) and 2nd (2022) Biennial Update Report (BUR) and the enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC, 2020). PNG was 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) to submit BUR in 2019. PNG's BUR1 (Appendix 1) contains the REDD+ Technical Annex, which reports the REDD+ results of the country. PNG was the 8th country globally to submit REDD+ Technical Annex that made PNG eligible for the GCF's Results Based Payment Pilot Programme. The CBIT project supported the preparation of the enhanced (2nd) NDC (Appendix 5) containing ambitious emission reduction targets, which was submitted in 2020. Then, the project supported the preparation of BUR2 (Appendix 2), which provided the initial monitoring of PNG's progress of the 2nd NDC. PNG submitted the BUR2 in May 2022.

The CBIT project also supported the preparation of the report "Forest and land use change in PNG 2000-2015" (Appendix 11), launched by the Prime Minister in October 2019. Between 2020 and 2021, the project also supported the assessment to update the forest and land use information from 2000 to 2019. The information produced through the assessment contributed to the BUR2 preparation and the assessment report was drafted (Appendix 19). AFOLU MRV system was fully described in the BURs, and further details were provided in the forest and land use change reports mentioned above. The full description of GHG inventory methodologies in published documents makes the PNG climate change data verifiable and enhance the transparency of climate change reporting in the country.

The CBIT project upgraded the PNG Climate Change and National Forest Monitoring (NFMS) Web-portal. The interactive functions were significantly improved, and substantial geospatial information was added and updated. The upgraded web-portal was launched by the government in May 2022 (Appendix 15: Event report), and the specification of the portal was published (Appendix 14). The project also developed the PNG Near-Real-Time deforestation alert system, and the specification document was drafted (Appendix 20). These systems significantly strengthen the country's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

All the outcomes described above were implemented through the comprehensive stakeholder consultation process. The CBIT project supported to hold numerous TWC meetings and stakeholder consultation workshops, as described in Sections 2 and 3 of this report. Such extensive consultation protocols for all the climate change reporting processes significantly strengthened the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism.

Because of several other large donor-funded projects supporting adaptation in the country, including the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan, which were implemented simultaneously during the CBIT project, the government wanted the CBIT project to focus on the capacity building for GHG inventory and reporting. Despite that, the CBIT project conducted a gap assessment on the adaptation monitoring for ETF reporting. Capacity development needs were described in the BUR2.

The CBIT project has significantly improved the ETF capacity of the country, and PNG made significant achievements such as the BUR and NDC submission. Despite this success, there are still substantial gaps to address to meet the ETF requirement. The gap assessment was conducted, and the road map of the Biennial Transparency Report preparation was documented as part of the PNG ETF Action Plan 2022-2025 (Appendix 4), which was launched by the government in May 2022.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The CBIT project implemented all the planned activities during the reporting period. The BUR2 was prepared through the stakeholder consultation process and submitted in May 2022. The ETF Action Plan was finalized and endorsed by the government also in May 2022. PNG Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal was significantly upgraded launched by the government in May 2022. The specification document of the web-portal was also published. Stakeholder engagement and the institutional framework was strengthened through the TWC meetings and workshops held for the BUR and the Action Plan formulation process.
Budget Holder	S	S	I participated in the validation workshop and the launching ceremony of the BUR2 that were held in March and May 2022. I was impressed by the achievement of the CBIT project. At those occasions, I discussed the CBIT project with the Minister of Environment and Climate Change and high-level government officials. They were very proud of the BUR2 submission as another PNG’s remarkable milestone on climate change. I also discussed the project with the representatives of the international development partners, including the GGGI, JICA, UNDP, USA, and Australia. I found that the CBIT project has been collaborating well with other donor-funded climate change projects and generated significant synergy.

¹⁶ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁹	S	S	The government of PNG is highly satisfied with the outcomes of the CBIT project. The project has built the capacity and successfully formulated BUR 1 & 2, and the NDC. I would like to highlight here the excellent coordination approach amongst the stakeholders involved in the formulation of the enhanced NDC , BUR2 and the ETF during the times of COVID outbreak. The approach was excellent by way of forming the AFOLU Technical Working Committee and was effective in sharing the required information and getting approval within the challenging times.
Lead Technical Officer²⁰	S	S	The project has successfully delivered the majority of the target outputs and met the expectations of government in furthering preparedness for future reporting under the ETF. Additional support will be required to fully realize the government's ambition for ETF reporting as outlined in the ETF Action Plan.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	The project made substantial contributions by laying foundation to transit into ETF as well as documenting good practices and lessons learned, thanks to strong government and PMU collaboration. Based on the ETF capacity assessment, there remains some gaps to be filled that may be addressed by phase 2 project and other initiatives.

¹⁹ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²⁰ 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)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

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

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²¹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	Low risk

<i>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.</i>
N/A

²¹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²²	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Progress is impeded by disagreements between stakeholders regarding respective purviews	Medium	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the AFOLU & 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFOLU and REDD+ MRV Action Plan was drafted through stakeholder participation process (Appendix 4). 	

²² GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²³ 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".

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²²	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Stakeholders critical to data-quality and data-provision do not provide data as needed for ETF	Medium	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative development of the Action Plan • Engagement with Regional Advisory Network • Formal adoption of the Action Plan • Cost-efficiency approaches • Capacity-development for relevant stakeholders (including technology and training) • Establishment of Help Desk • Established QC and QA protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust stakeholder engagement and communication were implemented through regular TWC meetings and occasional consultation workshops. • AFOLU and REDD+ MRV Action Plan was developed (Annex 4) through stakeholder participation process. • 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. • QC/QA protocols were established and they were documented in the BUR1 and the Forest and Land Use Change in PNG 2001-2015 (Appendix 1 & Appendix 11). 	
3	Turnover in governmental positions impedes project	Low	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalizing ETF-related institutional arrangements supports long-term continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Action Plan will be finalized through stake holder validation process, and endorsed by the government. 	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²²	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Lack of reliable governmental budgeting for post-project ETF-related activities	Medium	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project attempts to reduce costs via several means. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost effective GHG inventory methods using open source platform, free satellite images, and free deforestation alert services were designed and adopted. The Action Plan was drafted (Appendix 4) including the estimation of required budget. 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. 	
5	ETF-related information is not used effectively to mitigate or adapt to climate change	Medium	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Action Plan will clarify institutional accountabilities, reducing the likelihood of diffusion of responsibility 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. Reporting on progress toward NDC activities provides a basis for accountability Use of different metrics and markers helps ensure that inefficiencies and short-comings are more readily identifiable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Action Plan (Appendix 4), the design of the improved National Forest Monitoring System including near-real-time deforestation alert system prepared and web-portal upgraded (Appendix 14). Improved near-real time information available on the user friendly web-portal will enhance public interest/relevance. 	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²²	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	COVID-19 pandemic prevent the project from implementing project activities such as stakeholder consultations and GHG inventory, especially the data collection.	High	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize international and domestic travel in the work plan. Upgrade work environment for enabling remote working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team including the government officers is equipped to work remotely. Online meeting tools are applied for the consultation meetings and workshops. 	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Low	

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	Consolidate a sex-disaggregated monitoring table specifying number of male/female participants to project activities such as training.
Recommendation 2:	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.
Recommendation 3:	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.
Recommendation 4:	Develop a sustainability plan for the project.
Recommendation 5:	Conduct Adaptation gap analysis.
Recommendation 6:	Key deliverables of Component 3 completed.
Recommendation 7:	Integrate the ETF Help Desk function in the national web portal to be administered by CCDA and the ETF regional focal points.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	The ETF Action Plan 2022-2025 (Appendix 4) was prepared and endorsed by the government.
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Components and cost	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Financial management	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Implementation schedule	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Executing Entity	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Executing Entity Category	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Minor project objective change	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Safeguards	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Risk analysis	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Co-financing	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Location of project activity	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

²⁴ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Climate Change and Development Authority	The lead project implementing agency	Produced and submitted the BUR2.	None
PNG Forest Authority	Supporting project implementing agency	Conducted forest land use change assessment for BUR2.	None
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Wildlife Conservation Society	Technical Working Committee	Participated in TWC meetings.	None
Forcert	Technical Working Committee	Participated in TWC meetings.	None
Private sector entities			
New Britain Oil Palm	Technical Working Committee	Participated in TWC meetings.	None
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	N	N.A.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Y	Gender equality was promoted at the TWC meetings and stakeholder consultation workshops.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	N	N.A.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	N	N.A.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	N	N.A.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Y	Participants lists were prepared for all the meetings and workshops.
Staff with gender expertise	N	N.A.
Any other good practices on gender	N	N.A.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	The knowledge management is one of the fundamental principles for the project implementation although project does not have a knowledge management strategy. Every project activities, outputs, and opinions of the stakeholders were documented as the forms of government submissions, policy documents, technical specifications, workshop reports, meeting minutes and web pages. Such documents were made available to the public when appropriate through both internet and printed materials. The list of such publications are available in Annex 2 "List of Appendices"
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	Stake holder engagement and public awareness are project's core activities to promote ETF in the country although the project does not have a communication strategy. The project supported TWC meetings and stakeholder consultation workshops. The project provides media releases at the time of report and policy launching and stake holder consultation workshops to enhance the awareness and transparency of climate change monitoring and reporting in the country. The communication with the public was most challenging this reporting period due to the COVID restrictions. The project tried to overcome the challenges by imposing virtual workshops and meetings.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	The government established strong ownership of the project. The BUR1 and 2, Enhanced (2 nd) and other ETF documents and policies were prepared under strong leadership and coordination. Ms. Debra Sungi, the Acting General Manager of the National Communication and MRV Division, CCDA, said, "We are proud of the achievement PNG made through the preparation of the BURs and NDC despite the challenging times when the world was faced with COVID outbreak. PNG has built the capacity through the Sub – TWC and its partners to fulfil our responsibility to promote the ETF as a signatory of Paris Agreement. GEF-CBIT and other donor-funded projects assisted the country well to build the capacity on the ETF."
Please provide links to related website, social media account	PNG REDD+ website PNG Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	The list is provided in Annex2 "List of Appendices."

Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Japheth Gai MRV & National Communication Division Climate Change & Development Authority Fig Street, Wards Road, Hohola Port Moresby, NCD Email: japheth.gai@ccda.gov.pg Phone: +675 3414283
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12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

In PNG, the vast majority of people are indigenous. Thus issues in regard 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 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.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	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	600,000		600,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	2,200,000	400,000		1,000,000
GCF	FAO	In-kind	500,000	500,000		500,000
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		70,000		70,000
FAO	FCPF	In-kind		300,000		300,000
National Government	PNGFA	In-kind		100,000		100,000
TOTAL			2,600,000	2,600,000		2,600,000

Commentato [NY(1): please update this section - is it the same as 30 June 2022?

²⁵ 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.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annex 2. – List of appendices

	Title	Link
Appendix 1	Papua New Guinea’s first biennial update report	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PNG_BUR1_re_submission_20190830.pdf
Appendix 2	Papua New Guinea Second Biennial Update Report 2022	https://unfccc.int/documents/490259
Appendix 3	Papua New Guinea National Inventory Report 2000-2017	https://unfccc.int/documents/490300
Appendix 4	PNG Action Plan for Enhanced Transparency Framework on AFOLU and REDD+ National Forest Monitoring System 2022-2025	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/PNG-Action-Plan-for-Enhanced-Transparency_Final_for_printing.pdf
Appendix 5	Papua New Guinea’s Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution 2020	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Papua%20New%20Guinea%20Second/PNG%20Second%20NDC.pdf
Appendix 6	GHG Inventory Improvement Plan	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022_GHGI_Improvement.pdf
Appendix 7	Mitigation Plan for AFOLU	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022AFOLU-MITIGATION-PLAN-2022-2025.pdf
Appendix 8	Mitigation Plan for Energy Sector	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022_ENERGY-MITIGATION-PLAN.pdf
Appendix 9	Case study: National forest monitoring system provides better data, and enhances capacity in Papua New Guinea	http://www.fao.org/3/cb4911en/cb4911en.pdf
Appendix 10	International webinar info page: Forest data and free open-source solutions for Climate Action (07 July 2021)	http://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/news/detail/en/c/1412708/
Appendix 11	Forest and land use change in Papua New Guinea 2000-2015	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Forest_Land_Use_Change_PNG_2000-2015_FinalReport_20191203.pdf
Appendix 12	Adaptation gap assessment report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/2rzic9m4nwisvdx/Appendix-12_GAP%20ANALYSIS%20REPORT.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 13	Adaptation capacity building plan	https://www.dropbox.com/s/cfhd0nyhx07gyrd/Appendix-13_Capacity%20Building%20Plan%20Report.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 14	Introduction to PNG Climate Change and Forest Monitoring Web-portal	https://pngreddplus.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/PNG_Climate_Change_and_Forest_Monitoring_Web-Portal_Documentation.pdf
Appendix 15	BUR launching event report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/2nubnmq9l9lujd/Appendix-15_Launching%20Event%20Report_20220624.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 16	Energy Sector TWC meeting minutes	https://www.dropbox.com/s/vi7rxu2ucoqd7qc/Appendix-16_Minute_1st%20ESTWC%20Meeting%202024.02.2022.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 17	AFOLU TWC meeting minutes	https://www.dropbox.com/s/7tem8wd1ur4diae/Appendix-17_Minute_1st%20AFOLU%20STWC%20Meet%202025.02.2022.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 18	BUR2 Validation Workshop Report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/ncvttmka3yeeyz/Appendix-18_BUR2_Validation%20WS%20Report_20220720.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 19	Forest and land use change in Papua New Guinea 2000-2019 (Draft)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/myzyswr987jru7w/Appendix-19_PFLUC_2000-2019_report_v0_20220323.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 20	Introduction to PNG Deforestation Alert System (Draft)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/h48qo3n1raocatg/Appendix-20_PNG_Deforestation_Alert_System_Intro.pdf?dl=0
Appendix 21	PNG ETF Readiness assessment	https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:w/g/personal/paul_hasagama_fao_org/EZCAwP3IBppDg7rsgRd8454Bmf-CX6_YDc6U0y9XT7AzmA?e=htlmar
Appendix 22	Validation Workshop Report- GHG Improvement Plan- AFOLU_ & Energy_Mitigation_Plans	https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/paul_hasagama_fao_org/E

		eBt6Q5gLYNMm_8E-cd44vMBHWq6tWr5xCCgvr5iB83V5g?e=fxVdHl
Appendix 23	Provincial Climate Change Committee TOR	https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/paul_hasagama_fao_org/EYJPbCcrQY1Ft0AIToThbWYBhfsYfrYV4POqDketWSRYug?e=2wB1m2