

**Development of Quality-of-Governance Standards for Reducing Emission from
Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Papua New Guinea [PD682/13 Rev.1 (F)]**



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Summary

The PNG Forestry Authority (FA) has undertaken a variety of initiatives to fully promote the concept of REDD+, including reviewing provincial forest plans, undertaking internal restructuring and launching new policy initiatives. However, climate change policies have not been mainstreamed in all government departments, and decisions have been taken that continue to place millions of hectares of forest under threat. There also needs to be more consultation in the design of the national REDD+ strategy and related policy documents and guidelines. Without strengthening governance to ensure commitment to REDD+ across departments and broad stakeholder support, REDD+ results-based payments will not be forthcoming at scale.

With this understanding, the development objective of the proposed project was to strengthen governance of REDD+ strategy development and implementation in Papua New Guinea (PNG) to achieve climate change mitigation and national development goals through the sustainable management and enhancement of forest resources. The Project has contributed to this objective through the development of a voluntary standard for REDD+ quality-of-governance. The standard has been developed using a previously tested and published multi-stakeholder participatory process that involves: (1) an online survey; (2) face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders; (3) a multi-stakeholder forum workshop; (4) field-testing at national, provincial, district, local and REDD+ pilot levels; and (5) final consultation with multi-stakeholders at a national level workshop.

The project “Development of Quality-of-Governance Standards for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Papua New Guinea [PD682/13 Rev.1 (F)]”, is a joint effort between the PNG Forest Authority, University of Southern Queensland, Griffith University and the International Tropical Timber Organization, and is funded by the Government of Japan.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCDA	Climate Change & Development Authority
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPA	Conservation Environment and Protection Authority
D	District
EFF	PNG Eco Forestry Forum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FPCD	Foundation for People and Community Development
FRI	PNG Forest Research Institute
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSVAC	Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GU	Griffith University
HIADP	Hawain Integrated Agriculture Development Program
IART	Inclusiveness, Accountability, Resources and Transparency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
L	Local
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
MoV	Means of verification
N	National
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NRI	PNG National Research Institute
P	Provincial
PC&I	Principles, Criteria and Indicators
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PIP	Pacific Island Projects
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
REDD(+)	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forests Degradation; (+) the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
TIPNG	Transparency International (PNG) Inc.
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNREDD	United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
USQ	University of Southern Queensland

1. Project Background

During 2010 to 2015, about 7.6 million hectares of forests disappeared from the earth every year (FAO, 2015), about the half of the size of Nepal or 14% of the land area of PNG. Deforestation and forest degradation account for nearly 11% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (49 ± 4.5 Gt CO₂e/yr) — second only to the energy sector and more than the entire global transportation sector (IPCC, 2014; UN REDD Program, 2016a). In Asia alone (excluding China), about 33 million hectares of forest were lost between 1990 and 2010 (FAO, 2010). Without reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks and sustainable management of forest (REDD+), the 1.5°C to 2°C climate change target, as proposed by the Paris Agreement, cannot be realized (United Nations, 2015). The effective implementation of REDD+ could transform the forestry sector from a climate change problem to a climate change solution. Therefore, billions of dollars have been channeled into developing countries for REDD (Bleaney et al, 2010). However, weak governance, corruption and high levels of illegality are major problems in these countries (Global Witness, 2009).

Combating deforestation and forest degradation has been a challenge for intergovernmental environmental negotiations. The 1992 Rio ‘Earth’ Summit failed to deliver a Legally Binding Instrument (LBI) for forests, while climate change (1994), biological diversity (1992) and desertification (1996) and the non-legally binding Statement of Forest Principles secured a series of formal conventions. After more than three decades, a number of governance arrangements for delivering these agreements have emerged. These have in turn engendered specific policy instruments and instrument-related discourses. Each of these has in turn generated a number of enabling, often market based, mechanisms. Concurrently, and as a result of the privatization of government activities in recent decades, private (i.e. business) and civic (i.e. non-governmental) organizations deliver on-the-ground programs in addition to public initiatives delivered by government agencies.

In these programs, which are often based on voluntary, or ‘soft law’ approaches, standards have emerged as a means of determining sustainability. In their strictest sense, standards can be defined as ‘a basis for monitoring and reporting or as a reference for assessment’ (Lammerts van Bueren and Blom 1997). However, due to their transition from the purely technocratic sphere, a broader definition for standards has been suggested: ‘norms selected as a model by which people, objects or actions (including government regulation itself) can be judged and compared, and which provide a common language to evaluators, the evaluated and their audiences’ (Ponte et al. 2011).

The rise of such new global environmental arrangements for issues like forestry and climate change has resulted in the recognition that more research is needed to explore issues of governance quality (Corbera and Schroeder 2011, Thompson et al. 2011). A second, equally important and related, observation is that greater attention should be paid to evaluating the success of policies, on the basis of the social processes which drive decision-making (Barnett 2010). This is all the more pressing in view of the fact that governance, as opposed to government, is increasingly acknowledged as a primary means by which social and political interaction can be understood in the global context of state, society, the environment, and the market. The ability to analyse the nature of the social-political interactions amongst institutional participants is seen as being essential in implementing governance theory into practice (Kooiman 2000).

Within the context of climate agreement (UNFCCC), countries undertaking REDD+ need to develop safeguard measures which; (1) address and respect the seven principles of Cancun Agreement; (2) minimize social and environmental risks; and (3) enhance benefits (UN REDD Program, 2016b). PNG and other Parties of the UNFCCC agreed at the 16th COP in Cancun to

include “transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation/sovereignty”, and “full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders” as safeguards for REDD+. Building transparent and effective national forest governance structures and achieving full and effective participation of stakeholders are important challenges for PNG. Direction and processes are now required to achieve these outcomes. Governance standards allow for the certification of forest management, and provide assurance to investors and beneficiaries regarding the market value of REDD+. This creates certainty in REDD+, and encourages future financing of REDD+ projects in developing countries. This project developed a voluntary quality of governance standard for REDD+ in PNG through using a previously tested and published multi-stakeholder participatory process.

2. Method

In PNG and elsewhere, governance has been identified as the central aspect of sustainable forest management. While all participants within the forest policy arena would agree with this observation, it has been difficult to determine how best to evaluate forest governance. A significant contribution in this regard has been the work of University of Southern Queensland (USQ) and Griffith University (GU) researchers. Building on the work of the 1992 UN Statement of Forest Principles, and using a hierarchical framework of principles, criteria and indicators (PC&I), they have developed a consistent approach to evaluating forest governance at the global, regional, national and local levels. Over the last six years, they have successfully applied this multi-stakeholder, multilevel and multistage participatory approach and developed quality of governance standards for the forestry sector in Nepal, funded by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and the Ministry of Environment, Japan (Cadman et al. 2016a & b; López-Casero et al. 2016)

2.1 Theoretical framework

A normative framework was used for developing and evaluating quality of governance standards (Cadman, 2011; Cadman and Maraseni, 2011; Maraseni and Cadman, 2015). It provides context-specific verifiers for the governance forest management and emissions reduction activities, as well as associated means of verification, practices and verification methods (Table 1). The Standards developed here are a set of principles, criteria and indicators (PC&I) and associated verifiers and means of verification that serve here as a tool to promote forest sector governance, as a basis for monitoring and reporting on governance quality, or as a reference for assessment of actual governance performance of related activities. A principle is a fundamental rule or aspect of governance. Criteria are to be understood as states or aspects of governance requiring adherence to a principle. Principles and criteria are not usually able to be measured directly, but are formulated to provide a determination on the degree of compliance. The intention behind the placement of these attributes within such a framework is to ensure that they are located at the right level, to allow for a top-down analysis of principles via criteria and subsequently to indicators. Indicators are hierarchically lower and represent quantitative or qualitative parameters, describing conditions indicative of the state of the governance system as it relates to the relevant criterion and contribute to the overall determination of the quality of governance. This standard contains further levels of evaluation. A verifier is the source of information for the indicator, or the reference value of the indicator. Means of verification are sources of information for the determination of performance. Practices refer to the desired ideas, beliefs and methods the standard is seeking to evaluate. Verification methods refer to the method by which a practice may be verified for compliance with the standard (López-Casero et al. 2016)

Table 1 Principles, criteria and indicators and associated verifiers and means of verification for assessing governance quality (López-Casero et al. 2016)

Principle	Criterion	Indicator
“Meaningful participation”	Interest representation	Inclusiveness
		Equality
		Resources
	Organisational responsibility	Accountability
		Transparency
“Productive deliberation”	Decision making	Democracy
		Agreement
		Dispute settlement
	Implementation	Behaviour change
		Problem solving
		Durability
		Verifier

STANDARD

- Verification methods
- Practices

Means of verification

Local consultation

2.2 Key steps and activities

The voluntary standard is based on research with forestry sector parties to develop actual verifiers to assist in the evaluation of forest sector governance and related emissions reduction activities on the ground in PNG, conducted between April 2015 and May 2017. Participating stakeholders included government organizations, non-governmental organizations, landowners, civil society organizations and community groups.

As noted, this project builds on the previously tested and published multi-stakeholder participatory process, involving: (1) an online survey; (2) face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders; (3) a multi-stakeholder forum workshop; (4) field-testing at national, provincial, district, local and REDD+ pilot levels; and (5) final consultation with multi-stakeholders at a national level workshop (Figure 1). The research design was intended to foster collaboration with REDD+ participants in PNG, using action research methods, whereby an atmosphere is created that allows stakeholders to develop their own solutions to the problems they are tackling, and solve them through their own efforts (Hall, 1979).

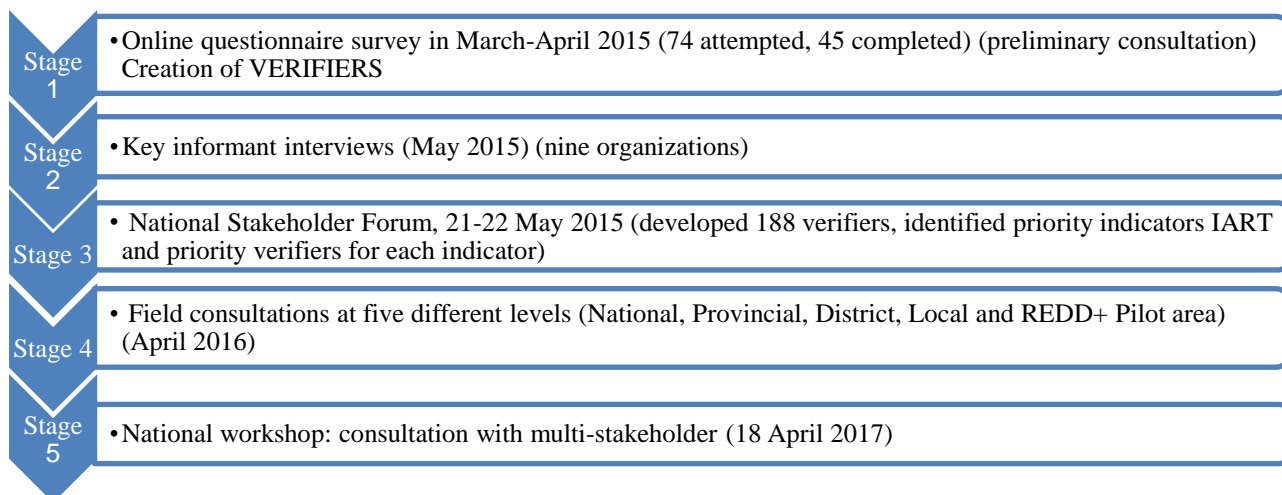


Figure 1: Key steps and activities in PNG (2015-2017)

One online survey

An online questionnaire was conducted in March-April 2015 using the *SurveyMonkey* online survey tool. A purposive sampling method was used for the recruitment of participants for the survey because only a subset of the national population would be familiar with REDD+ (Bernard, 2005; Blythe, 2012). Their contact details were sourced from publically available online documents using the search terms 'REDD+', 'participants' list' and 'Papua New Guinea'. These contacts were supplemented by a further database of stakeholders provided by the research project's national contacts. Participants were invited to assess governance quality for 11 indicators using a Likert scale of 1 – 5 ('very low' to 'very high') and express their opinions regarding the structures and processes of governance relevant to forest management and REDD+. The outputs of the online survey (assessment scores and sub-indicators and verifiers for all the 11 indicators) were presented to the national workshop.

Key informant interviews

Face-to-face interviews were conducted in May 2015 for nine key REDD+ stakeholders in PNG. Their information was decoded and presented to the national workshop.

National multi-stakeholder Forum workshop

A two day national workshop was conducted in Port Moresby on 21-22 May 2015. A total of 35 participants representing government, civil society, universities, international and local non-government organizations, bilateral aid agencies, cooperative societies, community based organizations, landowner groups and professionals were present at the workshop (list of participants are given in appendix 2). The information collected from the online survey and key informant interviews were presented in the workshop. The workshop: (1) discussed verifiers collected from online survey and face-to-face interviews; (2) merged some of the similar verifiers. The initial draft contained 253 verifiers, which were able to be merged and reduced to 188; (3) added more verifiers and separated them into different categories (e.g., those applicable to local level, district level, province level and national level); (4) ranked all indicators and identified the top four indicators for further work in the field trials; and (5) ranked all verifiers of each indicator in order to identify highly applicable verifiers at each level.

A first preliminary draft of the standard, contained in the national workshop report, was circulated to stakeholders in July 2015.

In the workshop, the stakeholder group representatives intensively discussed the establishment of the PNG national group to promote the standard, ultimately establishing the said national group. In order to promote the project and gain support from key REDD+ related organizations in PNG, a brochure was developed for the project and passed onto the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) in PNG. However, due to internal reasons, this national group is not that active.

Field consultations at five different levels

As noted, the national workshop ranked both indicators and verifiers on the basis of their importance in PNG. Four of the 11 indicators (Inclusiveness, Accountability, Resources and Transparency) were ranked high by the workshop. In order to determine the site-specific means of verifications for the top 16 verifiers of the four selected indicators, field consultations were held at five different levels.

For each level, a 3-4 hour workshop was conducted for key REDD+ stakeholders (list of participants are given in Annex 2):

- National level workshop in Port Moresby (11 April 2016, 18 people participated)
- Provincial level workshop in Milne Bay Province (12 April 2016, 6 people participated)
- District level workshop in Alotau district (13 April 2016, 5 people participated)
- Local level workshop in Suav, Alotau (14 April 2016, 10 people participated) and
- REDD+ pilot area, at Leleifa, Suav, (Leleifa Elementary School, 16 April, 4 people participated)

National workshop: consultation with multi-stakeholder

Although this workshop was not included in the proposal, at the request from ITTO, a second national level workshop (three if the national level workshop for field consultation is also included) was held on 18 April 2017 in Port Moresby. The aim of this workshop was to update the project outcomes to the national level forestry stakeholders and seek their suggestions for the final format, dissemination, promotion and adoption of the draft standard. The results of these discussions are included in the footnotes accompanying the draft standard

3. Key results and discussions

3.1 Results and discussions from online survey

In total, 74 people, representing 14 different REDD+ related organizations, attempted the online survey, with 45 completions. The completion rate (60%) is higher than the completion rate of similar survey in Nepal (50%) (Cadman et al. 2016a). Among them, 14 respondents (31%) were from the government and 12 (27%) from non-governmental organizations. The proportions of these two stakeholders in Nepal were 32% and 16%, respectively (Cadman et al. 2016a; López-Casero et al. 2016).

As noted, online survey participants also assessed government quality on a 5 point Likert Scale, resulting in a possible minimum and maximum total score for the 11 indicators of 11 and 55, respectively. Stakeholder responses on the governance quality of PNG (2015) are given in Table 2. There are two types of scores, one is the simple average and the other is a weighted average, giving equal weight to each stakeholder. In order to make it interesting, the PNG score was compared with the global survey score (2015) and also the Nepal survey score (2011) (Cadman et al. 2016a). Surprisingly, the total score of PNG was same as the global score but lower than the Nepalese score. Although there were some numerical differences between the mean scores of all indicators between the Nepalese and PNG respondents, the mean scores were statistically significant only for two indicators “agreement” ($t=2.2$; $p=0.03$) and “dispute settlement” ($t=2.54$, $p=0.01$) at 95% confidence level. Higher scores from Nepalese stakeholders could be due to mature forest laws and regulations and advanced community forestry policy (Maraseni et al., 2014 and Maraseni and Pandey, 2014).

