

**Proceedings on**  
**Workshop on assessment of forest management and REDD+ governance**  
**quality in PNG**



**21- 22 May 2015**

**Lamana Hotel, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea**

**Organized by**

**Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA)**  
**International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)**  
**University of Southern Queensland (USQ)**  
**Griffith University (GU)**



## Introduction

### Background

By stabilising the Earth's climate through carbon sequestration and storage, forests provide an ecosystem service that is critical for human survival. Recognising that deforestation and forest degradation are contributing to global warming, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are in the process of agreeing on a global mechanism known as REDD+ that foresees the provision of incentives to developing countries to manage forests for climate change mitigation. REDD+ encompasses activities to reduce/avoid emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and to enhance and conserve carbon stocks (symbolised by the "+"). REDD+ is best understood as an initiative to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with forest clearing, which allows 'avoided deforestation' to be included in market-based carbon trading mechanisms.

Poor governance, however, is likely to significantly undermine attempts to achieve optimal economic, social, and environmental outcomes for REDD+. Investors and buyers will be reluctant to engage with a seller – whether a host country or REDD+ project – which due to weak governance cannot guarantee delivery of the final emission reductions. Beyond its climate dimension, tackling poor governance is a prerequisite for achieving investment in long-term forest management or any broader environment or development aims for the forest sector, as recognised by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), the World Bank, the G8 and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF).

The Cancun Agreements on REDD+ (Decision 1/CP.16) adopted at the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 16) to the UNFCCC state that the “*safeguards [that] should be promoted and supported*” include “*Transparent and effective national forest governance structures*” (Appendix I, 2(b)). A dedicated monitoring of governance safeguards will require a definition of ‘forest governance’, for REDD+ countries to report on it. However, no definition is provided under the UNFCCC process, so countries may have to develop their own definitions. There are common principles of governance that can be applied to all countries, and this can be used for the basis of a definition. *Governance can be defined as a ‘dynamic interplay between civil society, business, and public sector’* (Ruggie 2003, etc.), with two key principles: participation (“governance as *structure*”) and deliberation (“governance as *process*”) (Pierre and Peters 2000, Cadman 2009).

Forest management and climate change provide an ideal focus for the development of governance standards. Their multi-sectoral, participatory nature most closely reflects the evolving relations brought about by globalisation between socially, economically or environmentally-oriented actors, who have an interest in solving both a universal environmental problem (unsustainable forest management, resulting in deforestation, and leading to increased greenhouse gas emissions), and its particular local manifestations.

Reflecting the complexity of contemporary governance generally, forest governance is also expressed in a number of different models. Forest and climate change governance both reflect the growing preference for social-political forms of stakeholder interaction with decentralised networks made up of multiple actors functioning at multi-levels, and including NGOs and the private sector. This has implications for the nature of relations between state, society and the economy, and for previous notions of legitimacy. Non-state actors, previously outside the formal decision-making arenas, now play a role in the formation of public policy, albeit from the sidelines, and their participation is challenging traditional conceptions of power and authority.

Papua New Guinea's (PNG) tropical forests are both regionally and globally significant; protecting over 6% of the world biodiversity as well as playing a very significant role in the socio economic development of the country. These forests however are faced with a lot of developmental challenges such as in the mineral and gas sector, agriculture sector in Special Agriculture Business Leases (SABL), potential in climate change mitigation and development aspirations of the resource owners from timber projects. PNG has a total land area of over 46 million hectares covering over 80% of the total land area and about 60% is still intact or has not been disturbed by human induced activities. There are 11 forest types but the 3 major ones are the low altitude forest on uplands (33%), low altitude forest on plains and fans (23%), and the lower montane forest (24%).

Civil society organisations such as the PNG Eco Forestry Forum and Transparency International PNG have highlighted the links between good governance and sustainable forest management. With over 97% of PNG's total land area retained by customary landowners, the need for local community participation in forest governance remains critical. Babon et al. (2014) suggest *“Governance reforms may include more transparent and participatory policy processes, functioning multi-stakeholder governance arrangements, attention to equity including procedural equity, e.g., the free, prior, and informed consent of customary landowners, and distributive equity, e.g., equitable benefit-sharing arrangements”*. Building transparent and effective national forest governance structures and achieving full and effective participation of stakeholders are important challenges for PNG.

In this context, the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA), the University of Southern Queensland (USQ) and Griffith University (GU), Australia, and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), Japan, organized a two day “Workshop on assessment of forest management and REDD+ governance quality in Papua New Guinea” on 21-22 May 2015 under the ITTO project “DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY-OF-GOVERNANCE STANDARDS FOR REDUCING EMISSION FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD) IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA [PD682/13 Rev.1 (F)]”, funded by the Government of Japan. The workshop as a part of a research designed by USQ for developing principles, criteria and indicators of forest governance standard, focuses on developing verifiers or sub standards for the indicators developed by the USQ online questionnaire survey and face-to-face interviews of key stakeholders.

## **Objectives of the project**

The joint project of PNGFA, ITTO, USQ and GU has the following overall objective:

- Development of draft quality-of-governance standards for REDD+ in PNG and appropriate to forest management generally.

## **Objectives of the workshop**

The objectives of this workshop are to:

- Review preliminary draft ‘proto’ standard, with verifiers, identified at the relevant level, and prioritised
  - This will inform the draft standard as it is developed subject to further consultations

## **Highlights of the Workshop**

The Stakeholder Forum Workshop on assessment of forest management and REDD+ governance quality in PNG was organized on 21-22 May 2015 to meet the objectives mentioned above. A total of 35 participants representing Government, Civil Society, Universities, International and local Non-Government Organizations, Bilateral Aid Agencies, Cooperative Societies, Community Based Organisations, Landowner Groups and Professionals were present at the workshop (see Annex 1 for the list of participants).

## **Introductory Session**

The workshop started with welcome remarks from Mr. Dambis Kaip, Policy and Aid Coordination Branch Manager, at PNGFA. Welcoming the participants, Mr. Kaip briefed on the objective and the agenda of the workshop (see Annex 2 for detail program agenda and Annex 5 for glimpses of program activities). After the opening remarks, the participants briefly introduced themselves mentioning their experiences and involvements that are relevant to forest governance and REDD+.

