

SOUTHERN REGIONAL WORKSHOP - GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WORKSHOP REPORT

10-12 July 2019

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

Alotau International Hotel
Alotau Southern Region



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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

AE	Accredited Entity
AUSAID	Australian Assistance for International Development
BRCC	Building Resilience Against Climate Change Project
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change Management Act
CCRI	Cocoa-Coconut Research Institute
CPG	Central Provincial Government
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDA	District Development Authority
EE	Executing Entity
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GCF	Green Climate Fund
KOICA	Korea Overseas International Cooperation Assistance
LLG	Local Level Government
MBPA	Milne Bay Provincial Administration
MTDP-III	Medium-Term Development Plan-3
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARI	National Agriculture Research Institute
NDA	National Designated Authority
NOL	No Objection Letter
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
PEC	Provincial Executive Council
PP	Project Proponent
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The issue of climate change has taken a 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. We all can testify to the impacts of climate change on ourselves, our family, communities, etc. Vulnerability to the effects cuts across sectors environmentally, socially and economically. Frequent rainfalls causing crop failures, landslides and damage to roads and bridges affect economic activities in PNG; the spread of malaria in the Highlands region increases health risks; and sea-level rise with salt-water intrusion into freshwater system or coastal flooding impacts PNG's coastal villages.

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

PNG has 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 Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement to UNFCCC Secretariat on 29 March 2016. The CCDA was created following the enactment of the CCMA. The CCMA is the principle piece of legislation that deals with climate change related issues in PNG.

Following CCMA was the establishment of the 'CCDA' and the development of its Corporate Plan 2018–2022. The Corporate Plan provides a 'strategic and priority action' for implementation. To implement these plans, the CCDA needs to build its capacity and requires access to climate finance including from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). CCDA is PNG's National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point to the GCF. The CCDA is currently building its capacity as an NDA through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support project (GCF Readiness), which is being implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); a multilateral 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 finance 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 organisations 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 were bringing climate change actions [engagement and consultations] through project development and implementation financed by the GCF to the sub-national level. As the Delivery Partner to Papua New Guinea's Green Climate Fund Readiness program, GGGI through the workshops 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 workshops are 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 Letter Procedure (NOL); and
- 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 workshops 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.
- The workshops also provide 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.

There were four regional workshops, each with a duration of 3 days. Stakeholders from the provinces from each region will be invited to the relevant regional workshop. These objectives were delivered at the regional workshops commencing in Mt. Hagen for the Highlands Region from 21-23 May, followed by Lae 28-31 May for the Momase, 11-13 June in Kimbe for New Guinea Islands, and concluded in Alotau on the 9-12 July 2019 for the Southern Region.



CHAPTER 3: Participants

The Southern Regional Workshop welcomed participants from five (5) provinces i.e. Gulf, Central, Western, Oro and Milne Bay, the host province. The workshop exceeded the expected number of 40 participants that was originally planned. Day 1 saw a total of 42 participants, including 13 women and 29 men. The second day of the workshop saw the level of participation maintained at 41, including 11 women and 30 men. The number of women participants in terms of ratio with men was better compared to the Highlands, Momase and NGI workshops.

Attached in Report Annex 1 is the list of participants for both workshop days one and two. Workshop participants for the Southern region comprised of representatives from the five provincial administrations. It was interesting to note a few prominent public servants i.e. Central Province had the Deputy Provincial Administrator, and most were from Milne Bay the host province.

The Southern workshop had a good mix of private sector, churches, CSOs and public servants.



CHAPTER 4: Workshop Opening

The Milne Bay Provincial Administrator, Mr. Ashan Numa participated in the fourth and final regional workshop on the GCF at the Alotau International Hotel, Milne Bay Province on the 9th-12th July 2019. The Administrator participated in the workshop's opening noting: "we must continue to take lead in climate change, that's why we are here, and I must applaud the role CCDA has played in the international negotiation space particularly on the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement—this is the beginning, there is a lot yet to be done".

Mr. Numa added that CCDA's engagement in this international forum has now presented opportunities to build capacity at the provincial level with the support from the national government agencies, delivery and development partners to develop quality project proposal and access finance. With these remarks, Mr. Numa officially declared the Southern Regional Workshop open.

In expressing appreciation for the Provincial Administrator's support, CCDA Managing Director, Mr. Ruel Yamuna recognized that the province and their communities and the region are at the frontline 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 our Adaptation and Mitigation priorities, activities that require funding from the GCF".

Mr. Yamuna further emphasised that GCF is a financing mechanism of the UNFCCC and is specifically established to provide financial support to countries like PNG who are most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. 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.

The opening speeches by the Provincial 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 were to be taken and how GGGI as a delivery partner will assist CCDA and PNG to build its capacity to access and utilize the GCF fund.

CHAPTER 5:

Participant expectations and contributions

Following the opening speeches was an exercise on participants' "expectations and contributions" from the workshop. The exercise generated the information presented in *Table-1*. The idea of the exercise was to gauge views from the participants on what their 'expectations are from the workshop in relation to 'climate change and GCF and how they can contribute to the workshop. The 'expectations and contributions' will form the basis for generating project ideas for the 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 see a 'reliable, stable and continued partnership'. • Understand what PNG Power's role is in bringing gaps in implementation in energy sector. • Get the right information to assist our local communities to access climate financing arrangements. • Learning about climate change priorities of the Southern Region. • To know more climate change and GCF finance. • To improve the policies of climate change. • To see some developments in the province on climate change projects/programmes. • Seek funding for best approaches and strategies to mobilise stakeholder partnership to mitigate and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. • Fully understand the GCF process, what the requirements are and how to access the fund in order to develop project proposals. • GCF to be coordinated in PNG by the NDA in line with the PIP and planning framework of the GoPNG. • GCF to be coordinated in PNG by the NDA in line with the PIP and planning framework of the GoPNG. • Want to know what Climate Change is doing in other provinces, country & overseas. • Want to seek technical advice for proposal development on climate change. • To know how we can integrate climate change to our plans and budgets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present on the PIP process and a proposed climate change 'National Coordination Mechanism'. • Sharing my experience of GCF projects and GCF; and sharing experience of developing GCF projects in the Pacific. • Realistic challenges for renewable energy implementation in small centers. • To identify means of resettling people (climate refugees) from the affected islands to mainland in view of disputes. • Outline the impacts of climate change in Central Province and state ways best suitable to combat the effects of climate change faced in the province, the region and the country as a whole. • Want to know how the Milne Bay Provincial administration work with CCDA & GCF can. • How can IOM work with GCF and CCDA on disaster?