The researchers have done a large number of global surveys for a number of global mechanisms such as UNFCCC, CDM, REDD+, CBD, PES, FLEGT, FSC, PEFC etc. In all global surveys (for example see Cadman et al. 2016a & Cadman and Maraseni 2011, 2012 & 2013; Maraseni & Cadman, 2015) results are consistent: (1) “inclusiveness” received the highest scores; and (2) the “resources” received the lowest score. The national level study in PNG and Nepal also replicated the same outcomes.

Table 2: Comparison of stakeholder responses on the governance quality between global (2015), Nepal (2011) & PNG (2015)

<u>Principle</u>	1. <u>Meaningful Participation</u> (Maximum score: 25; Minimum: 5)								2. <u>Productive deliberation</u> (Maximum score: 30; Minimum: 6)								Total (out of 55)	
<u>Criterion</u>	1. Interest representation				2. Organisational responsibility				3. Decision making				4. Implementation					<u>Principle</u>
<u>Indicator</u>	Inclusiveness	Equality	Resources	Criterion	Accountability	Transparency	Criterion	Principle	Democracy	Agreement	Dispute settlement	Criterion	Behavioural change	Problem solving	Durability	Criterion		
PNG (45) 2015	3.5	2.8	2.4	8.7	2.7	2.8	5.5	14.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	8.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	10.0		18.4
PNG eq wt 2015	3.4	2.8	2.2	8.4	2.6	2.8	5.4	13.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	8.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	9.6	18.0	31.8
Nepal (66) 2011	3.8	3.2	2.3	9.3	3.0	3.1	6.1	15.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	9.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	10.0	19.5	34.9
Global (90) 2015	3.4	3.0	2.2	8.6	3.2	3.0	6.1	14.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	8.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	9.3	17.9	32.6

3.2 Results and discussions from first national level workshop

As noted, at the conclusion of the first national workshop, participants were asked to rank all indicators on a 1-11 scale on the basis of their importance in their respective countries (1 least important and 11 most important). They were not allowed to repeat the ranking of indicators e.g. if they ranked ‘inclusiveness’ as 1, other indicators should not have the ranking of 1. It should be noted that the prioritization exercise happened after interaction with the researchers, and after the online survey. While the survey may have influenced some (but not all) of the workshop participants, the objective was to identify national-level priorities for using their scarce time and resources.

Surprisingly, the results show that the top four indicators for Nepal and PNG are the same but their order of importance is difference (Figure 2). For Nepal, “transparency” was ranked first followed by “inclusiveness”, “accountability” and “resources” whereas, for PNG, the order was “inclusiveness”, “accountability”, “resources” and “transparency”. Compared to PNG stakeholders, Nepalese stakeholders gave lower scores to “agreement”, “dispute settlement” and “problem solving”. These are not important issues for Nepal, mainly due to matured community forestry policies, laws and regulations (Maraseni et al., 2014 and Maraseni and Pandey, 2014).

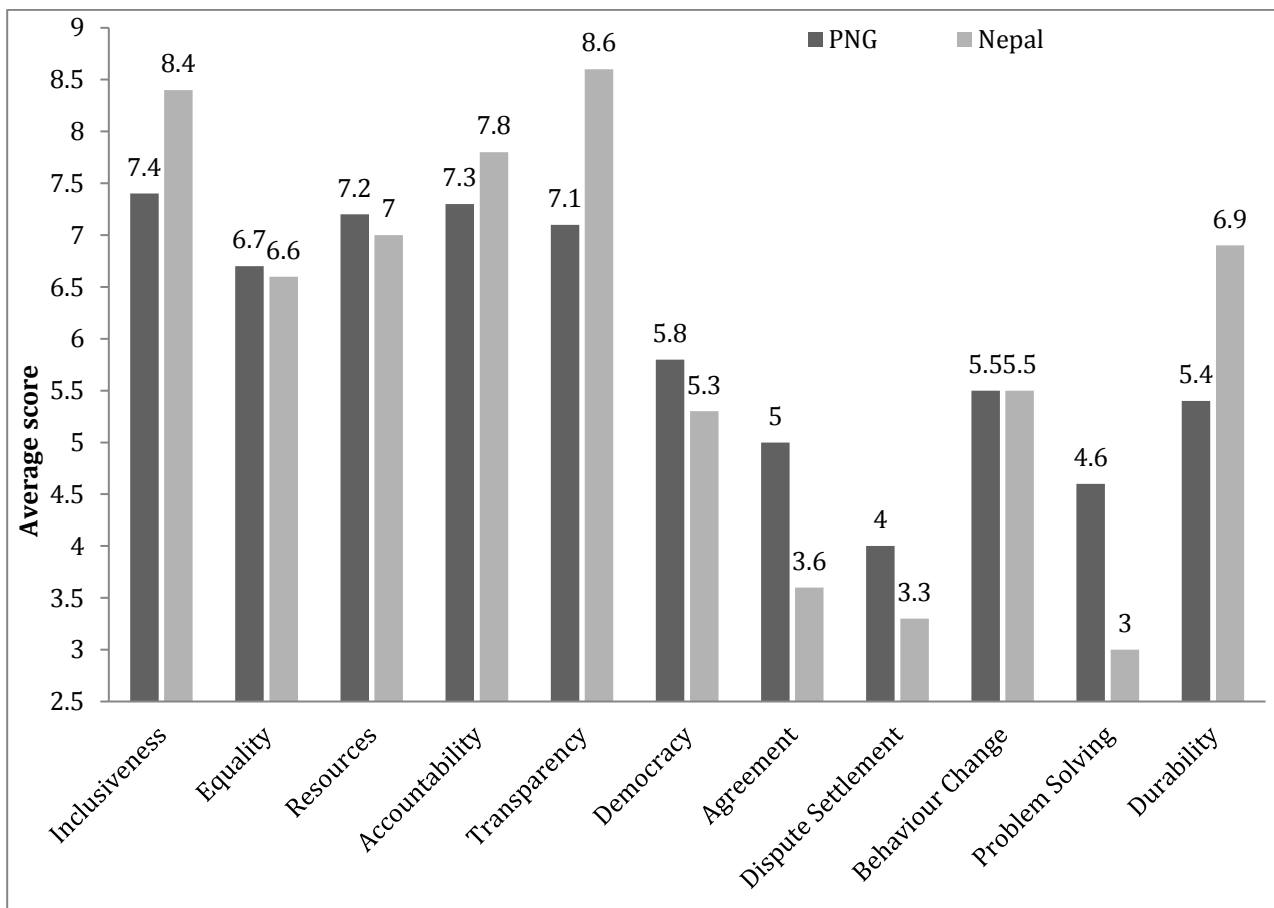


Figure 2: Prioritisation (ranking) of 11 indicators on the basis of their importance in Nepal and PNG

3.3 Contents and scope of the draft standard

As noted, this draft standard (see Annex 1) is based on the four top ranked indicators (IART), their 18 top ranked verifiers (Table 3) and their means of verification (MoV). This standard may be used

for the evaluation of the quality of governance of forest management and associated emissions reduction activities in PNG. It is for assessing the participation of relevant stakeholders in emissions reduction activities. The standard is voluntary, and may be used either informally, for general assessment, or more formally, to determine compliance.

Table 3: Selected (top ranked) verifiers for field consultation

Inclusiveness Verifiers	Score
Women, as well as people with disabilities are included in decisions, particularly regarding benefit sharing arrangements (NPDL)	9.75
REDD+ projects are inclusive of initiatives in which communities are already involved and the experiences of landowners who are actively participating in these projects are sought as part of the REDD+ consultation and options generation processes (NPDL)	9.75
REDD+ ensures that membership of projects is wide-ranging and inclusive and includes forum-like models supervised by a secretariat, but acknowledges resource owners and community land ownership (97%), and ensures community involvement. (NPDL)	9.75
Biodiversity Conservation, forest protection, resource management and Protected Areas (Pas) are included as a safeguard for REDD+ projects (NPDL)	9.50
Accountability Verifiers	Score
Good leadership, based on integrity, responsibility, accountability, transparency is practiced by those in positions of authority at all levels of government and across sectors and fosters cooperation with and representation of all stakeholders (NPDL)	9.50
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 CCDA. Avoid middle person in REDD + project). (NPDL)	9.25
International, national and private/non-governmental funding frameworks, including transparency arrangements and governance mechanisms are put in place to account for project activities (NPDL)	9.00
REDD+ activities operate in an accountable and transparent manner and [relevant, Appropriate and simple] Systems are put in place in order to clearly demonstrate accountability (NPDL)	9.00
REDD + improves its information provision and publicity through effective dissemination mechanism to reach different levels, and including use of appropriate languages (NPDL)	9.00
Resources Verifiers	Score
REDD+ establishes a mechanism that provides financial incentives for a landowner to receive benefits for not logging their forest. (NPDL)	10.00
Incentives are provided such as financing opportunities in emission reductions (NPDL)	9.67
CCDA with PNG Forest Authority contribute to improving the level of participation over time through awareness raising activities to inform all stakeholders at the provincial, community, landowner and local government levels about forest conservation, habitat protection and forest governance. (NPDL)	9.33
REDD+ processes collaborate with local landowners and resource users to support them with the technical expertise and resource, to understand the matter of concern. (NPDL)	9.33
Transparency Verifiers	Score
Land owners and/or village dwellers are informed of and updated on the costs and benefits of their participation in REDD+ projects (L)	9.75
The populace is informed of the significance of REDD+ and information is accessible, simple and relevant to REDD + project, and disseminated in a timely manner (NPDL)	9.50
Signing of REDD + project activities/agreements must take place at the local level and must integrate local content (NPDL)	9.50
Regular and open Feedback mechanism for stakeholders with Government (NPDL)	9.50
Greater publicity of activities occurs and dissemination of knowledge is initiated to improve the lack of knowledge and understanding of the majority of people relevant to REDD+ as to how REDD+ is working and exactly what it does concerning governments and communities, and stakeholder are updated, in a timely manner (NPDL)	9.50

It should be stressed that at this time, the standard does not cover all verifiers identified, but a selection, based on the preferences of stakeholders. This draft standard has been constructed with the numbering consistent with a full standard based on eleven indicators. This version of the standard contains four indicators and selected verifiers for evaluation, as well as the means of verification, practices and verification methods for activities at the national, provincial, district and local levels (N,P,D,L) and combinations of those levels. Furthermore, complete versions will be produced as resources permit. Text in [square brackets] has been generated from text derived from consultations, or on the basis of experience, and has not been consulted. This current draft as a whole has not yet been formally consulted.

A preliminary draft standard covering all P,C&I and related verifiers can be found at:

http://www.itto.int/news_releases/id=4429

4. The process and outcomes of the research

The outcomes of the consultation processes in the field revealed a high level of interest amongst stakeholders at the sub-national level (provincial, district and local) for the ongoing development of quality of governance standards, particularly in terms of regularising communications between the different levels of government, and local communities. It is worth noting that this interest was more general than simply applying a governance frame to REDD+, but also to forest sector projects and programmes in general. In this case, continuing to develop the current standard is highly recommended for its value in relation to REDD+ activities, as well as to forest governance more generally.

The feedback from stakeholders at the final Port Moresby workshop in April 2017 was extremely positive. In addition to governmental representatives from PNG FA itself, the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) as well as the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) all made active contributions to discussing how to advance the standard. These participants advised that their agencies were very impressed with the standard, noting it was extremely thorough and far-sighted. They further reported that the standard had been discussed in depth regarding the contribution it can make to interactions between government agencies during the ongoing development of PNG's forest and climate policies. Further, there was a productive discussion between state and non-state actors present in the workshop, with NGOs requesting that the standard be applied in the context of the emerging community forest management arena. In the light of the researchers' previous experience in developing a similar community-forest level standard in Nepal, this would be eminently feasible.

In short, all stakeholders indicated a strong desire for the standard setting process to continue to move forward, in the context of both REDD+ and community-level forest management.

5. Concluding remarks

This project has developed a draft voluntary standard for REDD+ quality-of-governance in PNG through using a previously tested and published multi-stakeholder participatory process. In addition, two papers were published in high quality international journals: (1) Governance Values in the Climate Change Regime: Stakeholder Perceptions of REDD+ Legitimacy at the National Level,

Forests 2016, 7, 212; doi:10.3390/f7100212; and (2) Five years of REDD+ governance: The use of market mechanisms as a response to anthropogenic climate change, *Forest Policy and Economics*, doi:10.1016/j.forpol.2016.03.008. A third paper entitled "Representing whose interests? Stakeholder perceptions around allocation and access in climate policy initiatives" is accepted for presentation in highly prestigious Earth System Governance Conference, to be held 9-11 October 2017 in Lund.

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We sincerely thank the many stakeholder representatives who participated in the various project activities, including the online survey, face-to-face interviews, national level workshops and provincial, district, local and REDD+ pilot level field consultations. The project consultations often took place at the busiest time of the year, and so all stakeholder contributions are very much appreciated. We would also like to recognize the University of Southern Queensland (USC) for its logistic and in-kind support. We also thank Mr. Shushobhan Maraseni for his comments and edits on the initial draft.

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Annex 1: Draft Quality of Governance Standard

Glossary

- A **principle** is a fundamental rule or value (Van Bueren and Blom 1997).
- **Criteria** are states or aspects requiring adherence to a principle [ibid].
- **Indicators** are qualitative or quantitative parameters, which are assessed in relation to a criterion, and contribute to the overall determination of performance [ibid].
- A **verifier** is the source of information for the indicator, or for the reference value of the indicator [ibid]. Verifiers are context specific and require negotiation and evaluation in the field (López-Casero, Cadman and Maraseni 2013).
- **Means of verification** are expected source(s) of information that can help answer the performance question, or indicators (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 2014)
- NPDL refers to the national, district, provincial and local levels; combinations (e.g. PD – provincial and district) refer to the levels at which evaluation occurs.
- **P1, A1, A2, A3, L1** Refer to specific consultations where the means of verification were collected (Port Moresby; Alotau – provincial, district and local levels; Leleiafa village).
- **Practices** are the actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method, as opposed to theories relating to it (Oxford English Dictionary).
- **Verification methods** are methods by which [a practice] may be verified for compliance with the [standard]. Methods can include calculations, laboratory tests or tests in-situ. <http://www1.ccc.govt.nz/Building/BuildingGlossary.asp> (adapted)
- **Standards** are a set of PC&I that act a basis for monitoring and reporting or as a reference for assessment of performance at all scales [Van Bueren and Blom 1997]. OR: “a document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context”. (Derived from ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, definition 3.2)
- **Reference standard** means reference measurement standard is normally used to calibrate other standards (ISO Guide 99:2007)

[PRINCIPLE: MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION]

[CRITERION: INTEREST REPRESENTATION]

Indicator 1: Inclusiveness

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

Verifier

1.1 Women, as well as people with disabilities are included in decisions, particularly regarding benefit sharing arrangements (NPDL)

