

MOMASE REGIONAL WORKSHOP – GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WORKSHOP REPORT

29 - 31 May 2019

Awareness & Consultations on Green Climate Fund & the Role of the National Designated Authority on Climate Finance in Papua New Guinea.

Lae International Hotel
MOROBE PROVINCE



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Acknowledgement

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The CCDA and GGGI would also like to take this opportunity to thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in PNG for the cooperation in organizing these four Regional GCF workshops alongside the Climate Change Management Act (CCMA) review workshops at the same location and dates which enabled enhanced participation in the workshops and a combined effort on logistics. The support of UNDP in this regard is gratefully acknowledged.

The CCDA also takes this opportunity to thank the GGGI for their technical support and the GCF and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for funding these workshops in each of the four regions.



Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change Management Act
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
FPDC	Fresh Produce Development Company
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GCF	Green Climate Fund
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting & Verification
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan-III 2018-2022
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDA	National Designated Authority
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



CHAPTER 1: Introduction

The issue of climate change has taken center 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. Vulnerability to these effects cuts across sectors environmentally, socially and economically. Frequent rainfall causing crop failures, landslides and damage to roads and bridges effect 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 systems flood and impact of 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 climate change issues. 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 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 committed 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 contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 29 March 2016. CCDA was created following the enactment of the CCMA. The CCMA is the principal 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 2018-2022 Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan provides a 'strategic and priority action plan' for implementation. To implement these plans 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. CCDA is currently building its capacity as an NDA through the GCF Readiness & Preparatory Support project (GCF Readiness), which is being implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); a multilateral organization specialising in inclusive and climate resilient green growth as an economic model for poverty reduction.

As part of PNG's GCF Readiness project four regional workshops were organized to consult on climate change challenges and activities at the sub-national level and to develop greater awareness on the climate financial windows provided by GCF and CCDA's role as the NDA. The workshops were held to inform all stakeholders including the public and private sectors, civil society organizations and the sub-national level governments on how to access and utilize GCF funds through climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

CHAPTER 2: Objectives of the Workshop

As the Delivery Partner to Papua New Guinea's Green Climate Fund Readiness program, GGGI in consultation with CCDA and other delivery partners designed the workshops with an aim to:

- Support the PNG Government to establish effective coordination mechanisms, strategic frameworks, build relevant capacity in government partners and to achieve higher quality, more innovative climate project proposals;
- Strengthen the role of the CCDA as the NDA to the GCF and improving their coordinating capacity to ensure stakeholders across PNG understand and can implement GCF projects;
- Streamline the GCF NDA functions and governance processes to PNG by focusing on strengthening the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) as the main bottom up conduit for GCF processes including the GCF No Objection Procedure (NOL); and
- Serves as a consultation forum on issues related to CCDA's legal mandate i.e. CCMA and pending administrative regulations which serve as a complimentary purpose to the overall capacity building and stakeholder engagement process that GCF is supporting.
- Provide information to stakeholders on the NDA and GCF's roles, functions and procedures and focus on identifying processes to link and strengthen the GCF NDA functions, communication and governance to the sub-national level by focusing on awareness raising to the Provincial Climate Change Committees (the GCF NDA contact at the local level) and enabling them to participate in the GCF project development process.
- Provide information to and consult with stakeholders on the NDA's No Objection Letter (NOL) Procedure.
- Review the Climate Change Management Act (CCMA) (2015) to identify potential gaps in the implementation, enforcement and MRV capacities of the CCMA thereby creating a basis for provincial and local feedback to aid in creating a more attuned and effective CCMA.

A three-day regional workshop was held in each of the Papua New Guinea's four regions. This report covers the Momase Regional Workshop held at the Lae International Hotel in Morobe Province from 29-31 May 2019.



CHAPTER 3: Participants

The Momase Regional Workshop welcomed participants from four provinces; Madang, Morobe, East Sepik and West Sepik. The workshop exceeded the expected number of 40 participants that was originally planned. Day 1 saw a total of 55 participants, (11 women and 44 men). The second day of the workshop recorded less participants 41, (10 women and 32 men). The lower number of women participants demonstrated the gap in gender equality that still exists in PNG. The GGGI project team relied on the CCDA to lead communications with the provinces and confirm participation; hence GGGI's ability to ensure equal participation was limited. Furthermore, the workshop budget was only able to fund two administrative staff from each province. Provincial administrative staff in PNG are commonly men. These factors show that to ensure inclusivity and gender equality it takes more time, effort, and resources which the project could not accommodate.

Attached in Report Annex 1 is the list of participants for both workshop days one and two. Workshop participants for Momase comprised of representatives from the four provincial administrations, and most were from Morobe the host province. Given Morobe is the largest province in PNG in terms of geographic size, most of the participants were local landowners from the mountains of Morobe and the islands including the Markham plains. An interesting fact about the participants was that two thirds were local resource owners (forest, land, sea). They all came in with an expectation of CCDA, since many of them had worked with CCDA on the REDD+ strategy, that there was now a mechanism in place to support REDD efforts in the province.



CHAPTER 4: Workshop Opening

Following the Highlands Regional workshop, the Momase was held from the 28th–30th May 2019 at the Lae International Hotel, Morobe Province. Beginning with a ‘Word of Prayer’, the Deputy Provincial Administrator of the Morobe Province, Mr. Masan Moat, welcomed all participants to the province and emphasized the importance of everyone working together to address the issues of climate change. While emphasizing the importance of working together, the Deputy Administrator pointed to key challenges of reaching out to communities where the impacts of climate change affected them the most. He pointed to Salamaua, along the Morobe Coast, where villages were affected by coastal flooding but nothing much could be done because of the lack of financial and technical capacity at the provincial level and the same being in other provinces of the region.