After the introduction of participants, Dr. Tek Maraseni from USQ set the scene of the workshop. He briefed on the objective of the workshop and its role for drafting the standard of good governance for forest management in Papua New Guinea, focusing on REDD+ and other sustainable development and climate change related projects. He mentioned about the global rate of deforestation and forest degradation and its contribution to the total GHG emission. He further emphasised that if the forestry sector is not given priority, the target of reducing the GHGs emissions will not be met. According to him, with effective implementation of REDD+, 50% of deforestation can be reduced by 2020 and it can be reduced to zero by 2050 if REDD+ is very effective. But to achieve this, problems in governance are big challenges. While describing the background of the project, he explained that the research was designed to develop principles, criteria, and indicators of governance, and that the workshop formed part of this research work; focusing on the development of verifiers or sub-standards for those indicators. As community forestry in Papua New Guinea is recognised on the world stage, the indicators or verifiers developed with the involvement of its stakeholders can provide feedback to the UNFCCC system as well.

## Plenary Session

Following the introductory session, a plenary session was initiated. The session was facilitated by Dr. Tim Cadman from GU who presented the governance issues that related to the forestry sector. Dr. Cadman described Governance as structure and process; structure is about who participates and process is about deliberation. He briefed that in any system, structure and process interact to generate an outcome - and the more we consolidate the interaction by providing feedback on different components of the structure the greater the quality of governance.

After the presentation from Dr. Cadman, Dr. Tek Maraseni explained about the principles, criteria, and indicators of governance in detail and gave an overview of the research project. He briefly shared preliminary findings of the online survey where the respondents rated forest governance using principles criteria, and indicators of good governance. He also briefed on a set of draft verifiers developed from the online survey and the face-to-face interviews in Port Moresby.

The stakeholders participating in the workshop discussed the criteria of the selection of the respondents for the research, the targeted beneficiaries of the research, and the duration to generate the final outcome of the research. Participants also discussed on the present country level activities on governance of REDD+ and on incorporating other lands beside forests into the REDD+ mechanism (see Annex 4 for participant queries and responses).

## Group Work and Presentation

Following the plenary session, a group work was initiated to develop verifiers for the 11 indicators developed by USQ. Facilitator for the group discussion, Dr. Tek Maraseni, clarified the objectives and scope of the group work in the context of this workshop. The participants were divided into four groups ensuring the participation of women and community/local level representatives in each group. Each group was assigned to develop verifiers for the indicators listed below (see Annex 3 for working group rules):

### **Group 1: Ensuring interest representation**

- inclusiveness
- equality
- resources and capacity building

### **Group 3: Decision making**

- democracy
- agreement
- dispute settlement

### **Group 2: Organisational responsibility**

- accountability
- transparency

### **Group 4: Implementation**

- behaviour change
- problem solving
- durability

Each group worked on the verifiers developed for each indicator from the online survey, as well as discussed the need for additional verifiers. Then, each group presented the list of verifiers they developed during the group work. The presentation was followed by discussion, where each group discussed with other group members on newly developed verifiers and suggestions that should be incorporated. After the discussion, the first day of the workshop ended with commitment to work further the next day to address and incorporate comments and suggestions received during the discussion.

On the second day, Dr. Tek Maraseni asked workshop participants to rank each of the 11 indicators on the basis of their importance in PNG using a scale of 1-11 (where 1 = least important and 11 = most important). The four most important indicators are listed below, revealing the 4 letters “IART<sup>1</sup>”.

- **I**nclusiveness (rank 1<sup>st</sup> with average score of 7.4)
- **A**ccountability (rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with average score of 7.3)
- **R**esources and capacity building (rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with average score of 7.2)
- **T**ransparency (rank 4<sup>th</sup> with average score of 7.1)

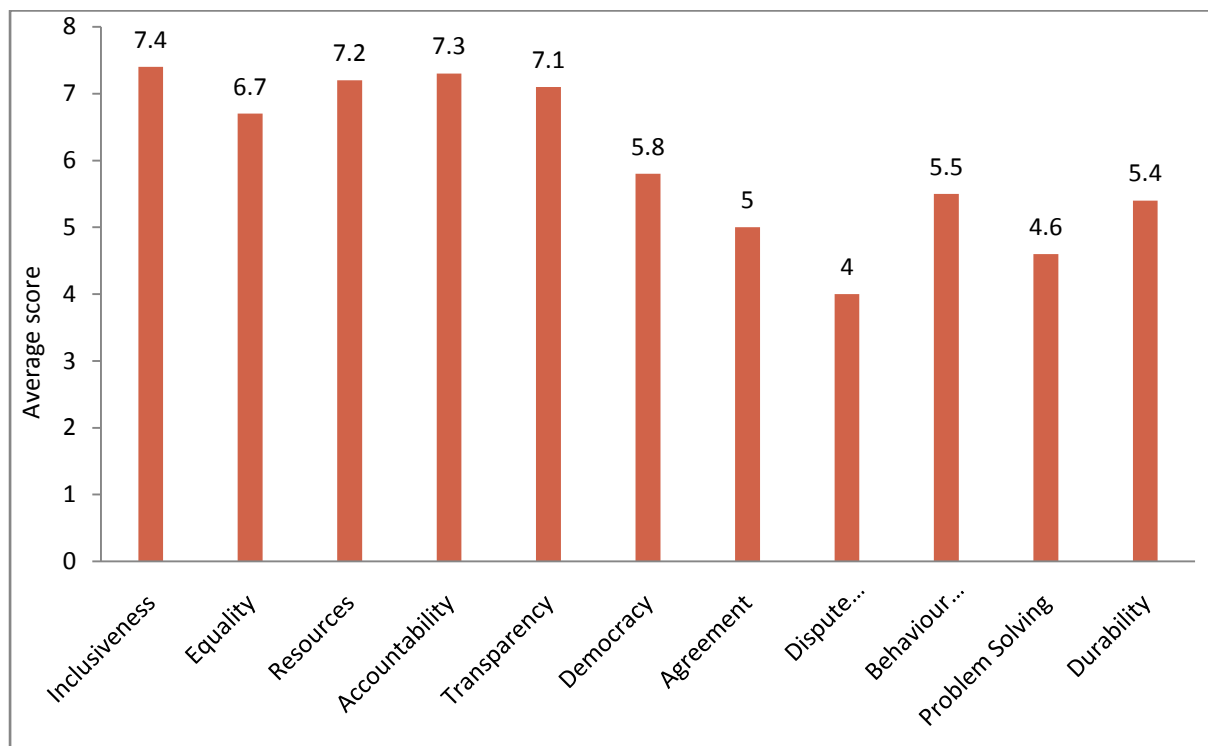


Figure 1: Ranking the importance of 11 indicators by multi stakeholders forum (N=25)

<sup>1</sup>The ranking results in Nepal were similar; revealing the letters “TIAR”.