Means of verification

1.1.1 N: Incorporated Land Group Act – requires women are involved in board for particular land

1.1.2 P: Quotas exist for provincial and local level assemblies, which stipulate levels of women,

1.1.3 D: Money allocated at the district level is distributed to the ILG (P1.8)

- 1.1.4 L: Local people are involved and informed of decisions, and include marginalized groups
- 1.1.5 L: Numbers of women involved as a percentage in the impacted population (minutes of meetings) Source: census data, meeting minutes (P1.3)
- 1.1.6 L: Make sure all benefit payments are conducted onsite, via the ILG framework, to chair on-site, and nowhere else (i.e. town landowners, vs. local bush people (P1.5)
- 1.1.7 L: Make sure women are recipients of the benefits (P1.6)
- 1.1.8 L: ILG chair's allocation of benefits are documented (e.g. receipt book) (P1.7)
- 1.1.9 L: Matrilinear and partilinear land systems and decision-making processes are more inclusive of gender rights (A1.1)
- 1.1.10 L: Benefits are channelled to the ILG so that women and other groups can benefit (A2.1)
- 1.1.11 L: Women own land and have a say (Matrilineal society) (A2.2)
- 1.1.12 L: People with disabilities are consulted (A2.3)
- 1.1.13 L: Communities are consulted (landowners, who may be women, also consider the decisions of men) (A2.4)
- 1.1.14 L: Donors understand the community processes for locally-appropriate consultation (A2.5)
- 1.1.15 L: Donor evaluations of benefit sharing recognize locally-appropriate decisions (A2.6)
- 1.1.16 L: REDD+ projects reflect ward governance structures for inclusiveness (e.g. youth, women, church, health, education, community development officers) (A2.7)
- 1.1.17 L: Ward development committees discuss REDD+ issues, and build them into five year plans (A2.8)
- 1.1.18 L (ward villages): women, youth, church, education, chiefs and other groups are represented on the ward development committee, local level government, district, and provincial levels (A3.1)
- 1.1.19 L: The majority of local level interests are informed of the issues before they make decisions around benefit sharing, rather than elites (A3.2)
- 1.1.20 L: Benefit sharing arrangements are made simple and understandable to local communities (A3.3)
- 1.1.21 L: Awareness raising around benefit sharing continues as REDD+ enters different phases so resource owners are aware (A3.4)
- 1.1.22 NL: Document: Minutes of Board meetings held at relevant level and are filed (P1.4)
- 1.1.23 PD: Gender equity officers are in place (A1.3)
- 1.1.24 PD: Community development officers address gender issues (A1.4)
- 1.1.25 PD: Community development around land addresses gender issues (A1.5)
- 1.1.26 PL: Women participate equally with men (A1.2)

Verifier

- 1.2 REDD+ projects are inclusive of initiatives in which communities are already involved and the experiences of landowners who are actively participating in these projects are sought as part of the REDD+ consultation and options generation processes (NPDL)¹

Means of verification

- 1.2.1 NPDL: Every project has an implementation clause in which best practices are recorded for future application (P1.13)
- 1.2.2 N: national level legislation clarifies roles of stakeholders (P1.12)
- 1.2.3 P: have multi-stakeholder meetings to include landowners participation (P1.11)
- 1.2.4 P: Regular meetings arranged with provincial administrators, forest officers, NGOs and others discuss new and existing projects with local level representatives (A1.7)
- 1.2.5 P: Land officers, planners, and other relevant authorities are involved in discussions around land use (A1.8)

¹ Further clarification required from CCDA (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 1.2.6 P: Provincial forest office co-ordinates with the planning office in a consistent manner to ensure inclusiveness of project activities (A1.14)
- 1.2.7 D: District development authority – evidence of register of projects (P1.10)
- 1.2.8 L: local stakeholders are involved in awareness raising and all project phases at the local level, with representation of women, disabled, elderly and youth, on a consistent basis (A1.9)
- 1.2.9 L: discussions around projects occur in relevant languages and terms/concepts (A1.10)
- 1.2.10 L: Council members raise REDD+ project issues at meetings; evidence that letters are read out and answered (to the Provincial assembly) (A1.13)
- 1.2.11 L: Shifting cultivation, gardening and small-scale timber extraction is recognized and taken into consideration in REDD+ projects (A2.9)
- 1.2.12 L: REDD+ is able to provide an alternative to other extractive options (e.g. large scale logging) (A2.10)
- 1.2.13 L: Existing small-scale projects within the pilot site are identified and their contribution to reducing emissions evaluated, and if relevant, included in REDD+ (A3.5)
- 1.2.14 L: Participants in existing/recently concluded projects are consulted, and provide information on their activities and if relevant, included in REDD+ (A3.6)
- 1.2.15 PL: Documentary evidence exists that demonstrates the extent to which local people, and number of stakeholders are involved (minutes etc.) (A1.12)
- 1.2.16 DL: Practice: List of projects in which communities are involved (P1.9)

Verifier

- 1.3 REDD+ ensures that membership of projects is wide-ranging and inclusive and includes forum-like models supervised by a secretariat, but acknowledges resource owners and community land ownership (97%), and ensures community involvement. (NPDL)²

Means of verification

- 1.3.1 NPDL: National, Provincial and District Development Authorities fulfil their legislative requirements (P1.16)
- 1.3.2 NPDL: Management committees and boards have representation from client groups (P1.17)
- 1.3.3 NDPL: Evidence of representation from clans, youth groups, women, people with disabilities etc. is included in boards (P1.18)
- 1.3.4 NPDL: Ward councillors are also included as community representatives (P1.19).
- 1.3.5 NPDL: Donor agencies, local leaders, private sector participants, churches etc. are included in management committees (P1.20)
- 1.3.6 N: policy and legislation reflects the participation of all different stakeholders (P1.14)
- 1.3.7 N: Landowner groups are certified by the national government (A1.18)
- 1.3.8 L: ILGs cover the entire project area (P1.15)
- 1.3.9 L: Landowners groups are incorporated, and make decisions over resource use (A1.15)
- 1.3.10 L: Landowner groups co-ordinate with other groups regarding land-use issues (dispute settlement, boundary identification, data collection, etc.) (A1.16)
- 1.3.11 L: Landowner groups identify other users who have rights, or access to resources (A1.17)
- 1.3.12 L: Landowner groups have formal arrangements in place identifying members, including documentary evidence (A1.19)
- 1.3.13 L: All clans are recognised and included in ILGs (A2.11)
- 1.3.14 L: Clans are identified in REDD+ project areas according to ownership structures, and are included (A2.12)
- 1.3.15 L: Arrangements for benefit sharing for stakeholders that are not part of ownership structures are put in place (e.g. extended family systems) (A2.13)

² Further clarification required from CCDA (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 1.3.16 L: Supervision of REDD+ projects, including secretariats, occurs also at the local level, especially at the ward level, rather than simply at the provincial level (A3.7)
- 1.3.17 L: ILGs have direct representation on secretariats, and/or have methods and individuals to represent them at the provincial level regarding REDD+ activities (A3.8)
- 1.3.18 L: Discussions and decision-making regarding REDD+ benefit sharing occur at the ward level, with the involvement and consent of local landowners before commencement of the project (L1.1)
- 1.3.19 L: Evidence of active involvement of local people in projects, i.e. not sitting back and watching (L1.2)

Verifier

- 1.4 Biodiversity Conservation, forest protection, resource management and Protected Areas (Pas) are included as a safeguard for REDD+ projects. (NPDL)³

Means of verification

- 1.4.1 N: Protected areas legislation, forest legislation, as well as related REDD+ legislation includes and requires protected area policy (P1.21)
- 1.4.2 N: REDD+ legislation includes environmental impact studies (CEPA) (P1.22)
- 1.4.3 N: Current legislation includes climate change and REDD+ related provisions (P1.24)
- 1.4.4 N: High level agencies (e.g. CCDA, CEPA) and implementing agencies (e.g. PNGFA) collaborate to ensure protected area policies are implemented (P1.25)
- 1.4.5 N: Department of environment identifies reserves (A1.22)
- 1.4.6 P: LLG environmental law specifies general conservation requirements (A1.20)
- 1.4.7 P: Provincial level and Local government plans include reserves, and are followed by local management authorities (e.g. PNG FA) (A1.23)
- 1.4.8 P: Greater powers are decentralized to the province to administer national laws (e.g. district level conservation implementation – data collection, resource inventory, etc.) (A1.24)
- 1.4.9 L: total economic evaluation, and environmental impact studies are undertaken in the project area (e.g. local goods and services) (P1.23)
- 1.4.10 L: Local communities identify protected areas themselves (e.g. areas protected from pig predation) (A1.21)
- 1.4.11 L: Environmental laws are put in place at LLG level (A2.14)
- 1.4.12 L: Awareness raising occurs in local languages so stakeholders understand the impact of their activities, by NGOs and government agencies (A2.15)
- 1.4.13 L: existing laws are enforced to ensure protection of cultural sites (e.g. grave sites) and conservation values (e.g. via local level plans), and are approved by the LLG (A3.9)
- 1.4.14 L: REDD+ projects act as a trigger for enforcing biodiversity and resource conservation/protection (e.g. off-site pollution from palm oil projects impacting on project areas, mangroves and marine resources) (A3.11)
- 1.4.15 NP: Existing laws and plans at the local level are respected, and acted upon at the national and provincial levels (A3.10)

PRACTICES:

NPDL

- NPDL: Every project has an implementation clause in which best practices are recorded for future application (P1.13)
- NPDL: National, Provincial and District Development Authorities fulfil their legislative requirements (P1.16)

³ Further clarification required from CEPA (Port Moresby April 2017)

- NPDL: Management committees and boards have representation from client groups: clans, youth groups, women, people with disabilities, ward councillors and local leaders as community representatives, donor agencies, private sector participants, churches (P1.17) (P1.18) (P1.19) (P1.20)
- National
- N: National level policy and legislation (including the Incorporated Land Group Act) includes climate change and REDD+ related provisions, reflects the participation of all different stakeholders, clarifies roles of stakeholders and requires women be represented on ILG boards, (P1.1) (P1.12) (P1.14) (P1.24)
- N: Landowner groups are certified by the national government (A1.18)
- N: Protected areas legislation, forest legislation, as well as related REDD+ legislation incorporate and require protected area policies, including the conduct of environmental impact studies (CEPA) (P1.21) (P1.22)
- N: High level agencies (e.g. CCDA, CEPA) and implementing agencies (e.g. PNGFA) collaborate to ensure protected area policies are implemented and that Department of environment has identified reserves (P1.25) (A1.22)

Provincial

- P: Quotas in law for provincial and local level assemblies, which stipulate levels of women, and youth are implemented (A1.6)
- P: Regular multi-stakeholder meetings are arranged with provincial administrators, forest officers, NGOs and others to discuss new and existing projects with local level representatives, and include the participation of landowners (P1.11) (A1.7)
- P: The provincial forest office co-ordinates with the planning office in a consistent manner to ensure inclusiveness of project activities, and land officers, planners, and other relevant authorities are involved in discussions around land use (A1.8) (A1.14)
- P: Greater powers are decentralized to the province to administer national environmental laws (e.g. district level conservation implementation – data collection, resource inventory, etc.), and provincial level and Local government laws and plans specify general conservation requirements, including reserves, which are followed by local management authorities (e.g. PNG FA) (A1.23) (A1.20) (A1.24)

District

- D: Money allocated at the district level is distributed to the ILG (P1.8)⁴
- D: District development authorities maintain a register of projects (P1.10)

Local

- L: Local people are consulted about, involved in, and informed of decisions, including marginalized groups and people with disabilities (P1.2) (A2.3)
- L: Numbers of women involved as a percentage in the impacted population (minutes of meetings) Source: census data, meeting minutes (P1.3)
- L: Benefit payments are channelled via the ILG framework to ensure that women and other groups can benefit and are distributed by the chair on-site and nowhere else (i.e. town landowners, vs. local bush people) and ILG chair's allocation of benefits are documented (e.g. receipt book) (P1.5) (P1.6)⁵ (P1.7)⁶
- L: Matrilinear and partilinear land systems are more inclusive of gender rights and community consultations and decision-making processes ensure women who own land in matrilinear

⁴ Possibly move to transparency

⁵ Possibly move to transparency

⁶ Possibly move to transparency

societies have a say, and landowners, who may be women, also consider the decisions of men (A1.1) (A2.2) (A2.4)

- L: Donors understand the community processes for locally-appropriate consultation and evaluations of benefit sharing recognize locally-appropriate decisions (A2.5) (A2.6)
- L: Ward development committees discuss REDD+ issues and build them into five year plans, and projects reflect ward governance structures for inclusiveness (e.g. youth, women, church, health, education, community development officers, chiefs and other groups) (A2.7) (A2.8)
- L: Village representatives (including women, youth, church, education), are included on the ward development committees at the local-, district-, and provincial government levels (A3.1)
- L: Benefit sharing arrangements are made simple and understandable to local communities and awareness raising around benefit sharing continues as REDD+ enters different phases, so and the majority of resource owners and local level interests are informed of the issues before they make decisions around benefit sharing, rather than elites (A3.2) (A3.3)⁷ (A3.4)⁸
- L: local stakeholders are involved at the local level on a consistent basis in REDD+ awareness raising and discussions using relevant languages and terms/concepts during all project phases, with representation of women, disabled, elderly and youth, (A1.9) (A1.10)
- L: Council members raise REDD+ project issues at meetings; evidence that letters are read out and answered (to the Provincial assembly) (A1.13)
- L: REDD+ is able to provide an alternative to other extractive options (e.g. large scale logging) and existing/recently concluded small-scale projects within the pilot site are identified, and information about their contribution to reducing emissions evaluated, and if relevant, included in REDD+ projects, such as shifting cultivation, gardening and small-scale timber extraction (A2.9) (A2.10) (A3.5) (A3.6)
- L: Landowners groups are incorporated, recognise all clans, cover the entire project area, make decisions over resource use, and are co-ordinated with other landowner groups regarding land-use issues (dispute settlement, boundary identification, data collection, etc.) (A1.15) (P1.15) (A1.16) (A2.11)
- L: Landowner groups have formal arrangements in place, including documentary evidence, to identify members and other users who have rights, or access to resources (A1.17) (A1.19)
- L: Clans are identified in REDD+ project areas according to ownership structures and arrangements for benefit sharing for stakeholders that are not part of ownership structures are also put in place (e.g. extended family systems) (A2.12) (A2.13)
- L: Supervision of REDD+ projects, including secretariats, occurs at the local, ward, level rather than simply at the provincial level and ILGs have direct representation on secretariats; methods and designated individuals to represent ILGs at the provincial level regarding REDD+ activities are in place (A3.7) (A3.8)
- Discussions and decision-making regarding REDD+ benefit sharing occur at the ward level, with the involvement and consent of local landowners before commencement of the project (L1.1)
- Evidence of [ongoing] active involvement of local people in projects, i.e. not sitting back and watching (L1.2)
- L: Total economic evaluation, and environmental impact studies are undertaken in the project area (e.g. local goods and services) (P1.23)
- L: Local communities identify protected areas themselves (e.g. areas protected from pig predation) (A1.21)
- L: Environmental laws are put in place at LLG level existing laws are enforced to ensure protection of cultural sites (e.g. grave sites) and conservation values (e.g. via local level plans), and are approved by the LLG (A2.14) (A3.9)

⁷ Possibly move to transparency

⁸ Possibly move to transparency

- L: Awareness raising occurs in local languages so stakeholders understand the impact of their activities, by NGOs and government agencies (A2.15)
- L: Biodiversity and resource conservation/protection laws are enforced in REDD+ areas (e.g. off-site pollution from palm oil projects impacting on project areas, mangroves and marine resources) (A3.11)

Other

- NP: Existing laws and plans at the local level are respected, and acted upon at the national and provincial levels (A3.10)
- NL: Board meetings are held at the relevant level (P1.4)
- PD: Gender equity and community development officers are in place and address land gender issues (A1.3) (A1.4) (A1.5)
- PL: Local stakeholders are involved and women participate equally with men (A1.2) (A1.12)
- DL: Communities are involved in projects (P1.9)

VERIFICATION METHODS:

NPDL

- NPDL: Evidence of best practice implementation clause in project records; evidence of best practice application in project records (P1.13)
- NDPL: Documented evidence that National, Provincial and District Development Authorities fulfil their legislative requirements (e.g. annual reports) (P1.16)
- NDPL: Documented evidence of representation on boards and management committees (P1.17) (P1.18) (P1.19) (P1.20)