Mr. Moat concluded that “climate change is an emerging issue that cuts across all sectors and requires an integrated approach to addressing it, and managing its impacts exceeds our provincial budget...and GCF opens a new window of opportunity to collectively address the issue of climate change in the region”. With that concluding remark, the Deputy Administrator declared the workshop open.

Following the Administrator’s opening speech was the Managing Director of the CCDA, Mr. Ruel Yamuna’s, speech. Mr. Yamuna expressed his thanks and gratitude to the host province and the Morobe Administration for their hospitality, hosting the workshop and the development partners for their support. He elaborated on climate change being one of the greatest challenges facing PNG and the need for the CCDA working together with the provinces, but lack of financial and technical capacity has been a constraint. Though the CCDA, as the NDA, is faced with various capacity challenges, all partners should work together in PNG’s engagement with GCF to address the issues of climate change in PNG.

The opening speeches by the Deputy Administrator and the Managing Director gave an insight on what is expected of the workshop and the GGGI video provided a snapshot of PNG’s socio-economic-environmental interconnections and how climate change affects them; what actions are to be taken and how GGGI, as a delivery partner, will assist the CCDA and PNG to build its capacity to access and utilize GCF fund.

CHAPTER 5:

Participant expectations and contributions

Following the opening was an exercise to get participants' expectations and contributions from the workshop. The exercise generated the following information presented in *Table-1*. The idea of the exercise was to generate views from the participants on what their expectations are from the workshop in relation to climate change and how they can contribute to the workshop. The expectations and contributions will form the basis for generating project ideas for GCF project development and implementation.

Table-1: Participants' response summary on what they expect and how they want to contribute to the workshop.

Expectations	Contributions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested to know about sea-level rise and climate refugees. • Reforestation and how it mitigates climate change and sea-level rise—understanding the relationship. • Learn about GCF and how communities and existing projects can benefit from it. • To understand climate fund and the sustainability of this fund. • REDD+: What's the progress since it was launched in 2009? There is no communication and what have we done wrong? • Logging impacted area and the change of timber export to round log. • Identify adaptation priorities for Morobe province and for Momase Region. • A clear picture of who can apply for GCF fund. • Technical advice for project proposal for GCF; how to submit and processes to follow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns on food security in Morobe and Papua New Guinea. People must be able to have access to surplus food production. People can be able to store food over bad weather periods like drought or extreme wet conditions. Rice is a very good example; PNG can grow rice and it can be stored over time. About 40kgs per person per year can sustain a family or clan. • Sharing experience of community projects with CCDA and partners. • PNG Project Management Association assist communities write project proposal since 2017. PNGPA wish to contribute. • How can CSOs contribute to CCDA and GCF? • We will contribute by having our forest under REDD+.

- From this workshop—know what climate change is, recognize the impacts currently affecting us; and know how we can be involved to curb and combat the impacts.
- Know how and what is required in accessing GCF funds.
- Understand climate change and where projects/programmes can involve women and youths.
- Is there a mitigation and adaptation program and how we can be involved?
- “I want to know if a curriculum has been written about climate change, so we can teach climate change in schools”.
- Is food and water security a priority for mitigation/adaptation projects.
- Interest in knowing whether CCDA and GCF truly have full knowledge of climate change impacts in all local settings of PNG.

Summary:

The exercise indicates that more participants expected to know what benefits are in it for them and not how they will contribute to the agenda of the workshop. The participants have also asked some critical questions about climate change and what needs to be done. One such critical questions asked was: “what has CCDA achieved on the ground to date and is this workshop about getting ideas to access GCF”? This question points to the essence of having ‘visibility’ and consultations on the ground and this is the gap where the GCF readiness project is contributing towards and future GCF projects also proceed to support implementation.

CHAPTER 6: Program Summary – Day 1

6.1 CCDA's role and responsibilities

A presentation was provided by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA National Communications Division, on where CCDA as an entity sits across government and its key role and functions. The presentation delved into the details of the PNG Climate Compatible Development Strategy in setting the scene on target priorities for economic development, mitigation & adaptation and how it fits into other higher-level country vision and targets on climate change to set the scene. The key message was CCDA is a recently established entity, after the Climate Change Management Act 2015 was passed in parliament providing it the legal basis for establishment. Its challenge now is how to work on delivering on its target commitments in-country across key target sectors whilst meeting its international convention benchmarks. CCDA sees the GCF NDA role as an opportunity towards strengthening its coordination role in linking different sectors and stakeholders to GCF to access climate finance in implementing the countries national adaptation and mitigation priorities under its National Adaptation Plan and its UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)¹.

6.2 NOL Procedure

The NOL procedure is a key deliverable of the GCF Readiness project. The presentation on the NOL as a key governance mechanism guiding the cross-coordination role of CCDA was provided by Mr. Pole Kale, a local GGGI consultant for the project. The presentation on the NOL process emphasized GCF requirements in seeing country ownership throughout the governance structure from project inception to approval and implementation. The presentation included a graph that mapped out key steps and key entities to be in place to manage the procedure for the NDA towards the final issuance of the NOL for GCF final decision. The key message was that CCDA is working to have all the required process and entities set up as part of its NDA role to manage the process. The NOL presentation was a highlight of all key presentations.

The main feedback on the NOL presentation was that it was good, that it mapped key points of decision-making process, and that clarity on where key government agencies fit into the picture shows good ownership by PNG government. It was also acknowledged that alignment to the Program Investment Program guidelines which is the key mechanism for disbursement of development funds for the country was important.

