

NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGIONAL WORKSHOP - GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WORKSHOP REPORT

11-13 June 2019

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

New Guinea Islands
KIMBE -WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE



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Acknowledgement

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the implementing partners of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) 1st Readiness Project in Papua New Guinea, would like to thank and acknowledge the technical and logistical support and participation of the USAID Climate Ready Program at the four Regional GCF workshops held in Mt. Hagen for the Highlands Region from 21-23 May, followed by Lae 28-31 May for the Momase Region, 11-13 June in Kimbe for New Guinea Islands Region, and concluded in Alotau on the 9-12 July 2019 for the Southern Region.

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

AE	Accredited Entity
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
AUSAID	Australian Assistance for International Development
BCCAC	Bougainville Climate Change Advisory Committee
BRCC	Building Resilience Against Climate Change Project
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change Management Act
CCRI	Cocoa-Coconut Research Institute
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDA	District Development Authority
ENBPG	East New Britain Provincial Government
ENBP	East New Britain Province
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GCF	Green Climate Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea Overseas International Cooperation Assistance
LLG	Local Level Government
MPG	Manu Provincial Government
MTDP-III	Medium-Term Development Plan-3
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NDA	National Designated Authority
NGI	New Guinea Islands
NIP	New Ireland Province
NIPG	New Ireland Provincial Government
NOL	No Objection Letter
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
PEC	Provincial Executive Council
PP	Project Proponent
PSC	Project Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WNBP	West New Britain Province
WNBPG	West New Britain Provincial Government



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 organisation 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 organised 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 utilise GCF funds through climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

CHAPTER 2: Objectives of the Workshop

The regional workshops bring climate change governance to the sub-national level. The workshop provides an avenue for exchanging ideas and learning how stakeholders at the sub-national level will engage in GCF project development and implementation; and how the NDA makes it work by facilitating, leading consultations and coordinating GCF project development and implementation. To effect this, GGGI as the Delivery Partner to Papua New Guinea's Green Climate Fund Readiness program, aims to:

- Support the Government to establish effective coordination mechanism, 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;
- The workshop is to streamline the GCF NDA functions and governance to PNG by focusing on strengthening the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) (GCF conduit at the local level of government) as the main bottom up conduit in the GCF No Objection Procedure (NOL);
- The workshop serves as a consultation forum for the CCDA on issues such as its 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;
- The workshop provides information to stakeholders on the NDA and GCF's roles, functions and procedures and focuses 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;
- The workshop also provides information on the NDA's No Objection Letter (NOL) Procedure and will serve as a consultation on the NOL procedure to a wide range of stakeholders;
- The review of *Climate Change (Management) Act* aims to identify potential gaps in the implementation, enforcement and MRV capacities of the CCMA and how it relates to and regulates several other sectors. The regional workshops seek to create a basis for provincial and local feedback to aid in creating a more attuned and effective CCMA, which would utilise local capacity.

A total of four regional workshops, each with a duration of 3 days will be conducted in the four regions of PNG. Stakeholders from the provinces from each region attended the respective regional workshops. The objectives of the workshop were delivered commencing in Mt. Hagen for the Highlands Region from 21-23 May, followed by Lae and Kimbe for the Momase and New Guinea Islands on the 28-30th May and 11-13th June respectively. The fourth and final workshop will take place in Alotau on the 9-12 July 2019 for the Southern Region.



CHAPTER 3: Participants

The New Guinea Islands (NGI) Regional Workshop welcomed participants from five (5) provinces; East New Britain, West New Britain, New Ireland, Manus and Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB). The workshop exceeded the expected number of 40 participants that was originally planned. Day 1 saw a total of 42 participants (13 women and 29 men). The second day of the workshop saw the level of participation maintained at 41 (11 women and 30 men). The number of women participants was better compared to the Highlands and Momase workshops. As the NGI region is more a matrilineal society many women participants came from public service which added to the positive increase in women participation rate.

Attached in Report Annex 1 is the list of participants for both workshop days one and two. Workshop participants for NGI comprised of representatives from the five provincial administrations and most were from West New Britain, the host province.

The NGI workshop had a good mix of private sector, churches, CSOs, Academia and Oil Palm block holders as the province is renowned for hosting the big New Britain Oil Palm company in the country.



CHAPTER 4: Workshop Opening

The New Guinea Islands Regional Workshop was held at the Liamo Hotel in Kimbe from the 11–13th June 2019. Following a ‘Word of Prayer’, the Provincial Administrator of the West New Britain Province, Mr. William Hosea welcomed all participants to the province and emphasized on the worrying climate threats New Guinea Islands face in the form of rising sea levels; inundation of arable land and food security that affect community livelihoods. He noted that these climate threats require urgent action by everyone from the international to national level and down to the sub-national level, and to the communities where the impacts of climate change hits them the most.

The Administrator highlighted the challenges of reaching out to communities impacted by the consequences of climate change: “there is urgent need to resettle people as a result of rising sea-levels; building sea-walls and promoting innovative farming system to overcome food insecurity but all of these are limited by the lack of technical and financial capacity of the province”. Realizing this, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) creates a window of opportunity to build capacity and access and utilize the GCF funds—this requires a collective effort from all stakeholders. With these remarks, Administrator Hosea declared the NGI Regional Workshop open.

In expressing appreciation for the Provincial Administrator’s support, CCDA’s Head of Mitigation Division, Ms. Gwen Sissiou, on behalf of the Managing Director Mr. Ruel Yamuna, recognized that the province and the NGI region is confronted with the threats of climate change: “you know where your priorities are and where the challenges are; so the national government agencies and development partners are here to listen to you so that we can identify your Adaptation and Mitigation priorities and activities that require funding from the GCF”.