National

- N: Evidence that current legislation includes climate change and REDD+ related provisions [e.g. provisions in legislation] (P1.1) (P1.12) (P1.14) (P1.24)
- N: Evidence that landowner groups are certified by the national government [e.g. copies of certificates] (A1.18)
- N: Evidence that protected areas legislation, forest legislation, as well as related REDD+ legislation incorporates and require protected area policies, including the conduct of environmental impact studies (CEPA) [e.g. provisions in legislation] (P1.21) (P1.22)
- N: Evidence that high level agencies (e.g. CCDA, CEPA) and implementing agencies (e.g. PNGFA) collaborate to ensure protected area policies are implemented and that Department of environment has identified reserves [e.g. copies of reports demonstrating collaboration; gazetted reserves] (P1.25) (A1.22)

Provincial

- P: Evidence that legal provisions stipulating levels of participation of women and youth in provincial and local level assemblies are implemented [e.g. attendance registers for meetings demonstrating quota compliance] (A1.6)
- P: Evidence that regular multi-stakeholder meetings are arranged with provincial administrators, forest officers, NGOs and others to discuss new and existing projects with local level representatives, and include the participation of landowners [e.g. meeting minutes and list of attendees] (P1.11) (A1.7)
- P: Evidence that provincial forest offices co-ordinate with planning offices in a consistent manner to ensure inclusiveness of project activities, and land officers, planners, and other relevant authorities are involved in discussions around land use [e.g. meeting minutes and list of attendees, project activities and status of activities] (A1.8) (A1.14)
- P: Evidence of provincial legislation and local level government regulations to administer national environmental laws specifying general conservation requirements, including reserves;

Evidence of compliance which by local management authorities (e.g. PNG FA) [e.g. legislation, management plans, and reports prepared by local level authorities] (A1.23) (A1.20) (A1.24)

District

- D: Evidence that money allocated at the district level is distributed to the ILG [e.g. bank statements of District and ILG] (P1.8)⁹
- D: Evidence of District development authority register of projects (P1.10)

Local

- L: Evidence of [free, prior and informed consent of] local communities and marginalized groups [e.g. signed agreements] (P1.2) (A2.3)
- L: Evidence of numbers of women involved e.g. census data, meeting minutes (P1.3)
- L: Evidence that benefit payments are channelled via the ILG framework and are on-site (e.g. receipt book [list of beneficiaries, bank statements, audited accounts]) (P1.5) (P1.6)¹⁰ (P1.7)¹¹
- L: Evidence that Matrilinear and community consultations and decision-making processes ensure women [and men are included] [e.g. meeting minutes, records of agreements] (A1.1) (A2.2) (A2.4)
- L: Evidence that donors understand community processes and evaluations recognize locally-appropriate decisions [e.g. meeting minutes, records of agreements, correspondence] (A2.5) (A2.6)
- L: Evidence that ward development committees discuss REDD+ issues, build them into plans, and include stakeholders [e.g. meeting minutes, list of participants, five year planning documents] (A2.7) (A2.8)
- L: Evidence [in meeting minutes] that Village stakeholder representatives are included in meetings at the local-, district-, and provincial government levels (A3.1)
- L: Evidence of simple and understandable materials by NGOs and government agencies regarding benefit sharing [e.g. local level language pamphlets, cartoon boards, radio announcements, meeting minutes, notices; local communities can explain benefit sharing arrangements and the impacts on their activities; meeting minutes – over time] (A3.2) (A3.3)¹² (A3.4)¹³ (A1.9) (A1.10) (A2.15)
- L: Evidence that Council members raise REDD+ issues, letters are read out and answered ([e.g. transcripts of] Provincial assemblies; [copies of correspondence received]) (A1.13)
- L: Evidence that REDD+ projects include existing and new small-scale activities, and alternatives to large-scale logging [e.g. in project design documents] (A2.9) (A2.10) (A3.5) (A3.6)
- L: Evidence of [certificates of incorporation, articles of incorporation, minutes of meetings - of both/all relevant landowner groups] (A1.15) (P1.15) (A1.16) (A2.11) (A1.17) (A1.19)
- L: Evidence that benefit sharing arrangements are in place [e.g. in agreements made between REDD+ implementing agencies and local landowner groups] (A2.12) (A2.13)
- L: Evidence that REDD+ projects, including secretariats, have direct local representation on secretariats [e.g. minutes of meetings held in wards; lists of participants in secretariats identifying their level of activity and location]; methods and designated individuals to represent ILGs at the provincial level [e.g. job descriptions, meeting minutes, participants' lists] (A3.7) (A3.8)
- L: Evidence of agreement before commencement of the project [e.g. documented evidence of FPIC, signed agreements regarding benefit sharing - dated prior to project commencement, and witnessed at the local level] (L1.1)

⁹ Possibly move to transparency

¹⁰ Possibly move to transparency

¹¹ Possibly move to transparency

¹² Possibly move to transparency

¹³ Possibly move to transparency

- Evidence of [ongoing] active involvement of local people [e.g. participants' lists at local level meetings, local level meeting minutes – over time] (L1.2)
- L: Evidence of economic evaluation, and environmental impact studies in the project area [e.g. copies of evaluations, and environmental impact studies] (P1.23)
- L: Evidence that local communities identify protected areas [e.g. maps signed by local community members] (A1.21)
- L: Evidence that new and existing environmental laws are [implemented] and enforced at LLG level [e.g. copies of laws, bills introducing laws, gazetted laws] records of grave sites [and copies of plans, records of prosecution for infringement] [LLG consent documents/copies of agreements] (A2.14) (A3.9)
- L: Biodiversity and resource conservation/protection laws are enforced in REDD+ areas [e.g. evidence of cases brought for prosecution, or other actions taken] (A3.11)

Other

- NP: Evidence of compliance with local level laws and plans at the at the national and provincial levels [e.g. records of actions take, prosecutions. etc. at both levels] (A3.10)
- NL: Evidence of minutes of Board meetings at the relevant level [filed and available for inspection] (P1.4)
- PD: Evidence that Gender equity and community development officers are in place and address land gender issues [e.g. contracts of employment, officers are visited, reports and meeting minutes of actions taken, evidence that project design documents have activities relating to gender-related land issues] (A1.3) (A1.4) (A1.5)
- PL: Documentary evidence exists that demonstrates the extent to which local people are involved and that women participate equally with men [e.g. number of stakeholders, meeting minutes, participant lists] (A1.2) (A1.12)
- DL: List of projects in which communities are involved are available (P1.9)

[PRINCIPLE: MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION]

[CRITERION: ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY]

Indicator 4: Accountability

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

Verifier

4.1 Good leadership, based on integrity, responsibility, accountability, transparency is practiced by those in positions of authority at all levels of government and across sectors and fosters cooperation with and representation of all stakeholders (NPDL).¹⁴

Means of Verification

- 4.1.1 NPDL: Leaders at all levels, and in all relevant organisations, have a genuine vision, and are subjected to integrity checks ('fit and proper person test' – e.g. Central Bank) (P1.31)
- 4.1.2 NPDL: Leaders are aware of their responsibilities at all levels, including landowners (A1.25)
- 4.1.3 NPDL: Leadership is identified on the basis of appropriate qualities and skills (A1.26)

¹⁴ Further clarification required from TI [IMA?] (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 4.1.4 NPDL: The quality of service (roads, hospitals, schools) at the local level is received by the local people (A1.27)
- 4.1.5 NPDL: Assembly representatives visit local communities on a regular basis (A1.28)
- 4.1.6 NPDL: Leaders are not implicated in matters of financial mismanagement, etc. (A1.30)
- 4.1.7 NPDL: Leaders provide clear account of what they will do with finances, and this is included in the provincial plan (A1.31)
- 4.1.8 NPDL: Leaders provide economic opportunities to their constituents (not only themselves) to a standard of living comparable to their own (A1.32)
- 4.1.9 NPDL: Project leaders ensure that they demonstrate their intentions and deliver to community expectations (A2.16)
- 4.1.10 NPDL: Good leadership results in tangible outcomes (A2.17)
- 4.1.11 NPDL: Trust is established through continuous consultation when/if delivering on expectations becomes difficult (A2.18)
- 4.1.12 NPDL: leaders are honest, and consult properly with concerned stakeholders, and represent their interests accurately (A3.12)
- 4.1.13 NPDL: Leaders behave well and demonstrate good character, based on understanding the needs and values of their constituents (A3.13)
- 4.1.14 N: Previous bad conduct precludes future participation in projects (P1.27)
- 4.1.15 N: Participants in new projects, are checked, and those with previous poor records are removed (P1.28)
- 4.1.16 N: Existing national level regulations are implemented and enforced (P1.29)
- 4.1.17 N: The creation of new positions are checked to ensure relevance and integrity, and if necessary, removed (P1.30)
- 4.1.18 P: Leaders provide consist[ent] reports of their activities to the provincial council and assembly (e.g. where funds are spent) (A1.29)
- 4.1.19 L: Leaders conduct meetings at the ward level, to understand the needs and values of their constituents (A3.14)

Verifier

- 4.2 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 CCDA. Avoid middle person in REDD + project). (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 4.2.1 NPDL: Carbon ‘cowboys’ (individuals, companies) are excluded from REDD+ projects (‘Fit and proper person test’) (P1.32)
- 4.2.2 NPDL: Roles and responsibilities are not duplicated at national, provincial and LLG levels (A1.33)
- 4.2.3 NPDL: Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined (laws and regulations), and administered appropriately according to the location of the agency in the line management system (A1.34)
- 4.2.4 N: Policy and legislation clearly identifies and defines roles and responsibilities of agencies (i.e. whole of government, but with clear responsibilities according to specific agency roles); roles and responsibilities are made public (website, etc.) (P1.34)
- 4.2.5 N: Overlapping roles and responsibilities are identified and removed (P1.35)

- 4.2.6 N: Agencies enforce their own roles with accountability and transparency (i.e. right to say no) (P1.36)
- 4.2.7 N: Lead agencies cooperate rather than compete over roles and responsibilities (CCDA, PNG FA) (A1.35)
- 4.2.8 N: National governments release committed funds at agreed levels of funding, to the appropriate level, in a timely fashion (A2.21)
- 4.2.9 L: Companies active in REDD+ at the local level demonstrate due diligence, and are checked (P1.33)
- 4.2.10 L: REDD+ activities conducted at the local level are based on liaison between higher-level authorities with local stakeholders, through the local level council process (e.g. ward councils act as project managers to ensure communication, and utilize local personnel, such as land mediators, village recorders, magistrates) (A3.15)
- 4.2.11 L: Local level government is not bypassed by REDD+ project proponents and implementers in favour of resource owners (A3.16)
- 4.2.12 L: Evidence exists that REDD+ has communicated with local level authorities (from REDD+ to sub-national levels and then to the ward), that local level stakeholders understand REDD+ activities, and documentary evidence (e.g. minutes) to demonstrate this is provided by REDD+ (A3.17)
- 4.2.13 PDL: Awareness raising occurs concerning Government laws regarding the determination procedures of the District Development Authority in relation to service delivery (at the provincial, district, local and ward levels) (A2.19)
- 4.2.14 PDL: Duplication and overlap regarding budgetary allocations are removed; budgetary allocations reach the relevant level (demarcations are defined, e.g. what is a district responsibility, what is a REDD+ responsibility, how REDD+ relates to the levels) (A2.20)

Verifier

- 4.3 International, national and private/non-governmental funding frameworks, including transparency arrangements and governance mechanisms are put in place to account for project activities. (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 4.3.1 NPDL: Recipient organisations fulfill the accounting criteria of donors (A2.22)
- 4.3.2 NPDL: Accounts of finances against cash flow and expenditures are acquitted and reported (tranche funds, or full funds) (A2.23)
- 4.3.3 NPDL: Funds allocated as tranches are acquitted prior to receipt of next tranche (A2.24)
- 4.3.4 NPDL: All acquittals are against the project budget, subject to the contracted agreement (A2.25)
- 4.3.5 NPDL: National, Provincial, Local level governments, and ward level actors (e.g. development committees) are empowered and trained on electronic methods for accounting against budgets to ensure transparency and good governance (A2.26)
- 4.3.6 N: Financial accounts for each project is independently audited and made public every twelve months, including national agencies and donors (P1.37)
- 4.3.7 N: National legislation includes provisions for independent auditing and publication (e.g. CCD Act) (P1.38)
- 4.3.8 N: All projects provide timely monitoring, implementation and completion reports, and reports are verified/audited (P1.39)

- 4.3.9 N: International implementing agencies active over the longer term are registered with IPA (i.e. to avoid carbon cowboys); those not willing to register do not conduct projects, and are not accepted by PD authorities (A1.37)
- 4.3.10 Provincial
- 4.3.11 P: EFC registers international implementing agencies active over the longer term; those not willing to register do not conduct projects, and are not accepted by PD authorities (A1.38)
- 4.3.12 P: Provincial authorities conduct onsite inspections of implementing agency project areas (A1.40)
- 4.3.13 P: Provincial council and assembly is informed of implementing agency activities (A1.41)
- 4.3.14 L: ILG provide timely reports on project activities to all members (P1.40)
- 4.3.15 L: Private and non-governmental agencies (including donors) clearly explain their roles to local communities, including funding frameworks (e.g. what funding they are providing, and for what purposes), to enable local people to explain them to their own people, (A3.18) and
- 4.3.16 L: Local people provide their response to private and non-governmental agencies including their consent/non-consent (i.e. bottom-up consultation and top-down consultation), and their consent/non-consent is followed (A3.19)
- 4.3.17 NPD: Stakeholder consultations are conducted and include NGOs (to avoid duplication of and encourage cooperation between project activities) (A1.36)
- 4.3.18 NP: National and provincial governments audit their activities, including financial reports, and quality checks (A1.39)

Verifier

- 4.4 REDD+ activities operate in an accountable and transparent manner and [relevant, appropriate and simple] systems are put in place in order to clearly demonstrate accountability (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 4.4.1 NPDL: All levels of governments, and related agencies implement the Public Finance Management Act, and auditing requirements (Auditor General Act) (P1.41)
- 4.4.2 NPDL: All levels of governments, and related implementing agencies (including NGOs) adopt UNFCCC Articles and Decisions as appropriate, and align their activities to these (P1.42)
- 4.4.3 NPDL: Project briefs and reports on proposed and existing projects, including staff, and activities are prepared, and shared with the relevant stakeholder sectors (A2.27)
- 4.4.4 NPDL: Reports are provided back to stakeholders on the conclusion of projects (A2.28)
- 4.4.5 L: Stakeholders are invited to see the progress of the project (community monitoring) (A2.29)
- 4.4.6 L: Committees are established/existing (e.g. WDC) to ensure communication between project implementers, and project recipients (A2.30)
- 4.4.7 L: Committees have the relevant skills to account for/understand project activities (A2.31)
- 4.4.8 L: An information delivery mechanism is put in place, which recognizes customary land rights (A3.20)
- 4.4.9 L: REDD+ clearly informs landowners directly involved the project (A3.21)
- 4.4.10 L: Customary owners understand REDD+ activities, and give their consent (A3.22)
- 4.4.11 L: Councils as a whole understand REDD+ activities (A3.23)

- 4.4.12 L: Local councillors (understanding REDD+) act as channel for information provision, understand REDD+ activities, and explain them to local communities and directly affected landowners. Local communities discuss these issues, and then provide consent (A3.24)
- 4.4.13 NL: Meetings regarding REDD+ project area activities, including awareness raising and information exchanges organized by implementing agencies (e.g. PNG FA and project partners/donors) are conducted at the ward level (L1.3)
- 4.4.14 PDL: REDD+ actors provide programmes of action to landowners and provincial and district authorities (A1.42)
- 4.4.15 PDL: Programmes of action, including checklists, are communicated in plain English, or local languages, using terms that can be understood and checked, and reports are provided to relevant provincial and district authorities (A1.43)
- 4.4.16 PDL: REDD+ activities are physically inspected by relevant provincial and district authorities (A1.44)