¹https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Papua%20New%20Guinea%20First/PNG_INDC%20to%20the%20UNFCCC.pdf

6.3 PNG's GCF Readiness Project and Country Program

A presentation was also made by Ms. Josephine Baig, GGGI's Program Manager, on the GCF Readiness project. A brief overview on the three key main outcome areas of support was presented i.e. Capacity strengthening, Stakeholder engagement & Private sector mobilization. A quick presentation on key deliverables under each outcome was outlined i.e. Country Program, Policy & Stakeholder engagement analysis report, NOL procedure, Project manuals and communication materials to support NDA functions of CCDA. Mr. Daniel Muñoz-Smith presented on the development of the PNG GCF Country Program by providing a brief on what the country program is and its relevance in guiding the GCF decisions on funding for PNG. The Country Program work has commenced with the engagement of two consultants for the analysis and write up in close collaboration with GGGI and CCDA. The presentation also highlighted that the USAID Climate Ready project is working in close consultation with GGGI by providing technical support to the write up and analysis of the Country Program development.

6.4 GCF Project Investment Criteria

Mr. Jonah Auka, a senior staff of CCDA presented on the GCF project investment criteria and provided case study examples of projects in other countries that have benefitted in accessing GCF funds by meeting GCF criteria through innovative means. The presentation focused on types of projects the GCF finances, how the GCF selects projects to fund under mitigation, adaptation and cross cutting areas, and what types of finance windows are available and the different thresholds. The key message in the presentation was to clearly communicate a project's impact potential and how funding meets the effectiveness and efficiency criteria. The presentation also touched on the different characteristics of finances i.e. grants, loans, equity and guarantees and how different Access Entities are specialized in what financing structure i.e. UNDP with small grants, ADB with loans & equities, etc. The presentation also highlighted GCF projects in Samoa and India to emphasize the message of being innovative and making good use of the financing opportunities by GCF. Those examples drew from the Highlands regional workshop presented by Mr. Leavai of USAID Climate Ready project.

CHAPTER 7:

Group Exercises - Day 1

7.1 Exercise 1: Provincial priorities and projects

The participants in their respective provinces were asked to identify their provincial priorities and what were the key projects under its priority areas. For each project areas, they were asked to map out their province and identify what project activities were in operation, and at where and by who. These exercises from the provinces are summarized in Table-2.

Table-2: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges.

East-Sepik Province

East-Sepik	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Carbon Trade	REDD+ April-Salumei	Legal framework for resource owner participation including REDD+ and land-use survey for ILG registration to align to benefit-sharing agreement.
	Weather Monitoring	Weather Stations	Set-up basic weather station for recording rainfall to provide necessary weather information and early warning for in-land flooding etc.
	Hydrological Survey of the Sepik River		
	Mangrove reforestation		
	Renewable Energy	Replace Wewak Diesel Power (Genset)	Power generation for the Wewak town is by diesel generator for quite a long time. An alternate source of energy from hydropower, solar or bio-mass energy will avoid CO ₂ from the diesel power generation.

Madang Province

Madang Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Awareness on Climate Change Impact	Education and Awareness on Climate Change	<p>Madang had the privilege of working with several CSOs. The CSOs include WWF, TNC, Red Cross PNG, World Vision, and other CBOs. WWF support mangrove plantings on Kar Kar Island and Bogia, Red Cross support on disaster relief and TNC on forest management and conservation.</p> <p>The provincial administration with support of the CSOs are also building sea-walls in selected communities in the province. The challenge however is the sustainability of these projects once the CSOs ceased to operate.</p> <p>Madang is also the only province in Momase who has established the PCCC but it requires funding to make it operational.</p> <p>In all, Madang's high presence of CSOs and their involvement in activities makes it easy to generate support for a GCF project development and implementation.</p>
	Climate Resilient Infrastructure	Climate resilient roads	
	Sea-level rise	Mangrove planting	
	Agriculture/Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security (drought/frost resistant crop); • Cash crops e.g. coffee 	
	Provincial Climate Change Committee	Establish PCCC	
	Water and Sanitation		
	Sustainable forest development		
	Land use planning		

Morobe Province

Morobe Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Waste Management	Lae-Nadzab Road Rehabilitation	Morobe is the biggest province in the Momase region with its capital Lae being the industrial hub of PNG with a large private sector presence.
	REDD+	Nawaeb REDD+	Any GCF project development in Morobe should consult private sector participation. For example, Ramu Agri-Industries for commercial agriculture; PNG Forest Products Ltd for forestry and timber processing; Wagang Marine Park for Fisheries; and the PNG Biomass Project in the Markham Valley with a 25,000ha reforestation project for wood biomass production to generate energy while also generating and selling its CERs.
	Sustainable Food and Water	Agriculture/ Fisheries	
	Community-based forest management & Reforestation	Conservation	
	Renewable Energy		
	Climate Change Curriculum		
	Climate proof infrastructure	Roads and bridges	
	Weather Stations		
	Climate Change Adaptation Programme	Awareness in communities on climate change adaptation	
	Institutional Strengthening		

West Sepik

West Sepik	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	REDD+	REDD+, Conservation	West Sepik province has the Tenkile Conservation Project including forest operations and oil palm plantation. The province has not set up its PCCC yet.
	Clean Energy	Wind Power, Solar	
	Reforestation	Painim Graun-Planim Diwai	
	Sustainable livelihood	Landslide, flood, sea-level rise, water-borne disease, malaria	
	Agriculture/Food Security	Drought resistant crop	
	Road Infrastructure		

Summary:

The participants from the Momase region convened in a meeting to discuss a way forward. They considered GCF as an opportunity not only as a financial source for supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation activities but also for the development needs of PNG. While they appreciate the opportunities under GCF, their concern was the "complex, expensive and lengthy" process of the GCF. Realising this, they agreed to mobilize resources and undertake a 'regional approach' by identifying common issues of the region which are on their provincial priority list and develop a regional project that will have a greater impact in terms of avoiding the amount of greenhouse emissions (projected amount of CO₂ avoided—mitigation) or building resilience against the impacts of climate change (number of people benefiting from the adaptation project).

