



GENDER MAINSTREAMING WEBINAR GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WORKSHOP REPORT



Gender Mainstreaming Guideline For Climate Change Projects
in Papua New Guinea

13 May 2020

Zoom Online Webinar

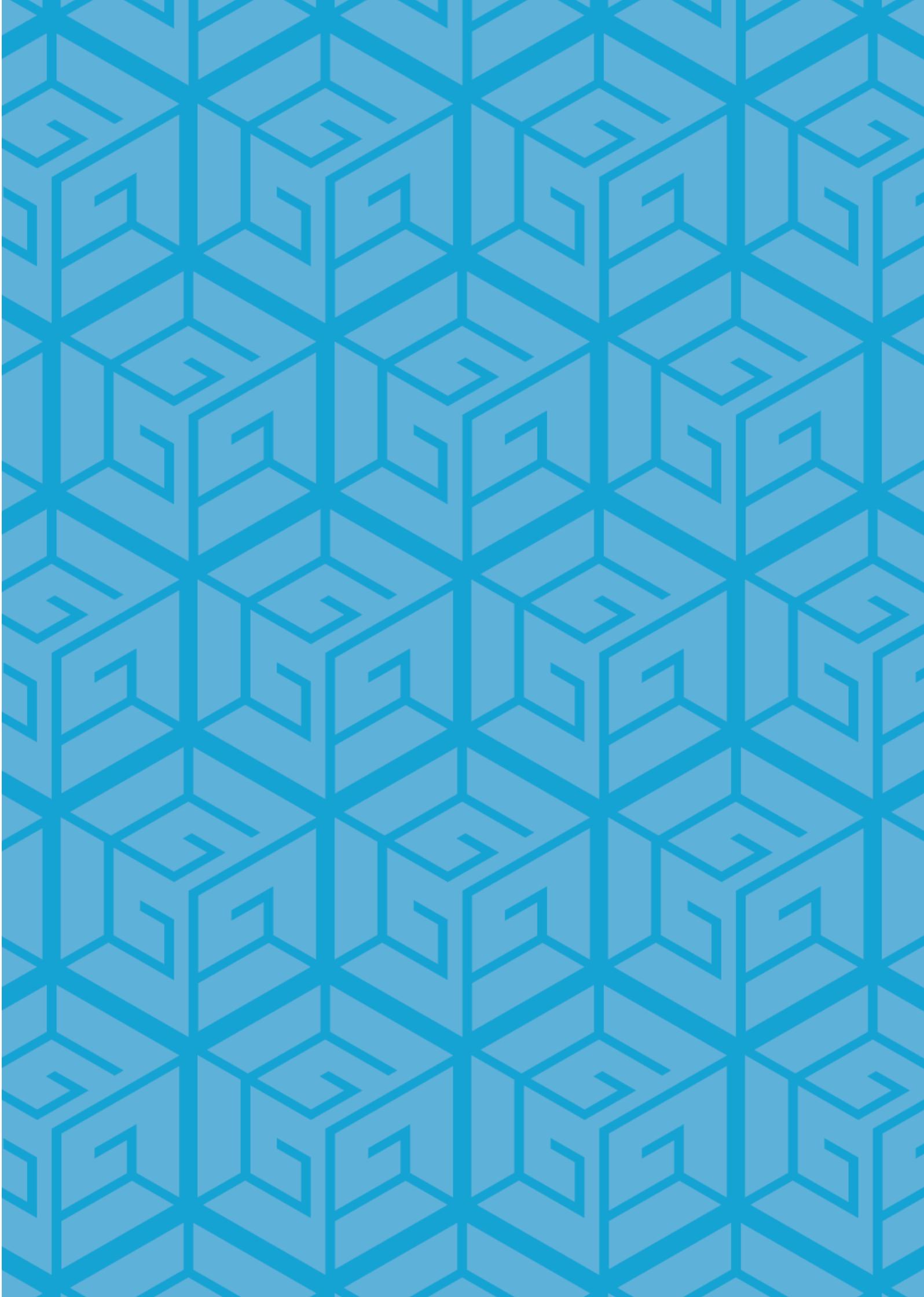


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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AE | Accredited Entity |
| CCDA | Climate Change and Development Authority |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CI | Conservation International |
| CIMC | Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DAE | Direct Accredited Entity |
| DfCDR | Department for Community Development and Religion |
| DJAG | Department of Justice and Attorney General |
| DNPM | Department of National Planning and Monitoring |
| DPLGA | Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs |
| EE | Executing Entity |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GGGI | Global Green Growth Institute |
| GoPNG | Government of Papua New Guinea |
| IAE | International Access Entities |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation and Nature |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NDA | National Designated Authority |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organisations |
| NOL | No Objection Letter |
| PCCC | Provincial Climate Change Committee |
| PICT | Pacific Islands Countries and Territories |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| SPC | Pacific Community |
| SPREP | Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United National Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

Introduction

The issue of climate change has taken a centre stage in today's international discourse. Papua New Guinea and other Pacific Island countries remain some of the most vulnerable in the world with PNG rated as the tenth (10th) most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change. We all can testify to the impacts of climate change on ourselves, our family, and communities. Vulnerability to the effects cuts across sectors environmentally, socially and economically. Frequent rainfalls causing crop failures, landslides and damage to roads and bridges affect economic activities in PNG; the spread of malaria in the Highlands region increases health risks; and sea-level rise with salt-water intrusion into freshwater system or coastal flooding impacts PNG's coastal villages.

Despite PNG's positive economic outlook, and its status as a low greenhouse gas emitting nation, it has taken a bold stance both internationally and locally in rallying the 'call to action' on issues of climate change. The recent Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP-III) has given greater prominence to adaptation and mitigation measures as risk aversion mechanisms to the country's increasing socio-economic potential within the Asia Pacific region. The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), under the PNG's Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change, has committed to implementing adaptation and mitigation actions in support of MTDP-III targets and aspirations.

PNG has pledged to implementing its 'commitments' under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its 'obligations' under the Paris Agreement by enacting the *Climate Change Management Act (CCMA)* (2015) and the *Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act* (2016). PNG was one of the first countries to submit its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to UNFCCC Secretariat on 29 March 2016. The CCDA was created following the enactment of the CCMA. The CCMA is the principle piece of legislation that deals with climate change related issues in PNG.

Following CCMA was the establishment of the 'CCDA' and the development of its Corporate Plan 2018-2022. The Corporate Plan provides a 'strategic and priority action' for implementation. To implement these plans, the CCDA needs to build its capacity and requires access to climate finance including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). CCDA is PNG's National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point to the GCF. The CCDA is currently building its capacity as an NDA through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support project (GCF Readiness), which is being implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); a multilateral organization specializing in inclusive and climate resilient green growth as an economic model for poverty reduction.

As part of PNG's GCF Readiness project, the Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA) has organized an interactive participant forum Webinar to discuss these concerns. The Webinar is facilitated by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) as the delivery partner of the project with technical support from Moana Continent. The Webinar will bring together expertise and learnings from leaders in Papua New Guinea. Climate change would only serve to exacerbate uncertainties in which the most vulnerable in our communities will stand to be the most affected, especially women and children. The impacts of climate change will affect women and men differently. The domestic burdens of women increase substantially with various manifestations of climate change.

This Webinar presented to participants the draft gender mainstreaming guideline that will help CCDA and the project implementers better incorporate gender perspectives and participation of women in climate change projects in PNG. The Webinar provided an opportunity to participants to discuss the gender considerations and strategies that need to be considered and implemented when developing and implementing climate change projects in PNG.

Objectives of the Workshop

The objective of the gender mainstreaming webinar was to introduce participants to the content of the draft *Gender Mainstreaming Guideline: The Green Climate Fund in Papua New Guinea Guideline for Project Implementers* and work through each of the chapters, focusing on the main points and facilitating discussion on gender and climate change in PNG and welcoming feedback and improvements to the draft with a participatory approach.

The draft *Gender Mainstreaming Guideline* was provided in advance to participants. Also provided to participants was a copy of the presentation (see Annex 3) and an Evaluation Form (see Annex 4). A summary of the Evaluation Survey results are explored in *Participant Expectations and Contributions*.