Ms. Sissiou further emphasized that the 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. He reiterated that, “the GCF is not a pot of gold waiting for us—it involves a step-by-step approach that we need to get ready to access and this is the message we have been repeating during our last three consultations that we have had in the Highlands, Momase and New Guinea Islands regions. In conclusion, Ms. Sissiou encouraged all participants to have an open mind, ask questions and really engage with the CCDA team to learn how to access and utilize the GCF resources that are available.

The opening speeches by the Provincial Administrator and CCDA management gave an insight on what is expected of the workshop. The GGGI video provided a good snapshot of PNG’s socio-economic-environmental interconnectedness, 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 the GCF fund.

CHAPTER 5:

Participants Expectations and Contributions

This exercise was designed to gauge participants' expectations of the workshop and their contributions to the workshop.

Table-1 below presents a summary of the expectations and contributions. The exercise generated useful feedback 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' feedback summary will form the basis for generating project ideas for GCF project development and implementation.

Table-1: Response from the participants on what they expect from or how they want to contribute to the workshop

Expectations	Contributions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know about the climate change priorities of the region. Hear views, concerns and suggestions on how to create partnership to address climate change issues in the region. To fully understand the GCF process and apply for GCF funding. Expect NGI Region to have some regional approach to GCF Project idea. Share lessons/experiences learnt and seek collaboration as partners. How to access GCF funds and what is required? To see evidence of ownership of climate change projects at the provincial level. To familiarize with the legislative framework and extent of climate change on cross-cutting development issues. Know more about GCF and identify potential contacts for project development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share practical experience on the ground in witnessing and observing the impacts of climate change with the participants. Contribute ideas to the workshop on REDD+ project. To support CCDA and climate change projects into the national planning and budgetary processes. Facilitate and engage with the participants.

The exercise indicated that more participants came with an expectation to know what benefits are in it for them; how they could apply for the GCF funds, as well as how they would participate in climate change projects through GCF at the provincial level.

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 country's national adaptation and mitigation priorities under its National Adaptation Plan and its UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution¹ (NDC).

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.

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

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.

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 mobilisation. 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. Peni Leviamai, a senior advisor with USAID Climate Ready project 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 through GCF.

CHAPTER 7:

Group Exercises – Day 1

7.1 Exercise 1 – Validating provincial climate change priorities and projects

The group exercises for the NGI region are facilitated differently from the two first regions i.e. Highlands and Momase. For the first two workshops, the Provincial participants were asked to identify climate change priorities and projects as well as listing down existing challenges around implementation. This information once generated would provide us a good snapshot of the existing climate change priority projects per province. The information would then be used in the formulation of the GCF Country Programme. For NGI the facilitation differed when the CCDA realized it had existing provincial project priorities data that was collated back in 2014 available. To save time, copies of those provincial priorities were made available to respective provinces to have them validate if the priorities remain, have been implemented or still outstanding. The Provinces then were asked to map out how they can get help to implement their priority projects. This would enable the GCF Country Programme to focus on projects that had government ownership. The point of difference between the two former workshops and the NGI one is, time was saved validating projects from the existing CCDA dataset and being able to move further into project planning. Participants went one step further to map out where the priorities showed in country context and where potential resources could be utilized for funding support potentially from GCF. Therefore the presentation of the tables also differs from the first two workshop reports.

2.1 Provincial priorities and projects & Mapping decision making path for projects

The participants in their respective provinces were asked to confirm their provincial priorities and what were the existing key projects under its priority areas. For each project areas, they were asked to present on actions taken to address those priorities. These exercises from the provinces are summarized in the Table under each province. Most of the priorities were drawn from respective provincial integrated development plans (PIDP). This section will also capture Day 2 Exercise where identified projects had their decision-making path mapped out (Figures 1 to 5) for each province to show practical steps on how to take the project development forward.

Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB)

Table 2: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville

ARoB	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done or proposed and by who, where and challenges faced.
	In-depth vulnerability assessment—AroB wide		To effectively implement these priorities, ARoB's key focus was centered on "enabling policies, stakeholder participation, funding support and awareness". With these in place, most climate change activities were undertaken with support of the BRCC Project. These includes sea-level rise, coastal erosion and salt water intrusion, re-location and land-use planning including disaster risk reduction.
	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	Clean energy/ REDD+/Social Forestry/ Conservation	
	EBA (Ecosystem-Based Adaptation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal rehabilitation Agriculture techniques 	For agriculture ARoB is working with NARI on drought resistant crops/crop varieties and introduction of farming systems. There are also activities on forestry including reforestation/afforestation, forest conservation and mangrove rehabilitation under the BRCC project.
	Health/ Communication/ Infrastructure		
	Relocation programs		
	Water and Sanitation		
	Environment and Conservation projects		

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville's (ABG) decision-making path sketched below appears to give prominence to climate change activities in the region. The Bougainville Climate Change Advisory Committee (BCCAC) is the point of contact between ABG and CCDA with the Climate Change Technical Committee (CCTC) providing a technical advisory role to the BCCAC and to the stakeholders. The CCTC will ensure that the projects are in conformance with PNG's climate change and development priorities.

Applying this decision-making process, ABG used "mangrove rehabilitation and conservation project" at the community level as an example to align its priorities to the national context.

At the national level, Pillar 5 of the Government's Vision 2050 points to Environment and Climate Change and the MTDP-III key result area # 7 strategises action plans on how to deliver the visions of Pillar # 5. Aligning to this, is the REDD+ policy, the 9-NAPs (sea-level rise and coastal flooding) at the sectoral level at CCDA and the ARoB's Forest Plan and the Bougainville Forest Plan, all of which aligns to the 'mangrove rehabilitation and conservation project'.