Verifier

- 4.5 REDD + improves its information provision and publicity through effective dissemination mechanism to reach different levels, and including use of appropriate languages (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 4.5.1. NPDL: All REDD+ related agencies develop and maintain information provision systems (P1.43)
- 4.5.2. NPDL: information provision systems are audited and made public (e.g. website) (P1.44)
- 4.5.3. NPDL: Information materials are provided in plain language (English, Pidgin and Motu) (P1.45)
- 4.5.4. NPDL: Communication strategies identify the target audience and the means of communication relevant to the audience (P1.46)
- 4.5.5. NPDL: Information is updated, and frequency of communication occurs regularly, as appropriate to project activity (e.g. biannual project operational report) (P1.47)
- 4.5.6. NPDL: Communication occurs through radio, mass SMS (subject to network availability, through letters and email (note email is largely national and provincial), word of mouth (district and local) (A2.32)
- 4.5.7. L: All REDD+ actors (CCDA, PNG FA, donors, NGOs, etc.) clearly explain their activities to local councilors, so that councils understand activities, e.g. via workshops, area assemblies, etc. (A3.25)
- 4.5.8. PDL: Local radio programmes in local dialects cover REDD+ activities (A1.45)
- 4.5.9. PDL: REDD+ information is included in school curricula, community gatherings, and church services, notice boards, print media (A1.46)
- 4.5.10. PDL: Communication occurs at and through the relevant level leaders (provincial assembly, to ward development committee and thence to local landowners), follow up occurs to ensure local level stakeholders receive this information (A2.33)

PRACTICES:

NPDL

- NPDL: Leaders at all levels and in all relevant organisations, including landowners, are: honest and of good character; have a genuine vision; [demonstrate] appropriate qualities and skills; are aware of their responsibilities at all levels, consult properly with concerned stakeholders, represent and understand their interests needs and values accurately, are not

implicated in matters of financial mismanagement, etc., and are subjected to integrity checks ('fit and proper person test' – e.g. Central Bank) (P1.31) (A1.25) (A1.26) (A1.30) (A3.12) (A3.13)

- NPDL: The quality of service [promised by the relevant agency] [to] the local level (roads, hospitals, schools) [as a consequence of REDD+ projects] is received by the local people (A1.27)
- NPDL: Assembly representatives visit local communities on a regular basis (A1.28)
- NPDL: Leaders provide clear account of what they will do with finances, this is included in the provincial plan (A1.31)
- NPDL: Leaders provide economic opportunities [in REDD+ projects] to their constituents (not only themselves) to a standard of living comparable to their own (A1.32)
- NPDL: Project leaders ensure that they demonstrate their intentions and deliver tangible outcomes matching community expectations; when/if delivering on expectations becomes difficult, trust is established through continuous consultation (A2.16) (A2.17) (A2.18)
- NPDL: Carbon 'cowboys' (individuals, companies) are excluded from REDD+ projects ('Fit and proper person test') (P1.32)
- NPDL: Roles and responsibilities are not duplicated at national, provincial and LLG levels, are clearly defined (laws and regulations), and administered appropriately according to the location of the agency in the line management system (A1.34) (A1.33)
- NPDL: Recipient organisations fulfill the accounting criteria of donors, and accounts of finances against cash flow and expenditures are acquitted against the contracted project budget, and funds allocated as tranches are acquitted prior to receipt of next tranche (A2.22) (A2.23) (A2.24) (A2.25)
- NPDL: All levels of governments and related agencies (e.g. ward level development committees) implement the Public Finance Management Act, and auditing requirements (Auditor General Act) and are empowered and trained on electronic methods for accounting against budgets to ensure transparency and good governance (P1.41) (A2.26)
- NPDL: All levels of governments, and related implementing agencies (including NGOs) adopt UNFCCC Articles and Decisions as appropriate, and align their activities to these (P1.42)
- NPDL: Project briefs and reports on proposed and existing projects, including staff, and activities are prepared, and shared with the relevant stakeholder sectors and reports are provided back to stakeholders on the conclusion of projects (A2.27) (A2.28)
- NPDL: All REDD+ related agencies develop and maintain information provision systems and communication strategies, which: are audited and made public (e.g. website); identify the target audience and the means of communication relevant to the audience ([e.g.] letters and email - national and provincial, radio, mass SMS, word of mouth - district and local); have information materials that are provided in plain language (English, Pidgin and Motu); and are updated regularly as appropriate to project activity (e.g. biannual project operational report) (P1.44) (P1.43) (P1.47) (P1.45) (P1.46) (A2.32)

National

- N: Participants in new projects and positions including international implementing agencies are checked to ensure relevance and integrity, and those with previous poor records or bad conduct are removed; those active over the longer term are registered with IPA and those not willing to register do not conduct projects, and are not accepted by PD authorities (P1.27) (P1.28) (P1.30) (A1.37)
- N: Existing national level policies, legislation and regulations are implemented and are enforced, and: include provisions for independent auditing and publication; clearly identify, define and make public roles and responsibilities of agencies; ensure lead agencies

cooperate rather than compete; and ensure overlapping roles and responsibilities are identified and removed (P1.29) (P1.38) (P1.34) (P1.35) (A1.35)

- N: Agencies enforce their own roles with accountability and transparency (i.e. right to say no) (P1.36)
- N: National governments release committed funds at agreed levels of funding, to the appropriate level, in a timely fashion and financial accounts, monitoring, implementation and completion reports for each projects are independently audited, verified and made public every twelve months, including national agencies and donors (P1.37) (A2.21) (P1.39)

Provincial

- P: Provincial council and assembly is informed of implementing agency activities and project leaders provide consist[ent] reports of their activities to the provincial council and assembly (e.g. where funds are spent) (A1.29) (A1.41)
- P: EFC registers international implementing agencies active over the longer term; those not willing to register do not conduct projects, and are not accepted by PD authorities (A1.38)
- P: Provincial authorities conduct onsite inspections of implementing agency project areas (A1.40)

Local

- L: Companies active in REDD+ at the local level demonstrate due diligence, and are checked (P1.33)
- L: Leaders conduct meetings at the ward level, to understand the needs and values of their constituents (A3.14)
- L: REDD+ activities conducted at the local level are based on liaison between higher-level authorities with local stakeholders, through the local level council process (e.g. ward councils act as project managers to ensure communication, and utilize local personnel, such as land mediators, village recorders, magistrates). Local level government is not bypassed by REDD+ project proponents and implementers in favour of resource owners Evidence exists that REDD+ has communicated with local level authorities (from REDD+ to sub-national levels and then to the ward), that local level stakeholders understand REDD+ activities (A3.15) (A3.16) (A3.17)
- L: All REDD+ actors (CCDA, PNG FA, donors, NGOs, etc.) clearly explain their activities to local councilors (e.g. via workshops, area assemblies, etc.). Councils (and local councilors as a whole) understand REDD+ activities, act as channels for information provision, and explain REDD+ activities to directly affected landowners and local communities. Local communities discuss these issues, and then provide consent (A3.23) (A3.24) (A3.25)
- L: Private and non-governmental agencies (including donors) clearly explain their roles to local communities, including funding frameworks (e.g. what funding they are providing, and for what purposes), to enable local people to explain them to their own people, and stakeholders are invited to see the progress of the project (community monitoring) (A3.18) (A2.29)
- L: REDD+ [and related agencies including private and non-governmental organisations] clearly inform landowners directly involved the project, as well as customary owners and local people [so that they understand project activities and are able] provide their response [including] consent/non-consent (i.e. bottom-up consultation and top-down consultation), and their consent/non-consent is followed (A3.19) (A3.21) (A3.22)
- L: Committees are established/existing (e.g. WDC) to ensure communication between project implementers, and project recipients committees have the relevant skills to account for/understand project activities (A2.30) (A2.31)
- L: ILG provide timely reports on project activities to all members (P1.40)

Other

- NPD: Stakeholder consultations are conducted and include NGOs (A1.36)

- NP: National and provincial governments audit their activities, including financial reports, and quality checks (A1.39)
- NL: Meetings regarding REDD+ project area activities, including awareness raising and information exchanges organized by implementing agencies (e.g. PNG FA and project partners/donors) are conducted at the ward level (L1.3)
- PDL: Awareness raising occurs concerning Government laws regarding the determination procedures of the District Development Authority in relation to service delivery (at the provincial, district, local and ward levels) (A2.19)
- PDL: Duplication and overlap regarding budgetary allocations are removed; budgetary allocations reach the relevant level (demarcations are defined, e.g. what is a district responsibility, what is a REDD+ responsibility, how REDD+ relates to the levels) (A2.20)
- PDL: REDD+ actors provide programmes of action to landowners and provincial and district authorities, including checklists, in plain English, or local languages, using terms that can be understood and checked (A1.42) (A1.43) (A1.44)
- PDL: Information covering REDD+ activities is included in Local radio programmes, school curricula, community gatherings, and church services, notice boards, print media in local dialects (A1.45) (A1.46)
- PDL: Communication occurs at and through the relevant level leaders and local level stakeholders receive this information (A2.33)

VERIFICATION METHODS

NPDL

- NPDL: Evidence of integrity checks ('fit and proper person test'), [which identify required attributes] (P1.31) (A1.25) (A1.26) (A1.30) (A3.12) (A3.13)
- NPDL: Evidence that [service promised matches local level delivery (e.g. contract documents, tenders)] (A1.27)
- NPDL: Evidence of visits [(e.g. newspaper articles, meeting minutes, report of activities)] (A1.28)
- NPDL: Evidence that financial commitments are in the provincial plan (A1.31)
- NPDL: Evidence that [economic opportunities provided [in REDD+ projects] match leaders' and constituents' standards of living (e.g. audited accounts, hourly wage rates)] (A1.32)
- NPDL: Evidence that project leaders [deliver to stated targets and/or explain shortcomings (e.g. project documents, correspondence)] (A2.16) (A2.17) (A2.18)
- NDPL: Evidence of integrity checks and exclusions [(e.g. integrity assessments, list of unfit persons/agencies)] (P1.32)
- NPDL: Evidence of [clear delineation of roles and responsibilities in line management systems (e.g. documented management systems)] (A1.34) (A1.33)
- NPDL: Evidence of [acquitted, audited, and certified and accounts] (A2.22) (A2.23) (A2.24) (A2.25)
- NPDL: Evidence of [audited and certified and accounts in compliance with the Public Finance Management Act; evidence of online accounting skills (e.g. numbers of trained personnel, and certificates of training)] (P1.41) (A2.26)
- NPDL: Evidence of [consistency of agency and project activities with UN agreements (e.g. Cancun Agreements and related safeguards)] (P1.42)

- NPDL: Evidence that [project reports against proposed, existing and completed activities are shared with stakeholders (e.g. annual reports, and correspondence to and from agencies to stakeholders)] (A2.27) (A2.28)
- NPDL: Evidence of [information and communication systems (e.g. communication strategy documents and published materials – over time)] (P1.44) (P1.43) (P1.47) (P1.45) (P1.46) (A2.32)

National

- N: Evidence of [integrity checks, IPA registration, and exclusions/removals where relevant]
- N: Evidence of [policies laws and regulations being implemented and enforced, and including provisions for auditing, publication, and agency role delineation rationalization and cooperation (e.g. laws published in government gazette, audited reports published, enforcement – i.e. prosecutions, etc.)]
- N: Evidence that agencies enforce their own roles [(e.g. notifications of sanctions for non-compliance, annual reports)]
- N: Evidence of [annual audits and verified activities]

Provincial

- P: Evidence that the Provincial council and assembly is informed of implementing agency and project leaders [e.g. council and assembly minutes, reports provided by agencies/leaders (A1.29) (A1.41)]
- P: Evidence of EFC registers of international implementing agencies and PD authority de-registration where relevant (A1.38)
- P: Evidence of onsite inspections of project areas by PD authorities [e.g. reports, documentation] (A1.40)

Local

- L: Evidence that companies active in REDD+ at the are [subjected to] due diligence checks [e.g. assessment reports, integrity assessments] (P1.33)
- L: Evidence [of meetings at ward level and that constituents' needs and values are understood by leaders (e.g. meeting reports and minutes record that needs and values were voiced and understood] (A3.14)
- L: Evidence of [communication protocols, site visits, local comprehension, and consent], and documentary evidence (e.g. minutes) to demonstrate this is provided by all REDD+ implementing agencies and local authorities (A3.15) (A3.16) (A3.17) (A3.23) (A3.24) (A3.25) (A3.18) (A2.29)
- L: Evidence that [directly affected parties and customary owners have been informed by implementing agencies and have given/withdrawn consent, and their consent/non consent adhered to (e.g. signed agreements)] (A3.19) (A3.21) (A3.22)
- L: Evidence of formation of committees, communications with project implementers, and committee comprehension (e.g. committee founding documents, minutes of meetings between committees and implementers, committee training/awareness activities) (A2.30) (A2.31)
- L: Evidence of timely reports (e.g. verified ILG meeting minutes) (P1.40)

- NPD: Evidence that stakeholder consultations are conducted and include NGOs [e.g. meeting minutes and reports with participants' lists; evidence in NGO records/reports/minutes] (A1.36)
- NP: Evidence of national and provincial audits of activities, including financial reports, and quality checks [(e.g. verified, audited reports by accountants and/or registered auditors)] (A1.39)
- NL: Evidence of meetings at the ward level [e.g. minutes/reports of relevant authorities, cross-checked with ward-level minutes/reports](L1.3)

Other

- PDL: Evidence that provincial, district, local and ward level governance bodies understand how the District Development Authority determines and delivers services [e.g. training and capacity building activities/workshops, including with the DDA itself] (A2.19)
- PDL: Evidence of [delineation of level/agency relevant responsibilities and identification and removal of duplication and/or overlap of budgetary allocations (e.g. operations manuals, memoranda of understanding, signed agreements, audited reports showing actions taken regarding responsibilities/duplications/overlaps] (A2.20)
- PDL: Evidence that REDD+ activities are physically inspected by relevant provincial and district authorities and reports are provided to relevant provincial and district authorities (A1.42) (A1.43) (A1.44)
- PDL: Evidence of [public service announcements in multi-media; materials in school curricula in relevant languages (e.g. printed materials, radio announcements] (A1.45) (A1.46)
- PDL: Evidence of communication occurs through the relevant level leaders to local level stakeholders [e.g. printed materials from leaders, also available at the local level; recipient communities are able to recount contents of communications] (A2.33)

[PRINCIPLE: MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION] [CRITERION: INTEREST REPRESENTATION]

Indicator 3: Resources

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

Verifier

3.1 Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.