As the Delivery Partner to Papua New Guinea's Green Climate Fund Readiness program, GGGI through the workshops aimed to:

- Demonstrate how climate change affects women and men, boys and girls differently.
- Introduce participants to the GCF
- Explain what a Gender Assessment is and how to undertake one
- Explain what a Gender Action Plan is and how to develop one
- Explore what is needed to develop a gender-responsive project or programme
- Explore how to undertake Monitoring and Evaluation for gender mainstreaming
- Have an open discussion on gender mainstreaming in PNG

The purpose of the webinar was to:

- Explain how this endeavour is a part of a broader systemic effort to address gender inequalities in climate change
- Promote inclusivity and participation
- Provide tangible advice and strategies to foster equal access, opportunities and benefits
- Explore results in activities and outcome that reduce or eliminate gender disparities, power imbalances and promotes social and gender equality for sustainable development in PNG

The webinar and guideline was tailored toward:

- Frontline climate change project planners, implementers and monitoring and evaluation practitioners
- Those that are active at a local level in GCF climate project activities

Participants

The *Webinar for the Gender Mainstreaming Guideline for Climate Change Projects in Papua New Guinea* welcomed participants from five (5) provinces of Papua New Guinea, government workers, development partners, academia, civil-society organizations and the private sector. A total of 103 participants were invited to attend the webinar. Forty-two confirmed their attendance, and of those 42, 39 dialed in, an attendance rate of 93%.

Originally planned for an in-person workshop, the strategy was changed to the Zoom platform due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing requirements. This resulted in a wider net of invitees being able to attend as participants from other countries were able to dial in. Participants dialed in from various locations in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Korea and Australia.

The webinar took place using the Zoom Platform due to social distancing requirements under the current Covid-19 pandemic and was held in one three-hour session on the 13 May 2020 from 9am to 12pm.

To enable this webinar to take place, participants were asked in their email invitations to download the Zoom application onto their devices (phone or laptop). To attend the webinar, participants were asked to register using the link provided in their online invitation issued via email. Participants were then provided with a link to the webinar after they registered their interest.

To facilitate participation to the online workshop, vouchers for 2 GB of Internet data were offered and shared by GGGI free of charge for those who required it.

Included in the email invitation was the *draft Gender Mainstreaming Guideline* made available to participants for prior reading, to prompt curiosity, comments, questions and feedback for consideration and incorporation.

Attached in Annex 1 is the email invitation issued to participants.

Attached in Annex 2 is a list of participants, their gender, organization type, organization, and designation that were invited to attend.

Webinar Metrics

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Duration: | 198 minutes |
| Registered: | 42 |
| Attended: | 39 |
| Attendance Rate: | 93% |

Workshop Opening

Mr. Ruel Yamuna, Managing Director, Climate Change & Development Authority and Dr. Achala Abeysinghe, PNG Country Representative for GGGI opened the webinar by acknowledging the role of women in addressing climate change impacts. Expressing appreciation for the unique role women play on the frontline of tackling climate change in their provinces and communities and how this impacts their livelihoods and family dynamics. Mr. Yamuna further emphasized that GCF is a financing mechanism of the UNFCCC and is specifically established to provide financial support to countries like PNG who are most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Ms. Gwen Sissiou, Gender Manager, Climate Change & Development Authority provided a recorded welcoming message to the webinar participants.

The webinar was facilitated by Master of Ceremony (MC), Ms. Nidatha Martin of CCDA.

The overarching program and time allocation for the webinar was as follows:

- Webinar waiting room clearance (30 minutes from 8.30 - 9.00am)
- Welcome and Introduction (5 minutes, MC, Ms. Nidatha Martin)
- Opening remarks (20 minutes Managing Director CCDA, Country Rep GGGI)
- Brief presentation. Climate Change in Papua New Guinea (5 minutes, Ms. Gwen Sissiou)
- Key presentation. Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Project Implementers (30 minutes, Mr. Peniamina D Leavai)
- Forum session. Open discussion (15 minutes)
- Forum session. Key questions (15 minutes)
 - What are the two gender considerations and strategies that need to be considered and implemented when developing and implementing climate change projects in Papua New Guinea?
 - What are three immediate concerns you have with the guideline so far?
 - What can we do to improve this guideline?

Participant Expectations and Contributions

Participant expectations and contributions were captured in two ways, 1) using questions and answers during the webinar; and 2) Issuing an Evaluation Survey following completion of the webinar.

Questions and Answers

Throughout the webinar, questions and comments were collated in the Zoom 'Question and Answer' window and 'Chat' window.

These are tabled below with participant names removed for privacy. Some were answered live and some had answers provided using Zoom's chat options. These have been captured in Table-1.

Table-1: Questions raised by participants

| Question | Answer |
|--|---|
| What is the source in which Dr. Archala used to quote gender disparities from? | The sources came from Sources: CFR (2017), FAO Gender and Land Rights, and IPU Databases; ILO (2018b); Munoz Boudet et al. (2018); Neumayer and Plumper (2007); UNDP (2013); UNICEF (2016); UN Women (2018); WHO (2013); WHO and UNICEF (2017) illustrated in Dugarova (2018). can link you up with our GGGI gender expert if you would like to get more information. |
| Submission of the proposal through the Technical working groups only or through other means also? | Live answered. |
| How many Gender Experts do we have in Papua New Guinea? | Live answered. |
| Do we have a gender focal point in CCDA to institutionalised the Gender work in CCDA? | Although we have a position for a GESI officer/specialist in our operational structure - from my understanding CCDA does not have a gender focal point right now. I guess this is something thats worth pursueing to ensure such important gender inventions by development partners is fully embeded, sustained and fully coordinated within CCDA. Not just for the sake of GCF but for all the other gender initiatives in CCDA. A structural arrangement for a permanant position establish in CCDA would be an option. |
| Do provincial climate change committess exist in all provinces in PNG? | Mr. Erick Sarut is our CCDA colleague who is working on PCCC's for provinces (with others at CCDA and provinces). I assume you already know Erick but let me know if you don't. I am happy to put you in touch. |
| We've heard of GCF for quite a while now. I wonder whether PNG has ever benefited at all to date and if so how much and which sector of our society is benefiting? | Live answered. |

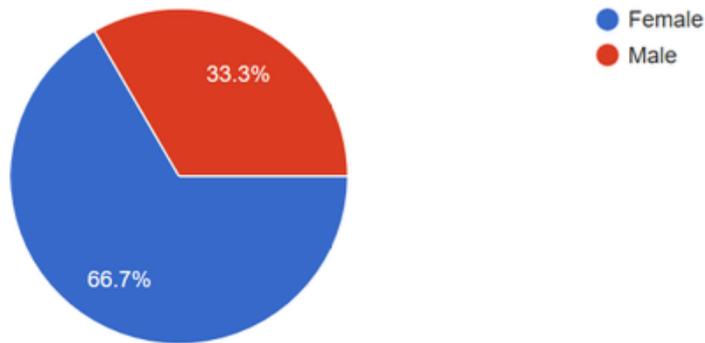
| | |
|--|--|
| You mentioned a proposal submission will be submitted with a Gender Action plan. Does this mean for every proposal you will have a different Gender Action plan or the Gender action plan will be intergrated into the GCF proposal? | Live answered. |
| Does PNG have a Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) or any plans to develop one? | Live answered. |
| How does an individual or team secure an AE in the case of GCF Project? | Live answered. |
| PNG does not have a DAE. Has CCDA identified potential DAEs? This was a question raised in 2018 during a CCDA organized readiness workshop at Gateway and the question was never answered. | Live answered. |
| For a program or project proposal, are there other guidelines required apart from the Gender guideline? | Live answered. |
| To what extend did you consider Gender Assesment in REDD+ supported by UNDP? | Live answered. |
| To what extend this guidelines can inform policy makers to consider while developing project proposals in liue of local context where rights of women are not respected? | Live answered. |
| If a Provincial Government is developing a project proposal in partnership with an AE for the GCF? should they apply for funding to GCF to conduct the Gender Assessment? | Live answered. |
| Does the GAP guidelines allows inclusive of persons with disabilities or the action plan can also be all disability gender target only? | <p>Yes, it does. It is adaptable for gender and social inclusion as a whole. A very important point, thank you for raising the question.</p> <p>Social inclusion (people with disabilities) there are some GAPs under the GCF that have clearly highlighted the targeted activities on social inclusion (Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plans). Depending on the context, it is key that all vulnerable groups are included.</p> |
| CCDA being the NDA for GCF, do you have a criteria for assessing Concept Notes for GCF fund applications and if so can it be made known to stakeholders? | Live answered. |

In addition to the questions and answers raised during the session, participants were provided with an Evaluation Survey (see Annex 4). Twelve responses were received, and the answers are summarized as follows.