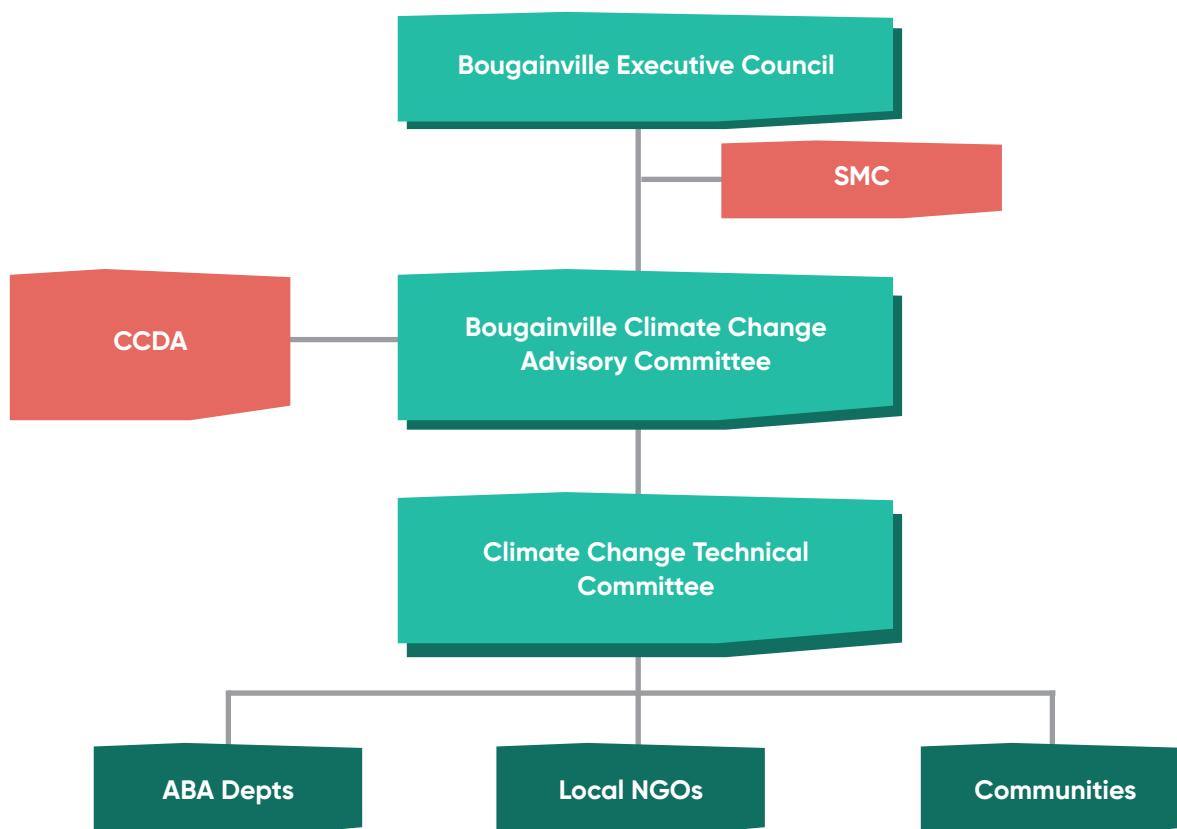


Figure-1: Decision-making structure of climate change projects and its alignment to the national priorities in the Autonomous Bougainville Administration.

East New Britain Province

Table-3: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in East New Britain Province.

East New Britain	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done or proposed and by who, where and challenges faced.
	Sea-level rise	Sea-level rise- Duke of York Island and BRCC	The ENBPG in consultation with the CCDA under the BRCC project is undertaking a climate change projects such as mangrove reforestation, building seawall and livelihood projects such as water supply in selected communities.
	Biodiversity/ Marine Conservation	Gazettal of new Marine and Terrestrial Conservation	
	Reforestation	Painim Graun-Plainim Diwai	There is a commercial reforestation in the Open-Bay area by the Open Bay Timbers Ltd for pulp and paper production.

	Sustainable livelihood	Food security, forestry (Downstream processing at community level)	NARI and CCRI are based in the province supporting farmers improving cocoa and coconut production but their challenge however has been the market. Infrastructure and facilities that can process agriculture, forestry or fisheries produce produced by the community.
	In-land flooding/ Coastal	Education, Research and Awareness	Module (curriculum development) that includes climate change, environment and sustainable development.
	Eco-and Agro-Tourism	Institutional Capacity	The ENBPG in partnership with the UNRE and the National Weather Services are working in collaboration on the coastal and in-land flooding.
	Renewable Energy	Alternative Energy Sources	ENBP is looking at energy efficiency through multiple energy sources such as Hydro-power, geothermal, wind and solar power. Their aim is to align national policy with provincial policy and engaged with Department of Petroleum and Energy and Mineral Resources Authority.

The East New Britain Province (ENBP) selected 'Energy Efficiency' as a project and they sketched out the decision-making process as depicted in *Figure-1*. The decision-making path in a GCF project development is largely influenced by who the project proponent (PP) is. In the ENBP case, the PP is the East New Britain Provincial Government (ENBPG) thus a sub-national government-initiated project that brings the project idea to the Provincial Executive Council for endorsement. Once endorsed, a 'Project Steering Committee (PSC)' is established and a Partnership Agreement between stakeholders is signed. The PSC commence its engagement and consultation with the NDA for its advice and support through which an appropriate Accredited Entity (AE) can be engaged for project development and implementation.