Means of verification

3.1.1 NPDL: Breakdown and allocation of specific benefits are identified and equitably distributed at all levels, on the basis of lost opportunity costs (P1.51)¹⁵

¹⁵ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 3.1.2 NPDL: Benefits are registered in the ILG, land boundaries are appropriately mapped, landowners have given their consent, authorities have acknowledged this, conservation plans are in place, bank accounts are opened and benefits paid, and a trustee is appointed, with a clear set of instructions (A1.47)¹⁶
- 3.1.3 N: Multi-stakeholder decision-making body responsible for distribution of funds is in place (P1.48)¹⁷
- 3.1.4 N: Agencies collaborate in the development of financial incentive and distribution mechanisms (P1.49)¹⁸
- 3.1.5 N: Policy and legislation is reviewed and updated to identify carbon as a commodity eligible for benefit sharing (P1.50)¹⁹
- 3.1.6 L: Incentives are allocated to physical structures/infrastructure rather than cash (A2.34)²⁰
- 3.1.7 L: Infrastructure benefits the community as a whole, rather than individuals (A2.35)²¹
- 3.1.8 L: [Cash]²² payments if allocated ensure that the benefit foregone, and the incentives promised, are allocated according to agreements, subject to effective monitoring systems (A2.36)²³
- 3.1.9 L: Carbon benefits and related payments exceed timber benefits, and stakeholders are made aware of the difference (A2.37)²⁴²⁵
- 3.1.10 L: Urban and rural clan members share benefits equally (A2.38)²⁶
- 3.1.11 L: Local communities identify the needs required to not log their forests. These are included in a community plan, and implemented (A3.26)
- 3.1.12 L: REDD+ project implementers follow community plans (A3.27)
- 3.1.13 L: REDD+ activities do not occur until financial incentives are clearly understood, REDD+ activities are explained, including the benefits to be received, before giving consent (A3.28)
- 3.1.14 L: Evidence is provided by REDD+ agencies, that consent has been provided before commencing activities (A3.29)
- 3.1.15 L: Evidence exists that landowners and local communities have negotiated with land/resource agencies (e.g. departments of mines, etc.) regarding any outstanding resource-use issues before establishing REDD+ project areas and incentives/benefit sharing mechanisms with REDD+ agencies (A3.30)

Verifier

3.2 Incentives are provided such as financing opportunities in emission reductions (NPDL).

Means of verification

- 3.2.1 NPDL: Emissions reductions activities include agroforestry, conversion of agricultural/pastoral land into forests ('+',), other greenhouse gases (e.g. N20 CS4) and have equitable benefit sharing and distribution systems (P1.52)
- 3.2.2 NPDL: Payments for environmental services (PES) are in place (e.g. complimentary co-benefit arrangements are put in place) (A1.48)
- 3.2.3 NPDL: Other greenhouse gasses are included in emissions reduction activities (e.g. methane, N20 from grassland re-conversion/afforestation) (A1.49)

¹⁶ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

¹⁷ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

¹⁸ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

¹⁹ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁰ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²¹ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²² Possible deletion to acknowledge payments include other forms of remuneration (Port Moresby April 2017)

²³ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁴ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁵ Further clarification required (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁶ Possibly move to 3.2 (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 3.2.4 NPDL: Benefits go to non-forest activities, e.g. infrastructure covers community needs and services (e.g. roads, schools) (A1.50)
- 3.2.5 NPDL: Trustees to administer funds are identified, and include relevant authorities and stakeholders (A1.51)²⁷
- 3.2.6 L: Afforestation, reforestation (includ[ing] areas already logged), grassland and agricultural conversion to forests, is funded and emissions avoided from conversion is counted (A2.39)
- 3.2.7 L: Mangrove forest conversion is avoided, and included in benefit payments (A2.40)²⁸
- 3.2.8 L: REDD+ agencies provide resources, which cover costs for participating in project activities, including transport, accommodation, allowances (A3.31)²⁹
- 3.2.9 L: Incentives which directly affect local communities and families, e.g. new schools, churches, roads, etc. are specified in benefit sharing arrangements (A3.32)³⁰

Verifier

- 3.3 CCDA with PNG Forest Authority contribute to improving the level of participation over time through awareness raising activities to inform all stakeholders at the provincial, community, landowner and local government levels about forest conservation, habitat protection and forest governance (NPDL)³¹

Means of verification

- 3.3.1 NPDL: Resources are made available by agencies to cover forest conservation, habitat protection and forest governance training (P1.53)
- 3.3.2 NPDL: Existing government frameworks from national to local are used to raise awareness, and sufficient personnel to do so are resourced (P1.54)
- 3.3.3 NPDL: Capacity building of staff occurs at all levels to assist them in awareness raising (P1.55)
- 3.3.4 NPDL: Current structures existing under PNG FA are used to raise awareness (P1.56)
- 3.3.5 NPDL: Training and awareness raising is undertaken in a cost effective manner (P1.57)
- 3.3.6 NPDL: CCDA, PNG FA and CEPA co-ordinate their capacity building activities to avoid duplication and overlap, especially regarding forest conservation (P1.58)
- 3.3.7 NPDL: Non-government organisations play a role in promoting sustainable management of forests through collaboration with government agencies (A2.42)
- 3.3.8 NPDL: Government agencies acknowledge and recognize informal (non-legislative) activities promoting sustainable management of forests, including mangroves (A2.44)
- 3.3.9 N: National governments provide participation and awareness grants promoting sustainable management of forests (A2.41)
- 3.3.10 L: Level of knowledge regarding REDD in the REDD+ area, and wider community is consistent over time (A1.53)
- 3.3.11 L: Number of individuals and ILGs participating the REDD+ activities (A1.54)
- 3.3.12 L: Number of local actors, CDOs, NGOs, involved in monitoring activities (A1.55)
- 3.3.13 L: Ward-level activities promoting sustainable management of forests are recognized and rewarded by government agencies (A2.43)
- 3.3.14 L: National level agencies fund their own officers at the sub-national levels to raise awareness amongst stakeholders (A3.33)

²⁷ Possibly move to 3.1 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁸ Possibly move to 3.1 (Port Moresby April 2017)

²⁹ Possibly move to 3.1 (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁰ Possibly move to 3.1 (Port Moresby April 2017)

³¹ Also insert CEPA (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 3.3.15 L: Evidence exists that national level agencies are funding these activities (A3.34)
- 3.3.16 L: National level agencies recognize the contribution of local stakeholders to sub-national activities, in addition to their own officers, and provide resources for awareness raising and community empowerment, and evidence exists this has been done (A3.35)
- 3.3.17 L: Evidence of-on-the-spot training (L1.4)
- 3.3.18 PDL: Number of awareness raising activities at the provincial level, project sites, and local community in the area (A1.52)

Verifier

- 3.4 REDD+ processes collaborate with local landowners and resource users to support them with the technical expertise and resource, to understand the matter of concern. (NDPL)

Means of verification

- 3.4.1 NPDL: REDD+ donors agencies have clear policies and practices regarding carbon-related activities, and provide technical expertise to both national and sub-national government bodies, as well as local communities (A3.36)
- 3.4.2 NPDL: National level government has a clear carbon policy, and provides technical expertise to sub-national government bodies, as well as local communities (A3.37)
- 3.4.3 NPDL: Documented evidence of clear policies and practices from all agencies (A3.38)
- 3.4.4 N: Geographical information systems identify forest cover and land use change in existing and possible future REDD+ areas (A1.58)
- 3.4.5 L: Landowners' needs are identified, awareness raising is undertaken, and a training programme is in place to systematically address issues (P1.60)
- 3.4.6 L: Certificates are issued to demonstrate landowner training has occurred (P1.61)
- 3.4.7 L: Number of expert visitors to project sites (i.e. frequent, not once-off visits) (A1.56)
- 3.4.8 L: Number of people trained and accredited in REDD+ related activities (e.g. community based monitoring, etc.) (A1.57)
- 3.4.9 L: Levels of awareness are first determined (training needs assessment), relevant materials are subsequently developed (e.g. picture based), and interpreters are provided (A2.45)
- 3.4.10 L: Evidence exists that local communities understand the issues, through local discussion forums and interactions (A2.46)
- 3.4.11 L: Experts with experience in REDD+ provide information to relevant level stakeholders (A2.47)
- 3.4.12 L: Awareness raising for each REDD+ project phase is continuous (i.e., not sporadic, or stop-start) (L1.5)
- 3.4.13 PD: Training needs are identified at the provincial and district development authorities levels, and technical and financial resources are provided to undertake capacity building at the lower levels (P1.59)³²
- 3.4.14 PDL: Number of training needs identified and resourced under REDD+ programme activities (A1.59)³³
- 3.4.15 PDL: Number and quality of training materials produced (e.g. booklets, handbooks, awareness materials) (A1.60)³⁴

³² Possibly merge with 3.4.14 and 3.4.15 (Port Moresby April 2017)

³³ Possibly merge with 3.4.13 and 3.4.15 (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁴ Possibly merge with 3.4.14 and 3.4.13 (Port Moresby April 2017)

PRACTICES:

NPDL

- NPDL: Breakdown and allocation of specific benefits are identified and equitably distributed at all levels, on the basis of lost opportunity costs and go to non-forest activities, e.g. infrastructure covers community needs and services (e.g. roads, schools) (P1.51) (A1.50)
- NPDL: Benefits are registered in the ILG, land boundaries are appropriately mapped, landowners have given their consent, authorities have acknowledged this, conservation plans are in place, bank accounts are opened and benefits paid, and a trustee is appointed, with a clear set of instructions (A1.47)
- NPDL: Emissions reductions activities include agroforestry, conversion of agricultural/pastoral land into forests ('+'), other greenhouse gases (e.g. methane, N₂O from grassland re-conversion/afforestation), payments for environmental services (PES), and have equitable benefit sharing and distribution systems (P1.52) (A1.48) (A1.49)
- NPDL: Trustees to administer funds are identified, and include relevant authorities and stakeholders (A1.51)
- NPDL: Resources are made available from agencies and existing government frameworks, including current structures existing under PNG FA, from [the] national [through] to [the] local to cover awareness raising and training around forest conservation, habitat protection and forest governance, and sufficient personnel at all levels are resourced to do so, and capacity building of staff occurs in a cost-effective manner to assist them (P1.53) (P1.54) (P1.55) (P1.56) (P1.57)
- NPDL: CCDA, PNG FA and CEPA co-ordinate their capacity building activities to avoid duplication and overlap, especially regarding forest conservation (P1.58)
- NPDL: Non-government organisations play a role in promoting sustainable management of forests through collaboration with government agencies (A2.42)
- NPDL: Government agencies acknowledge and recognize informal (non-legislative) activities promoting sustainable management of forests, including mangroves (A2.44)
- NPDL: National level government and REDD+ donors agencies have clear policies and practices regarding carbon-related activities, and provide technical expertise to both national and sub-national government bodies, as well as local communities (A3.36) (A3.37)
- NPDL: Documented evidence of clear policies and practices [exists] [for] all agencies (A3.38)

National

- N: Multi-stakeholder decision-making body responsible for distribution of funds is in place (P1.48)
- N: Agencies collaborate in the development of financial incentive and distribution mechanisms (P1.49)
- N: Policy and legislation is reviewed and updated to identify carbon as a commodity eligible for benefit sharing (P1.50)
- N: National governments provide participation and awareness grants promoting sustainable management of forests (A2.41)
- N: Geographical information systems identify forest cover and land use change in existing and possible future REDD+ areas (A1.58)

Local

- L: Carbon benefits, incentives and related payments exceed timber benefits forgone and stakeholders are made aware of the difference. [Payments] are allocated to physical structures/infrastructure rather than cash are allocated according to agreements, are clearly specified in arrangements (e.g. new schools, churches, roads, etc.), directly benefit local communities and families as a whole (rather than individuals) and urban and rural clan members share benefits equally, [and are] subject to effective monitoring systems. Cash payments if

allocated [are subject to the same arrangements] (A2.34) (A2.35) (A2.36) (A2.37) (A2.38) (A3.32)

- L: Local communities identify the needs required to not log their forests. These are included in a community plan, REDD+ agencies [and] project implementers follow community plans and activities do not occur until REDD+ activities are explained and financial incentives are clearly understood including the benefits to be received, [and not] before [the] giving [of] consent (A3.26) (A3.27) (A3.28) (A3.29)
- L: Evidence exists that landowners and local communities have negotiated with land/resource agencies (e.g. departments of mines, etc.) regarding any outstanding resource-use issues before establishing REDD+ project areas and incentives/benefit sharing mechanisms with REDD+ agencies (A3.30)
- L: Afforestation, reforestation (includ[ing] areas already logged), conversion [of] grassland, agricultural land and mangroves is avoided, funded, and included in benefit payments and emissions avoided from conversion is counted (A2.39) (A2.40)
- L: National level agencies fund their own officers at the sub-national levels [and] provide resources consistent[ly] over time, which cover costs to raise awareness [and] knowledge amongst stakeholders and [the] wider community regarding REDD in the REDD+ area, [as well as] for participating in project activities including transport, accommodation, allowances (A1.53) (A3.31) (A3.33) (A3.34)
- L: Individuals, local actors, CDOs, NGOs and ILGs participat[e in] REDD+ activities [including] monitoring activities (A1.54) (A1.55)
- L: National level agencies provide resources for awareness raising and community empowerment and recognize and reward the contribution of local stakeholders to sub-national activities promoting sustainable management of forests [including at the ward level], in addition to their own officers and evidence exists this has been done (A2.43) (A3.35)
- L: Landowners' needs are identified [and assessed to systematically address issues, and awareness raising and training programmes are delivered consistently over time to the relevant stakeholders in the relevant language using the relevant resources (e.g. picture books) and include interpreters and experienced experts), so that local communities understand. Activities include on-the-spot training, interactive discussion and local forums. Certificates are issued to demonstrate landowner training and accreditation has occurred] (L1.4) (P1.60) (P1.61) (A1.56) (A2.45) (A2.46) (A2.47) (A1.57) (L1.5)

Other

- PD: Training needs are identified at the provincial and district development authorities levels, and technical and financial resources are provided to undertake capacity building at the lower levels (P1.59)
- PDL: Training needs and awareness raising and REDD+ programme activities identified [occur] at the provincial level, project sites, and local community in the area and quality materials [are] produced (e.g. booklets, handbooks, awareness materials) (A1.52) (A1.59) (A1.60)

VERIFICATION METHODS:

NPDL

- NDPL: evidence of [equitable benefit sharing arrangements (allocation and distribution) at all levels on the basis of forgone assets, and used for non-forest infrastructure and services (e.g. audited accounts, verified agreements and MoUs, etc.)] (P1.51) (A1.50)
- NPDL: evidence that [multiple approaches with equitable arrangements] are in place (e.g. complimentary co-benefit arrangements, based on jointly signed and witnessed MoUs and agreements, etc.) (P1.52) (A1.48) (A1.49)
- NPDL: evidence of clear[ly] documented policies and practices [for] all [governmental and non-governmental] agencies [including ILGs] [regarding REDD+ related activities](formal, informal, collaborative, and multi-agency) at all levels, and avoiding duplication and overlap (e.g. mutually signed and verified MoUs, specific legislation, regulations, with the relevant trustees, auditors, stakeholders etc. appointed)] (A1.47) (A1.51) (P1.53) (P1.54) (P1.55) (P1.56) (P1.57) (P1.58) (A2.42) (A2.44) (A3.36) (A3.37) (A3.38)

National

- N: Existence of multi-stakeholder decision-making body responsible for distribution of funds [e.g. articles of incorporation, etc.] (P1.48)
- N: Evidence of inter-agency collaboration in the development of financial incentive and distribution mechanisms [e.g. copies of MoUs, joint initiatives, etc.] (P1.49)
- N: Policy and legislation is reviewed and updated (P1.50)
- N: Evidence of national governmental provision of participation and awareness grants promoting SFM [e.g. budget allocations, evidence of distribution and expenditure in public accounts, audited recipient projects, etc.] (A2.41)
- N: Evidence that GIS system is in place [e.g. dedicated website, etc.] (A1.58)

Local

- L: Before commencing activities [and allocating payments], evidence is provided by REDD+ agencies and project implementers, [that communities understand all aspects of the project and community plans have been followed, that arrangements have been specified and consent has been provided [and outstanding disputes settled] [(e.g. verified and signed benefit sharing agreements and consent documents, monitoring systems, evidence of planning meetings such as local community minutes and workshops explaining benefit sharing arrangements] (A2.34) (A2.35) (A2.38) (A2.36) (A2.37) (A3.28) (A3.26) (A3.27) (A3.29) (A3.30) (A3.32)
- L: Evidence that Afforestation, reforestation and [avoided] conversion is included in benefit payments and [emissions are] counted (A2.39) (A2.40)
- L: Evidence that National level agencies fund their own officers at the sub-national levels to raise awareness amongst stakeholders, [and resource awareness raising and knowledge building activities, as well as providing costs for stakeholder participation [e.g. evidence of training workshops, including participants' lists, audited and verified reports specific to participation activities, evidence of cost reimbursements e.g. receipts, etc.] (A1.53) (A3.31) (A3.33) (A3.34)
- L: Evidence of knowledge regarding REDD in the REDD+ area and wider community is over time (A1.53) [e.g.
- L: Number of individuals, local actors, CDOs, NGOs and ILGs participating the REDD+ activities [including] monitoring activities [e.g. participants' list, project records] (A1.54) (A1.55)
- Evidence exists that awareness raising and community empowerment regarding SFM, and SFM activities by local stakeholders at the sub-national level have been resourced, recognized and rewarded (A2.43) (A3.35)
- Evidence that [landowners needs are identified and training occurs in an appropriate manner and over time, and certificates stating the training type and location are issued (e.g. documented

evidence of landowners consultations/needs assessments, training materials in the relevant format, number and frequency of expert visitors to project sites, people trained and accredited in REDD+ related activities, such as reports of project activities and participants including site visits, forums and workshops, list of certificates issued] (L1.4) (P1.60) (P1.61) (A1.56) (A2.45) (A2.46) (A2.47) (A1.57) (L1.5)