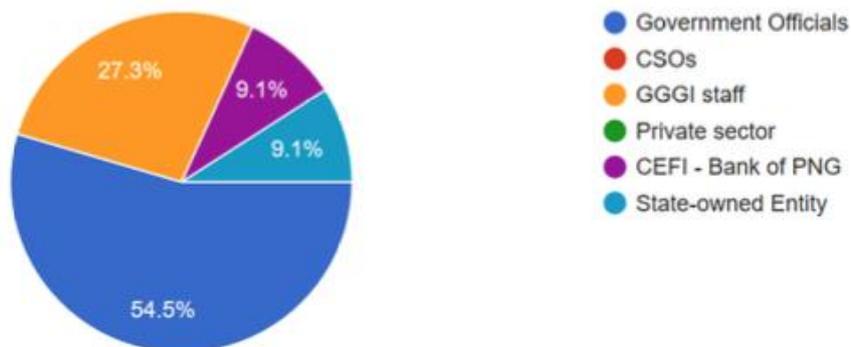
Evaluation Survey

An Evaluation Survey was provided to all participants following completion of the webinar. A two-week window was provided to enable collection. Twelve responses were received. Results are displayed below.

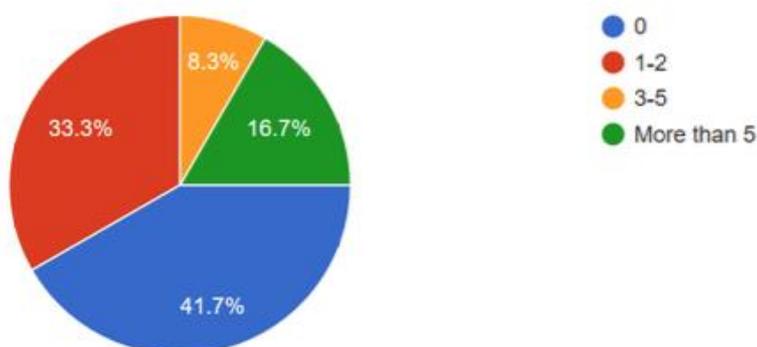
Gender: Female/Male



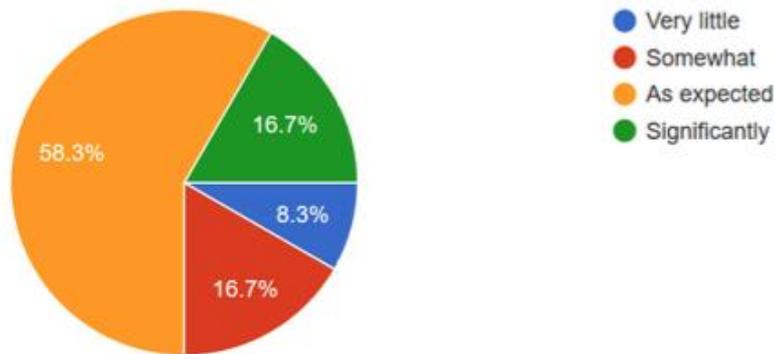
Designation: Government Official/CSO/GGGI Staff/Private Sector/Other



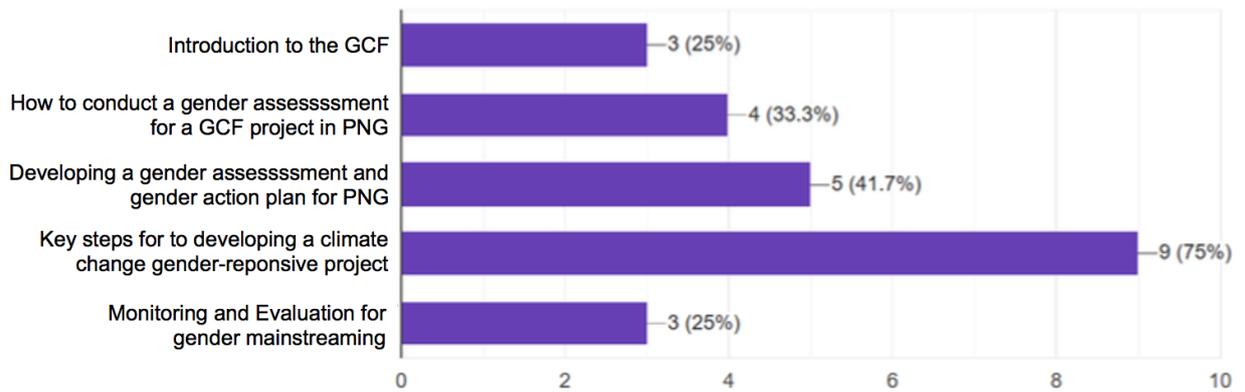
1. How many online webinars have you taken part of prior to this one?



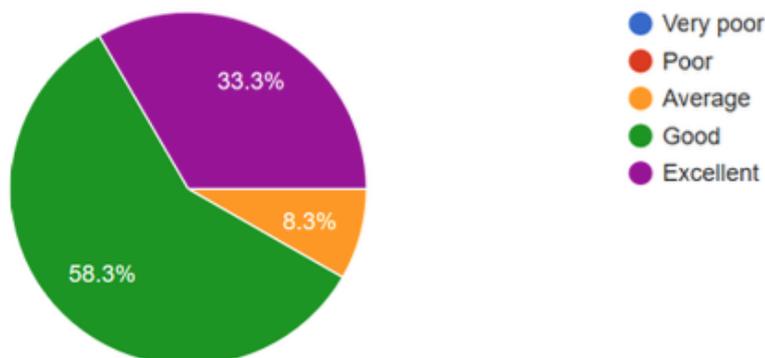
2. How much have you increased your knowledge on gender in this webinar?



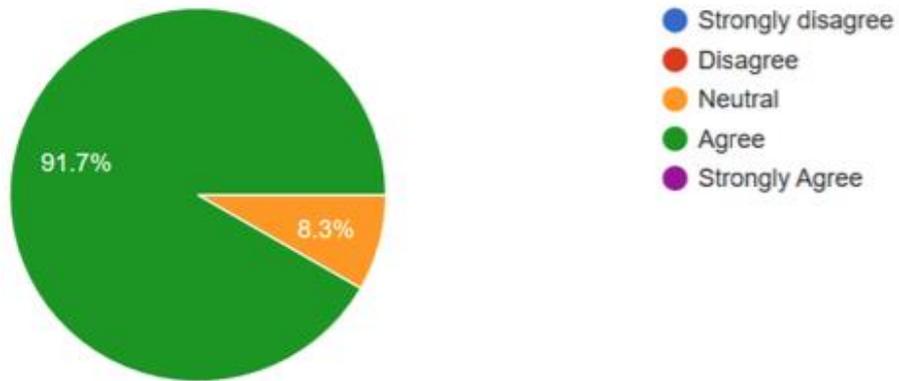
3. Among the sections covered today, which did you learn the most from (select all that apply)



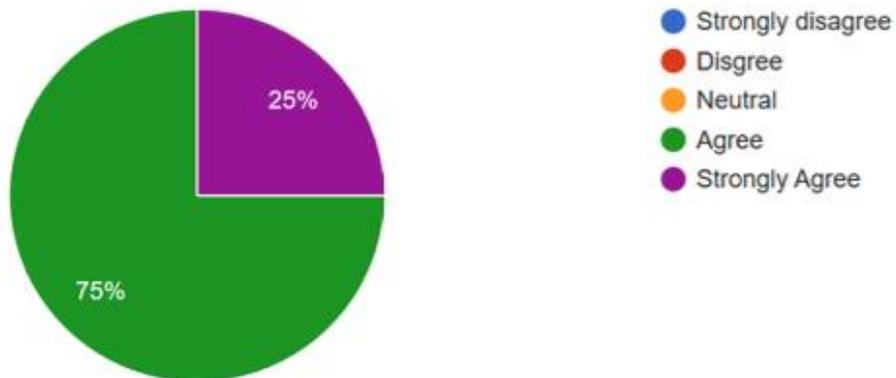
4. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being very poor and 5 excellent) please rate the webinar overall