CHAPTER 6:

Program Summary – Day 1

6.1 CCDA's role and responsibilities

A presentation was made by Mr. Eric Sarut, CCDA National Communications Division, explaining where CCDA as an entity sits across government in its role and function. 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 its 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. The 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 Contribution ([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.

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 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

Ms. Nidatha Martin, a GCF Focal point for CCDA presented on the GCF project investment criteria. She also made a complimentary presentation on the Climate Compatible Strategy (CCS) to help participants understand how the GCF investment criteria is framed at the international level, how countries like PNG have the CCS at national level that spells key realistic adaptation and mitigation issues on the ground and at each province that needs to be reviewed and revised annually.

Mr Pole Kale and also explained on the GCF investment criteria linking it back to the GCF No Objection Procedure. He further emphasised the importance of understanding the criteria and invited Ms Saiyomina from Dept for National Planning to further deliberate on how National Development targets for Climate Action are quantified. It seems there is some more coordination work between DNPM the National Monitoring Authority to work alongside CCDA to agree and revisit climate change indicators.



CHAPTER 7: Group Exercises – Day 1

This group exercises closely follows the New Guinea Islands workshop format. The Provincial participants were only asked to validate the existing information on climate change priorities that CCDA collected in 2014. The Provinces were then asked to map out how they can get help to implement their priority projects. This exercise enables the GCF Country Programme to focus on projects that have government ownership. The point of difference between the two first workshops and the two latter ones is that time was saved validating projects from the existing CCDA dataset and so more planning could be done on project ideas. Participants used the time and went one step further ahead to map out where the priorities linked in the country context, as well show where potential resources could be mobilized for funding support of potential GCF projects.

7.1 Provincial priorities and projects

The second exercise was 'provincial priorities and project'. The participants in their respective provinces were asked to identify their provincial priorities and what are the key projects under its priority areas. For each project area, 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 the respective Tables.

Central Province

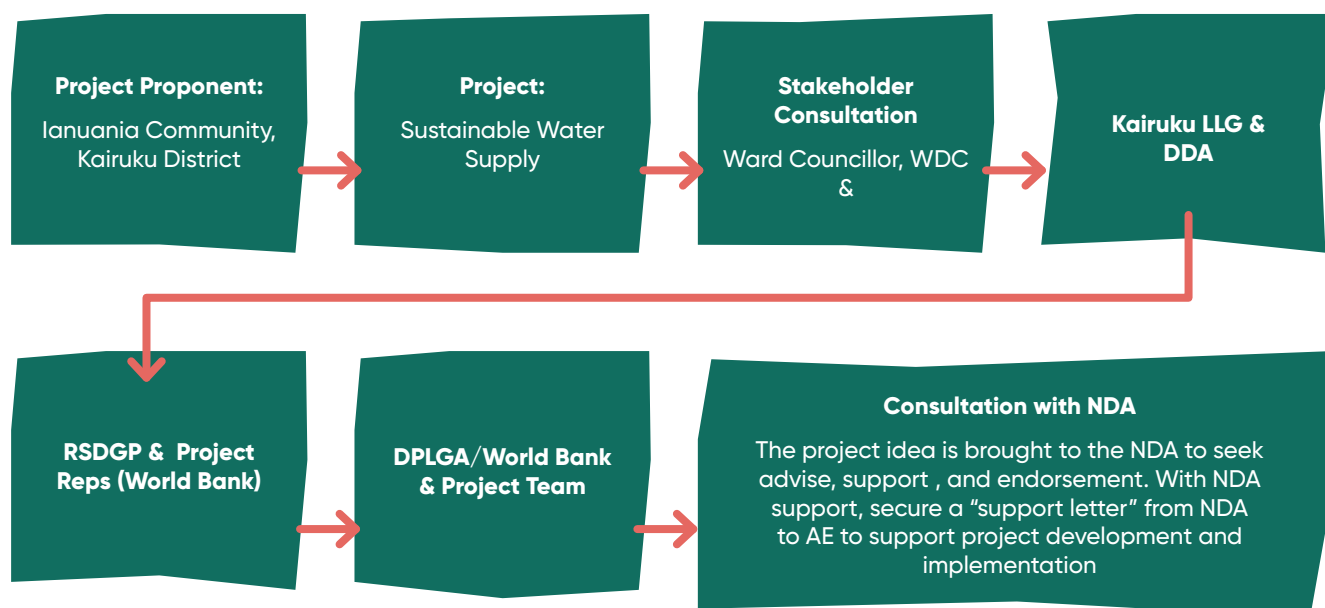
Table-1: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges faced in Central Province.

Central Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Agriculture	Food Security	Central has partnered with NARI, DAL, and Taiwanese Government on food security. Central in consultation with the Dept of Commerce and Industry and DAL is conducting SME training with the establishment of cooperative society and involving women in agriculture.
	Health	Malaria & Vector-borne diseases	WHO, NDoH and Central with the support of the Rotary-Against Malaria project distributed treated bed nets; and mass awareness by the district health services throughout the province.
	In-land flooding	Awareness	Change building structure to withstand flood and chose building & gardening sites away from flood zones.
	Coastal Flooding	Education/ Awareness Natural barriers/ EBA	Mangrove rehabilitation, tree and coconut planting and also awareness

Following the exercise on 'provincial priorities and projects', participants were asked to identify a project from the list of provincial priorities and sketch out a decision-making path. The decision-making path takes place at the sub-national level on how to bring the project idea to the NDA and the AE level and secure their support in the GCF project development and implementation.

The Central Provincial Government (CPG) selected a water-supply project in the Ianuana Village of the Kairuku District where water scarcity was problem to the 400 villagers. The affected community brings their issue to their 'Ward Councilor' and the decision-making process ensued from there (Figure-1). The decision-making path for a GCF project development is largely influenced by who the project proponent (PP) is. In this case, the PP is the Ianuana Community of the Kairuku District. The decision-making process for such a community project at the district level is almost uniform given the three-layer governance structure of PNG.