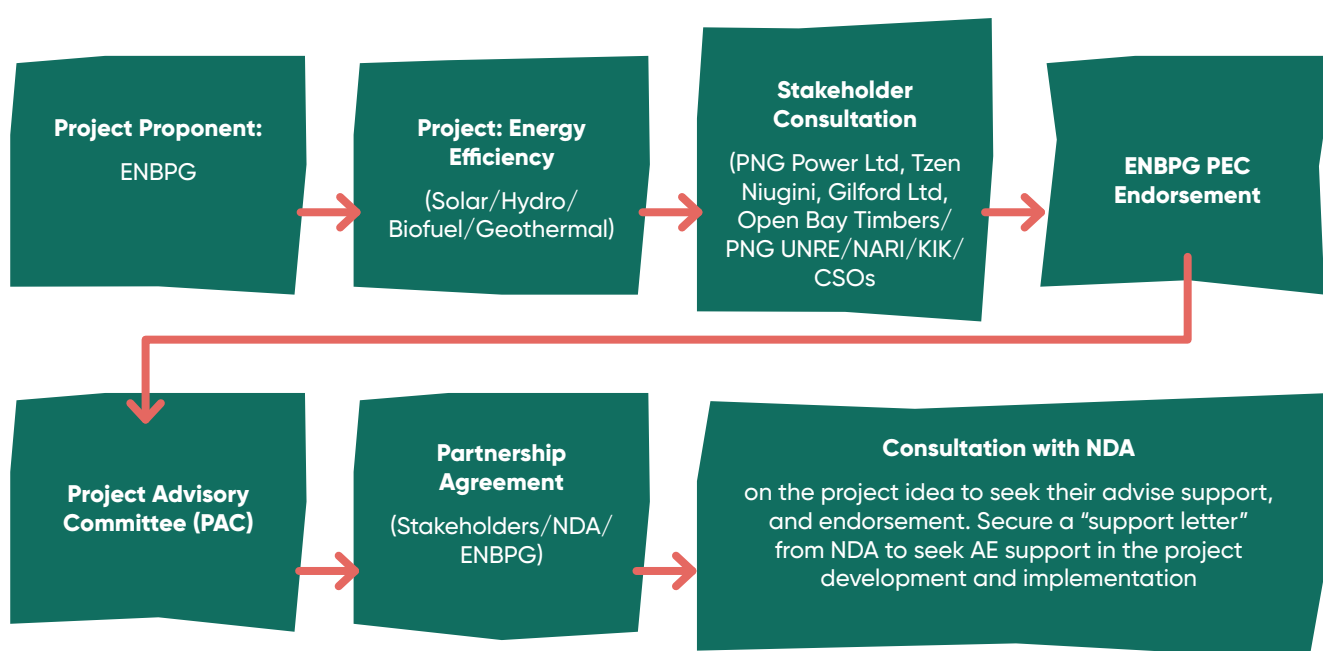


Figure-2: Decision-making path for project development at the provincial level in East New Britain Province.

The next exercise following the 'decision-making process' was the 'alignment of the project to the national climate change and development context. In conformity with the GCF requirements, the proposed project should align to the GCF Result Areas and be in alignment with the national climate change and development priorities. The exercise in essence aims to drive this understanding to the participants through the exercises.

New Ireland Province

Table-4: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in New Ireland Province

New Ireland Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done or proposed and by who, where and challenges faced.
	Clean Energy	Geothermal, Solar & Wind Power +	New Ireland has a good number of CSOs in different specialty areas working with the communities. TNC and WCS are working on conservation programmes in the province while Caritas PNG is advocating on peace, justice and good order in the society. Red Cross PNG is assisting on disaster and relief while UNDP is assisting communities on Mangrove planting.
	Infrastructure	Seawalls	
	Capacity Building	Institutional Capacity	
	Marine/Terrestrial Conservation & Forestry	Ban round-log export	The private sectors in the province that support activities includes the St Barbara Simberi Mines supporting communities to increase cocoa production and eel farming. Newcrest mines on Lihir Island was perhaps the first in the country to build and operate a geothermal power plant. The mine generates its own electricity but communities within the vicinity of the mine complaint of receiving no power.
	Health	Water & Sanitation	
	Agriculture	Food security/ drought resistant crop/crop varieties.	Although there is a good CSO presence and the private sector support, the long-term sustainability of these projects is always a problem.
	Water Security		

From the list of Provincial Priorities and Projects, New Ireland Province (NIP) has identified the Sohun Hydro-Power Project and sketched the decision-making process in delivering this project. In the NIP example, the project is at the community level where consultations begin at the community level of which the key point of government contact is the LLG Ward Councilor. The decision-making process commence at the ward level through to the DDA and onto the PEC or if the PCCC is established in the province, it goes to PCCC then to PEC. The PCCC or its equivalent in the province and the PEC ensure that the project aligns with the New Ireland Provincial Development plan and is in conformance with the national priorities' climate change and national development priorities on energy/electricity production and supply.