The Momase group has formed an interim committee headed by Mr. Saza Zibe, a former Minister for Health and Minister for Environment and Conservation and a prominent leader at both national and the region. The Committee identified two major regional projects as Health and REDD+ of which they are mobilizing resources to develop a concept note and eventually proceed to full project development and implementation.

7. 2 Exercise 2: Private sector and CSO mapping

Group Exercise 2 gave participants the opportunity to map out private sector entities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in their respective provinces. Within their 4 provincial groups participants were asked to write on Post-Its the name and climate change activity of either a private sector or CSO stakeholders and stick the Post-It on a map of their provinces to indicate where the stakeholder was active. Participants were then asked to discuss and list the strengths and weaknesses of the private sector or CSO stakeholders in their respective provinces.

Province	Private Sector	Civil Society Organisation
<p>East Sepik Private sector presence is medium and small enterprises. There is an increasing agricultural intervention on cocoa and farming to date.</p>	<p>Strengths: Capital and resources.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Coordination and technical capacity to implement.</p>	<p>Strengths: Have resources (money and human capital), technical and effective.</p> <p>Weaknesses Lack of coordination, capacity & funding.</p>
<p>Madang Madang has many international CSOs and private sector in fisheries and big nickel mining by Chinese company.</p>	<p>Strengths: Finance and experience including logistics and human resources.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: No dialogue with CSO and Govt. Discharge waste & emission.</p>
<p>Morobe Morobe is the country's biggest province and 2nd largest city and the main industrial hub. Morobe has huge agriculture potential and forest cover. It has the biggest private sector base for the country as well.</p>	<p>Strengths: Money and assets. Have links and transparency.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of communication, coordination and policies and plans.</p>	<p>Strengths: Have purpose mission and vision. Have community support and funding.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of sustainability due to financial constraints. Management and leadership and lack of communication with Govt.</p>
<p>West Sepik West Sepik is on the PNG Indonesia border and share the forest that extends from PNG to the Indonesian border. Province with many logging operations.</p> <p>The province has a border development program funded by ADB.</p>	<p>Strengths: Technical capacity and resources. Good partnership and compliance to MOUs and equity sharing benefits.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Development restricted to certain areas and destruction and deforestation.</p>	<p>Strengths: Good management and consultation and promote sustainable efforts.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Not all community benefit from efforts due to pilot approach.</p>

Summary:

- Momase provinces have both forest and coast lines in terms of geography. The similar geography denotes the similar development challenge each province faces for example lack of good coordination between the private sector and governments as well as lack of sustainability of CSO programs due to lack of continued financing. Province hosts many fisheries canning companies and logging operations.
- CSO presence is spread however Madang hosts many key environmental and international CSOs i.e. WWF who is a GCF Accredited entity.
- Most province identified challenges/weaknesses between CSO, Government and Private sector being lack of coordination and communication.
- A common theme that is the strength of the private sector is the resources and technical capacity
- Overall the exercise was a good feedback for action which should help provinces to map out a course of action towards bridging the gaps and challenges identified. The exercise was good for provincial administrations to use to identify challenges and solutions, which could be taken up if a decision is made to pursue a project/to form partnerships.



CHAPTER 8: Program Summary – Day 2

The second day of the Regional Workshop was focused on the sub-national level structures and processes; hence the presentations aimed to ensure key measures and stakeholders were in place to ensure the effective delivery of climate finance down to the sub-national level.

Mr. Jonah Auka, CCDA, provided a brief presentation explaining why it is necessary to ensure climate finance is reaching local levels of government where most of the impacted and marginalized community members live. A counterpart from the national government's Department of National Planning and Monitoring also stressed the importance of streamlining climate finance and ensuring that it mirrors the budgeting process of the national government. The key message in the presentation was that by streamlining climate finance into the PNG Government's budgetary process stakeholders would show the ownership element that GCF is looking for in one of its key investment criteria.

A presentation on the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) was also made by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA. The purpose of setting up a PCCC is to ensure CCDA has focal points at the provincial level for networking and dialogue. During the presentation it was noted that of the 1 established PCCCs Momase region is the Madang province. The mandatory composition of key personnel and entities in the PCCC was also presented. Women and private sector stakeholders, including civil society representatives were mandatory committee members on the PCCC.

Madang PCCC was provided the opportunity to present on how they have fared after setting up PCCCs. The presentation showed that Madang will be taking next steps towards addressing many of the identified challenges i.e. lack coordination due to having a body in place that is endorsed by the executive arm of the administration with the mandate to ensure coordination is happening. The three provinces were receptive to the PCCC make up and it would be interesting for CCDA management to follow up.

CHAPTER 9:

Group Exercises – Day 2

9.1 Exercise 1: Existing climate resilience and mitigation in the provinces

Table-4: Matrix highlighting the gaps in the processes currently in place to address climate change, and how PCCC can help to bridge these gaps. The focus was on identifying the processes currently in place to address climate change impacts, and the existing gaps within the processes.

Province	Gaps identified	Role of PCCC
East Sepik	Lack of communication and coordination.	Potential for a PCCC to be set up to help address the main challenge identified.
Madang	A formal arrangement like a Memorandum of Understanding needs to be signed between provincial administration that holds CSO & private sector accountable to government for project sustainability.	PCCC is formed and it should look into ensuring the MOU arrangements are in place for accountability.
Morobe	Geography challenge and huge private sector potential untapped due to lack of coordination.	Needs to form a PCCC or PEC taking a proactive role to utilise its huge private sector base for more support.
West Sepik	A border province with huge logging operations as well as huge ADB investment on border development towards opening it as a commerce hub for PNG and Asia.	There needs to be a PCCC coordination body to work in line with ADB project and provincial government for streamlining of Climate change projects.

Summary:

The key message out of the exercise is the need for a PCCC to be set up in the other four provinces. For Madang having a PCCC the next step is getting MOUs established with CSO and Private sector which shows that as a coordinated body it is empowered to take next steps to address the many gaps identified in the exercise.