Other

- PD: Evidence that training needs [have been] identified by the provincial and district development authorities, and technical and financial resources [for] capacity building provided to the lower levels (P1.59) [e.g. development authority records and evidence of expenditure, local community-level documentation]
- PDL: Evidence at the provincial level, project sites, and local community of training needs identified and resourced [and] training materials produced under REDD+ programme activities (number and quality) (e.g. copies of training needs assessments, copies of training activities and materials, evidence from the community/relevant recipient as well as service deliverer] (A1.52) (A1.59) (A1.60)

[PRINCIPLE: MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION] [CRITERION: ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY]

Indicator 5: Transparency

Project activities at all levels are made public

Verifier

5.1 Landowners and/or village dwellers are informed of and updated on the costs and benefits of their participation in REDD+ projects. (L)

Means of Verification

- 5.1.1 P: Regular follow up is undertaken by the relevant authorities to monitor whether people understand costs/benefits, and make appropriate land use decisions (A1.64)³⁵
- 5.1.2 P: Institutions are put in place to monitor REDD+ activities (A1.66)³⁶
- 5.1.3 L: Implementing agencies (e.g. state governments and NGOs) are proactive in providing information, which is clearly visible on public materials (e.g. websites), and communicated regularly, through other appropriate modes (e.g. radio, appropriate languages) (P1.62)³⁷
- 5.1.4 L: Research is conducted to know the costs and benefits of participation (desktop and field-based) (P1.63)³⁸
- 5.1.5 L: Minutes of local meetings, and state agency reports demonstrate local stakeholders are aware of the costs and benefits of participation (P1.64)³⁹
- 5.1.6 L: People participating in small-scale businesses in REDD+ areas are aware of the costs/benefits (A1.61)⁴⁰

³⁵ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Monitoring and Administration' (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁶ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Monitoring and Administration' (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁷ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁸ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Research' (Port Moresby April 2017)

³⁹ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

- 5.1.7 L: Landowners and small-scale businesses are informed of REDD+ and understand its benefits (A1.62)⁴¹
- 5.1.8 L: Research is undertaken at the local level to identify costs and benefits, that is presented to the local landowners for their understanding and information (A1.63)⁴²
- 5.1.9 L: Local champions are appointed in local villages to promote/explain REDD+ costs and benefits (A1.65)⁴³
- 5.1.10 L: (Project proponents) Communities are made aware of the potential cost of REDD+ at the outset, not during project implementation (e.g. through community discussion forums) (A2.48)⁴⁴
- 5.1.11 L: Government and NGOs use existing government networks (NPD) to disseminate information to the ward, and thence to the LLG/ILG(s) (A2.49)⁴⁵
- 5.1.12 L: Government ensures ‘carbon cowboys’ do not enter local government areas; local landowner groups become incorporated before entering into REDD+ agreements (A2.50)⁴⁶
- 5.1.13 L: Information is channelled through the local level government, and other relevant bodies such as churches, and ILG groups, which clearly explains to local landowners what the costs and benefits are (A3.39)⁴⁷
- 5.1.14 L: Evidence exists that local communities have discussed the costs and benefits, and issues/objections raised have been addressed (A3.40)⁴⁸
- 5.1.15 L: Local level stakeholders understand the roles and responsibilities of incorporated landowner groups regarding REDD+ activities, before signing documents, and ILGs provide lists of group members, and other evidence of their REDD+ activities (e.g. minutes) (A3.41)⁴⁹
- 5.1.16 L: All outstanding disputes, and other issues are settled before the incorporation of ILGs, and commencement of REDD+ activities (A3.42)⁵⁰
- 5.1.17 PD: Forest authorities are empowered economically and administratively to play an active role in REDD+ (A1.67)⁵¹

Verifier

5.2 The populace is informed of the significance of REDD+ and information is accessible, simple and relevant to REDD + project, and disseminated in a timely manner (NPDL)

⁴⁰ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Awareness’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴¹ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Awareness’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴² Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Research’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴³ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Monitoring and Administration’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁴ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Monitoring and Administration’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁵ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Awareness’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁶ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Monitoring and Administration’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁷ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Awareness’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁸ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Monitoring and Administration’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁴⁹ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Awareness’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁰ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category ‘Monitoring and Administration’ (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵¹ Further clarification required; possibly delete (Port Moresby April 2017)

Note - glossary: 'Timely' refers to specific project phases and occurs at the conclusion of each phase.

Means of Verification

- 5.2.1 NPDL: Implementing agencies (e.g. state governments and NGOs) are proactive in providing information to the general public and organisations (e.g. faith based) on a biannual basis, which is clearly visible on public materials (e.g. websites), and communicated through other appropriate modes (e.g. radio, appropriate languages) (P1.65)⁵²
- 5.2.2 NPDL: Information is contained in schools' curricula (P1.66)⁵³
- 5.2.3 NPDL: A national day of activities is conducted (e.g. 'National REDD+ Day') (P1.67)⁵⁴
- 5.2.4 L: REDD+ projects engage in extension activities beyond the project area, by inviting local level councillors to awareness raising events (A2.51)⁵⁵
- 5.2.5 L: Clear land use plans are prepared, which identify REDD+ activity areas, and local landowners identify on their plans where they can have traditional/new non-REDD+ activities (A3.43)⁵⁶
- 5.2.6 L: Landowners understand that they can continue with other non-REDD+ activities on their land, subject to land use planning (A3.44)⁵⁷
- 5.2.7 L: REDD+ agencies identify their activities, and the stages of activity. These are included in a public report, and are reported at every stage (A3.45)⁵⁸
- 5.2.8 L: Local communities understand that carbon benefits are not just about money, but for sustainable development (A3.46)⁵⁹
- 5.2.9 L: Consultants and researchers do research in local languages (i.e. work with local translators) and the research is explained, prior to conducting research (L1.6)⁶⁰
- 5.2.10 L: Evidence that villagers understand what is being explained (L1.7)⁶¹
- 5.2.11 L: Evidence that villagers conduct research themselves (L1.8)⁶²
- 5.2.12 PDL: School curricula include REDD+ (A1.68)⁶³
- 5.2.13 PDL: Churches and other community organizations are made aware of REDD+ and present materials to their members (A1.69)⁶⁴
- 5.2.14 PDL: Radio stations run awareness raising programmes (A1.70)⁶⁵
- 5.2.15 PDL: Ward members/local councillors/work committees undertake promotional activities (A1.71)⁶⁶
- 5.2.16 PDL: Evidence of awareness-raising in minutes, posters, public media, etc. (A1.72)⁶⁷

⁵² Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵³ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁴ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁵ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁶ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Planning' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁷ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Planning' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁸ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Planning' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁵⁹ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶⁰ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Research' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶¹ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶² Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Research' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶³ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶⁴ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶⁵ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶⁶ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

⁶⁷ Possibly include under a new Means of Verification sub-category 'Awareness' (Port Moresby April 2017)

Verifier

5.3 Signing of REDD+ project activities/agreements must take place at the local level and must integrate local content. (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 5.3.1 NPDL: The document itself indicates the location of signing ('signed at...') and is signed by the relevant parties (P1.68)
- 5.3.2 NPDL: Public witnesses sign the document (P1.69)
- 5.3.3 NPDL: Other documentary evidence (e.g. media coverage) (P1.70)
- 5.3.4 L: Evidence of local level participation in development of agreement/activity content (P1.71)
- 5.3.5 L: Stakeholders present their information and speak at the signing (P1.72)
- 5.3.6 L: In the processes leading up to signing an agreement implementing agencies explain free prior and informed consent, and make all other safeguards related requirements clear to local stakeholders (P1.73)
- 5.3.7 L: The signing occurs as a result of informed decision-making (free prior and informed consent) and is the final act in concluding an agreement (P1.74)
- 5.3.8 L: Signing takes place at the project site (A1.73)
- 5.3.9 L: ILG Chairman signs within the ILG boundary, and is witnessed by village magistrate/official government representative, in the presence of adjacent ILG (A1.74)
- 5.3.10 L: The community witnesses the signing in a formal public ceremony (A1.75)
- 5.3.11 L: Local interpreters explain the content at the signing ceremony (A1.76)
- 5.3.12 L: Signing ceremonies occur in the presence of local leaders (e.g. ward councillors and WDCs), and local landowners being present (A2.52)
- 5.3.13 L: Signing ceremonies are witnessed and conducted at the local level government assembly and in the presence of relevant government officers (A2.53)
- 5.3.14 L: Stakeholders are informed of REDD+ signing, are invited to signing ceremonies, and are present at such events, which are witnessed by local level officers (e.g. LLG council president, LLG area manager, magistrates, ILG lands officers, chairperson for lands, forest officers, landowners' representatives – male and female), and REDD+ representatives (A3.47)
- 5.3.15 L: Media reports and other documentary evidence exists that the signing occurred (A3.48)

Verifier

5.4 Regular and open Feedback mechanism for stakeholders with Government. (NPDL)

Means of Verification

- 5.4.1 NPDL: Annual multi-stakeholder REDD+ forums are established at all levels (P1.75)
- 5.4.2 NPDL: All working groups in relevant implementing agencies include relevant stakeholders, and communicate to stakeholders (P1.76)
- 5.4.3 NPDL: Documentary evidence in minutes of stakeholder interaction with working groups (P1.77)
- 5.4.4 NPDL: Government media (websites, radio, etc.) provide evidence of stakeholder interactions, including progress reports (P1.78)

- 5.4.5 NPDL: Feedback occurs from the national level to local level, and from the local level to the national level, via the relevant assemblies (through district and province), and are implemented (A2.56)
- 5.4.6 P: Continuous reviews of REDD+ projects occur throughout project phases, and are independently verified (technical experts) (A1.77)
- 5.4.7 P: Provincial Forest Management Committee accredits the review (report tabling) (A1.78)
- 5.4.8 P: PFMC submits the reviews to the provincial government (A1.80)
- 5.4.9 L: Local communities communicate through their ward development committees and councillors, who bring this to the local level assembly in open session (A2.54)
- 5.4.10 L: Councillors hold meetings to both take up and/or feedback issues raised, which are then relayed back to wards and local communities (A2.55)
- 5.4.11 L: A local forum is established for all stakeholders to understand their rights, negotiate issues, and give consent (A3.49)
- 5.4.12 L: Government acknowledges and acts upon local forum agreements (A3.50)
- 5.4.13 PL: Evidence of stakeholder consultation (e.g. via surveys) in the review, and checked by PFMC (A1.79)

Verifier

5.5 Greater publicity of activities occurs and dissemination of knowledge is initiated to improve the lack of knowledge and understanding of the majority of people relevant to REDD+ as to how REDD+ is working and exactly what it does concerning governments and communities, and stakeholder are updated, in a timely manner. (NPDL)⁶⁸

Means of Verification

- 5.5.1. NPDL: All stakeholders are updated in a timely manner (P1.79)
- 5.5.2. NPDL: Communication strategies specify how stakeholders will be informed in a timely manner (P1.80)
- 5.5.3. NPDL: Documentary evidence that stakeholders have been informed in a timely manner (P1.81)
- 5.5.4. NPDL: Lessons learned (strengths and weaknesses) from all projects are publically communicated, and checked (random sampling) (P1.82)
- 5.5.5. NPDL: Evidence of awareness-raising and training activities (A1.81)
- 5.5.6. NPDL: Timeliness is relevant to the timeframe (frequency) of meetings of relevant bodies (provincial assemblies, LLG assemblies, divisional administrations, church bodies, etc.) (A1.82)
- 5.5.7. Local
- 5.5.8. L: Community meeting are held on a regular basis (A2.57)
- 5.5.9. L: Project leaders and other stakeholders attending church provide regular updates at the conclusion of church services; churchgoers are given the opportunity to provide feedback, which is acted upon (A2.58)
- 5.5.10. L: Project proponents/implementers target ward councillors and thence to the community (A2.59)
- 5.5.11. L: Media is used to channel information (A3.51)

⁶⁸ Needs to be simplified

5.5.12. L: Local level councillors visit communities and explain REDD+ developments before a REDD+ project is commenced, during implementation, and after. Local level councillors receive, and act upon feedback (A3.52)

PRACTICES:

NPDL

- NPDL: Implementing agencies (e.g. state governments and NGOs) are proactive in providing information to the general public and organisations (e.g. faith based) on a biannual basis, including progress reports, which is clearly visible on public materials, and communicated [through] appropriate modes [(e.g. government and NGO websites, radio, in appropriate languages)]; Annual multi-stakeholder REDD+ forums are established at all levels; A national day of activities is conducted (e.g. ‘National REDD+ Day’) (P1.65) (P1.75) (P1.67) (P1.78)
- NPDL: Information is contained in schools’ curricula (P1.66)
- NPDL: [REDD+ agreements] demonstrate local level participation in development of agreement/activity/content [and] document[s] [themselves] [are] signed by the relevant parties, indicate the location of signing (‘signed at...’), public witnesses sign the document [and there is] other documentary evidence (e.g. media coverage) (P1.68) (P1.69) (P1.70) (P1.71)
- NPDL: All working groups in relevant implementing agencies include relevant stakeholders, [provide] minutes of stakeholder interaction with working groups and communicate to stakeholders (P1.76) (P1.77)
- NPDL: Feedback occurs from the national level to local level, and from the local level to the national level, via the relevant assemblies (through district and province), and are implemented (A2.56)
- NPDL: All stakeholders are updated in a timely manner, and communication strategies specify how stakeholders will be informed in a timely manner [and are documented]. Timeliness is relevant to the timeframe (frequency) of meetings of relevant bodies (provincial assemblies, LLG assemblies, divisional administrations, church bodies, etc.) (P1.78) (P1.79) (P1.80) (P1.81) (A1.82)
- NPDL: Awareness-raising and training activities [are in place] and lessons learned (strengths and weaknesses) from all projects are publically communicated, and checked (P1.82) (A1.81)

Provincial

- P: Institutions are put in place to monitor REDD+ activities and regular follow up is undertaken by the relevant authorities to monitor whether people understand costs/benefits, and make appropriate land use decisions (A1.66) (A1.64)
- P: Continuous reviews of REDD+ projects occur throughout project phases, Provincial Forest Management Committee[s] accredits the review[s] PFMC submits the reviews to the provincial government and [the reviews] are independently verified [by] technical experts (A1.77) (A1.78) (A1.80)
- Local
- L: Implementing agencies (e.g. state governments and NGOs) are proactive in providing information, which is clearly visible on public materials (e.g. websites), and communicated regularly, through other appropriate modes (e.g. radio, appropriate languages) (P1.62)
- L: Research is conducted at the outset, not during project implementation, including at the local level, to identify the costs and benefits of participation in REDD+. [Information is channelled

by] government and NGOs [through] existing government networks (NPD) to disseminate information to the ward, and thence to the LLG/ILG(s) and other relevant bodies such as churches and clearly explained [and] presented to the local landowners for their understanding and information. State agenc[ies] and project proponents' reports demonstrate [that] local stakeholders, communities, landowners and small-scale businesses, as well as people participating in small-scale businesses in REDD+ areas, are informed of REDD+ and [are] aware of [and] understand the potential costs and benefits of participation [in REDD+] and issues/objections raised have been discussed and addressed. Local champions are appointed in local villages to promote/explain REDD+ costs and benefits (P1.63) (P1.64) (A1.61) (A1.62) (A1.63) (A1.65) (A2.48) (A2.49) (A3.39) (A3.40)