## Development of Verifiers

Each group then developed final sets of verifiers for each indicator incorporating the comments and suggestions received from participants of the workshop. The groups also categorised the verifier according to their implications: national level (N), provincial level (P) district level (D) and community/local level (L)<sup>2</sup>. The verifiers for each indicator created through the online survey and workshop discussions are presented below with individual group scores and average score.

### 1. Inclusiveness

Potential sub-indicator from keywords:

***“Government and international programmes are inclusive of all forest interests and other sectors, including agriculture”***

Text containing potential verifiers (blue letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 1):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
REDD+ is integrated into other programs to allow participation in, and contributions to, the program. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	8	10	9	9.00
Research, awareness and education programs around carbon trading and other information are included (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	6	10	10	10	9.00
Nationals with technical knowledge of REDD+ are regularly included in workshops and meetings. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	5	9	10		8.00
Oil palm interests are included (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	2	5	5		4.00
Deforestation rather than monetary benefit is the focus of activities (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	1	10	5		5.33
Communication is improved between UNDP and REDD+ partners (NP <sub>D</sub> )[L]	8	7	8	5	7.00
Timber and forest industry training institutions are included (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	10		9.33
Networking and involvement in REDD+ is fostered (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	6	7	7.75
Conservation, forest protection and resource management are included. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	10		9.33
Support is created among the respective government institutions or instruments to improve mechanisms in supporting communities adapt to sustainable development practices and adopt mitigation strategies <sup>3</sup> . (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	10	6	8.50
International Government Institutions and Organizations such and UNDP place greater emphasis on facilitating and supporting efforts focused on supporting rural communities, in addition to national governments. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	5	8	9	2	6.00
Women are included in decisions, particularly regarding benefit sharing arrangements (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	10	10	9	9.50
REDD+ is included in the school syllabus so children are involved from an early age. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	8	10	3	7.00
Capacity building includes major government departments dealing with REDD+ to ensure on the ground actions and policies realistically reduce emissions (N)	9	8	10	8	8.75
Community Forestry is included in REDD+ projects (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	8	9.50

<sup>2</sup>Community/local (L) denotes Local Level Government (LLG) and Ward levels.

<sup>3</sup>Institutions include Community development, Provincial Government, and the respective resource sector departments, including the Agricultural Commodities Board and Institutions with experience and knowledge

Projects emphasize replanting and restoration of logged areas, and their contribution towards minimizing warming of the global atmosphere through reduction of excess emissions. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	10	1	7.25
Coordination with the private sector as an important actor in REDD+ is increased (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	8	2	7.50
The experiences landowners who are actively participating in these projects are sought (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	10	7	9	8.25
Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas (PAs) are included as a safeguard for REDD+ projects (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	10	10	9	9.50
REDD+ projects are inclusive of initiatives that communities already involved with (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	9	9.75
REDD+ Projects put more focus on landowners and how practical the benefits will help the local people on the ground, (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	7	9.25
Landowners benefit from such projects without expecting monetary benefits that cause social issues (L)	10	9	7	2	7.00
Agricultural R&D is provided (NP <sub>D</sub> )[L]	4	5	10	3	5.50
Village dwellers are updated on REDD+ projects (L)	7	8	10	10	8.75
Implementing agencies involve all stakeholders within the scope of REDD+ transparently (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	10	4	7	7.25
Faith based organizations are included (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	9			9.00
People with disabilities are included in decisions, particularly regarding benefit sharing arrangements (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	10	10	10	9.75

## 2. Equality

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“Stakeholders at the national, provincial and local levels, including forest industry, participate equally in projects and the benefits that come from them”***

Text containing potential verifiers (blue letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 1):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Policy and funding resources are made available for all to be equally participate. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	5	8.75
Provincial government participates fully (P <sub>D</sub> )	7	8	7	6	7.00
Landowners are better informed with the aim of reducing project risks (NPDL)	8	10	10	9	9.25
OCCD comprises people with strong technical knowledge of REDD+ mechanism. (N)	6	6	10	3	6.25
Technical people within the country participate in workshops and meetings (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	5	6	10	4	6.25
Local experts are engaged (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	10	10	3	7.50
REDD+ benefits landowners and custodians benefit in addition to consultants (NPDL)	9	7	9	7	8.00
REDD+ is give equal treatment to holistic approaches including ecosystem services and related payments (PES) and well as carbon values. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	8	10	5	7.50
Communication between UNDP and landowners, and network partners is improved, including use of digital technology (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	4	7	6	7	6.00
REDD+ strategic development and planning and is directed to industry, Local level governments resource owners, and village level landowners. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	9	8	8	8.50
Awareness raising and training is provided to increase understanding and knowledge in a holistic way to rural populations ((NPDL)	5	9	10	8	8.00



Participation, networking and co-ordination at the national, regional, provincial and local levels is increased. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	5	8	10	8	7.75
REDD+ processes ensure all interests are included. Cultural practices, knowledge, responsibilities and benefits are inclusive. (NPDL)	8	10	10	9	9.25
Community awareness raising activities are conducted to ensure long-term sustainability of projects (L)	8	10	10		9.33
Membership of projects is wide-ranging and includes forum-like models supervised by a secretariat (NPDL)	7	6	8	1	5.50
Logging, mining, oil palm and SABL holders are involved in negotiations regarding what role they could play in addressing deforestation and forest degradation (NPDL)	9	9	10	8	9.00
FSC forest management addressing social, environmental and economical aspects is utilized (NPDL)	6	6	10	1	5.75
Except for monetary issues such as and especially benefits to landowners. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	6	1	10	1	4.50
Landowners appreciate and take ownership of REDD+ projects in their dedicated lands, and monetary benefits are provided in exchange for giving up certain development projects (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	7	10	1	6.25
OCCD with PNG Forest Authority contribute to improving the level of participation over time through awareness raising activities. (N)	8	6	10	7	7.75
REDD+ identifies competing priorities from different areas and seeks to have inclusiveness via a balanced approach (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	5	6	10	5	6.50
REDD+ pilot projects in PNG are extended beyond old logging areas. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	6	9		7.67
REDD+ Pilot Projects are reviewed, and non-forestry sites are also included <sup>4</sup> . (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	8	10	4	7.25
Awareness-raising activities to inform all stakeholders are undertaken about forest conservation, habitat protection and forest governance (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	6	10	10	5	7.75
REDD+ projects identify the monetary value of biodiversity and other values, beyond carbon, and the costs of measurement, registration, compliance, governance and trade are identified. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	9	9	7	8.00
REDD+ ensures that projects are inclusive, but acknowledges community land ownership (97%), and ensures community involvement. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	9	9.75
Coordination among stakeholders involved in REDD+ including Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD) is increased. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	8	7	10	9	8.50
REDD+ activities on the ground and organisations implementing such projects are registered with OCCD as the Designated National Authority, and records are maintained by OCCD. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	4	7	10	6	6.75
Resources owners' interests are included (L)	10	10	10	4	8.50
Agriculture is given equal importance as forestry in consultation, communication & interaction regarding REDD+ processes (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	1	5	10	9	6.25
NARI is informed of funding and research opportunities relevant to REDD (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	4	4	10	7	6.25
Stakeholders are kept updated on REDD+ developments in a timely manner (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	9	10	10	9.50
REDD+ ensures equal participation and benefit for those involved. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	10	9	2	7.50
Faith based organizations are treated equally in all consultations (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	7	10	8	6	7.75