9.2 Exercise 2: GCF Project Preparation

The GCF project preparation was the next exercise after provincial priorities and projects. The exercise was designed to enable the participants to understand the key features of the GCF project identification and development. The exercise follows on and connects from the previous exercises in Table-2 to enable participants understand the GCF project structure and process; the different levels of stakeholder's present in the province and what are their strengths and weaknesses; and what activities they do. This helps the participants to understand the process and what is required so that with the engagement of an accredited entity, they can prepare a GCF proposal.

East Sepik Province

Question	Answer
1. Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Mitigation <i>Clean Energy–Solar Power Project.</i>
2. What is the Goal of your project?	Reduce electricity cost for industry and household use—avoid greenhouse emissions from diesel fuel consumption.
3. What is the total project cost?	USD 50 million.
4. At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Small.
5. What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 5 million: ESPG \$1 m, National Government \$2 m, Development Partners \$1 m and Private Sectors \$1 m.
6. What Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant (from GCF \$45 m).

7. What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Avoiding greenhouse emission through clean energy development.
8. Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, Provincial Development Plan.
9. Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes.
10. What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Beneficial to all population.
11. Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	To be put in place.
12. What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Nil or minimum environmental risks but social risk such as land issues, damage by people etc.
13. Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity? Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?	Yes. Electricity is beneficial to everyone.
14. What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Less sunshine hours in a day or in several days, damage, natural disasters.
15. Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. Data-baseline information from BUR Report submitted to UNFCCC: PNG Power.
16. Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. Government and Family ownership.

Madang Province

Question	Answer
1. Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Adaptation <i>Building Climate resilient road.</i>
2. What is the Goal of your project?	Enable communities to have access to Government services.
3. What is the total project cost?	USD 250 million.
4. At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Large.
5. What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 25 million co-financing through DSIP/ PSIP from the Provincial Govt' and the National Government; also support from the private sector and development partners.
6. What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant (Grant from GCF is good but a mixture of grant and loan is good).
7. What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Climate resilient, all weather road.
8. Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, DDA & Provincial Development Plan.
9. Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes.
10. What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Road condition affects delivery of government services/economic sector.
11. Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes.
12. What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Environmental management plan.

<p>13. Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?</p> <p>Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>14. What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)</p>	<p>Political pressure, land issue and community support. National disaster and co-financing.</p>
<p>15. Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>16. Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?</p>	<p>Yes. GoPNG via the Provincial Department of Works.</p>

A USD 250 million climate resilient road infrastructure will be classified as a 'national significant project' and require the NEC approval and endorsement with co-financing. This means a "full funding proposal" with detailed feasibility studies and environment and social risk assessment of which the proposal will be appraised through the entire 'no-objection procedure' before it is granted the NOL. The project development may span over 18-months with an additional 3-months for the NOL which may, at least take 2-years to get the project approved.



Morobe Province

Question	Answer
1. Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Mitigation Reforestation <i>Inland–Reforestation and Coastal–Mangrove.</i>
2. What is the Goal of your project?	Reducing emissions, restoring landscape and protecting wildlife. For Mangrove, protect coastline and marine stock.
3. What is the total project cost?	USD 15 million.
4. At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro.
5. What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 1.5 million (\$500,000 DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA and \$450,000 from private sectors and \$550,000 from development partners.
6. What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant.
7. What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Clean development mechanism through afforestation/reforestation–carbon sequestration.
8. Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, Climate Change Policy.
9. Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes.
10. What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.
11. Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes.
12. What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	Develop and implement environmental management plan and gender plan.

<p>13. Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?</p> <p>Yes, No. If no, what is the reason?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>14. What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)</p>	<p>Political pressure, land issue, natural disaster, bushfire.</p>
<p>15. Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?</p>	<p>Yes. CO₂ to be avoided by the project (need to be projected).</p>
<p>16. Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?</p>	<p>Yes. GoPNG through PNG Forest Authority.</p>

A USD 15 million project is considered 'small' and may not require a detail feasibility study as in a USD 250 million project unless there is evidence of significant environmental or social risk as a result of the project. Another option to consider in developing a GCF project relating to reforestation is to diversify the climate, environment, and socio-economic outcome of the project. For example, consider a CDM project combining reforestation with biomass energy where tree farmers can plant trees, sell their CERs from growing trees and wood biomass to energy plant. Increasing project portfolio may increase the chance of the project proposal being successful.



West Sepik Province

Question	Answer
1. Is the project an Adaption or Mitigation project?	Mitigation <i>Reforestation (Mitigation).</i>
2. What is the Goal of your project?	Sustainable forest management– carbon sequestration through reforestation/afforestation.
3. What is the total project cost?	USD 1.5 million.
4. At what level of GCF are you soliciting and how much? Micro, Small, Medium and Large	Micro.
5. What is the project's co-financing amount and who will fund it?	USD 250, 000 (\$100,000 DSIP/PSIP from the Provincial Government and DDA and \$150,000 and \$200,000 from PNG Forest Authority.
6. What is the Type of Financial Instrument is the project looking at?	Grant.
7. What is the Climate Rationale behind your project?	Clean development mechanism through Afforestation/reforestation– CO ₂ sequestration.
8. Is the project aligned to the development priorities of the GoPNG?	Yes, Vision 2050 & MTDP-III, Provincial Development Plan etc.
9. Have you done a Problem and Solution Tree in identifying the Causes and the Effects to your core problem? (T2)	Yes.
10. What is the Theory of Change for the project?	Sequester atmospheric CO ₂ responsible for greenhouse effect or climate change; nature preservation and restoration of ecosystem.
11. Is there a Logical Framework Matrix for the project?	Yes.
12. What are your Environmental and Social Safeguards?	No or minimal environmental impact with likely land issues.
13. Is the project considered being beneficial to People with Disabilities (PWDs) and Gender Equity?	Yes. Cleaner environment that benefits everyone.