- L: Before entering into REDD+ agreements, signing documents and commenc[ing] REDD+ activities: government ensures 'carbon cowboys' do not enter local government areas; local landowner groups are incorporated; all outstanding disputes, and other issues are settled; local level stakeholders understand the roles and responsibilities of incorporated landowner groups regarding REDD+ activities and ILGs provide lists of group members and other evidence of their [proposed and preliminary] REDD+ activities (e.g. minutes) (A2.50) (A3.41) (A3.42)
- L: REDD+ projects engage in extension activities beyond the project area (A2.51)
- L: Clear land use plans are prepared, which identify REDD+ activity areas, and local landowners identify on their plans where they can have traditional/new non-REDD+ activities; Landowners understand that they can continue with other non-REDD+ activities on their land, subject to land use planning; REDD+ agencies identify their activities, and the stages of activity. These are included in a public report, and are reported at every stage (A3.43) (A3.44) (A3.45)
- L: Research is explained, prior to conducting research in local communities, [who] understand that carbon benefits are not just about money, but for sustainable development. Consultants and researchers do research in local languages (i.e. work with local translators) and villagers conduct research themselves (A3.46) (L1.6) (L1.7) (L1.8)
- L: In the processes leading up to signing an agreement implementing agencies explain free prior and informed consent, and make all other safeguards related requirements clear to local stakeholders. Local interpreters explain the content at the signing ceremony. The signing occurs as a result of informed decision-making and is the final act in concluding an agreement. Stakeholders are informed of REDD+ signing, are invited to signing ceremonies, and are present at such events. Stakeholders present their information and speak at the signing. Signing takes place at the project site [OR] at the local level government assembly in the presence of local leaders (e.g. ward councillors and WDCs), and local landowners. ILG Chairman signs within the ILG boundary, and is witnessed by [the] village magistrate, relevant official government representatives [including] local level officers (e.g. LLG council president, LLG area manager, magistrates, ILG lands officers, chairperson for lands, forest officers, landowners' representatives – male and female), and REDD+ representatives, [and] in the presence of adjacent ILG[s]. The community witnesses the signing in a formal public ceremony, [which is documented as evidence that the signing occurred] (P1.72) (P1.73) (P1.74) (A1.73) (A1.74) (A1.75) (A1.76) (A2.52) (A2.53) (A3.47) (A3.48)
- L: Local communities communicate through their ward development committees and councillors, who bring this to the local level assembly in open session. Councillors hold

meetings to both take up and/or feedback issues raised, which are then relayed back to wards and local communities. A local forum is established for all stakeholders to understand their rights, negotiate issues, and give consent. Government acknowledges and acts upon local forum agreements (A2.54) (A2.55) (A3.49) (A3.50)

Other

- PDL: School curricula include REDD+ (A1.68)
- PDL: Churches and other community organizations are made aware of REDD+ and present materials to their members (A1.69)
- PDL: Radio stations run awareness raising programmes (A1.70)
- PDL: Ward members/local councillors/work committees undertake promotional activities (A1.71)
- PDL: Evidence of awareness raising in minutes, posters, public media, etc. (A1.72)
- PD: Forest authorities are empowered economically and administratively to play an active role in REDD+ (A1.67)
- PL: Evidence of stakeholder consultation (e.g. via surveys) in the review, and checked by PFMC (A1.79)

VERIFICATION METHODS:

NPDL

- NPDL: Evidence that Implementing agencies (e.g. state governments and NGOs) provid[e] clearly visible [public] information to the general public and organisations on a biannual basis communicated through appropriate modes (e.g. websites, radio, appropriate languages); existence of multi-stakeholder REDD+ forums established at all levels and national day of activities (P1.65) (P1.75) (P1.67) (P1.78)
- NPDL: Evidence of [REDD+-relevant] Information in schools' curricula (P1.66)
- NPDL: Documents [provide] evidence of local level participation in development of agreement/activity/content, indicate the location of signing ('signed at...') [are] signed by the relevant parties, public witnesses sign the document [and there is] other documentary evidence (e.g. media coverage) (P1.68) (P1.69) (P1.70) (P1.71)
- NPDL: Documentary evidence that implementing agencies include relevant stakeholders, [provide] minutes of stakeholder interaction with working groups and communicate to stakeholders [(e.g. copies of minutes, with participants lists, circulated via email and/or postal service) (P1.76) (P1.77)
- NPDL: Documentary evidence [of communication strategies] and that stakeholders have been informed in [the appropriate] timely manner [(e.g. reports, minutes, website announcements, electronic and postal mail)] (P1.78) (P1.79) (P1.80) (P1.81) (A1.82)
- NPDL: Evidence that awareness-raising and training activities [are in place] and lessons learned (strengths and weaknesses) from all projects are publically communicated, and checked (e.g. random sampling [of training and awareness-raising materials, reports on websites, etc.]) (P1.82) (A1.81)
- Provincial
- P: Evidence that [institutions are in place and monitor and evaluate level of community understanding of REDD+ activities (e.g. articles of incorporation, decrees of establishment, etc.; reports and evaluations)] (A1.66) (A1.64)
- P: Evidence that [reviews are undertaken and tabled (e.g. copies of reviews and related reports, evidence of tabling by PMFC, minutes of relevant provincial government committee/response to tabling, independent verification of reviews and related reports) (A1.77) (A1.78) (A1.80)

Local

- L: Evidence that implementing agencies are proactive [and regular] in providing clearly visible public information materials (e.g. websites, radio, [etc., in] appropriate languages) (P1.62)
- L: Evidence of desktop and field-based [reports and presentations]; Evidence of use of existing networks to the ward and beyond and existence of relevant materials; evidence of discussion of costs and benefits [(e.g. MoUs,) minutes of local meetings [and participants' lists, showing spread of stakeholder interests], [appointment of local champions] and community discussion forums) (P1.63) (P1.64) (A1.61) (A1.62) (A1.63) (A1.65) (A2.48) (A2.49) (A3.39) (A3.40)
- L: Evidence of [written documents before commencement demonstrating: government avoids use of carbon 'cowboys' and play a role in dispute settlement, landowner groups provide incorporation documents and documents outlining roles responsibilities membership and disputes settled] (A2.50) (A3.41) (A3.42)
- L: Prior to conducting research, evidence that [villagers understand what is being explained, and have participated in research (e.g. written or visual materials that villagers can explain when asked, contracts/documents demonstrating employment of local translators and researchers)] (A3.46) (L1.6) (L1.7) (L1.8)
- L: Evidence that REDD+ projects undertake extension activities beyond the project area, [(e.g.] by inviting local level councillors to awareness raising events[] [evidence of awareness raising events (e.g. media, copies of presentations, etc.)] (A2.51)
- L: Evidence of [land-use planning and related activities, publication, and updating (e.g. production of publicly available, detailed land-use plans addressing multiple land use issues] (A3.43) (A3.44) (A3.45)
- L: Evidence of: [preliminary activities with local stakeholders prior to research; comprehension of the carbon and non-carbon benefits of REDD+ (including sustainable development) amongst local stakeholders; participatory research methodologies (e.g. preliminary/scoping reports of research activities and proposed methods with reporting against proposed activities and methods, evidence of stakeholder understanding such as local meetings and related minutes and stakeholders can explain the activities, and are involved demonstrated by contracts of employment, etc.)] (A3.46) (L1.6) (L1.7) (L1.8)
- L: Evidence that [formal protocols are in place for REDD+ related two-way communications between the local communities, and ward development committees and councillors via the local-level assembly]. Protocols are in place for the signing of REDD+ projects. Existence of formal protocols, media reports and other [formally witnessed] documentary evidence demonstrating that the signing occurred, including demonstration of free prior informed consent, and other requirements] (P1.72) (P1.73) (P1.74) (A1.73) (A1.74) (A1.75) (A1.76) (A2.52) (A2.53) (A2.54) (A2.55) (A3.47) (A3.48) (A3.49) (A3.50)

Other

- PDL: School curricula include REDD+ (A1.68)
- PDL: Churches and other community organizations are made aware of REDD+ and present materials to their members (A1.69) (A1.70)
- PDL: Ward members /local councillors/work committees undertake promotional [and] awareness raising activities [via] posters [and] public media [including] radio stations, etc. (A1.71) (A1.72)
- PD: Forest authorities are empowered economically and administratively to play an active role in REDD+ (A1.67)
- PL: Evidence of stakeholder consultation (e.g. via surveys) in [REDD+ related] reviews, and [that the reviews are] checked by PFMC - see also (A1.77) (A1.78) (A1.80)] (A1.79)

Annex 2: List of participants

First National Workshop on Assessment of Forest Management and REDD+ Governance Quality in PNG

Venue: Lamana Hotel, 21-22 May 2015

No	Name	Organization	Email Address	Tel /Mobile
1	James Grande	National Research Institute	gjames@nri.org.pg	7175 7954
2	Stanley Kaka	Kasela Palu Group	kakastanley@hotmail.com	7220 1493
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4	Dr Mex Peki	PNG Unitech	mpeki@fo.unitech.ac.pg	726 5887
5	Mark Winai	FCPD	winaimark@yahoo.com	7097 4206
6	Dr Ruth Turia	PNGFA	rturia@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7874
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9	Peter Sindra	Landowner	petersindra@yahoo.com	7368 6504
10	Kule Iamo	Rigo Koiari Coop Society	klamo@works.gov.pg	7355 0433
11	Tommy Kosi	PNGFA (ITTO Project)	tkosi@pngfa.gov.pg	73319353
12	Elizabeth Kaidong	PNGFA	ekaidong@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7894
13	Fredrick Ohmana	CEPA	fredrick.ohmana@gmail.com	301 4500
14	Alu Kaiye	CEPA	akaiye@dec.gov.pg	301 4500
15	Leslie Vaira	PNGFA	lvaira@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7900
16	Beno Ningisere	PNGFA	bnigisere@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7804
17	Stephane Salim	PNGFA/JICA Project	stephane.unredd@gmail.com	
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19	Dambis Kaip	PNGFA	dkaip@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7846
20	Kelly Kalit	TNC	kkalit@pngfa.gov.pg	7255 2088
21	Frank Agaru	PNGFA	fagaru@pngfa.gov.pg	327 7953
22	Dr Gae Gowe	UPNG	gygowae@gmail.com	7186 6829
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24	Dr Tim Cadman	Griffith University	T.Cadman@Griffth.edu.au	61 4196 28709
25	Dr Tek Maraseni	University of S. Queensland	Maraseni@usq.edu.au	61 4185 64916
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28	Wassieta Hiol	FSVAC	wassita.hiol@cime.png.org	321 1714
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30	Simon Rollinson	PIP	srollinson@pip.com.pg	7001 2169
31	Oscar Ina	HIADP	oscarroxburghii.ina08@gmail.com	7093 3794
32	Kenneth Nobi	CCDA	kennobi12@gmail.com	70566314
33	Veronika Damena	TIPNG		
34	Dr Ma Hwan-Ok	ITTO	ma@itto.int	
35	Sarah Stocks	LEAF/USAID		

Face-to-face interviews of national level stakeholders in Port Moresby, PNG (May 2015)

NO	Name	Organization
1	Mr Tommy Kosi/Ms Hano Yatapya	ITTO Project-teak
2	Mr James Sabi	Conservation Environment and Protection Authority (CEPA)
3	Terence Barambi & team	Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA)
4	Dr Gae Gowe	University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)
5	Ms Sarah Stocks	LEAF/US-AID
6	Mr Kelly Kalit	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
7	Mr Tatsuya Watanbe	JICA/PNGFA
8	Mr Tom Bukon	PNGFA
9	Mr Linden Oa	PNGFA
10	Mr Gewa Gamoga/ Ms Elizabeth Kaidong	PNGFA
11	Veronika Damena & team	Transparency International

Field Consultation at National Level, 11 April 2016**Venue: PNG FA, Port Moresby**

NO	Name	Organization
1	Mr Alu Kaiye	Conservation Environment and Protection Authority (CEPA)
2	Dr Gae Gowae	University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)
3	Mr Fredrick Ohmana	Conservation Environment and Protection Authority (CEPA)
4	Mr Kenneth Nobli	Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)
5	Ms Sonia Baine	Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)
6	Mr David Reid	Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)
7	Mr Bob Tate	Forest Industry Association (FIA)
8	Mr Thomas Paka	Eco Forest Forum (EFF)
9	Ms Mary Boni	Eco Forest Forum (EFF)
10	Mr Kelly Kalit	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
11	Mr Cosmas Apelis	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
12	Mr Emmauel Dongi	Department of Mineral & Geohazard Management
13	Mr Penawa Andrew	Department of Mineral & Geohazard Management
14	Mr Clifton Gwabu	National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)
15	Mr Masaya Nishimura	JICA
16	Mr Tommy Kosi	FAO/National Forest Inventory Project
17	Mr Roy Banka	FAO/National Forest Inventory Project
18	Elizabeth Kaidong	PNGFA

Field Consultation at Provincial Level, 12 April 2016**Venue: Milne Bay Province**

NO	Name	Organization
1	Noel Dibela	PNG FA
2	Paulas Mumna	Milne Bay Provincial Government
3	Samuel Aloysius	PNG FA
4	Lulu Osembo	Milne Bay Provincial Administration
5	Livingston Jelico	Milne Bay Provincial Administration, Church Govt Partnership Program
6	Lionel Misa	Milne Bay Provincial Administration, Planning Division

Field Consultation at District Level, 13 April 2016**Venue: Alotau District**

NO	Name	Organization
1	Albert Budiara	Area Manager - Suau RLLG MBP
2	Nicole Dagoela	Milne Bay Church
3	Kele Idem	Maramatana RLLG
4	Lindsay Alesana	District Admin Office, Alotau District
5	Noel Dibela	PNG FA

Field Consultation at Local Level, 14 April 2016**Venue: Sauu, Alatou**

NO	Name	Organization
1	Rosa Dennis	Suau Local Level Government
2	Dan David Hesaboda	WDC Member, Suau Is Ward
3	Andrew Meti	Ward Councillor, Savaia, Suau RLLG
4	Simon Jerry	Village Court Magistrate, Suau, Suau RRLG
5	Daima Knocll	Land Mediator, Suau, Suau RRLG
6	Sabbath Muro	Land Owner Representative, Suau RRLG
7	Robert Herowai	Ward Recorder, Saga'aho ward, Suau RLLG
8	Samuel Aloysius	PNG FA
9	Thomas Ivan	Land Owner, Dahuni Ward, Suau LLG
10	Noel Dibela	PNG FA

Field Consultation at Local Level, 16 April 2016**Venue: REDD+ pilot area, at Leleifa, Suau, (Leleifa Primary School)**

NO	Name	Organization
1	Smith Andrew	Ward Councillor, Leleiafa Ward, Suau RLLG
2	Steven Pesto	Cocoa Grower Co-Operative Society Ltd
3	Samuel Aloysius	REDD Pilot Officer from PNG FA
4	Taw Iule	Leleifa Elementary School

Second National Workshop: Development of Quality of Governance Standards for REDD in PNG
Venue: Holiday Inn Hotel, Port Moresby, 18 April 2017

No	Name	Title	Organization	Email Address
1	Mr. Dambis Kaip	Manager, Policy and Aid Coordination	PNGFA	
2	Mr. Goodwill Amos	Manager, REDD and Climate Change	PNGFA	
3	Mr. Constin Bigol	Manager, Inventory and Mapping	PNGFA	
4	Mr. Joesph Badi	Manager, Acquisition	PNGFA	
5	Mr. Frank Agaru	Aid Coordinator	PNGFA	
6	Mr. Gewa Gamoga	Senior Climate Change Officer	PNGFA	
7	Ms. Elizabeth Helali	Special Project Officer	PNGFA	
8	Alois Jenkihau	Policy Officer	PNGFA	
9	Elizabeth Kaidong	Adaptation & Low Carbon Growth Officer	PNGFA	
10	Mr. Daisuke Kadowaki	Chief Technical Advisor	JICA/PNGFA	
11	Terrence Barambi	A/Manager, REDD	CCDA	larsonwavi@gmail.com
12	Fredrick Ohmana	Senior Officer- Ecosystems	CEPA	fredrick.ohmana@gmail.com
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16	Mr. Simon Rollinson	National Coordinator	Pacific Islands Project Limited	srollinson@pip.com.pg
17	A/Prof Tek Maraseni	Project Coordinator	USQ	Tek.Maraseni@usq.edu.au
18	Dr. Tim Cadman	International Expert	GU	t.cadman@griffith.edu.au