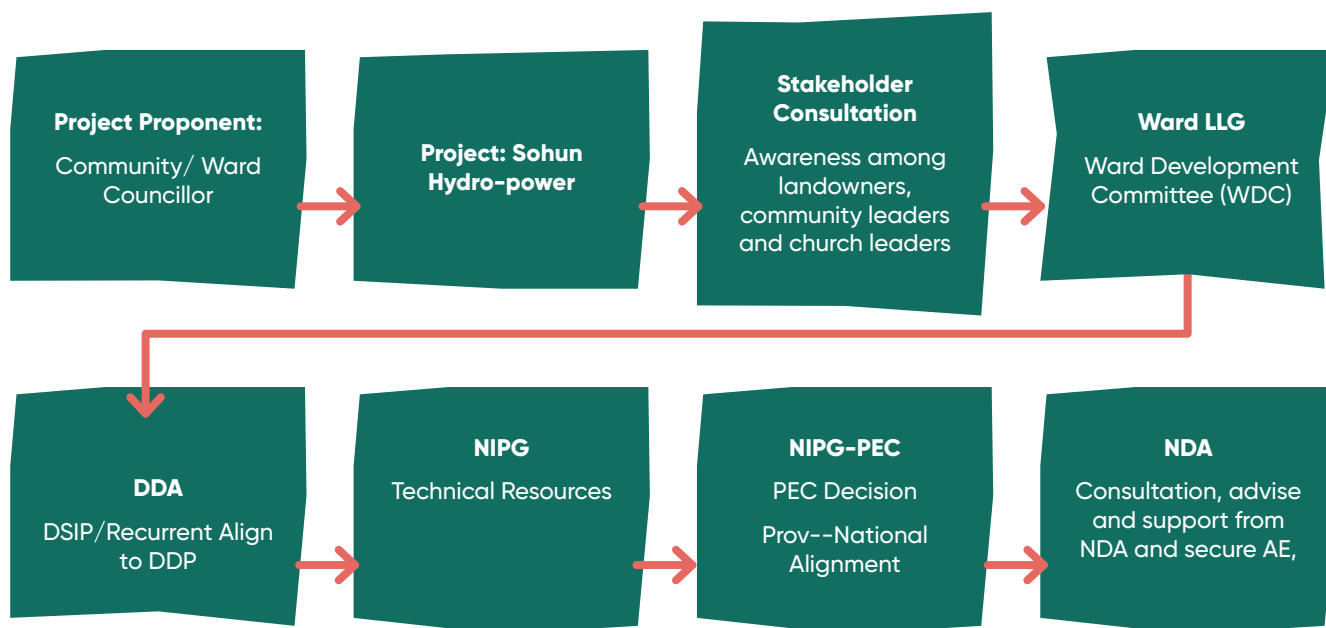


Figure-3: Decision-making path for a community hydro-power project in the New Ireland Province.

Manus Province

Table 5: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in the Manus Province.

Manus Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done or proposed and by who, where and challenges faced.
	Water and Sanitation	Desalination	The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is implementing 6 desalination projects in 6-Islands in Manus. In the same communities, electricity was also generated through solar power.
	Clean Energy	Solar power	
	Agriculture	Food security issues	Food security issues were also addressed with the support of TNC and other CSOs especially on different farming techniques and sustainable livelihoods.
	Marine/Coastal Conservation	Mangrove rehabilitation	Big international conservation NGOs such as TNC and WCS are active on Manus supporting communities on Mangrove planting, environment protection and conservation.
	Infrastructure	Climate resilient roads & bridges, wharves	

	Population Displacement	Social mapping	One of the biggest challenges on Manus is the resettlement of population affected by sea-level rise and coastal flooding and its related impacts such as malaria and vector-borne diseases; deterioration of natural environment, infrastructure damage and schools; and food security. All of these presents a massive challenge on the provincial and local level governments.
		Resettlement	

The proposed Manus project on “resettlement of population affected as a result of sea-level rise” is a challenging one. The decision-making path for the Manus resettlement project starts at the community level where the population is affected by rising sea level.

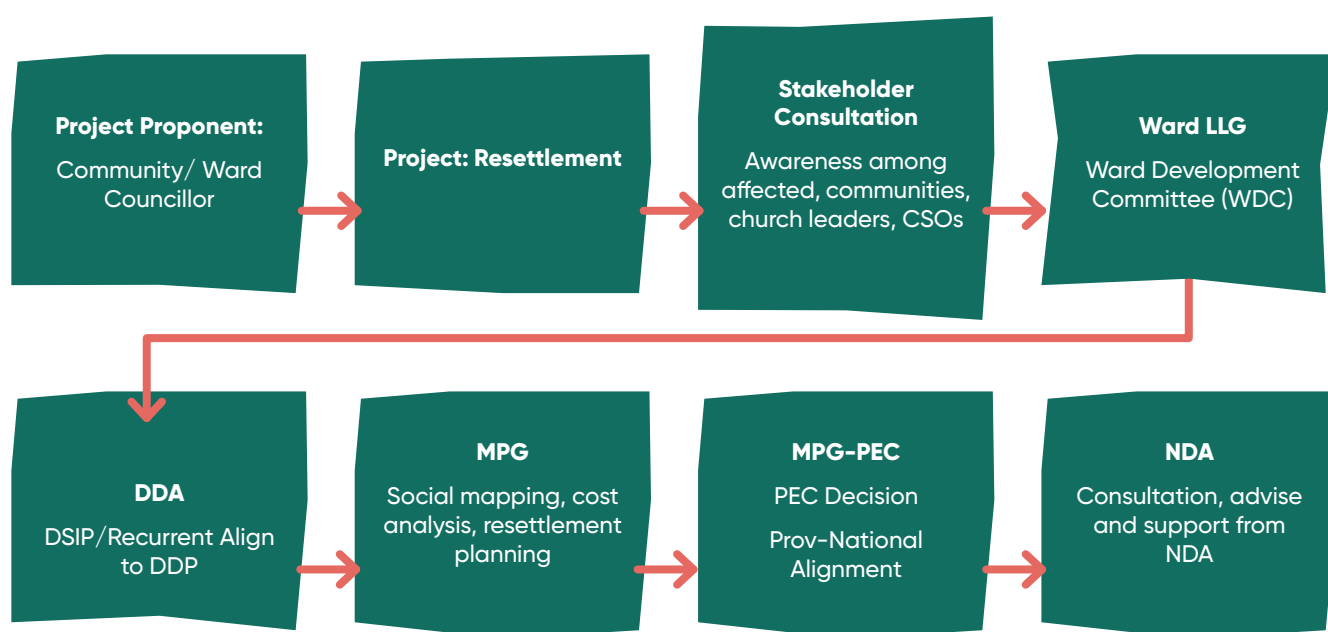


Figure-4: Sketching the decision-making path for a ‘resettlement project’ for a community affected by rising sea level and related impacts.