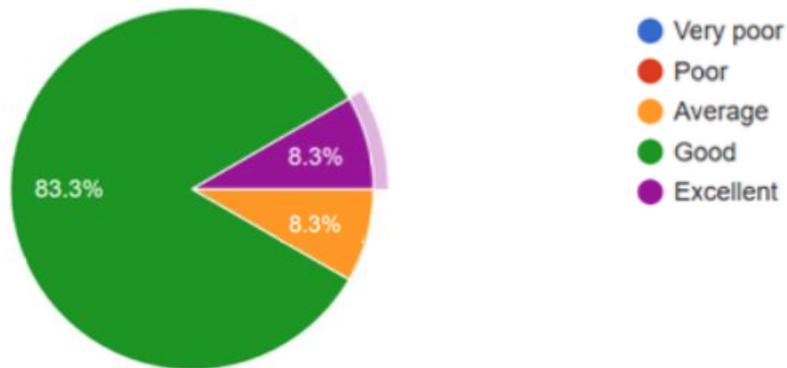
5. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:
The objectives of the webinar were met.



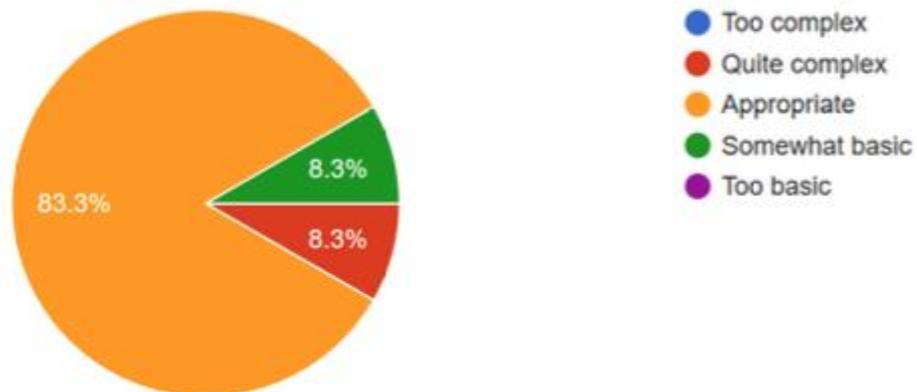
6. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:
The presenters were engaging.



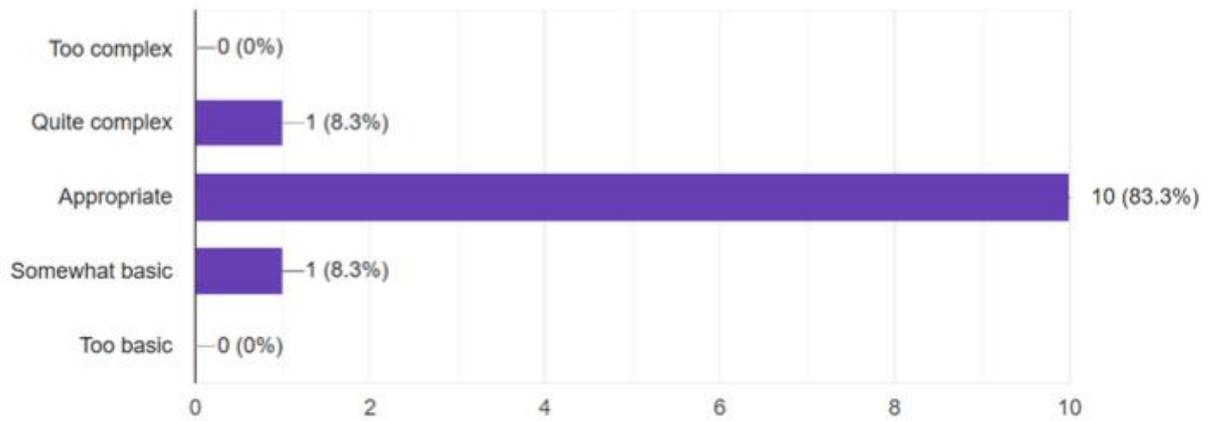
7. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being very poor and 5 excellent) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:
The examples provided – templates, case studies, good practices



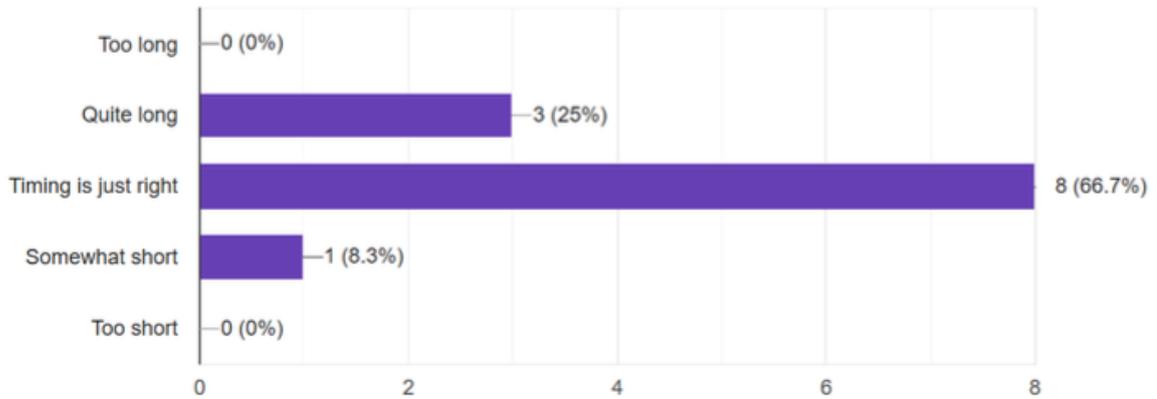
8. Based on your professional background, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too complex and 5 too basic):
The content of this webinar



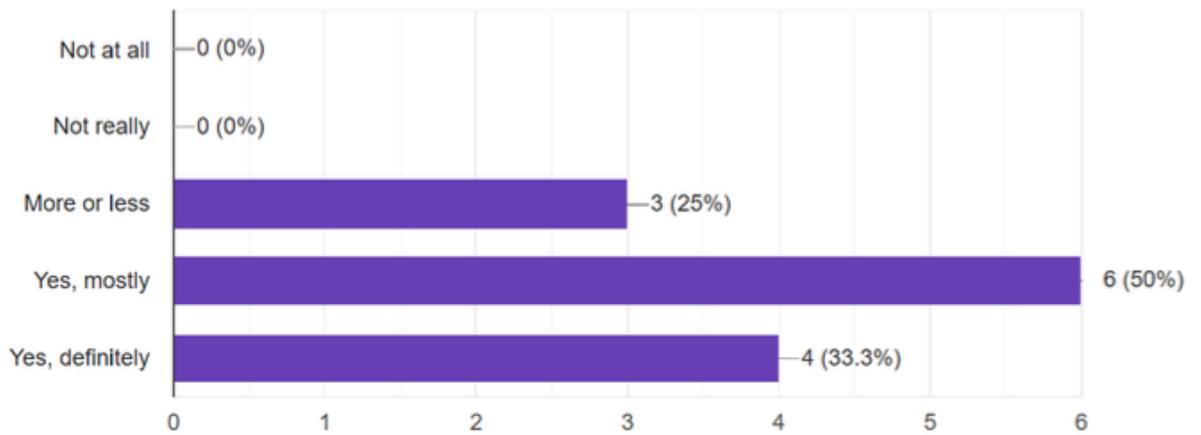
9. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too complex and 5 too basic):
The language of this webinar



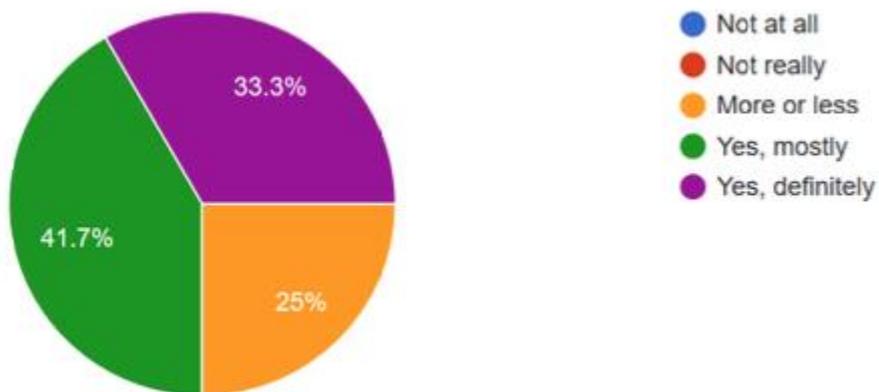
10. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too long and 5 too short):
The duration of this webinar



11. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all and 5 yes definitely):
Following this webinar, I feel I will be able to mainstream gender into projects and programmes



12. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all and 5 yes definitely):
I feel the content of this webinar will contribute to the promotion of gender equality



13. What other aspects would you suggest to improve this webinar?

Nothing

Since this is my first time experience, i dont have a suggestion as yet but would be happy to participate more to get used to it.