<sup>4</sup>like Protected Areas (PAs) Conservation Areas (CAs) and grassland areas

### 3. Resources and capacity building

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

**“Stakeholders participating in projects, receive resources from the Forest Authority [and other agencies] including technical support and awareness raising”**

Text containing potential verifiers (blue letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 1):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Government, and other donor partners, and NGOs etc., provide support for stakeholders to fully participate meaningfully (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	10	7	9.25
The REDD+ Technical Works Group comprises stakeholder representatives with technical knowledge of the REDD+ mechanism (N)	10	9	10	5	8.50
Communication between UNDP and REDD+ partners, is improved through such media as e-bulletins with information about available resources and links to website (NP <sub>D</sub> )[L]	7	6	8	6	6.75
REDD+ is funded to act as a training vehicle and workshop centre to drive educational awareness. (NP <sub>D</sub> )	6	7	8	1	5.50
A properly established mechanism to allow for effective participation by all stakeholders is put in place (NP <sub>D</sub> )[L]	10	7	10	7	8.50
Current efforts to strengthen national institutional establishment is firmed up to facilitate better resource support to stakeholders (N)	10	8	10	6	8.50
The REDD+ process gives consideration to legal and gender issues (N)[PDL]	10	8	9	6	8.25
Resources are provided for building capacity on the roles LLG reps and Districts as well as Provincial Authorities can play in reducing emissions in whatever development activities taking place in their areas. (NP <sub>D</sub> )	10	10	8	8	9.00
Prior information on REDD+ resource provision is provided. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	6	6	10	4	6.50
Proposed activities for REDD+ contained in submissions and project proposals are funded. (NP <sub>D</sub> )	10	4	7	1	5.50
REDD+ activities and related components are reviewed to make sure that REDD+ projects in PNG cover and include other safeguards thematic areas under REDD+. (N)	10	9	10	5	8.50
The Forest Authority, NFI, OCCD provide information of that has occurred in relation to REDD Readiness to the public domain. (N)	8	7	10	7	8.00
REDD+ activities incorporate conservation initiatives. (N) [PDL]	6	9	10	4	7.25
Assistance is provided to roll out community initiatives that include proactive, and collective local approaches to ensure projects are rooted well with the people. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	10	8	7	8.75
Economical through UNREDD funding, technical through OCCD's REDD+ Branch and Institutional is through OCCD's stakeholder partners. (N)	2	7	9	2	5.00
Information about REDD+ is developed to cater to the understanding of Resource owners. (N)[PDL]	6	9	10	6	7.75
National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) is represented in REDD dialogue and funded to provide R&D support. (N)	2	5	10	7	6.00
Consultation with more landowners is increased, and their options are included in REDD+ projects. (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	10	9	8	3	7.50
Faith based organizations are provided resources to participate (NP <sub>D</sub> L)	9	9		1	6.33

#### 4. Accountability

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“Procedures are in place requiring projects both improve and demonstrate their accountability”***

Text containing potential verifiers (green letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 2):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
[Relevant, Appropriate and simple] Systems are put in place in order to clearly demonstrate accountability. NPDL	10	10	10	6	9.00
REDD+ activities operate in an accountable and transparent manner. NPDL	10	10	10	3	8.25
REDD+ projects are first trialed before any level of implementation. NP	7	8	10	1	6.50
OCCD includes appropriately trained personnel. NP	6	7	10	6	7.25
REDD + improves its information provision and publicity through effective dissemination mechanism to reach different levels, and including use of appropriate languages. NPDL	7	10	10	9	9.00
Regulatory systems, including landowner-related provisions, enable all responsible actors to be held accountable, and all rules and laws relevant to REDD+ processes are enforced. NPDL	8	10	10	5	8.25
Mobile technologies are resourced and developed to measure, monitor and track initiatives. NPDL	6	7	5	8	6.50
Training, awareness and understanding is increased, through capacity building. NPDL	10	8	8	4	7.50
Real and measurable outcomes for determining accountability are provided. NPDL	7	9	9	1	6.50
When consulting stakeholders as to how activities should proceed, REDD+ projects undertaken by the Forest Authority and the OCCD also involve relevant government line agencies NPDL	9	8	10	8	8.75
REDD+ carbon price variations are published on the open market and cover: per hectare/C equivalent; overhead costs per ha; other values gained (ecosystem services, cultural, provisioning, etc.); and values forfeited (fallow subsistence forest, timber resource, area for cash cropping). NPDL	5	7	10	5	6.75
International, national and private/non-governmental funding frameworks, including transparency arrangements and governance mechanisms are put in place to account for project activities. NPDL	10	9	10	7	9.00
Responsible and innovative R&D technologies and developed and disseminated. NPDL	5	7	8	6	6.50
Clear demarcation of Roles and Responsibilities of Government Agencies on REDD + and key Stakeholders with an effective structure and channel of communication. (Example PNG FA and OCCD. Avoid middle person in REDD + project). (NPDL)	10	10	10	7	9.25
Provisions for Consultation, Feedback and Complain Mechanism in regard to REDD + project (NPDL)	8	10	10	5	8.25
Appropriate Sanctions and stringent enforcement process in managing REDD + project. (Example cancellation of license, monetary fines and increase jail terms) (NPDL)	7	9	10	9	8.75
An effective system of Reporting and Enforcement of Assessment Reports (NPDL)	7	9	10	7	8.25

## 5. Transparency

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“Project activities at all levels are made public”***