The resettlement project as a result of rising sea-levels and its related impacts such as coastal erosion, salt-water intrusion; malaria and vector-borne diseases; deterioration of natural environment, infrastructure damage and schools; and food security. Such project presents a massive challenge on the provincial governments with its lack of technical and financial capacity. Sea-level rise and coastal flooding are listed as priorities under the NAP and it aligns to the broader Government’s Vision on Environment and Climate Change under Pillar 5 of the PNG Vision 2050. The MTDP-III key result area # 7 strategises action plans of which directly aligns to the 9-NAPs.

West New Britain Province

Table 6: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in the West New Britain Province (WNBP).

West New Britain Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done or proposed and by who, where and challenges faced.
	Environment & Climate Change office established	Office of Environment and Climate Change at WNBPA	The priorities of WNBP was institutional set up and policy development to effect activities in the province.
	Disaster Plan	Disaster Plan & Policy to be launched	The major private sector activity in the province is commercial agriculture and forestry. The New Britain Palm Oil Ltd (NBPOL) is the main oil palm grower while several forest operators harvest forest in the province. NBPOL utilizes its waste to generate power through the bio-gas and produced about 2 megawatts.
	Provincial land-use planning	Institutional Capacity	
	Establish Environment and Climate Change Committee		There is also a good CSO presence such as TNC working local marine management areas and FORCERT on community forest management.
	Provincial Policy on Environment	WNB Provincial Policy on Mangrove	

The exercise was to generate an understanding of how participants could identify a climate change adaptation or mitigation project in their community and initiate the project development process by taking it through the decision-making process and aligning it to the national climate and development priorities.

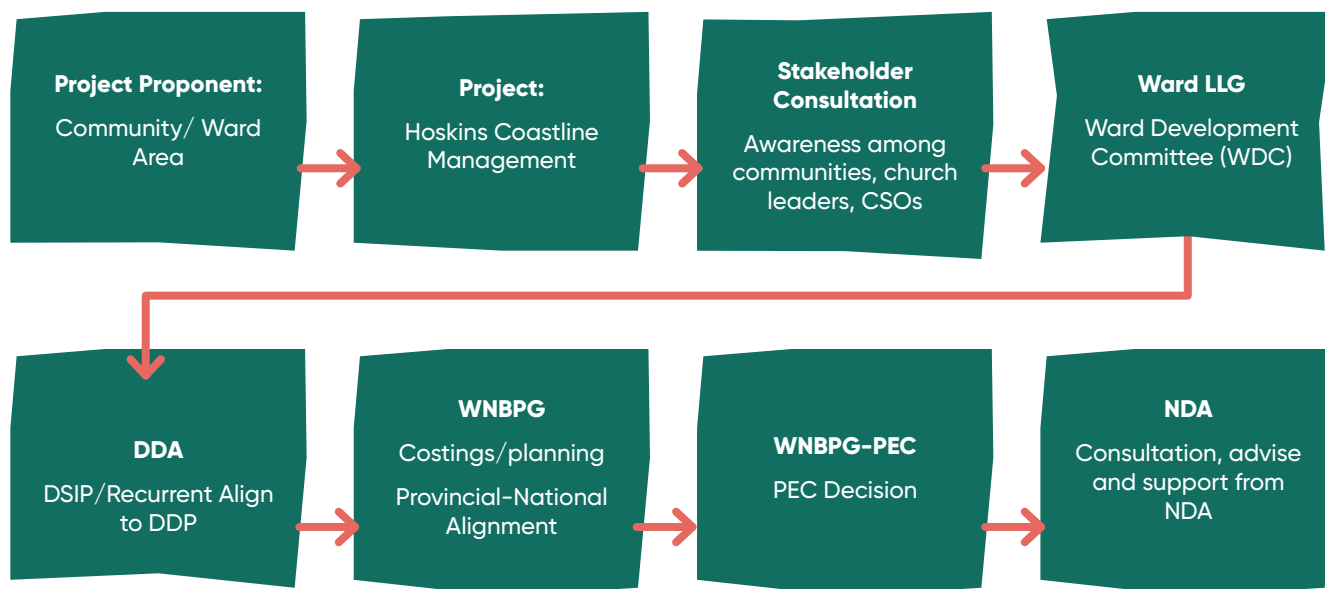


Figure-5: Sketching the decision-making path for a 'community coastal management project' in West New Britain Province.

For the case of the Hoskins project, it is in line with the WNB Development Plan Priority # 10: Environment Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation. This conforms to Pillar 5 of the PNG Vision 2050 which specifically points to environmental sustainability and climate change; and MTDP-III key result area 7. These policies directly relate to NCCDMP and the 9-NAPs under which the sea-level rise and coastal flooding is a priority.

Summary:

Lessons picked up from first two workshops were implemented with improvements to ensure participants time was fully utilised. From the Highlands & Momase regional workshops it was realised that CCDA has already conducted an assessment of provincial priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. So, in Kimbe, the information was pulled out for each respective provinces and representatives were asked to validate if the priority remained, if current projects are addressing the identified priority or whether it should be reviewed. An interesting part of the exercise which we did not do well in Highlands & Momase was getting participants to map a decision-making pathway for the priorities identified. It proved a useful and practical exercise and hopefully it was a valuable takeaway for provincial representatives.