Giving more practical examples/case studies and have participants provide inputs/analysis on for enhanced learning

The panelists were great with very in good information & presentations shared & done. However to avoid questions in the future, maybe all references must be captured when giving data & statistics.

Designate another individual to monitor the Q&A session while the other individual is presenting and then flag relevant questions for the individual to answer once his presentation is finished. In this way it cuts down on dragging and time catching up.

Gives specific needs for what has been done and what has not been done so we can look into those issue areas

This was my first Webinar. I do not know how the whole thing works and I struggle to connect, to start with. However, access to view presenter like video conferencing!, Is that asking too much?

14. Other comments or requests for information:

N/A

Thank you for the invitation to be part of the meeting to learn more about Gender Action Plans etc and to integrate into our programs.

Generally, it was a good webinar

Presentation by Peni was excellent! Information was very clear, simple & easy to follow & understand. Job well done to team GGGI, USAID Climate Ready & CCDA.

Assign specific individuals to assist during the webinar as it assists in carrying it out effectively and in a timely manner. Also if not questions are answered, it is suggested that the questions be compiled and answered and sent out to everyone for their perusal.

I got a whole lot of queries on the GCF? Our SAP Concept send to CCDA produced no feedback despite numerous enquiries. We still talking about preparedness for GCF to support Gender Mainstreaming. Other island nations have accessed the funds in millions. We have been talking about preparedness for several years now. CCDA to spell out their criteria for assessing GCF SAP CP or applications proper. We need to keep our house in order before reaching.
Many thanks

Program Summary and Reflections

Overall the webinar was received very well, with content, presentation, timing and language use scoring well in the evaluation survey. Live comments during the webinar complimented the online platform being used. This was the first time for CCDA using the Zoom platform in delivering a webinar in this context. Both participants and panelists found it to be very beneficial to learning. The 'question and answer' and 'chat' windows enabled participants to interact with each other while the main presentation took place. This allowed participants to pose questions which were collated by the moderator or panelists to either answer in text via the chat window or allow the presenter to read and answer live. In addition, it allowed other panelists to answer questions creating a good positive and interactive learning dynamic.

The webinar did not include any online group activities, but it did welcome participants to provide comments on the draft *Gender Mainstreaming Guideline: The Green Climate Fund in Papua New Guinea Guideline for Project Implementers*. Numerous well considered comments were received and incorporated into the final version of the guideline.

Annex 3 includes the full presentation provided during the webinar.

References

Acclimatise 2017. *Green Climate Fund Proposal Toolkit 2017: Toolkit to develop a project proposal for the GCF*.

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https://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/leveraging_cobenefits.pdf

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<https://www.unclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/unwomen700.pdf>

UNWomen 2020. *UNWomen Training Centre eLearning Campus*.

<https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/print.php?id=36&mode=author&hook=ALL&sortkey=LASTNAME&sortorder=desc&offset=0>

Annex 1: Invitation



WEBINAR: GENDER MAINSTREAMING GUIDELINE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

[Name]

[Organization]

Dear [Name]

Climate change would only serve to exacerbate these uncertainties in which the most vulnerable in our communities will stand to be the most affected, especially women and children. The impacts of climate change will affect women and men differently. The domestic burdens of women increase substantially with various manifestations of climate change.

As part of PNG's first Readiness and Preparatory Project under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA) has organized an interactive participant forum Webinar to discuss these concerns. The Webinar is facilitated by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) as the delivery partner of the project with technical support from Moana Continent. The Webinar will bring together expertise and learnings from leaders in Papua New Guinea.

This Webinar will present the draft gender mainstreaming guideline that will help CCDA and the project implementers better incorporate gender perspectives and participation of women in climate change projects in Papua New Guinea. The Webinar will give an opportunity to participants to **discuss the gender considerations and strategies** that need to be considered and implemented when developing and implementing climate change projects in Papua New Guinea.

EVENT DETAILS

When: Wednesday 13 May 2020

Time: 9.00am (Port Moresby time)

Cost: Free

To facilitate participation to the online workshop, vouchers for 2 GB of Internet data can be shared by GGGI for those who need it (free of charge). If you are interested in those, please send an email to Jennifer Nila, Jennifer.nila@gggi.org, indicating your network provider and mobile number before the 6th of May 2020 Kindly share proof of registration with your email.

Reading (prior): A draft of the Gender Mainstreaming Guideline is available prior to the event for your review and comments: [Draft Gender Mainstreaming Guideline \(link is external\)](#)

Registration: To participate in the workshop you are required to complete the following [Registration form](#). You can also copy and paste the following link into your browser:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_fkGFJKqpQSm_oQP8_fUcQ

Download: The webinar will be using **Zoom** to participate. In advance of the webinar, please download the Zoom app on your phone / laptop. You will receive a link to the webinar after registration.

YOUR SPEAKERS

- **Ruel Yamuna** – Managing Director, Climate Change & Development Authority, Port Moresby, PNG.
- **Achala Abeysinghe** – Country Representative (PNG), Global Green Growth Institute, Port Moresby, PNG
- **Gwen Sissiou** – General Manager, Climate Change & Development Authority, Port Moresby, PNG.

PROGRAM

- 1) *Webinar Waiting Room clearance – please allow 30 minutes | 8.30 – 9.00am*
- 2) *Welcome & Introduction – 5 minutes, MC*
- 3) *Opening remarks – Managing Director CCDA, Country Rep GGGI – 20 minutes*
- 4) *Brief Presentation: Climate change in Papua New Guinea – Gwen Sissiou – 5 minutes*
- 5) *Key Presentation: Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Project Implementers – Peniamina D Leavai – 30 minutes*
- 6) *Forum session – open discussion – 15 minutes*
- 7) *Forum session – key questions – 15 minutes*

- What are the two gender considerations and strategies that need to be considered and implemented when developing and implementing climate change projects in Papua New Guinea?
- What are three immediate concerns you have with the guideline so far?
- What can we do to improve this guideline?

Thank you.