Text containing potential verifiers (green letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 2):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Analyses of how REDD+ values are determined and translated into payments is effectively communicated to the public or beneficiaries NPDL	7	8	10	5	7.50
Greater publicity of activities is initiated NPDL	7	8	9	7	7.75
Appropriate and competent people are engaged at OCCD. N	5	7	10	5	6.75
Greater dissemination of knowledge as to how REDD+ is working and exactly what it does concerning governments and communities occurs. NPDL	6	9	10	9	8.50
REDD + performance at the international, national and country level, including discussions on policy matters and trial project activities is made available for public scrutiny, and the transparency of initiatives is evaluated. N	6	9	8	8	7.75
All relevant government departments ensure that Agricultural sector impacts at the landscape level are made transparent to determine the contribution of development programs in oil palm- and other commodities to deforestation and forest degradation, not just OCCD and PNGFA. These transparency initiatives are also implemented at the provincial level. N	5	9	10	9	8.25
Transparency mechanisms identify the extent to which funds allocated to projects actually reach projects. NP	10	10	10	7	9.25
Stakeholders and landowners are advised as to how funds associated with REDD+ projects that lead to carbon trading will be distributed NPDL	5	10	10	9	8.50
A formal REDD+ Policy is developed to steer the REDD+ activities in PNG. N	10	10	10	9	9.75
Information is provided to landowners regarding the value of REDD+, what REDD+ requires (including size of project, type of project, and forest type) and what landowner obligations are. Local Content (values, cultural traditions, obligations)NPDL	8	9	10	10	9.25
Initiatives are undertaken to improve the lack of knowledge and understanding of the majority of people relevant to REDD+ NPDL	7	9	8	6	7.50
REDD+ provides intermediaries to facilitate REDD+ interactions with and between stakeholders NPDL	7	7	8	2	6.00
Information must be accessible, must be simple and relevant to REDD + project and disseminated in a timely manner NPDL	9	10	9	10	9.50
Signing of REDD + project activities/agreements must take place at the local level and must integrate local content. NPDL	9	10	9	10	9.50
Regular and open Feedback mechanism for stakeholders with Government NPDL	9	10	9	10	9.50

## 6. Democracy

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

**“National REDD+ and forest-related processes are democratic”**

Text containing potential verifiers (orange letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 3):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
People participate in REDD+ processes freely and willingly NP[D]L (applicable to all NPL)	10	10	10	9	9.75
National, regional and provincial consultations to gauge views and concern include majority-based decision-making processes NPL	8	9	6	5	7.00
Land owners are informed of the costs and benefits of their participation in REDD+ L[NPD]	9	10	10	10	9.75
Nationals with technical expertise are given fair opportunities to participate in REDD+ activities N[PDL]	9	10	5	6	7.50
Free, prior and informed consent mechanisms are implemented NPDL[Additional material: Informed consent is necessary [N]P/D/L]	10	10	10	10	10.00
REDD+ is implemented in a democratic manner. NPDL	8	6	10		8.00
Stakeholder co-option and manipulation is avoided. NPDL	8	5	7	8	7.00
Resource owners and local populations understand REDD+ and confusions are clarified NPDL	9	10	9	7	8.75
REDD+ delivers effective mechanisms that will help mitigation through improved practices that provide solutions that are mutually beneficial to all. NPDL	7	7	9	9	8.00
General communities including landowners that own the land and forest resources, not just educated elites, participate in dialogue and conversations with national and international players NPDL	10	9	10	2	7.75
Regular education & awareness on REDD+ addresses how to ensure participation in REDD+ discussions NPDL	8	9	10	2	7.25
Landowners' rights are respected and seriously considered in any REDD+ project. L[NPD] [additional: insert 'seriously and actively'] [Note: applicable to matrilineal, patrilineal and chieftainship authorities]	10	10	10	10	10.00
Issues arising are freely aired for consideration and tensions are minimised amongst all stakeholders involved NPDL	8	8	9	5	7.50
Forest carbon values are identified to ensure that carbon buyers are not privileged over other stakeholders. NPDL	10	9	10	7	9.00
REDD+ acts in a democratic manner and community views values and norms, and local traditional structures and customs are considered and adhered to once. NPDL	10	10	8	9	9.25
Democratic processes mitigate [note: clarify 'mitigate'] and harness the collective views from people and parties involved in such initiatives. NPDL [Alternative text] Processes of decision making are democratic at all levels of government N/P/D/L	7	7	7	4	6.25
Evidence of greater consultation and awareness to rural areas, and grassroots people in the villages especially, is provided. NPDL [Alternative text: Effective collaboration process are participatory at community level so there is evidence of involvement of marginalised groups e.g.: women, youth illiterate, disabled [N]P/D/L] [Additional alternative text: Consultations and meetings are conducted/facilitated effectively e.g.: using faith-based organisations and/or institutions for better collective decision making [NPDL]	10	6	7	10	8.25

Good leadership [note: ‘to cooperate with and represent all stakeholders’] practiced by those in positions of authority at all levels of government and across sectors N/P/D/L [Note: good leadership implies: integrity, responsibility, accountability, transparency]	10	9	10	9	9.50
Feedback of outcome of decisions in a timely and appropriate manner [Note: multidirectional] N/P/D/L	8	10	10	8	9.00

## 7. Agreement

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

**“Effective processes for reaching agreement are [in place at all] levels”**

Text containing potential verifiers (orange letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 3):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Agreements made by both parties before reaching consensus. <b>NPDL</b>	10	9	10		9.67
Policies, procedures and laws must be followed <b>NPDL</b>	10	10	10		10.00
A core team of nationals with technical expertise is developed, in addition to international experts, all of which are involved in OCCD and other agency REDD+ decision-making processes. <b>NPDL</b>	6	7	10	10	8.25
More participatory approaches and networking at the national regional and provincial levels are developed <b>NPDL</b> [Alternative text: Participatory approaches to reach agreements at project sites N/P/D/L]	10	8	10	10	9.50
Effective facilitation is in place to ensure agreements are reached in a fair and honest manner. <b>NPDL</b>	8	9	10	10	9.25
Stakeholders are properly informed as to how agreements are reached to assist their granting of consent. <b>NPDL</b> [Alternative text: All people in the community are consulted fairly including women, youth, disabled, illiterate [NP]D/L]	7	10	10	10	9.25
Illiterate stakeholders and other disadvantaged communities are effectively involved in discussions on REDD+ processes. <b>NPDL</b>	10	9	10	8	9.25
Government officials develop methods for reaching agreements understood by all players before commencing REDD+ projects <b>NPDL</b>	8	10	6	6	7.50
Agreements implemented between international organizations and national bodies meet the approval of provincial authorities, communities and stakeholders at the local level <b>NPDL</b>	10	10	9	1	7.50
Methods for reaching agreement are in place at the bilateral, Landowner and project levels, and also for creating MoUs. <b>NPDL</b>	6	10	10	10	9.00
Insurance is in place [alternative; ‘is developed’] to ensure maintenance of carbon values in the case of natural disasters <b>N</b> [Note: scheme to be national, but implementation by which sectors, e.g. private insurers not clear]	4	9	10	4	6.75
Parties to decisions keep their end of the bargain <b>NPDL</b>	7	9	10	9	8.75
REDD+ agreements are reached by collective collaboration, and comply with the requirements placed on respective parties. <b>NPDL</b>	9	9	9	5	8.00
Farmers are involved with decision-making on an informed basis (‘good knowledge’) <b>NPDL</b>	4	8	10	9	7.75
Adequate time given to resource owners to reach an agreement/consensus [NP]D/L	10	8	7	9	8.50