7.2 Exercise 2 – Private Sector and CSO Mapping

Group Exercise 2 had participants mapping out private sector entities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in their respective provinces. Within the 5 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 province.

Table-7: Matrix showing where private sector and CSO stakeholders are active, and their respective strengths and weaknesses across each province in the island region.

Province	Private Sector	Civil Society Organisation
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	Strengths: Resources, funds & permits. Weaknesses: Limited to concession areas only.	Strengths: On the ground advocacy and resources. Weaknesses: Project based.
East New Britain	Strengths: Have resources, influential, on the ground and strong sectoral approach. Weaknesses: Profit driven, lack of cooperation & dialogues and public private partnership (PPP).	Strengths: Influential, closer to people, diverse network and strong advocacy. Weaknesses: Financial constraints, specific on projects, and lack sustained human capacity.
Manus	<i>The strength & weakness of private sector in Manus is not too evident and it needs to be mapped out.</i> Strengths: none identified. Weaknesses: none identified.	Strengths: Working with communities at the ground level. Weaknesses: Long term sustainability and funding are two weaknesses.
New Ireland	Strengths: Obligation to support infrastructure & environment. Weaknesses: Focus on impact areas only, uneven benefit sharing and no government linkage to capacity building efforts.	Strengths: Have capacity and network and have good interests. Weaknesses: Lack of alignment & coordination and financial sustainability.
West New Britain	Strengths: Awareness raising, capacity to deliver, effective networking, tax credit scheme. Weaknesses: Lack of coordination and ineffective social care.	Strengths: Coordinated and effective. Weaknesses: Lack of financial sustainability

Summary:

- The New Guinea Islands region is interesting in the spread between private sector and NGOs in respective five provinces. As well this was a region where one province is going through a political referendum i.e. Autonomous Region of Bougainville where the dynamic in terms of development is a bit complex.
- Compared to the main islands i.e. East & West New Britain the smaller island provinces of Manus and New Ireland & AROB have fewer private sector which are major mining and logging companies including a big Australian funded resettlement program on Manus. There are equal CSO presence in all provinces however the private sector is not quite balanced.
- The strengths and weakness mapped out are similar to the ones expressed in other first two regions. Issues like weaknesses in CSO for lack of financial sustainability and lack of good communication with government are similar. For private sector the weaknesses are lack of alignment to government and they are profit motivated. However, the strengths are best summarized as both CSO and private sector has expertise, resources and manpower to work alongside governments.



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.

8.1 Streamlining of Climate Finance at subnational level

The GCF & importance of streamlining of climate finance: Mr. Alex Ginat of Dept for National Planning and Mr. Pole Kale 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. The importance of streamlining climate finance and ensuring that it mirrors the budgeting process of the national government was also highlighted. 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 the GCF is looking for in one of its key investment criteria.

8.2 Overview of PCCCs

The CCDA efforts to support sub-national structures: A presentation on the role of the Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) was also made by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA and Mr. Mongalle of Madang PCCC. **Provincial Climate Change Committees:** The purpose of the setting up a PCCC is to ensure the CCDA has focal points at the provincial level for networking and dialogue. During the presentation it was noted that none of the provinces in the NGI region had PCCCs. Women and private sector stakeholders, including civil society representatives were mandatory committee members on the PCCC.



CHAPTER 9: Group Exercise – Day 2

9.1 Linkages between provincial priorities and roles of sub-national structures

A review of the provincial priorities discussed on Day 1 followed into Day 2 with discussions on how sub-national structures can effectively contribute to address these priorities. Working in groups each province selected a project idea generated on Day 1 and illustrated the decision-making process as shown in illustration figures 1-5 under section 6 of the report. While working, provinces identified interesting gaps in their processes.

A presentation by Ms. Nidatha Martin on National Climate Change Priorities as per the National Climate Compatible Development Policy set the scene for Group Exercise 2: Linkages between sub-national priorities and national climate change targets. Using the project discuss in the previous exercise, each province discussed and aligned each of their provincially approved project to national priorities, policies and initiatives.

9.2 Existing climate resilience and mitigation in the provinces

Table 8: 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 current in place to address climate change impacts, and the existing gaps within the processes.

Province	Gaps identified	Role of PCCC
AROB	Reform of administration due to referendum but good officers in place needing further support.	There is potential role for PCCC, but administration is undergoing reform due to looming referendum vote.
East New Britain	Part of current committee and risks being not too vocal amidst competing agendas.	Potential role for PCCC but due to too many committees it has to be part of a bigger committee to be decided by ENBPA.
Manus	The current committee's TOR needs to be opened up and formalised and not project based.	Potential role for PCCC there is a committee for an ADB CCDA BRCC project and not sure how it will be integrated by the Manus administration.
New Ireland	Provincial administration yet to appoint dedicated officer for climate change.	Potential role for PCCC, however the administration does not have a dedicated officer yet.
West New Britain	Need the current committee to embrace climate change as a subcommittee.	Potential role for PCCC but made part of a bigger existing committee for better coordination.

Summary:

- The West & East New Britain provincial administrations do see PCCC as important but has to be part of a bigger committee.
- The smaller island provinces of Manus & New Ireland are keen to have PCCC set up in their provinces.
- AROB on the other hand is going through a referendum and was difficult to determine but has active officers working.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Workshop Registration of Participants for Day 1 & 2.

Registration GCF Regional Workshop Kimbe Day 1 - 11-13 June 2019

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
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Registration GCF Regional Workshop Kimbe Day 2

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Annex 2 – Workshop Evaluation Summary

GCF Readiness New Guinea Islands Regional Workshop Evaluation Summary

The GCF evaluation questionnaire had two main question types 'demo-graphic & evaluation' questions.