14. What are the Risks and Assumptions to the project? (Risks are things that will hinder the project and are outside of the project's influence, e.g., natural disaster, organizational, political, tribal, operational, land, etc. Assumptions are what is in place now that will make the project work. For e.g., political will, public and community support, budget, etc.)	Political pressure, land issue, drought/fire.
15. Does your project have credible and evidence-based data?	Yes. CO ₂ to be avoided by the project (need to be projected).
16. Is the project sustainable/ ownership after the GCF?	Yes. It is GoPNG through the PNG Forest Authority.

A USD 1.5 million project can be easily developed and submitted under the "Simplified Approval Process" or (SAP). The SAP process takes between 6-12 months from project development to GCF approval and implementation. A SAP project at USD1.5 can be appraised by the NDA (but at present there is no operational guideline to define the different thresholds of approval).

Summary:

Three out of the four provinces in the Momase region identified mitigation to adaptation. Madang is the only province who vouched for an adaptation project as a potential GCF project. A further analysis needs to be made to ascertain the justifications for a mitigation approach to emission reduction for the region. As similar to the Highlands regional workshop results the Momase provinces see the PNG Government service improvement program as a potential co-financing source for the proposed GCF funds. Overall there are many good CSO, Churches and Private sector presence in the region for increased collaboration work in climate change efforts.



CHAPTER 10: Summary of Reflections

The Momase Regional Workshop had many resource owners at the grass roots level attending as explained in chapter 3 of the report. There was no good turn around in filling the GCF Workshop evaluation feedback forms. As explained in the participants expectation most participants were local resource owners associated with CCDA REDD for a long while and they were more interested as to what they will get from the GCF awareness. This reflects the bigger issue in country, where locals are not getting good government clarity on how to develop their forests and are caught between the options for logging or conservation. This is a huge problem that needs urgent attention if the fight to maintain forests is to be promoted globally.

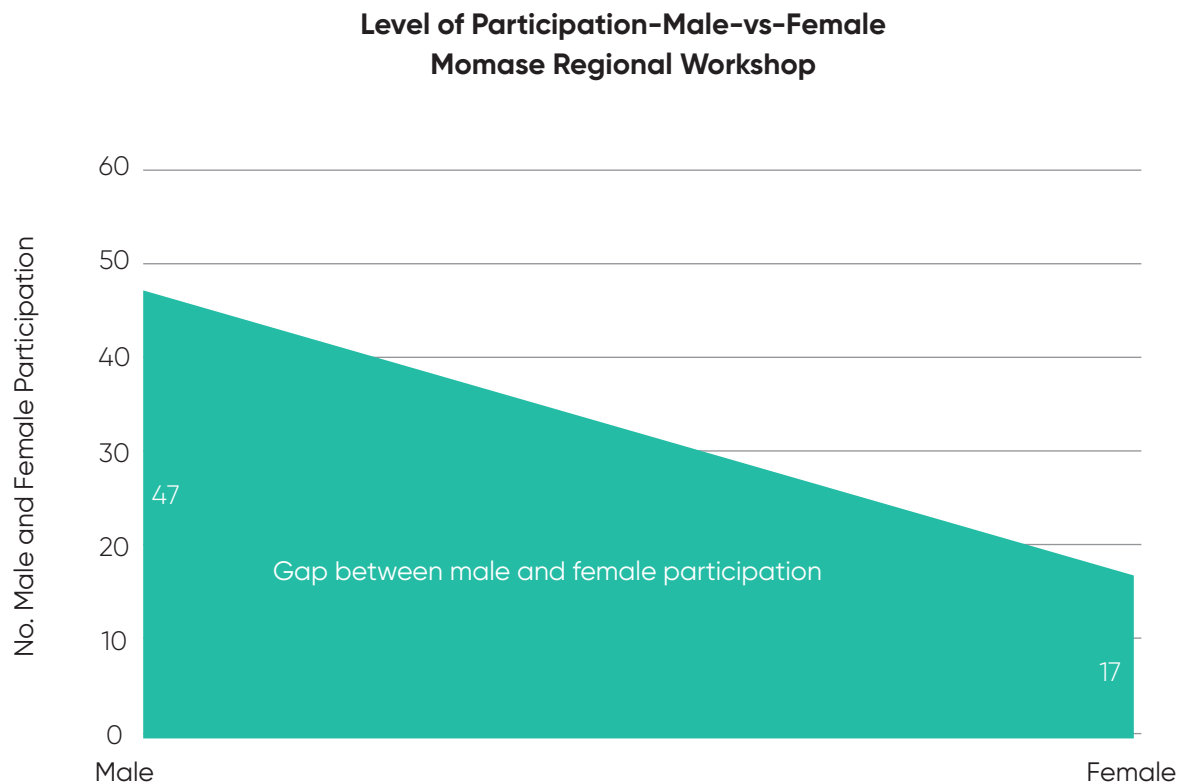


Figure-1: Male and Female participants at the Momase Regional Workshop

Figure 1: depicts a sliding trend of female participation compared to male at the Momase workshop. A similar feature also observed in the Highlands Regional Workshop (see report). For Momase, only 27-percent of the participants were female while 73-percent were male. This early indicator on the trend of male-female participation could provide a leeway to scale up women participation in the different phases of the identification, development and implementation of GCF projects in the region.