A good facilitator to help reach agreements or good decisions [additional: ‘at the project level’] L [Note: ‘good’ implies local knowledge, literate, communication skills]	8	9	10		9.00
Evidence of people understanding agreements Example in local language or a translator explaining the agreement thoroughly [NP] D/L	7	10	7	10	8.50

## 8. Dispute settlement

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

**“Disputes in REDD+ processes are settled”**

Text containing potential verifiers (orange letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 3):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Government establishes a court-based REDD+ dispute settlement act[s] [alternative: ‘improves existing court based’ and ‘relevant to REDD+’] linked to the land act NPL [Alternative text: Improved legal mechanisms not subjected to manipulation N/P/D/L]		7	10	8	8.33
Dispute settlement mechanisms in REDD+ are improved NPDL [Alternative text: Robust grievance mechanism for REDD+ N/P/D/L]	3	8	10	5	6.50
Offices are located at districts or provincial levels for people to settle disputes and other procedural matters. Evidence is provided that such matters are addressed. NPDL	4	5	10	5	6.00
Funding is provided to ensure the development of effective decision-making and avoid disputes NPDL [Alternative text: Adequate resources for dispute mechanisms at local level E.g. human capital, materials, equipment (computer) funding [NP]D/L]	5	9	10	9	8.25
Evidence exists that forest owners as well as policy makers are included in decisions NPDL	6	7	8	1	5.50
Land and forest related issues are addressed prior to REDD+ development N/P/D/L	10	10	10	10	10.00
Enhanced existing local/traditional dispute mechanisms D/L (e.g. Customary dispute settlement person/s are educated on REDD+ related issues)	7	10	10	10	9.25
Procedures for non-consensus established [NPDL] [Note: refer to FPIC and nature of informed consent, 1991 Forest Act, customary laws]	8	8	9	9	8.50
Properly trained and better informed land mediators PDL	7	8	10	8	8.25

## 9. Behaviour change

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“Economic benefits from reducing deforestation and forest degradation are shared with communities at the local level and payments encourage values other than logging”***

Text containing potential verifiers (red letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 4):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
An effective balance between forest management and usage is developed (N, P, D, L). [Alternative] Forest values and usage are maintained in the long term through sound forest management practices (N, P, D, L).	8	10	10		9.33
The economic benefits of carbon trading, reforestation programs and recycling industries result in forest preservation (N, P, D, L). [Alternative] The economic benefits of carbon trading, reforestation programs and recycling industries lead to better forest management (N, P, D, L).	8	10	10		9.33
REDD+ projects pay better economic, social than forestry and agriculture. (N, P, D, L). [Alternative] REDD+ projects produce better economic, social, biodiversity and traditional values than forestry and agriculture. (N, P, D, L).	7	5	7		6.33
OCCD contributes to changing the behavior that leads to deforestation and forest degradation in REDD+ projects. (N, P, D, L). [Alternative] The combined efforts of all stakeholders changes the behavior that leads to deforestation and forest degradation through REDD+ projects without creating unwanted outcomes. (N, P, D, L).	7	8	10		8.33
Evidence of equal participation by all parties concerned (N, P, D, L).	7	8	10		8.33
REDD+ focuses on awareness at the provincial, community, landowner and local government levels. (P, D, L).	8	10	10		9.33
REDD+ proponents raise awareness at the provincial, community, landowner and local government levels.	8	10	10		9.33
Effective workable mechanisms that facilitate behavior change are in place at the local levels, and by using existing mechanisms. (D, L). [Alternative] Effective mechanisms that facilitate behavior change are developed to suit local situations, and promoted to create positive change at all levels (D, L)	7	9	10		8.67
Landowners understand that REDD+ benefits and services are shared at local, provincial and national levels.	8	4	10		7.33
PNGFA reviews the Forest Act and DEC is proactive in implementing the National Protected Area System Policy endorsed by NEC in 2014 (N).	1	9	9		6.33
A system for equitably distributing benefits to all beneficiaries without fear or favour is developing, and which avoids elite capture (N, P, D, L).	9	8	10		9.00
Incentives and benefits options contribute to lowering or reducing deforestation & Degradation including permanent financing, (N, P, D, L).	9	8	10		9.00
Communities understand and appreciate the importance and values of their natural resources through education and support	8	9	10		9.00
External stakeholders understand and appreciate the importance and values of traditional management practices.	8	9	10		9.00



The inheritance of future generations is not compromised by current decisions.	7	10	10		9.00
REDD+ projects make use of inaccessible forests as part of the mechanism (N, P, D, L).	6	6	10		7.33
REDD+ establishes a mechanism that provides financial incentives for a landowner to receive benefits for not logging their forest. (N, P, D, L).	10	10	10		10.00
Forest dependent communities currently relying solely on logging are also provided tangible benefits from the natural resources they own. (L)	9	8	10		9.00
Alternative ways of generating income for landowners is made available as an income stream. (N, P, D, L).	10	10	10		10.00
REDD+ assists people to realise that there are other important values to their forest. (N, P, D, L).	10	8	10		9.33
Landowners and local communities on the ground whose activities impact upon the environment experience the benefits from REDD+. (D, L).	7	8	10		8.33
REDD+ processes collaborate with local landowners and resource users to support them with the technical expertise and resource, to understand what the matter of concern is. (N, P, D, L).	10	8	10		9.33
The Forest Policy is changed to address REDD+ and end log exports. (N)	10	9	5		8.00
The contradictions between the Forest Policy encouraging logging and trying to implement REDD+ projects at the same time are resolved (N)	8	9	5		7.33
Local situations are understood, and technologies developed to ensure appropriate policies and enforcement (N, P, D, L).	8	9	6		7.67
Improved collaboration and knowledge exchange between urban and rural people leads to sustainable forest management	9	9	8		8.67
Urban decision making does not compromise rural values and processes.	5	9	10		8.00