A total of 33 out of 41 participants responded to the evaluation based on day 2 which had highest turnout of participants and the day when all evaluation forms were collected.

Demographic questions	tally of responses
1. Gender	
Male	12
Female	13
2. Place of work	various posts in the region
3. Which sector you represent?	
public sector	20
private sector	3
CSO	8
Academia	2
Other	
Evaluation questions	
1. Which days of the workshop did you attend	Day 2 attended by 25 respondents
2. Was the workshop relevant for your work	Yes - 20
3. Was there adequate time for question & answers?	Yes - 15
4. Were the presentations clear and relevant to the workshop objectives?	Yes - 18
5. I benefitted from the project experiences shared by other participants?	Yes - 10
6. I found opportunities to collaborate with others	Yes -15
7. Given the topic of being ready to access GCF finance, the workshop was too short, appropriate, too long.	21 out of 25 responded that it was the appropriate length of time, however several suggested for a longer timeframe.

8. The workshop content was (easy, appropriate, difficult)	18 out of 25 responded that the content was appropriate whilst 2 stated it was difficult.
9. Please comment on what you thought was good, bad or what could be improved in the workshop.	20/25 stated the workshop was good however made a note on length of presentation to be longer.
Summary: The general feedback was the workshop was timely in a region where rising sea level and flooding were common and increasing. The need for a PCCC or an integration of the role into existing formal mechanism was a critical consideration and something worth following up by CCDA management or other GCF readiness support phase 2.	

Level of Male and Female participation-New Guinea Islands Regional Workshop

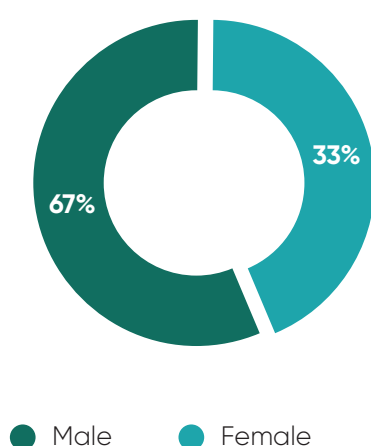


Figure-7: Male and Female participants at the NGI Regional Workshop

The total participants at the NGI Workshop was 42. Of these, 67 percent were male, and 33 percent were female. This represents a 13 percent gap between the male - female participation. This is somewhat closer to balancing compared to the widening gap in the Highlands (56 %) and Momase (62 %).

Participation trend of the New Guinea Islands Workshop

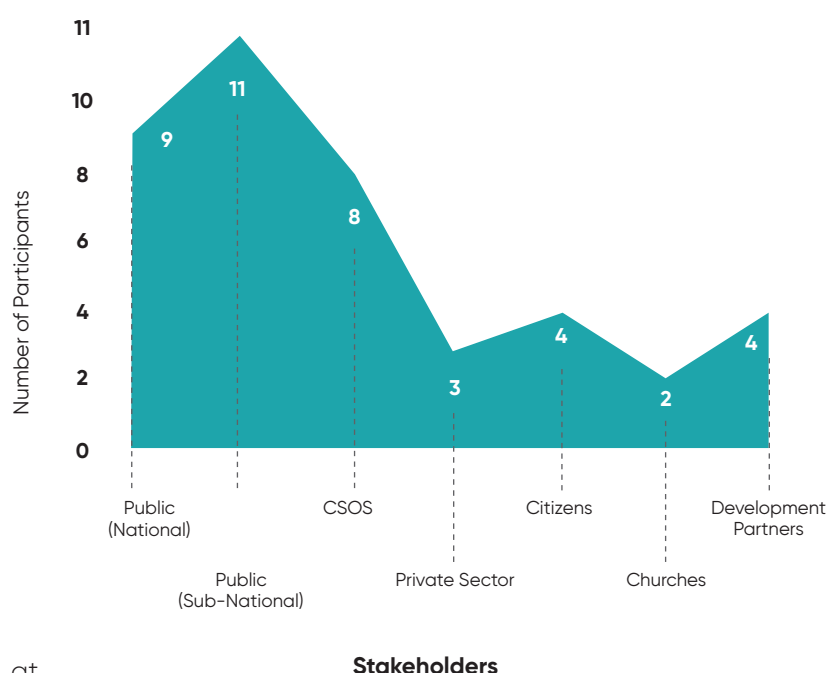


Figure-8: Number of stakeholder participation at the NGI Regional Workshop

The NGI workshop was dominated by participants from the public sector (both national and sub-national levels) followed by CSOs while the private sector, churches and ordinary citizen participation were very low. There is a need for more active engagement with the private sector in the region.

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=1cZFbcRQL2l5qaZyZeWtRnVRBGeKmcylu>

2. PowerPoint folder

Includes all PPTs delivered.

- Day 1: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=177yvFEgjZJSAYZZT0QHkJJCyuqVLTqjz>
- Day 2: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gsl4BBVsY3WJ93oQPsNZWg5eB1VgDc1J>

3. Exercise Outputs folder

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

- AROB: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Eu_oTsCfB-ZO0v72VzWIV4mWZzMn14G
- East New Britain: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yiztbPMY6XSv_fgYjiz6HBol0NQDNGpK
- Manus: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1C7YziT-Tb2v4vtFg6SoOi2XLFzOdvx2U>
- New Ireland: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1n3u9D5X25bYPuiqAqU75inML-UdCV4G8>
- West New Britain: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Hgv7OGrDxLhbsAoHom-2kblkaQv9yAvl>

4. Photos folder

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

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hJvKVACljRKoEzPJgaSmPo4duxVyGiBg>