Please note all google links used here are safe and secure. For more information, please contact:

Nidatha Martin, nidathamartin@gmail.com & Jonah Auka, jonahauka@gmail.com

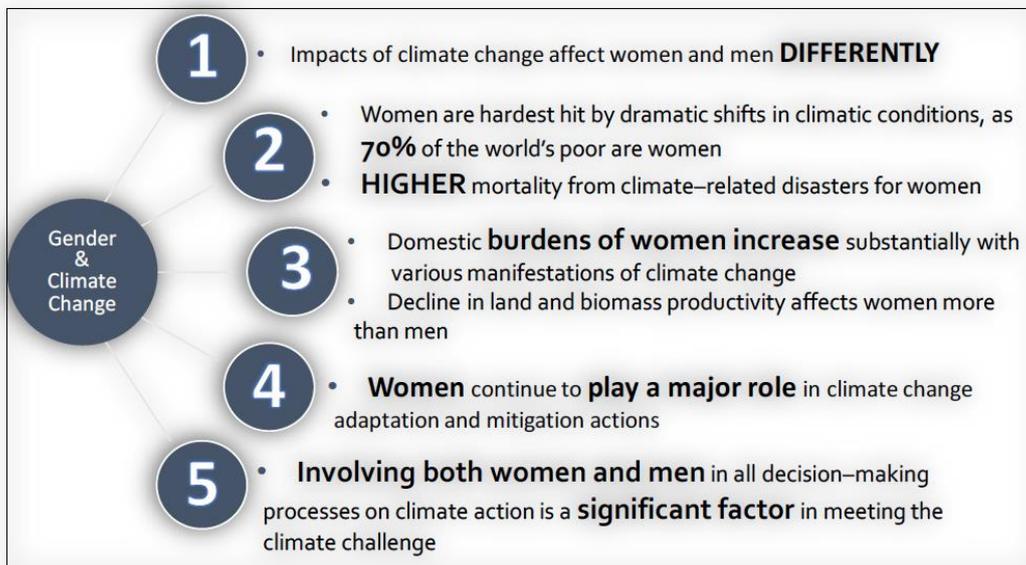
Annex 2: Participant Attendee List

Panellists are marked with an asterix*

| | <i>Organization Type</i> | <i>Organization Name</i> | <i>Participant Name</i> | <i>Gender</i> | <i>Designation</i> |
|----|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Development Partner | Agence Française de Développement | Kim Lou Cargnelli | Male | Project Manager |
| 2 | CSO | Callan IERC Kavieng | Joanne Beno | Female | Project Coordinator |
| 3 | Government | Centre for Excellence in Financial Inclusion | Marie Eorage | Female | Manager – Financial Inclusion Services |
| 4 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Debra Sungi | Female | MRV & NC International Negotiations |
| 5 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Emily Mulina-Pomoh | Female | |
| 6 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Garau Podi | | |
| 7 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Gwen Sissiou* | Female | General Manager - REDD+ and Mitigation |
| 8 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Jealchris Inji | Female | Executive Assistant to the Managing Director |
| 9 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Jimmy Frank | Male | General Manager – Corporate Services |
| 10 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Jonah Auka | Male | Manager – Projects Branch |
| 11 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Luanne Losi | Female | Manager – Adaptation Branch |
| 12 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Manau Renagi | Female | Adaptation |
| 13 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Nidatha Martin* | Female | Interim Green Climate Fund Coordinator |
| 14 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Ruel Yamuna* | Male | Managing Director |
| 15 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Sonia Baine | Female | REDD+ |
| 16 | Government | Climate Change and Development Authority | Terence Barambi | Male | Manager – REDD+ Branch |
| 17 | Government | Department of Agriculture and Livestock | Max Pumina | Male | Director – Policy and Planning Branch |
| 18 | Government | Department of Treasury | Stephanie Huasi | Female | Economist |
| 19 | Government | Department of Treasury | Timothy Mais | Male | Senior Economist |
| 20 | Government | Department of Works and Implementation | Julius Wandu | Male | Environment Safeguard Officer |
| 21 | Development Partner | Forum Secretariat | Kareketaake Uriam | Female | |
| 22 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Achala Abeyasinghe* | Female | Country Representative |
| 23 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Benjamin Keni | Male | Program Associate |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 24 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Bertha Chiudza | Female | Gender Specialist |
| 25 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Charles Iha | Male | Senior Program Officer |
| 26 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Hohit Gebreegziabher | Female | Program Officer |
| 27 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Jennifer Shirley Nila | Female | Finance and Administration Associate |
| 28 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Katerina Syngellakis | Female | Pacific Regional Representative |
| 29 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Roxane Castelein* | Female | Green Finance Specialist |
| 30 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Silina Tagagau | Female | Program Officer |
| 31 | Development Partner | Global Green Growth Institute | Trevor Galgal | Male | Program Officer |
| 32 | Institution | Institution of Engineers PNG | Fingkewe Zurecnuoc | Female | President, Chairman (PERB) |
| 33 | Development Partner | IUCN | Ken Kassem | Male | Strategic Partnerships Officer |
| 34 | Company | Moana Continent | Janine Twyman Mills* | Female | Gender and Development Specialist |
| 35 | Government | PNG Power Ltd | Damien Sonny | Male | Renewable Energy & Carbon Specialist |
| 36 | Government | PNG Works | Joash Kande | Male | Engineer |
| 38 | Government | PNG Works | Kenneth Yamu | Male | Environmental Scientist |
| 39 | CSO | The Voice Inc. | Bruno Siare | Male | Coalitions Support Officer |
| 40 | CSO | The Voice Inc. | Obeth Singol | Male | Program Officer |
| 41 | CSO | The Voice Inc. | Pauna Kule | Male | Creative Officer |
| 42 | Development Partner | UNDP | Mirzohaydar Isoev | Male | Chief Technical Advisor |
| 43 | Development Partner | UNDP | Sam Moko | Male | Project Coordinator |
| 44 | Academia | University of Papua New Guinea | Darlen Lovi | Female | Project Manager |
| 45 | Development Partner | USAID Climate Ready | Peni Leavai* | Male | Senior Policy and Finance Adviser |
| 46 | INGO | World Vision | Lorna Maso | Female | GESI Coordinator |
| 47 | INGO | World Vision, Highlands EQ Rehabilitation | Tresa Tamai | Female | Project Manager |

Annex 3: PowerPoint Presentation



Webinar Outline



Welcome & Introduction



Introduction to the GCF



Gender Assessment – How?



Developing a GA and Gender Action Plan



Key steps to developing a Gender responsive project



Monitoring & Evaluation for Gender Mainstreaming



Webinar Discussion



1. Welcome and Introduction

Purpose of this webinar

- Part of a broader systemic effort to address gender inequalities in climate change
- Promotes inclusivity and participation
- Provides tangible advice and strategies to foster equal access, opportunities and benefits
- Results in activities and outcomes that reduce or eliminate gender disparities, power imbalances and promotes social and gender equality for sustainable development in the country.

Who is it for?

- Frontline climate change project planners, implementers and M&E practitioners
- Those that are active at a local level in GCF climate change project activities.

1. Welcome and Introduction

What is gender mainstreaming?

- a globally accepted **strategy** for promoting gender equality.
- Mainstreaming involves the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels.
- It is a **strategy for making the experiences and concerns of women as well as men heard** (*GCF 2018. GCF Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy and Action Plan 2018-2020*).



1. Welcome and Introduction

Understanding the project cycle

The basic project cycle as shown in Figure 1 follows a logical framework:

1. **Assess** the situation or analyse needs
2. Use the assessment to inform the development of a **plan**
3. **Implement** the plan
4. **Monitor and evaluate** your plan as you go, including reviewing the project once it is completed to help inform your next project.



1. Welcome and Introduction

How is climate change being addressed in Papua New Guinea?

There are two key strategies for fighting the effects of climate change.

Mitigation: (Dealing with the causes of climate change) To prevent climate change, by either reducing our emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere or enhancing the ability of the earth including oceans and forests, to absorb carbon.

Adaptation: (Dealing with the effects of climate change) To increase resilience by adjusting our policies, practices, knowledge and infrastructure to manage the impacts of climate change and to reduce vulnerability to climate risks.



2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

There are eight key results areas which the GCF targets:

Under Mitigation:

- M1 Energy generation and access
- M2 Transport
- M3 Buildings, cities, industries and appliances
- M4 Forests and land use

Under Adaptation:

- A5 Health, food and water security
- A6 Livelihoods of people and communities
- A7 Infrastructure and built environment
- A8 Ecosystems and ecosystem services



2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

GCF processes

1. Pitch to GCF an idea that supports PNG's climate action plans and priorities
2. Engage with the NDA to ensure your idea aligns with PNG needs and priorities
3. Turn it into a concept note for GCF
4. If you are not already accredited, you will need to partner with an AE
5. Show how PNG is fully on-board by obtaining a **no-objection letter** from the NDA
6. Submit a **full funding proposal**
7. GCF will review the proposal
8. Project goes to GCF Board for decision
9. Once approved, then you and GCF sign a Funded Activity Agreement

- Gender issues must be considered at each of the stages 1-6

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2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

Key priority areas for operationalizing the GCF Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan

Per the [GCF Gender Policy](#), the implementation of the [GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan](#) will focus on 5 priority areas:

1. Governance
2. Competencies and capacity development
3. Resource allocation, accessibility and budgeting
4. Operational procedures; and
5. Knowledge generation and communications

- Each of these must be considered when developing a gender assessment and action plan for any GCF project -





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2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

Decision-making and criteria for gender mainstreaming in the GCF ...