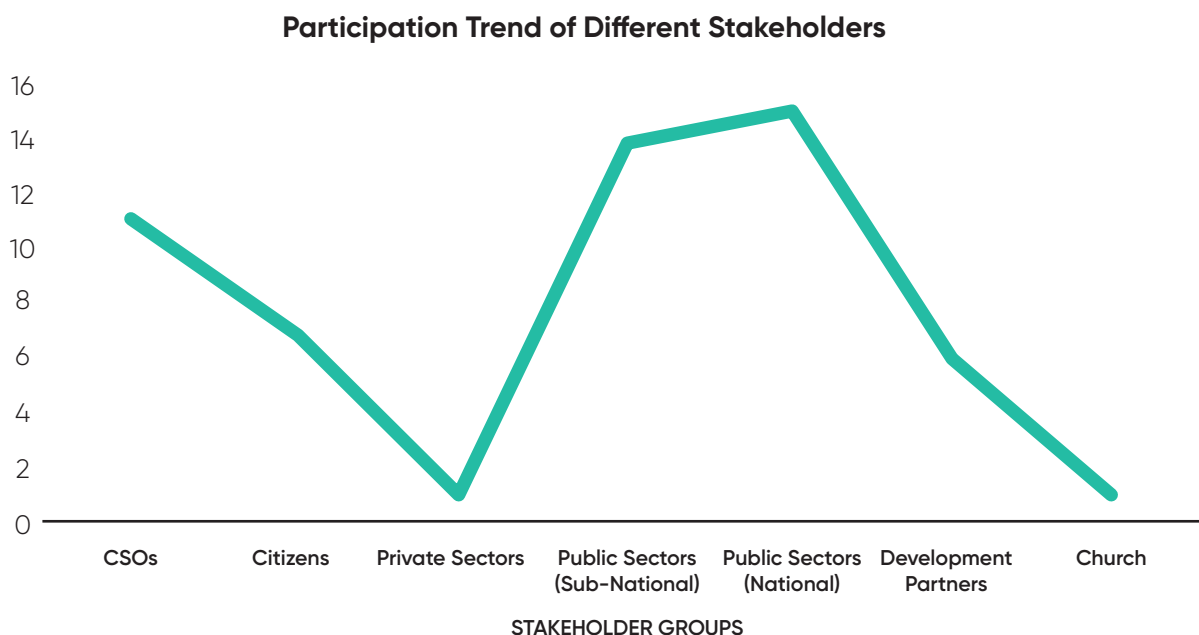


Figure-2: Level of participation of different stakeholders at the Momase Regional Workshop

Figure 2 depicts the level of stakeholder participation at the Momase workshop. At the Momase workshop, over half or 53 percent of the participants were from the public sector followed with 20-percent from the CSOs, 13 percent were local landowners interested in REDD+ projects; 11-percent were development partners while the private sector and churches makes up 2 percent respectively.

The host province of Morobe with Lae being the industrial hub of PNG expected a good representation of the private sector, but the actual participation was only 2-percent. This reflects a poor level of engagement or communication between CCDA and the private sectors or a lack of communication between the private-sector and the relevant sub-national governments. This needs to be scaled up if private sector mobilization and financing is to be sourced for GCF project development and implementation.

Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop Participants

Day 1 Registration GCF Regional Workshop Lae -29 May 2019					
No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Terence Angori	Male	Aiyan Clan (Siassi) isl	72199777/71922258	
2	Sakai Keposing	Male	S.Keposing Training Cons	74495553/70096536	
3	Sanja Peapae	Male	DNPM		sanja.pepae@planning.gov.pg
4	Jeffery Yawi	Male	East Sepik Provincial Admin	70439873	jbyawi@gmail.com
5	Nige Kaupa	Male	Australian High Comm	3259333	
6	Rudolf Mongalle	Male	Madang Provincial Admin	71352434	
7	Roy Millins	Male	Madang Provincial Admin	71357043	
8	William lakain	Male	CCDA		william008lakain@gmail.com
9	Sarah Stocks	Female	UNDPF_FCPF / CLP		sarahstocks77@gmail.com
10	Daniel Munoz Smith	Male	GGGI		daniel.ms@gggi.org
11	Jonah Auka	Male	CCDA		jonahauka@gmail.com
12	Ruel Yamuna	Male	CCDA	75623646	
13	Arthur B. Forepe	Male	CCDA/ADB Morobe	73412326	forepe@gmail.com
14	Bun Epe Arora	Male	Morobe Admin	72070072	
15	Daniel Karang	Male	Tourism Siassi	79263242	

16	Masayan Moat	Male	Morobe Admin	73011080	
17	Pisai Gumar	Male	The National (Media)	72070817	pgumar@thenational.com.pg
18	Felix Enoch Yang	Male	Education Community Dev.	74293922	yang.faseu@gmail.com
19	Andrew Matta	Male	Upper Nabak Carbon Trade	72146581	
20	Tollen Kwelu	Male	Atunisama Association	72490046	
21	John Kasi	Male	Atunisama Association	72490046	
22	Moses Oso	Male	Atunisama Association	72490046	
23	Joe Talye	Male	Wasene Rim	73267340	
24	Kayak Airi	Male	Atunisama Association	72920046	
25	Mavi Wenas	Male	Konwell Komba Association	72030338	
26	Dickson Auguru	Male	DAL - Lae	472342	
27	Sebby Injong	Male	Ambunti	71455052	
28	Jackson Kwam	Male	Nabak REDD+	71843625	
29	Desley Ray	Female	Finance MPA	71488870	desleyray@gmail.com
30	Daniel S Okena	Male	TKCP PNG	72266176	daniel.okena@treekangaroo.org
31	Phil Pambai	Male	TKCP PNG		philip.pambai@treekangaroo.org
32	Wape Pundiap	Male	PNG Forest Authority	72495244	
33	Absalau Haiyo	Male	PNG Forest Authority	70390125	ahaiyo.pngfa@gmail.com
34	Esslyn Auwa	Female	Div. of Works MPA		esslynauwa@gmail.com
35	Ethel Namuri	Female	CCDA		eanamuri@gmail.com
36	Siove Done	Male	Div. Community Development	70041901	siovedone55@gmail.com
37	Nidatha Martin	Female	CCDA		nidathamartin@gmail.com
38	Bonnie Keoka	Male	Lutheran Development Service	7247380	bonniekeoka@gmail.com
39	Roland Martin	Male	Morobe PFMC	74354222	
40	Amos Buiebe	Male	Morobe Agriculture	4731631/71867846	

41	Timothy Jiram	Male	Morobe Policy & Planning	71210768	timjiram@gmail.com
42	Jeffery Sosoi	Male	Provincial Disaster	4727711/727700	
43	Menos Kwembot	Male	Upper Nabak Carbon Trade		
44	Samson Sau	Male	Bogia District		
45	Sasa Zibe	Male	Bris Kanda	76520005	sasazibe@yahoo.com
46	Steven Mol	Male	Voice of Voices	70526296	
47	Lende Jeffery	Male	Butibam Progress	70829525	
48	Lovelace Nathan	Female	Butibam Progress	70829525	
49	Michael Solulu	Male	Bamiringnuc Consult. Services	74707401	
50	Katie Eberley	Female	CCDA	70561437	
51	Gabriel Laho	Male	NBC Morobe		
52	Lydia Bobola	Female	FCPF/ UNDP		
53	Doe Kwarar	Female	FCPF/ UNDP		
54	Jacqueline Aitsi	Female	CCDA		
55	Josephine Baig	Female	GGGI		

Day 2 : Registration GCF Regional Workshop Lae - 30 May 2019

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Philip Raif	Male	Interested Public	78032599	
2	Albert Mutumg		Sandaun Prov. Admin	72601871	
3	Ruddie Artango		Hawkeye Farm_ Lae	72012235/76563221	rudyartango68@gmail.com
4	Desau Drorit	Female	West Sepik Admin	73920056	
5	Nidatha Martin	Male	CCDA		nidathamartin@gmail.com
6	Henry Zumb	Male	Atunisama Association	71215192	
7	Ricky Seske	Male	Bumayong Lutheran Secondary	79471129	
8	John Kasi	Male	Atunisama Association	73464406	
9	Mosses Oso	Male	Atunisama Association	73464406	
10	Mavi Winas	Male	Cromwell Komba Association	72030338	
11	Daniel Kabang	Male	Tousrim Siaissi Island	29463242	
12	Jeffrey Yawi	Male	East Sepik Prov. Administration	70439873	jbyawi@gmail.com
13	Sakai Keposing	Male	Skeposing Training Consultant	70096536	
14	Samson Sau	Male	Village Consultant Services	71145558	samsonsau@gmail.com
15	Jeffrey Sosori	Male	Morobe Provincial Disaster	70482605/4727700	
16	Rudolf Mongaile	Male	PCC Madang	71352434	
17	Tollen Kwebuk	Male	Atunisama Association	71490046	
18	Sasa Zibe	Male	Bris kanda Inc	76520005	
19	Manu Garabi	Male	Com. Development Solutions	79187778	
20	Poy Milini	Male	MAD_MPA_ Health	71350190/71357043	

21	Pogera Pati	Male		71832032	
22	Felix Enoch Yang	Male	Education / CBO	74293922	yang.faseu@gmail.com
23	Steven Mol	Male	Voice of Voices	74293922	
24	Roland Martin	Male	Morobe FMC Siassi	74354222	
25	Absalau Haiyo	Male	PNGFA	70390125	ahaiyo.pngfa@gmail.com
26	Wape Pundiap	Male	PNGFA	72495244	
27	Waren Jano	Male	TKCP - LAE	75484592	wjanozoo@gmail.com
28	Dowo Ogat	Male	TKCP - LAE	73018162	
29	Jonah Auka	Female	CCDA		
30	Eunice Dus	Female	CCDA		
31	Gwen Sissou	Male	CCDA		
32	Daniel Munoz Smith	Female	GGGI		
33	Josephine Baig	Female	GGGI		
34	Deborah Sungi	Male	CCDA		
35	Eric Sarut	Female	CCDA		
36	Jaqueline Aitsi	Female	CCDA		
37	Doe Kwarara	Female	UNDP		
38	Sarah Stokes	Male	UNDP		
39	Mirzo Isoev	Male	UNDP		
40	William Lakain	Female	CCDA		
41	Ethel Namuri		CCDA		

Annex 2 – Workshop evaluation

There was no feedback provided by the participants for summary and analysis reason being most may have found difficulty filling the forms and the workshop also ran overtime so there was little time for them to fill in the forms before leaving. One disadvantage was time was not on our side to ensure we sit with them and help them fill the forms. This was something picked up on and improved on for other workshops.

Annex 3 – Workshop documents

1. Program folder

Includes the final workshop program as well as the annotated agenda used by workshop facilitators.

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1abh-mC1Pz_GxScUGcWpviAZ1dtGw3cnQ

2. PowerPoint folder

Includes all PPTs delivered.

- Day 1: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YQ1kDmp_AjVMB3z6mpZcYfOD2nBG-vyv
- Day 2: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HrQ30_K_6_DLQqxnDa6hAcx8C_2INecu

3. Exercise Outputs folder

Includes the Day 1 and Day 2 group exercise instructions and outputs. The outputs are organized by province.

- East Sepik: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rOpuMGtZ4Q3yGrg-H3Mws8Of853ghjtg>
- Madang: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sU392N-TBZ8MRnL8N-Tu4mrITABSEzpx>
- Morobe: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZFy0Sou5YGINFrETw0PiL6tCa2x_HYTY
- West Sepik: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hfCzMRtYTMtdWfLORQ6ywMiXaC6-hKzo>

4. Photos folder

Includes a selection of facilitators and workshop participants delivering presentations and completing group exercises.

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1r63hQ4wQF8GOVfasm79Q0hnKqxs54mDW>