Figure-1: Decision-making path for a community water-supply project in the Kairuku District, Central Province.



Again, the type of project and the stakeholder proposing the project will influence the decision-making path. This particular project presents a different scenario to note. That is, the Central Provincial Government in consultation with the World Bank are undertaking this project of which the WB is already an AE. WB can become an AE, CPG can become an Executing Entity (EE) while the community is the beneficiary with the possibility of the replicating the project province wide.

The next exercise following the 'decision-making process' was the 'alignment of the project to the national climate change and development context. This project directly aligns to the national priorities on water security as in the MTDP-III key result area # 3.5. The goal is: "every citizen and visitor to have access to safe drinking water, reliable and affordable sanitation and hygiene facilities by 2030" which is guided by the PNG National WaSH Policy. This conforms with the National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy that points to 'water and sanitation' and the 9-NAPs listed water and sanitation as a priority. All of these are directly relevant to the GCF result area on increased resilience of climate change on "health, food and water security".

Gulf Province

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

Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
Gulf Province	Health	Malaria & Vector-borne disease	Education and awareness were carried out and mosquito nets supplied but there is need for improved health facilities. Infectious and communicable diseases are on the rise with TB, Diarrhea that needs proper water and sanitation.
	Rural electrification	Hydropower, solar or wind-power	Rural electrification, food security and coastal and inland flooding are some of the priorities of the province which are yet to be addressed.
	Agriculture	Food security/ Malnutrition	Some of the activities being carried in the province include the Lake Kamu Basin Biodiversity project by the WWF; and mangrove rehabilitation in Karama and ChildFund PNG working with the communities at Mei-Waripi.
	Flooding	Coastal and Inland flooding	
	Biodiversity Conservation	Conservation & Mangrove	Apart from the above, the province is dominated by commercial logging (mainly by the Rimbunan Hijau Ltd) and now the Papua LNG due for production by 2021.

With the above priority projects where some were addressed and some not, Gulf selected the 'Coastal Protection Project' that includes "seawall, mangrove rehabilitation, and water & sanitation" for the province. In the Gulf example, the project is at the community level where consultations and decision-making process begins 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 Gulf Provincial Development Plan and is in conformance with the national priorities on climate change and national development priorities on sea-level rise and water and sanitation.

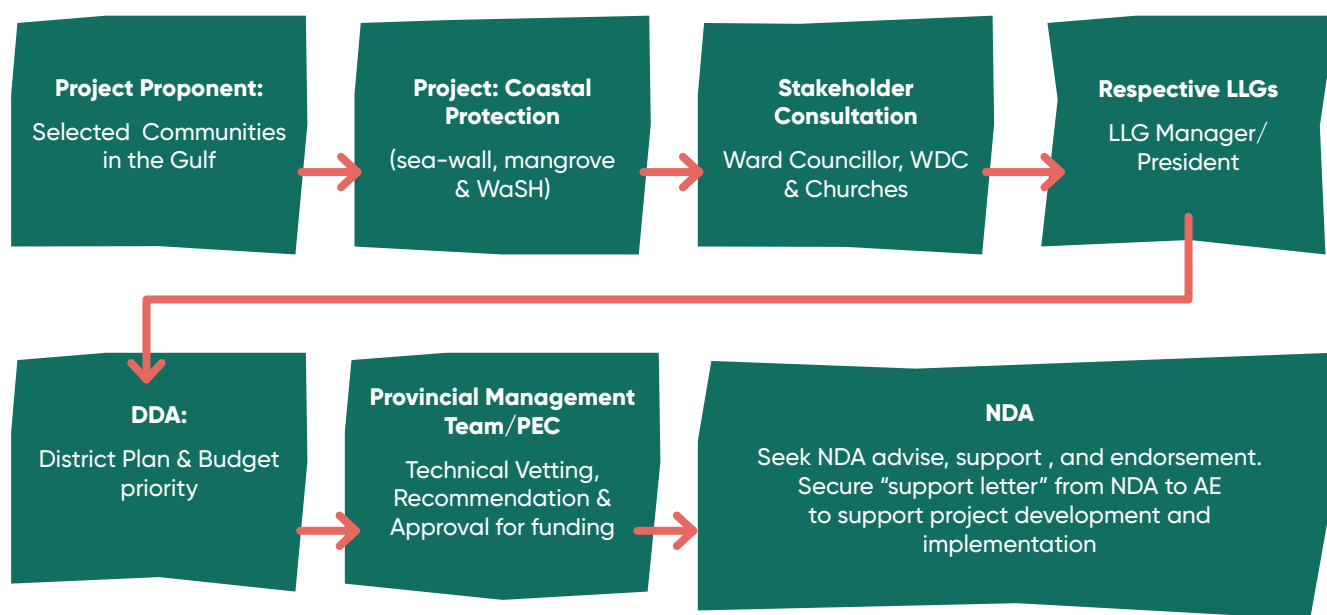


Figure-2: Decision-making path for a coastal protection project at the community level in the Gulf Province.

The coastal protection project including 'sea-wall, mangrove rehabilitation and WaSH' are priority projects listed in the Gulf Provincial Development Plan that also aligns with its District Development Plan. These projects also conform to the 9-NAPs (water & sanitation and sea-level rise and coastal flooding) and is within the broader goals under MTDP-III and PNG Vision 2050.

Milne Bay Province

Table-3: Provincial Priorities and Projects including current activities by who, where and the challenges in the Milne Bay province.

Milne-Bay Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Agriculture	Food Security	<p>Education and awareness including activities on food security are supported by JICA, IOM, Eco-Custodian Advocates, EU and ADB/BRCCC. The Bubuleta Resource Centre is a seed multiplication and distribution center while 'sea weed farming' is done on 3 atoll islands.</p> <p>In other parts of the province such as Wamira, GTZ is supporting food and water security projects while in East-Cape, JICA-RABE is working on 'fish trap'.</p>
	Low-carbon growth	Mitigation Activities	Samarai Island diesel replacement program and REDD+ pilot project.
	Water and Sanitation	Desalination	The plan for desalination in various atoll communities is yet to be addressed. In small islands where there is little or no water source and during prolong droughts periods, desalination is best option.
	Sea-level rise/Coastal Flooding	Sea-walling	The plan for sea-walling is not addressed. Sea-wall is to be combined with other ecosystem-based adaptation approaches such mangrove rehabilitation.
	Clean Energy	Rural electrification	Renewable energy has been planned for the province but nothing much has been initiated.
	Forestry	Reforestation & Mangrove	Reforestation has been planned but not done yet including mangrove rehabilitation.
	Infrastructure Development	Roads, Wharf, Health and communication facilities	While roads, health and communication facilities are yet to be improved, the Alotau Wharf has been redesigned to a climate change resilient wharf facility under the ADB-GoPNG BRCC Project.
	Data & Information/	Research and Analysis and provide information/ data	Practical and real situation data/information on the ground is important for planning such as scoping how people are coping with climate change adaptation; gender inclusion on climate change; and awareness and education or private sector engagement.

Based on the provincial priorities, Milne-Bay selected a community 'water supply project' and sketched out the decision-making path for the project. For such community projects in PNG, the decision-making path is the same in almost all provinces reflecting the three-tier governance structure of the country.

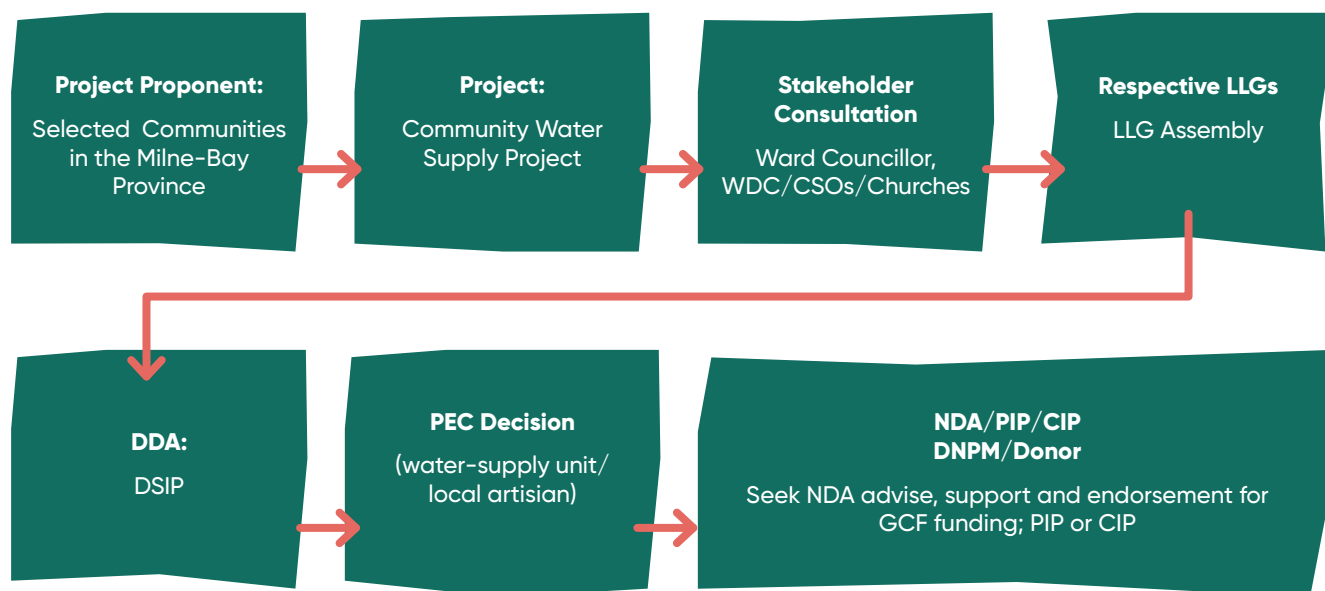


Figure-3: Decision-making path for a community water supply project in the Gulf Province and how the project aligns to the provincial and national priorities.

The project is a priority under the Milne-Bay Provincial Development Plan and fits within the District Development Plan for respective districts in the province. In terms of its alignment with the climate change and national policies, section H of the NCCMDP on adaptation specifically points to "water and sanitation, malaria and vector-borne diseases and food security (irrigation, farming system eg, and hydroponics)". At the national level, the project conforms to the national WaSH Policy including MTDP-III.

Oro Province

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

Oro Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Agriculture	Food Security	Education and awareness on sustainable livelihood where food security is fundamental are supported by DAL and RED Cross in selected communities.
	Malaria/ Vector-borne Disease	WaSH	Awareness on water/vector-borne diseases have been carried with the supply of treated mosquito nets including work on water and sanitation supported by the NDoH, Rotarians Against Malaria and AUSAID throughout the province.
	Inland & Coastal Flooding	WaSH/ Mangrove/ Sea-wall/EWS	Sea-wall is to be combined with other ecosystem-based adaptation approaches such as mangrove rehabilitation to mitigate coastal flooding but the plan is not being addressed. Relevant impacts resulting from inland/coastal flooding such as water and sanitation has also been planned but are fully addressed yet. New Britain Palm Oil Ltd (NBPOL) through its subsidiary Higaturu Oil Palm with Red Cross, IOM and CEPA are supporting work on inland flooding and WaSH.
	Clean Energy	Hydro-power	Renewable energy has been planned for the province with consultation on the proposed Divune Hydro-power in progress.
	Forestry/ REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birdwing Butterfly Local Mangrove/ turtle conservation 	There is plan for farming the famous Birdwing butterfly whose existence depends on the forest including mangrove protection and management for turtle conservation.

As in other sister provinces, Oro selected a community 'water and sanitation project' for the Ononda Community in the Oro Bay LLG, Ijivitari District. The project will benefit around 12,000 people and is estimated to cost 500,000 Kina. Again, for such community projects in PNG, the decision-making path is the same in almost all provinces reflecting the three-tier governance structure of the country.



Figure-4: Decision-making path for a community water and sanitation project in the Gulf Province and how the project aligns to the provincial and national priorities.

The project is a priority under the Oro Provincial Development Plan and fits within the District Development Plan for respective districts in the province. In terms of its alignment with the climate change and national policies, section H of the NCCMDP on adaptation specifically points to “water and sanitation, malaria and vector-borne diseases and food security (irrigation, farming system e.g., and hydroponics)”. At the national level, the project conforms to the national WaSH Policy including MTDP-III.

Western Province

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

Western Province	Provincial Priorities	Projects	Activities done and by who, where and what challenges faced
	Agriculture	Food Security	Education and awareness on sustainable livelihood based on food security addressing crop yield change and introducing innovative ways of farming by Ok Tedi Development Foundation (OTDF).
	Malaria/ Vector-borne Disease	WaSH	Awareness on malaria and water/vector-borne diseases have been carried with the supply of treated mosquito nets including work on water and sanitation supported by from partners like World Vision and OTDF throughout the province.
	Inland & Coastal Flooding	Resettlement	Resettlement of affected communities were done by OTDF and the Western Provincial Administration but it was temporary. For coastal flooding, sea-walls and relocation were proposed while awareness is ongoing.
	Clean Energy	Hydro-power	Renewable energy has been planned for the province which is yet to be pursued.
	Drought	• Food security • WaSH	Food security is, and will be an issue during drought periods and the need for introducing drought-resistant crops to the communities were pursued in water and sanitation.

From the list of provincial priorities, Western Province selected “food security and aims to introduce climate resilient food crops” throughout the province. In this case, the project proponent is the Western Provincial Administration (WPA) and the beneficiaries are the communities in the province. The Provincial Sector Manager for Agriculture is the interface between the WPA and the communities via the District Administration. The decision-making path in this project arrangement starts at the sector management level and interfaces at the WPA and District Administration to reach out to the communities.

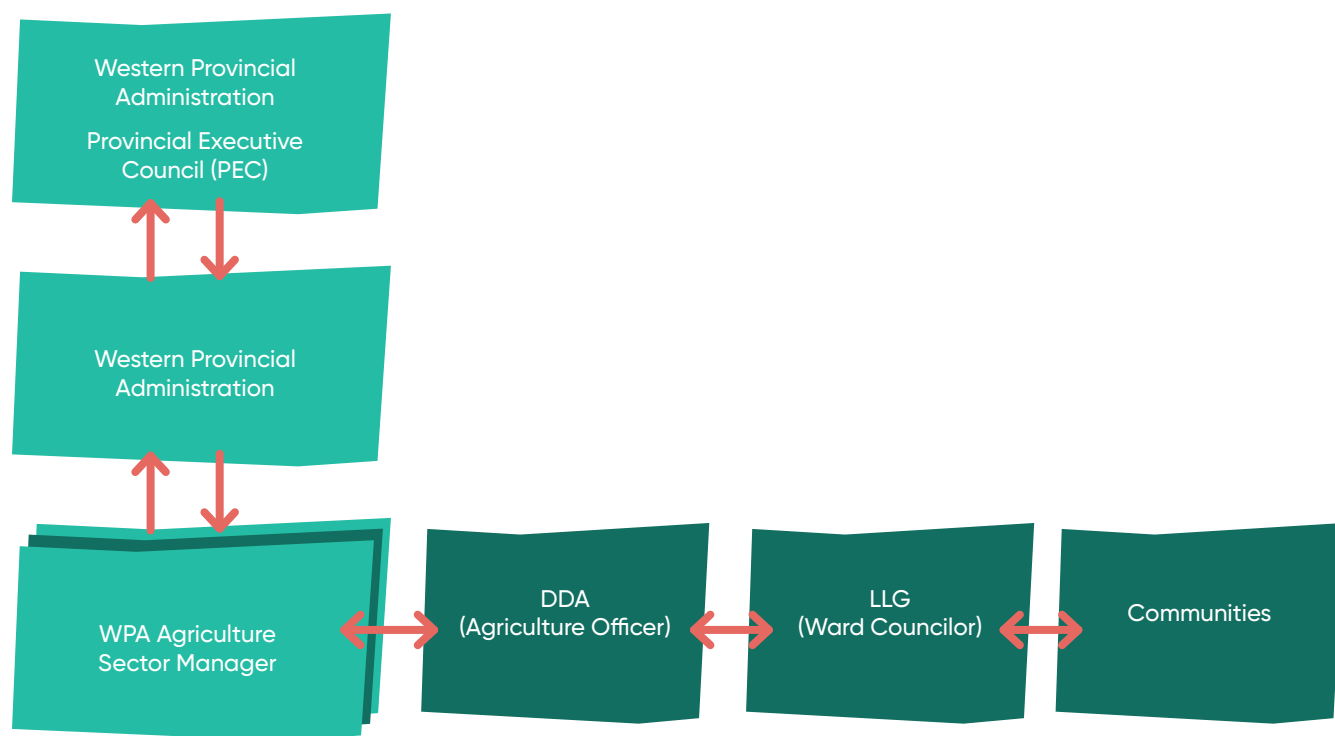


Figure-5: Decision-making path for ‘food security’ project throughout the Western Province.

The project is a priority under the Western Provincial Development Plan and fits within the District Development Plan for respective districts in the province. In terms of its alignment with the climate change and national policies, section H of the NCCMDP on adaptation, in particular the 9-NAPs specifically points to “food insecurity caused by crop failures due to droughts and inland frosts” and what needs to be done such as introducing drought/frost resistant crops and crop varieties. At the national level, the project conforms to the MTDP-III (KRA 7.2) and the broader visions of the country in Vision 2050.

Summary: This exercise follows on from the Kimbe workshop format. Specific provincial consultation reports by CCDA in 2014 were pulled out and assessed by respective provincial representatives. The representatives were asked to validate if the priority remained, if current projects are addressing the identified priority, or whether priorities should be reviewed. The interesting part of the exercise was mapping out the decision-making pathway for the priorities identified. It proved a useful and practical exercise and hopefully it was a valuable takeaway for the Southern region provincial representatives.

7.2 Private sector and CSO mapping

Group Exercise 2 had participants to 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 6: Matrix showing where private sector and CSO stakeholders are active, and their respective strengths and weaknesses across each province in the Southern region.

Province	Private Sector	Civil Society Organisation
Central	<p>Strengths: Provide infrastructures like telecommunications, roads, bridges</p> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of communication and limited community service obligations</p>	<p>Strengths: Support effective service delivery</p> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of project sustainability, land and cultural issues</p>
Gulf	<p>Strengths: Projects are community focused</p> <p>Weaknesses: Ad-hoc approach and poor administration</p>	<p>Strengths: A lot of CSO presence working in health & education</p> <p>Weaknesses: Short term project lifespan due to funding constraints</p>
Milne Bay	<p>Strengths: Fully resourced & brings cash to local economy</p> <p>Weaknesses: Profit driven, environmental degradation</p>	<p>Strengths: Have both community and government support</p> <p>Weaknesses: No good communication</p>
Oro	<p>Strengths: Provided Subsidy, infrastructure and economic benefits</p> <p>Weaknesses: Contribute to environmental issues, deforestation, settlements and no good spin off benefits</p>	<p>Strengths: Provide leadership and capacity building.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of government support and funding constraints</p>
Western	<p>Strengths: Influential to government i.e. OK Tedi and provides employment and royalties.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Environmental destruction, illegal settlements and profit oriented.</p>	<p>Strengths: Wide network, closer to communities.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Limited presence and lack of support from government</p>

Summary:

- The Southern region is interesting in the spread between private sector and NGOs in respective five provinces. This was a region where many huge influential private sectors are based i.e. OK Tedi, Exxon, Oil search etc.
- The 'profit driven motive' criticism of private sector's weaknesses has been expressed by most provinces. OK Tedi has been in the Western province for a long time with no good tangible developments.
- The strengths and weakness mapped out are similar to the ones expressed in other three regions. Issues like weaknesses in CSOs 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 CSOs 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

GCF & importance of streamlining of climate finance: 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 by Department of National Planning and Monitoring Ms. Saliya 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.

8.2 Overview of PCCC's

CCDA efforts to support sub-national structures: A presentation on the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) was also made by Mr. Eric Sarut. Provincial Climate Change Committees: The purpose of the 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 none of the provinces in the Southern 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

The Groups were asked to discuss the processes around developing climate change projects. The exercise aimed to identify 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.

Table-7: Matrix highlighting the gaps in the processes currently in place to address climate change, and the role of PCCC to bridge these gaps.

Province	Gaps identified	Role of PCCC
Central	Lots of sector participation identified i.e. Women in agriculture, NARI etc.	There is a need for a PCCC or similar committee to coordinate sectors.
Gulf	The decision mapping shows role of PCCC critical.	PCCC can then approach the PEC of the province on climate change issues.
Milne Bay	The decision mapping shows the need for a PCCC to interface.	PCCC needed to interface between PEC and sector needs.
Oro	More emphasis given to Disaster Office so a PCCC is critical.	Disaster can be part of the PCCC and not the main body representing climate change issues.
Western	The decision path mapping still lacks a good connection to PEC.	PCCC plays critical coordination role up to PEC and across sectors.

Summary:

The gaps and challenges identified in the exercise for each province resounded synonymous across all region. There is lack of coordination and hence the need for the setting up of PCCC. The presentation by EHP also gave prominence and set the tone on the importance of having a coordination body in place to help drive the agenda on the effects and impacts of climate change and how each party can work together to address.

Another important challenge identified is the adequate financing of climate change related work across the region. The issue on the lack adequate technology was also identified.



CHAPTER 10: Summary/Reflections

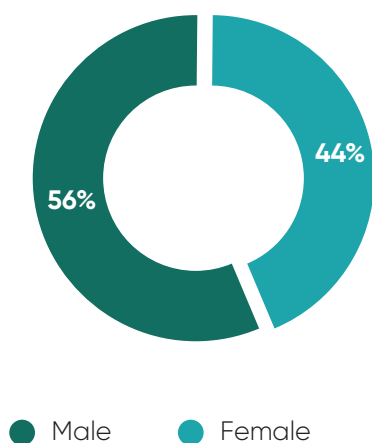
The Southern region being the last workshop had very good participation from National Agencies such as PM&NEC, DNPM, DPLGA, Health and World Health Organization and senior administrative staff from almost all provinces. The sessions were very interactive, and participants expressed their satisfaction on the mapping of decision points as critical. Most administrations realized the need to be proactively engaging with key private sector and CSO. As well there was the need for PCCC kind of setup to be established in all the five provinces. PNG Power (increased energy) and improved sustainable traditional agriculture practices were a key concern raised by an expatriate long term citizen in Alotau. The workshop was the most well organised with very good participation rate for the two days.

The total participants at the Southern Regional Workshop was 59. Of these, 57 percent were male, and 43 percent were female. This represents a 13 percent gap between the male - female participation which is similar to the NGI Workshop. Overall there was an improvement on women's participation in the NGI and Southern regions.

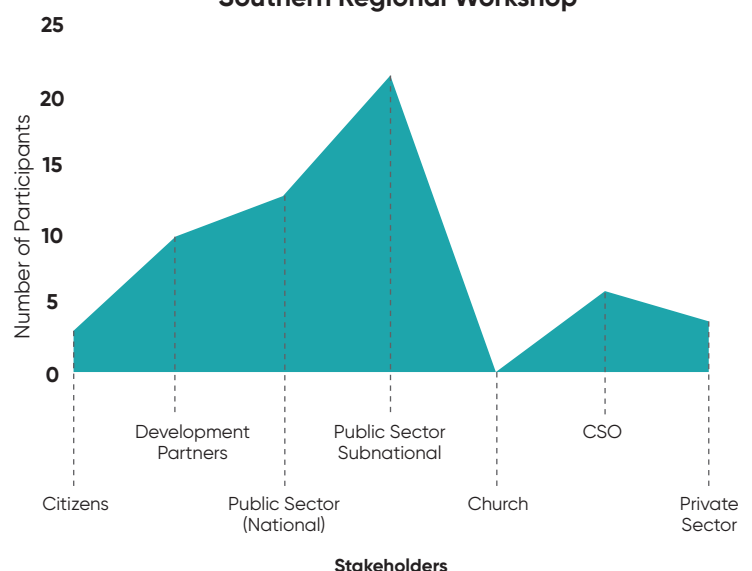
The Southern Regional Workshop was dominated by participants from the public sector (both national and sub-national levels) followed with CSOs while the private sector and ordinary citizen participation were very low. There is a need for more active engagement with the private sector in the region.

Figure- 6 & 7: Male & Female participants at the Southern regional Workshop; Number of stakeholder participation at the Southern Regional Workshop

Female vs male participant at the southern regional workshop



Participation trend of Stakeholders Southern Regional Workshop



Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop Participants

Registration GCF Regional Workshop, Tuesday 9 July 2019 – Alotau Day 1

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Ethel Namuri	Female	CCDA	72093817	eanamuri@gmail.com
2	Betty Paliau	Female	Ahioma Ward	73853583	
3	Pokiton Paliau		Ahioma Ward	79968630	
4	Florence Peter	Female	Ahioma Ward	70372180	
5	Ken Meyakamapa	Male	Health (NDOH)	70276923	
6	Joel Kolan	Male		3013700	
7	Nola Ndrewei		WHO	3257827	ndrewein@who.int
8	James Teio	Male	NDOH-Waigani	3013704	jamesteio@gmail.com
9	Toliana Giligoro		ABV Secreteriate	79968715	
10	Benjamin Keni	Male	Central Province	71900681	benjaminkeni105@gmail.com

11	Brian Kunai	Male	Dept of National Planning & Monetary (Waigani)	3084126/ 75673882	briankunai37@gmail.com
12	Janine Twyman Mills		USAID	61432916328	janine.twyman.mills@outlook.com
13	Kwaipo Vali		PM & NEC	76539012	kwaipov@gmail.com
14	Eddie Malaisa	Male	ORO Provincial Administration	74482079	eddmalaisa@gmail.com
15	Cathy M Simon	Female	Western Provincial Admin	72039667	cathysimon886@gmail.com
16	Lington Komnong	Male	Western Provincial Admin	72327012	lkomnong@gmail.com
17	Steven Tobessa	Male	Milnabay Provincial Admin	71162447	stobessa57@gmail.com
18	Misa Lionel		Milnabay Provincial Admin	6411112/132	misa.lionel@milnabay.gov.pg
19	Judith Eddy	Female	Milnabay Provincial Health Authority	6411164	eddyjudith84@gmail.com
20	Esori Wadilei		DCROA Inc	70055674	
21	Vicku Wesley		Div of Community Development	79432260	vickuwesley888@gmail.com
22	Nidatha Martin	Female	CCDA		
23	Sam Moko	Male	FCPF/UNDP		
24	Debra Sungi	Female	CCDA		
25	Eunice Dus	Female	CCDA		
26	Jacob Ekinye	Male	CCDA		
27	Erick Sarut	Male	CCDA		
28	Josie Baig	Female	GGGI		
29	Eileen Sayomina	Female	DNPM	79106366	eileen_saiyomina@planning.gov.pg
30	Nohoro Akai		Provincial Disaster Oro	73430911	nhakai909@gmail.com
31	Marjorie Warisaiho	Female	CELCOR- POM	76336420	mwarisaiho@gmail.com
32	Mary Boni	Female	CIMC - POM	72508993	mary.boni@cimcpng.org
33	Junne Cosmas	Female	Tanorama - POM	76272829	jnnccosmas@yahoo.com.au
34	Diana Gora	Female	Dept of PM & NEC	76679464	diana_gora@pmnec.gov.pg

35	Bemjamin Keni	Male	Central Provincial Admin	71900681	benjaminkeni105@gmail.com
36	Pole Kale	Male	GGGI		polekale@gmail.com
37	Harry Gubala	Male	USAID Climate Ready	74211837	hgubala@climateready.org
38	Edward Kila	Male	Central Provincial Admin	71572034	edward.kila@gmail.com
39	Graga Moliola		IOM - Alotau	73229485	gmoliola@iom.int
40	Wayne Baloiloi	Male	PNG Power Ltd	73627251	wbaloiloi@pngpower.com.pg
41	Katerina Syngellakis	Female	GGGI	6799992079	katerina.syngellakis@gggi.org
42	Gerard Avoa	Male	Gulf Provincial Admin	73783828	gerard.avoaa@gmail.com
43	Aslan Numa		Provincial Admin	71776833	
44	Samuel Aloysius	Male	Provincial Admin	72971331	samaloysius13@gmail.com
45	Lindsay Acesana		Alotau DoA	74308203	
46	C So'onwoi		CCDA BRCC	72914996	
47	N.Belapuna	Male	Milinebay Admin	71800334	
48	David Mitcli	Male	ECA	72003300	dmitchell.eca@gmail.com
49	Clifford Pakailasi	Male	Commerce & Mines	72449661	cliffpakailasi@gmail.com
50	Sausy Pawa		PCMC Coordinator	71380813	
51	Rita Inawasa	Female	LLG Affairs		rita.inswasa@milnebay.gov.pg
52	Sharon Mua	Female	DPA		sharon.mua@milnebay.gov.pg
53	John Demerua	Male	PDAL	73752055	
54	Kalati Baloiloi		MBPA	70690290	
55	Deedee Nipuega		MBPCW/KSH	71415428	
56	Daniel Munoz-Smiith	Male	GGGI	73393611	daniel.ms@gggi.org
57	Doe Kwarara	Female	FCPF/UNDP		
58	Jacqueline Aitsi	Female	CCDA		
59	Tapora Isorua		Tanorama	70630499	isoruat@gmail.com

Registration GCF Regional Workshop, Tuesday 10th July 2019 Alotau Day 2

No	Name	Gender	Organisation	Contact (Telephone)	Email
1	Florence Peter	Female	Community rep Milnebay	70372180	flopetz@gmail.com
2	Samuel Aloysius	Male	Forestry MBP	72971331	samaloysius13@gmail.com
3	Edward Kila	Male	Central Provincial Admin	71572034	edward.kila@gmail.com
4	Benjamin Keni	Male	Central Provincial Admin	71900681	benjaminkeni105@gmail.com
5	Kwaipo Vali	Male	PM & NEC	76539012	kwaipov@gmail.com
6	Tapora Isorua	Male	Tanorama		isoruat@gmail.com
7	Gerard Avoa	Male	Gulf Provincial Admin	73783828	gerard.avoa@gmail.com
8	Brian Kunai	Male	Dept of National Planning & Monitoring(Waigani)	3084126/75673882	briankunai37@gmail.com
9	Mary Boni	Female	CIMC - POM	72508993	mboni22@gmail.com
10	Marjorie Warisaiho	Female	CELCOR- POM	76336420	mwarisaiho@gmail.com
11	Eddie Malaisa	Male	ORO Provincial Administration	74482079	edd.malaisa@gmail.com
12	Nohoro Akai	Male	ORO Provincial Administration	73430911	nhaka909@gmail.com
13	Lington Komnong	Male	Western Provincial Admin	72327012	lkomnong@gmail.com
14	Cathy M Simon	Female	Western Provincial Admin	72039667	cathysimon886@gmail.com
15	Junne Cosmas	Female	Tanorama	76272829	jnnccosmas@yahoo.com.au
16	Jacob Ekinye	Male	CCDA		
17	Sam Moko	Male	UNDP/ FCPF	73027620	sam.moko@undp.org
18	Pole Kale	Male	GGGI		polekale@gmail.com
19	Eileen Sayomina	Female	DNPM	3084007	eileen_saiyomina@planning.gov.pg
20	Esori Wadilei		DCROA Inc	70055674	
21	Diana Gora	Female	Dpt of PM & NEC	3019077	diana_gora@pmnec.gov.pg
22	Erick Sarut	Male	CCDA		eric.sarut@ccda.gov.pg
23	Vicku Wesley		Milinebay Admin	79432260	
24	Daisy Pawa	Female	Milinebay Admin	71380813	

25	Rita Inawasa	Female	Milinebay Admin	70136476	
26	Josie Baig	Female	GGGI		
27	Erick Sarut	Male	CCDA		
28	Joel Kolan	Male		71682753	
29	Nola Ndrewei		WHO	79261425	
30	James Teio	Male	Health	72091075	jamesteio@gmail.com
31	Ken Meyakawapa	Male	Health	70276923	
32	David Mitchell	male	ESA/Milnebay	72003300	dmitchell.eca@gmail.com
33	Clifford Pakailasi	Male	Milinebay Admin	72449661	cliffpakailasi@yahoo.com
34	Misa Lionel		Milinebay Admin	70358562	lionelmisah@gmail.com
35	Gracia Moliola	Female	International Organisation for Migration (IOM) - Alotau	73229485	gmoliola@iom.int
36	Chris So'onwai	Male	BRCC - CCDA	72914996	cmsoonwai@gmail.com
37	John Demerua	Male	PDAL	73752055	jdmerua@gmail.com
38	Toliana Giligoro		COMM DEV MBP	79968715	gbvsecretaryatmbp@gmail.com
39	Daniel Munoz-Smiith	Male	GGGI		daniel.ms@gggi.org
40	Laimo Awalomurai				
41	Patricia Mank	Female	PNG RED CROSS- Alotau	79544484	
42	Wayne Baloiloi	Male	PPL	73627251	wbaloiloi@pngpower.com.pg
43	Vicku Wesley	Female	Milinebay Admin	79432260	
44	Florence Peter	Female	Community rep Milnebay	70372180	flopetz@gmail.com
45	Ethel Namuri	Female	CCDA	72093817	eanamuri@gmail.com
46	Betty Paliau	Female	Land Owner		
47	Katerina Syngellakis	Female	GGGI	6799992079	katerina.syngellakis@gggi.org
48	Debra Sungi	Female	CCDA		debra.sungi@gmail.com
49	Nidatha Martin	Female	CCDA		nidathamartin@gmail.com
50	Janine Tuyman Mills	Female	USAID	61432916328	janine.tuyman.mills@outlook.com

Annex 2 – Workshop evaluation

GCF Readiness Southern Islands Regional Workshop Evaluation Summary

The GCF evaluation questionnaire had two main question types 'demographic & evaluation' questions.

A total of 34 out of 58 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	23
Female	11
2. Place of work	various posts in the region
3. Which sector you represent?	
public sector	19
private sector	3
CSO	10
Academia	
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 – 25
3. Was there adequate time for question & answers?	Yes – 12
4. Were the presentations clear and relevant to the workshop objectives?	Yes – 20
5. I benefitted from the project experiences shared by other participants?	Yes – 25
6. I found opportunities to collaborate with others	Yes – 21
7. Given the topic of being ready to access GCF finance, the workshop was too short, appropriate, too long.	17 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)	12 out of 25 responded that the content was appropriate whilst 5 stated it was difficult.
9. Please comment on what you thought was good, bad or what could be improved in the workshop.	18/25 stated the workshop was good however made a note on length of presentation to be longer
Summary: A lot of concerns were raised that more needs to be done to get private sector investing on climate change in the region. Strategies outlined is a step in the right direction in getting stakeholders to meaningfully work with private sector. The workshop greatly helped the stakeholders to identify where they need to be proactive on in addressing climate change impacts in the Southern region.	

Annex 3 – Workshop documents

1. Program folder

Includes the final workshop program as well as the annotated agenda used to by workshop facilitators.
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yY6dLC6okdVPWhE3W0ZRFixWs8y35z-G>

2. PowerPoint folder

Includes all PPTs delivered.

- Day 1: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AXFCtm2tbydeQ782o5zw2pKTndpZbH1A>
- Day 2: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18TRWnGPMejTvmzpmrZ8DSbzhlrH6Fmyo>

3. Exercise Outputs folder

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

- Central: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YENT0Zo1j1QnlzrZEyatOwB2WI19e4vU>
- Gulf: https://drive.google.com/open?id=108jCN2_woiBrrMFpEBZa8SbLUkf1eSpv
- Milne Bay: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RkYPErpakBaT_B-HtmT7XYlwxW2Z9mvm
- Oro: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18J4Lya3l0AzNd22pOXMB6acv0ZCy5gPs>
- Western: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lzMiGFEVq45bU9Jre5FathG1QG5H-XFk>

4. Photos folder

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

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SL0XYZimufN2ekgj7m47sCdc0-ZRckxi>

Additional Notes

[illegible]