In mainstreaming gender into a project or programme, aim to align it with the **overarching aims of the *GCF Gender Policy***, which are to:

1. Achieve greater, more effective, sustainable and equitable climate change results, outcomes and impacts
2. Build resilience to climate change equally for men and women
3. Address or mitigate risks for women and men
4. Reduce the gender gap of social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change.



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2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

Decision-making and criteria for gender mainstreaming in the GCF

- Gender mainstreaming is fundamental to any GCF project and the fund requires the completion of a Gender Assessment and a Gender Action Plan to be submitted with any project Concept Note.
- The GCF has its own overarching [Gender Policy and Action Plan](#), which is further explained in the GCF's toolkit, [Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects](#).
- This GCF toolkit provides the critical steps that are required to be undertaken throughout the GCF project cycle.





2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

Decision-making and criteria for gender mainstreaming in the GCF continued...

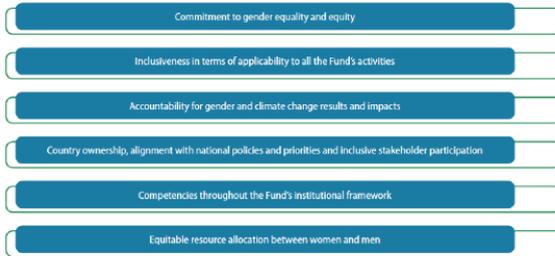


Figure 1: Six principles of the GCF's Gender Policy

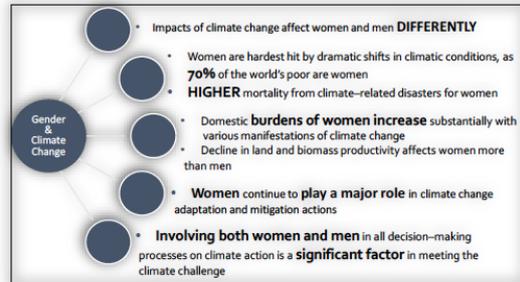


Figure 2: Key messages summarizing GCF's gender mainstreaming approach



2. Introduction to the Green Climate Fund

GCF key stakeholders

Climate Change and Development Authority

- CCDA Board
- CCDA Divisions
- Technical Working Groups

Government Agencies

- Ministerial and Executive Levels
- National Agencies
- Sector Agencies
- Provincial Administration
- Provincial Climate Change Committees

Project Proponents

- Civil Society Organisations
- Women's groups and organisations
- Peak bodies
- Faith-based organisations
- Private sector

Accredited Entities

International Accredited Entities

- FAO, IUCN, CI, EIB, GIZ, IFC, IFAD, JICA, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, WMO, WWF

Regional

- Pacific Community (SPC), SPREP



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3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

What is a gender assessment?

- a practical tool used to **examine and address** the different roles, rights, levels of power held in decision making, constraints and opportunities of men and women, boys and girls and the relationship between them in a given context.

The objective of a gender assessment in climate change interventions is to **provide qualitative and quantitative evidence of gender roles and helps to identify entry points and effective strategies** that will support gender equality and women's empowerment in climate change projects.



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3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

Why is a gender assessment important?

- it **contributes to climate action and informs climate intervention** including project design. Gender assessment is important:

- To **identify and address gender inequalities and understand their root causes**
- To **identify and eliminate barriers** to women's access and participation in productive and public life, this includes decision making
- To **identify potential gender impacts and prevent negative effects of interventions**
- To **provide a baseline** as a measure toward gender equality and women's empowerment.
- To **provides qualitative and quantitative evidence of gender** for gender roles, activities, needs and opportunities for men and women, boys and girls and marginalised categories of persons such as the elderly and persons with disabilities.



3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

What are some of the important considerations for gender assessment in Papua New Guinea?

The gender assessment should not be conducted until appropriate communications and awareness has taken place.

It is important to map out key messages to explain the gender assessment in understandable terms to participants.

Stakeholder consultation key messages to consider:

- *This activity will help us develop a project plan to try and get some assistance to help us work to improve our development here.*
- *The purpose of the project is to try and address some of the impacts of climate change.*
- *Climate change is affecting our lives, our environment and can cause problems with gardening, regularity of rain and other types of things.*
- *As part of this research we want to know about your environment and any changes that you observe. We also want to hear about how this affects men and women in the different work that you do and on your households. We may need to talk to men and women separately as well.*



3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

How to undertake a gender assessment

What is the context? (background/current situation)

- Any data by sex (men vs women), income, women headed households including types of households, types of clans (matrilineal, patrilineal), sources of livelihood etc.
- Needs and priorities of men vs women in urban and rural areas, district and town centres, in matrilineal society or patrilineal society, main island and outer island differences?
- Experiences of men vs women of specific climate risks (e.g., drought impacted crops, contaminated water holes, dry water wells, loss of land)?
- PNG law's position on status of women?
- Common beliefs, values, stereotypes related to gender – at project site (clan(s) or village community, culture)

Who has what?

- Levels of income (men vs women) – rural and urban geographical scope of the project (e.g., LLG level)
- Levels of education (boys vs girls) – primary and secondary within project area
- System of land tenure and resource use, control of access to and ownership of land, productive resources and assets
- Main areas of household spending / decision making of household expenditure disaggregated by sex
- Bank accounts and types of account, loans at general level,
- Access to communication, mobile phones, radio, newspapers
- Access to extension services, training programmes (men vs women, boys vs girls)



3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

How to undertake a gender assessment continued...

Who does what?

- Division of labour (men vs women, boys vs girls, young vs old), including sectors of intervention.
- Formal and informal sectors (men vs women)
- Management of household, care of children, elderly, family member living with a disability?
- Time spent on household chores and care
- Types of crop cultivation and responsibility

Who decides?

- Who controls, makes, manages decisions about household resources, assets and finances?
- Involvement in community decision making (men vs women)
- Decision making at the district level (men vs women)
- Economic, political and social organisations



3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

How to undertake a gender assessment continued...

Who benefits?

- Access to benefits for men vs women, of services and product of proposed intervention
- Will the proposed intervention increase income of men vs women or result in increase or decrease in workload (men vs women)
- Provisions to support women’s productive and reproductive tasks including unpaid domestic and care work?
- Why is this the way it is?
- To ascertain influencing factors
- Identifying power imbalances





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3. How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in PNG

Who conducts the gender assessment?

- An individual or a team with gender expertise
- Imperative that local expertise is utilized throughout the process
- Team should include technical knowledge of the content of the climate change, water or food security programme or other areas depending on the nature of the project that is being targeted.



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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

- When submitting a Concept Note or Full Proposal, at the minimum, GCF requires that a Gender Assessment is conducted.
- A Gender Assessment and Action Plan aims to provide an overview of the gender situation in a particular location (country-wide, region or province), ensuring it is contextualised to the local needs.
- The Gender Assessment and Action Plan also needs to be tailored to meet the needs of the specific project or programme.
- It should address gender issues that are relevant to the project/programme and examine gender mainstreaming opportunities and targeted gender project activities.
- The assessment should be undertaken in line with [GCF Gender Assessment and Action Plan Guidance](#).



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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Ownership is key to the success of a Gender Assessment and action plan when developing a GCF project.

Ownership can be aided by ensuring that consultations with duty bearers and rights holder, and capacity assessments are undertaken.

Anchoring existing national climate change processes into the Gender Assessment and Action Plan creates a living reference document.

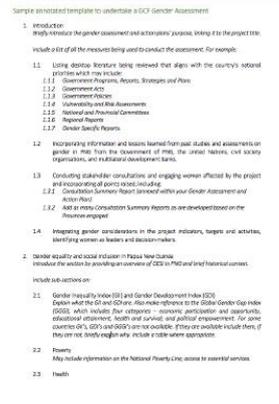


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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Sample annotated template to undertake a GCF Gender Assessment

Refer to the provided hand out





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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Developing a Gender Action Plan

The key takeaway is that the gender action plan is linked to the project planning activity and this comes through in how the project is described in a Concept Note or Full Proposal. Running through the project cycle properly and ensuring gender considerations are applied at all stages is the most likely way to ensure your project is properly conceived with the strongest chance of success and sustainability.