## 10. Problem solving

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“REDD+ policies provide the resources and support necessary to address and solve deforestation and forest degradation and which involve the private sector”***

Text containing potential verifiers (red letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 4):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
Proper evaluation of different components of REDD+ (social, environmental, traditional)	9	8	10		9.00
Research and new understanding is communicated and shared at all levels and incorporated in planning without raising expectations	6	8	10		8.00
Proper understanding about emissions reduction and carbon trading	7	9	10		8.67
Application of customary problem solving methods is maintained	10	10	8		9.33
Education and communication processes are evaluated for effectiveness	8	9	10		9.00
REDD+ processes establish eco-forestry programs and similar initiatives. (N, P).	3	9	8		6.67
Awareness is raised (P, D, L)	7	7	8		7.33
A Carbon credit scheme is in place (N, P, D, L).	7	6	10		7.67
More consultation and partnership with stakeholders is put in place (N, P, D, L).	7	8	8		7.67

Funding and resource support is provided (N, P, D, L).	10	9	10		9.67
All factors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation are fully understood by all sectors including non-forest sectors. (N, P, D, L).	7	9	10		8.67
The private sector is fully engaged and involved in the REDD+ mechanism. (N, P, D, L).	10	7	9		8.67
Companies or organizations provide incentives for marginalized resource owners (N, P, D, L).	10	8	8		8.67
REDD+ is coupled with Protected Areas & other relevant policies and Acts (N)	5	8	10		7.67
International organizations and governments operationalize REDD towards sustainable practices through education activities that change the social mindset and human behavior. (N, P, D, L).	7	7	9		7.67
Developed country governments and corporations whose drive for profits because of greed that are the main drivers of climate change behaviour and mindset. (N)	7	5	8		6.67
Capital is invested in data collection, buy-in of community (landowners) and private sector involvement in management of reforested areas (N, P, D, L).	8	7	8		7.67
People are educated and made aware of developing responsible attitudes in managing their natural resources, notably and leaving some for their children and addressing the negative impacts of climate change. (N, P, D, L).	7	10	8		8.33
Incentives are provided such as financing opportunities in emission reductions (N, P, D, L).	10	9	10		9.67
Resource- and forest owners' social esteem is increased through strengthening cultural values, and the provision of better natural resource management skills (D, L).	9	9	8		8.67
Reducing logging (deforestation and degradation) needs to be balanced with competing demands for land. (N, P, D, L).	8	8	6		7.33
The government demonstrates political will and commitment to address governance issues and corruption in the country's forestry sector (N, P, D, L).	8	10	10		9.33
The populace is informed of the significance of REDD+ (N, P, D, L).	9	10	8		9.00
Policies are developed and changed to drive the agenda. (N)	8	10	10		9.33
Policy support is provided (N)	8	10	10		9.33
The attitude of people in positions of influence and power is changed. (N, P, D, L).	6	10	7		7.67

## 11. Durability

Potential (sub-)indicator(s) from keywords:

***“The REDD+ Programme [maintains] projects with the private sector, partners, landowners and other stakeholders”***

Text containing potential verifiers (red letters denote text developed during the workshop by Group 4):

Verifiers	Score given by group				Avg score
	1	2	3	4	
REDD+ evolves with changing situations	9	8	9		8.67
Local capacity is built to sustain REDD+ interventions	8	10	9		9.00
REDD+ markets incorporate intangible and future values and provide competition.	7	9	9		8.33

There is greater responsibility for enabling participation by more powerful or well resourced stakeholders (including government)	7	8	10		8.33
National government makes financial commitment through annual budget cycle to support REDD+	10	10	10		10.00
Support services and agencies respond to community needs and priorities	10	10	8		9.33
Efficient due diligence checks and balances needed at all levels	7	10	10		9.00
REDD+ is institutionalized for future sustainability within agencies and institutions (N)		10	10		10.00
REDD+ is tested first (N, P, D, L).	7	9	10		8.67
REDD+ involves and engages forest-dependent communities and the private sector (N, P, D, L).	7	10	10		9.00
Funds are maintained (N, P, D, L).	6	8	10		8.00
People are given good, positive, information about REDD+ (N, P, D, L).	7	8	10		8.33
REDD+ policies and legislation are developed and enforced in an appropriate, activity-specific, manner (forestry, agro-forestry, mining, etc.) (N, P)	9	10	7		8.67
REDD+ sustainability and applicability is expressed in changed human behavior over generations. (N, P, D, L).	6	10	7		7.67
Issues currently facing PNG and landowners and the regulatory system/bodies are addressed. (N, P, D, L).	6	9	10		8.33
The correct policies are promoted, which address landowners' needs and aspirations, private sector investment, institutional cooperation, and long term solutions (N, P, D, L).	10	10	10		10.00
Stakeholders and parties remain satisfied with the programme (N, P, D, L).	8	7	10		8.33
Financial incentives are attached to the programme (N, P, D, L).	10	9	10		9.67
People understand the significance forests can play in mitigating the impacts of climate change. (N, P, D, L).	10	9	10		9.67
People understand the impact human activity has on climate change, and climate change has on human activity. (N, P, D, L).	10	9	10		9.67
People directly experience the tangible financial benefits (cash) created by REDD+. (L)	7	8	8		7.67
Programmes compatible to REDD+ continue <sup>5</sup> . (N, P, D, L).	7	8	10		8.33
Integration with a market mechanisms occur to ensure REDD+ is based on more than bilateral aid. (N, P, D, L).	8	8	10		8.67
More work is done to find a commercial solution. (N, P, D, L).	8	8	10		8.67
Stakeholders involved understand the consequences (N, P, D, L).	8	8	8		8.00
REDD+ successfully reaches people who rely heavily on natural resources and forests for their livelihoods and are informed how to sustainably manage their resources. (L)	10	10	8		9.33
Government and partners abide by their commitments.(N, P, D, L).	10	10	10		10.00

<sup>5</sup>Such as the conservation initiatives in the province, MARSH (that is sust ending), eco forestry, balsa wood planting programs

## Conclusion and Way Forward

After the development of verifiers for each indicator, the participants discussed on the need for a steering committee for building institutional support and to oversee ongoing development of the draft voluntary standard. The stakeholders discussed and unanimously elected a four member steering committee, comprising the following organisations:

1. International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)
2. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
3. Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)
4. Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA)
5. Transparency International of Papua New Guinea (TIPNG)

It was agreed that the steering committee should be coordinated by the REDD and Climate Change Branch (PNGFA). The REDD and Climate Change Branch would also be responsible for reporting to the relevant REDD+ Technical Working Group (OCCD) with support from the project's national expert who would also assist with overall stakeholder consultation and engagement. Finally, the following project timelines were set:

1. 2015: First draft standard prepared
2. 2016: Second draft standard pilot-tested
3. February 2017: Final draft standard released

See Annex 4 for participant queries and responses.

After the discussion on the way forward and the formation of the steering committee, Dr. Tim Cadman delivered the closing remarks. He thanked all the participants for their active participation, rigorous discussions, and support for making the workshop lively and fruitful.

**Annex 1: List of participants**

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## Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

<b>Time</b>	<b>Program</b>
<b>Day 1 (21 May 2015)</b>	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:40	Opening Remarks: Welcome and participants' introduction
9:40 – 10:00	Setting the scene
10:00 –10:40	Session 1 (Plenary): Project description and methods report to participants on the draft verifier developed from the Internet survey and interviews.
10:40 –11:10	Session 1 (Plenary cont'd): Discussion and Questions
10:10 –11:30	Coffee break
11:30 –13:00	Session 2 (Working in groups): Developing verifiers to be used in a draft standard of governance
13:00 –14:00	Lunch
14:00 –15:20	Session 3 (Working in groups, Delphi round): Each working group presents on chart paper the verifiers developed and the other groups to add additional points
15:20 –15:50	Session 4 (Working in groups, Plenary):Discussions, clarifications and guidelines for drafting text
15:50 –16:05	Coffee break
16:05 –17:05	Session 5 (Working in groups): Group text drafting, incorporating suggestions from Delphi round
17:05 –17:15	Wrap up of the first day
<b>Day 2 (22 May 2015)</b>	
9:00 –11:00	Session 6 (Working in groups, Plenary): Presentation of draft text from groups 1,2, 3 and 4 - feedback and comments
11:00 –11:15	Coffee break
11:15–11:45	Session 7 (Individual exercise, Plenary): Ranking of 11 indicators on the basis of their importance in PNG
11:45–12:30	Session 8 (Plenary): Testing consensus for draft text
12:30 –13:30	Lunch
13:30–14:45	Session 9 (Individual exercise, Plenary): Ranking of local verifiers on the basis of their importance in PNG
14:45 –15:00	Coffee break
15:00–16:00	Session 10 (Plenary): Building institutional support: If possible -development of Steering Committee to oversee ongoing development of draft voluntary standard
16:00–16:30	Session 10 (Plenary): Wrap up and concluding remarks

### **Annex 3: Working group rules**

1. Respect for each others' perspective.
2. Understanding this is not a negotiating forum about REDD+ or forest management, but about good governance.
3. Focus on the generation of measurements (indicators of verifiers) of good governance (i.e. solution-oriented).
4. Ensuring everyone has their say.
5. Accepting the authority of the facilitator to keep the discussion going.
6. Consider application of each indicator applicable at National, Provincial, District and Local level.
7. Consider the perspectives of missing or poorly represented sectors.
8. Please respect the allocated time for the group work (you will be notified before 10 minutes).



## Annex 4: Participant Queries and Responses

### *Day 1: Plenary Session*

Query	Response
1. Did the online survey and face-to-face interview findings differ significantly from the findings in Nepal?	<p>Overall the situation in PNG is similar to Nepal. However, the initial surveys indicated there is a greater need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency and understanding at the community/local level</li> <li>• Integration between national, provincial, district and local levels</li> </ul>
2. Did the online survey and face-to-face interviews indicate there were different opinions about the potential for REDD+ in PNG?	<p>The online survey and face-to-face interviews gave no indication about the direction people want REDD+ to take in PNG. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDD+ has the potential and flexibility to address specific issues and priorities.</li> <li>• PNG is at a critical stage with regards to REDD+, with the potential to design a system that guides REDD+ interventions in an appropriate direction for the PNG context.</li> </ul>
3. How does the Quality of Governance Standard for Nepal relate to community forestry issues and concerns?	<p>Currently, the Quality of Governance Standard for Nepal comprises a single Sub-Standard for Community Forestry. Other sub-standards are expected to follow, such as plantation forestry and buffer zone management.</p> <p>PNG could either adopt a similar approach to Nepal, or create a single standard.</p>

### *Day 2: Development of Verifiers*

Query	Response
1. What are the most appropriate levels of verification for the PNG standard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PNG has 3 tiers of government: national, provincial and local. Since local level government activities are coordinated at the district level, there is a need for 4 levels of verification: national, provincial, district and local.</li> <li>• Provincial Forest Management Committees also have an important role to play within the forestry sector (comprise district and local level representatives).</li> <li>• In PNG, the clan is an important unit of society that needs to be well recognised in the Quality of Governance Standard for PNG, particularly with regards to customary land.</li> <li>• The Quality of Governance Standard for PNG should contain a schematic diagram that clarifies the 4 levels of verification.</li> </ul>
2. Are there different types of verifier and means of verification?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two different types of verifier have emerged from the online survey: (i) Aspirational verifiers that relate to future scenarios; (ii) Normative verifiers that relate to the present situation</li> <li>• During the pilot-testing phase, the most appropriate means of verification (e.g. documents) will be identified for each verifier listed in the draft standard. At present, we just need to identify the different verifiers required to assess each indicator; rather than the specific means of verification.</li> </ul>

Query	Response
3. Do verifiers need to be reviewed as the situation in PNG changes?	The standard development process involves: <ul data-bbox="624 309 1013 472" style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standard development</li><li>• Standard endorsement</li><li>• Standard application (3 years)</li><li>• Standard review</li><li>• Standard update</li></ul>

**Annex 5: Photo plates**



**Figure 1: Introduction by Dr.Cadman (GU)**



**Figure 2: Presentation by Dr. Maraseni (USQ)**



**Figure 3: Group work**



**Figure 4: Group work**



**Figure 5: Group presentation**



**Figure 6: Group presentation**



**Figure 7: Workshop closing speech by Dr. Hwan-ok Ma (ITTO)**



**Figure 8: Closing gift from Dr. Cadman and Dr.Maraseni to Dr. Ruth Turia (PNGFA)**