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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Drawing on the guidance in the gender assessment process from the GCF a project proposal should be developed against the project funding criteria and feature:

- Gender considerations should be embedded across the document including against a clear climate change rationale
- References to the context of the area and the needs and opportunities for men and women
- A logical narrative that explains what the right gender response is to address needs and capitalise on opportunities, differentiated between men and women.
- Clear gender targets
- Monitoring and Evaluation framework
- Project team
- Budget for gender activities



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4. Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan Template

Refer to the provided hand out

| Activities | Indicator and Targets | Timeline | Responsible Institutions | Allocated Budget (US\$) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Impact Statement: | | | | |
| Outcome Statement: | | | | |
| Output 1 Statement: | | | | |
| Activity 1.1: | | | | |
| Activity 1.2: | | | | |
| Output 2 Statement: | | | | |
| Activity 2.1: | | | | |
| Activity 2.2: | | | | |
| Output 3 Statement: | | | | |
| Activity 3.1: | | | | |
| Activity 3.2: | | | | |



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5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project

Gender responsive climate change project management is integral in ensuring a project successfully addressing the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls while ensuring discrimination is not perpetuated.

This approach aids in interventions to enable inclusive target groups, to adapt to local contexts and achieve sustainable outcomes.

Essential to advancing gender equality and empowering women are developing gender-responsive projects that identify:

- the gender equality results that any project or programme initiative aims to achieve, and
- the actions (indicators and measures) that need to be undertaken to achieve these results.

- Women are powerful agents to address climate change. Women are key to building community resilience and responding to climate-related disasters -

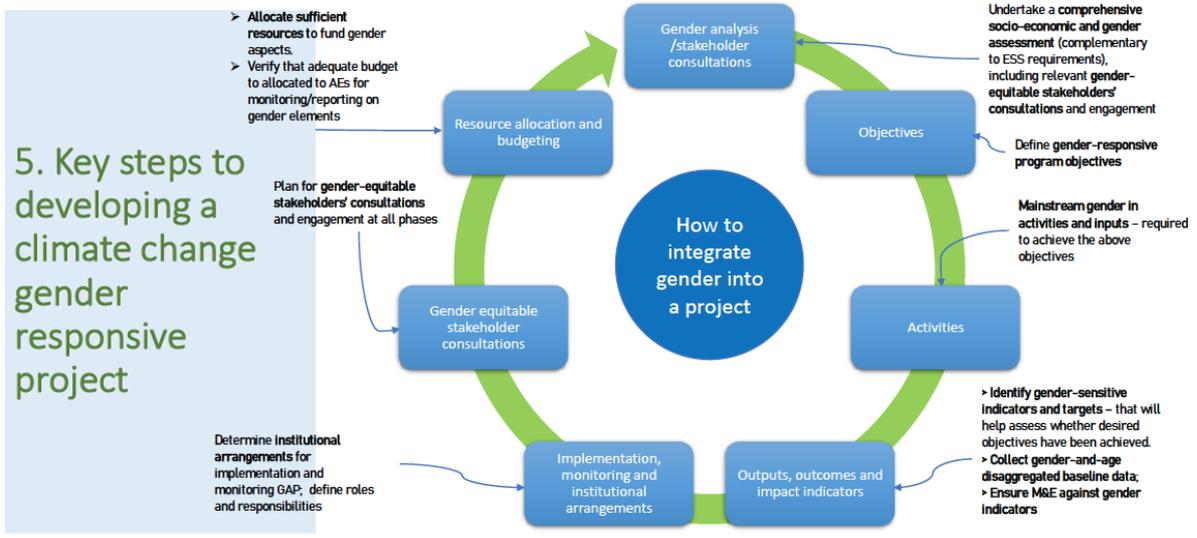
5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project



5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project

A gender-responsive approach must be considered at all stages of climate change project planning.





5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project

Inclusive and effective participation

- Women’s participation can be improved given the right environment and support.
- Culture as a key influential factor to women’s participation
Culture can be seen either as a challenge or an opportunity.
- Participation can be facilitated by program organizers with strong understanding of cultural circumstances.
- Education has also been found to be both a barrier and an enabler to female participation.





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5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project

Inclusive and effective participation

Any approach undertaken to ensure the participation of women and girls should consider the categories of participants and the relevance of their engagement to climate change action. These include:

Individuals – women, men, girls and boys through for example, focus groups, random surveys.

Communities – through for example representative collectives such as elders, traditional decision-makers, teachers, health care workers, provincial leaders.

Local networks and organizations – such as NGO, informal youth or women’s networks.



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5. Key steps to developing a climate change gender responsive project

Inclusive and effective participation

Decisions on who participates, how they participate and for what purpose can shape the impact of the project or programme. When consideration is applied here, effective participation helps to ensure that:

- The risk of the exclusion of certain groups during the design and implementation of projects and programmes is minimized
- There is recognition of power dynamics among social, political and economic groups over the control of resources
- Accuracy of needs assessment data is enhanced
- Aids in the self-determination of identifiable actions
- Sets a foundation for greater ownership, self-sufficiency and sustainable programme results.
- Helps to ensure meaningful and effective participation.



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6. Monitoring and Evaluation for gender mainstreaming

Monitoring and evaluation will occur at different levels of the project and can be undertaken by different people but usually they are all linked to a common monitoring evaluation framework that has its origins in the gender analysis and is in turn spelt out in the project plan.



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7. Discussion

Questions and comments?

- 1) What are two gender considerations and strategies that need to be considered and implemented when developing and implementing climate change projects in Papua New Guinea?
- 2) What are three immediate concerns you have with the guideline so far?
- 3) What can we do to improve this guideline?



Annex 4: Gender Mainstreaming Webinar Evaluation Form

Congratulations! You have completed the Gender Mainstreaming Webinar. For evaluation purposes we would like to ask you to fill out a brief questionnaire below. Please note this questionnaire is anonymous, we encourage you to provide honest and constructive feedback. Thank you for participating in the evaluation survey.

Gender: Female/Male

Designation: Government Official/CSO/GGGI Staff/Private Sector/Other

1. How many online webinars have you taken part of prior to this one?
 - 0
 - 1-2
 - 3-5
 - More than 5

2. How much have you increased your knowledge on gender in this webinar?
 - Very little
 - Somewhat
 - As expected
 - Significantly

3. Among the sections covered today, which did you learn the most from (select all that apply)
 - Introduction to the GCF
 - How to conduct a gender assessment for a GCF project in Papua New Guinea
 - Developing a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan for Papua New Guinea
 - Key steps to developing a climate change gender-responsive project
 - Monitoring and Evaluation for gender mainstreaming

4. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being very poor and 5 excellent) please rate the webinar overall
 1. Very poor
 2. Poor
 3. Average
 4. Good
 5. Excellent

5. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:

The objectives of the webinar were met.

 1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Neutral

4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree

6. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:

The presenters were engaging.

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree

7. On a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being very poor and 5 excellent) please tick your level of agreement with the statement below:

The examples provided – templates, case studies, good practices

1. Very poor
2. Poor
3. Average
4. Good
5. Excellent

8. Based on your professional background, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too complex and 5 too basic):

The content of this webinar

1. Too complex
2. Quite complex
3. Appropriate
4. Somewhat basic
5. Too basic

9. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too complex and 5 too basic):

The language of this webinar

1. Too complex
2. Quite complex
3. Appropriate
4. Somewhat basic
5. Too basic

10. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 , (with 1 being too long and 5 too short):

The duration of this webinar

1. Too long
2. Quite long
3. Timing is just right
4. Somewhat short
5. Too short

11. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all and 5 yes definitely):
Following this webinar, I feel I will be able to mainstream gender into projects and programmes
1. Not at all
 2. Not really
 3. More or less
 4. Yes, mostly
 5. Yes, definitely
- Other:
12. Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all and 5 yes definitely):
I feel the content of this webinar will contribute to the promotion of gender equality
1. Not at all
 2. Not really
 3. More or less
 4. Yes, mostly
 5. Yes, definitely
13. What other aspects would you suggest to improve this webinar?
14. Other comments or requests for information: