

Papua New Guinea and the Green Climate Fund

Guidelines for the No-objection Procedure

Climate Change and Development Authority



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Acronyms

AE	Accredited Entity
CACC	Central Agencies Coordination Committee
CCDA	Climate Change & Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change (Management) Act 2015
CN	Concept Note
COP	Conference of the Parties
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DSIP	District Services Improvement Program
DSP	Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030
EE	Executing Entity
FP	Full Proposal
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	greenhouse gas
ITAP	Independent Technical Advisory Panel
LCG	low-carbon growth
MCA	Multi-criteria Analysis
MTDP III	Medium Term Development Plan III
MRV	monitoring, reporting and verification
NACCF	National Advisory Committee on Climate Finance
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NCCDMP	National Climate Compatible Development Policy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEC	National Executive Council
NOL	No Objection Letter
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
PIP	Public Investment Program
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PPP	public–private partnership
PSF	Private Sector Facility
PSIP	Provincial Services Improvement Program
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
StaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Ministerial Foreword



Papua New Guinea's people, environment and economy are highly vulnerable to the threats posed by climate change. Given the temperature increases locked in by global emissions of greenhouse gases, adaptation to rapidly changing climate patterns and sea-level rise is a high priority.

We are also custodians of rainforest and mangrove areas that have global significance, creating opportunities for PNG to play a vital role in forest-based climate change mitigation. However, our country must have international financial support, capacity building and access to technology to face the uncertain future posed by climate change.

Papua New Guinea has led global climate negotiations for many years. We were the first to propose efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the form of REDD+ in 2005; we were active in the final negotiations to achieve the historic Paris Agreement in 2015; and we were the first to submit our post-2020

climate actions, our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), after the Paris conference. NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and Papua New Guinea takes its obligations under the Agreement very seriously.

The Marape Steven government is strongly committed to preserving our rich natural heritage for future generations and to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Our primary mitigation effort under the NDC lies in reducing emissions from land-use change and forestry. Building on our submissions to the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2019, PNG will contribute to addressing the global mitigation gap by reducing deforestation and promoting forest conservation and sustainable management of its forests, efforts that are coordinated under our National REDD+ Strategy.

Earlier this year, I also announced a major national tree-planting initiative, the 10 Million Trees project. This initiative is replacing trees removed to accommodate rapidly-growing populations in the Highlands, and restoring lost mangroves in coastal communities. The 10 Million Trees initiative will make a significant contribution to carbon sequestration in PNG. It will also help preserve PNG's unique biodiversity and protect the infrastructure, and food and water security, of local communities.

We are currently reviewing our NDC to ensure the highest possible level of ambition for reducing emissions and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. An enhanced NDC and implementation plan will consider opportunities for improved energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy, and seek to reduce emissions where possible in the transport and forestry sectors.

Our national climate plan reflects our domestic circumstances and capabilities. We are a nation pursuing sustainable development and attempting to eradicate poverty among our people. Like our Pacific brothers and sisters, Papua New Guinea played no historical role in climate change, and so we look to the international community for support in accordance with the Paris Agreement's commitment to appropriate financial flows, technology transfer and enhanced capacity building. Our climate plan relies on collaborative effort between all levels of government, the private sector and the support of our development partners. To meet our NDC under the Paris Agreement, there remains an urgent need for faster and simplified access to international climate finance.

The Green Climate Fund is the dedicated fund established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to mobilize contributions from advanced economies that will help countries like ours respond to climate change. It uses public investment to stimulate private finance, unlocking the power of climate-friendly investment for low-emission, climate-resilient development.

When the Fund was first proposed, UNFCCC members agreed that finance made available had to be consistent with national strategies, country-driven, and effective. PNG's National Designated Authority—the

Climate Change and Development Authority—acts as the interface between the PNG Government and the Fund. CCDA must supply a No Objection Letter as a condition of approval for any proposals to the Fund.

This document, Papua New Guinea's *Guidance for the No Objection Procedure*, encourages our partners and the private sector to collaborate with the CCDA in developing high-calibre climate projects. The procedure set out here helps ensure that climate finance is directed towards our self-determined national priorities in accordance with our laws. It gives Papua New Guineans the opportunity to reject or improve activities proposed for Fund projects and programs. It will filter out projects that impose undue costs or harm on our communities and our environment.

By following this Guidance, our partners and the private sector can achieve greater certainty about the value of the projects they propose to the Fund, and have confidence in the support those projects will receive from local communities and government agencies. It sets out the practical steps they need to take, the standards they must meet, and the timeframes associated with acquiring the No Objection Letter that they must take to the Fund as a mandatory requirement.

Implementing and observing this No Objection Procedure will direct funding towards the most urgent climate change actions and those that offer the greatest synergies with Government programs and policies. Working together, our actions on climate can operate in harmony, support national development priorities, and bring real benefit to the people of Papua New Guinea.

Hon. Wera Mori MP
Minister for Environment, Conservation & Climate Change

Statement from the National Designated Authority



These Guidelines for the No Objection Procedure represent an important step forward for Papua New Guinea and the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA). Our ultimate goal is to support a pipeline of projects that tackle climate change, and improve PNG's ability to access support from the Green Climate Fund that will ensure projects' success. We have approached this challenge by working with development partners and consulting across a range of sectors and community organizations, current and potential accredited entities, and subnational governments.

The *Guidelines* are a major deliverable for our first Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme, which has been strengthening CCDA's institutional capacity to engage effectively with national stakeholders and the Fund as the National Designated Authority. The Readiness Programme has delivered both these *Guidelines* and a *Country Programme* identifying that vital pipeline of investable projects that align with our national, provincial and local priorities.

As the Readiness Programme's delivery partner, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) played an essential role in coordinating our national engagement and developing the Guidelines. USAID's Climate Ready programme helped CCDA to design and implement the Readiness Support Programme, and works in consultation with GGGI providing technical support for development of the *Country Programme*.

These *Guidelines* are the result of extensive consultation across many communities, groups and sectors in Papua New Guinea. The CCDA team and I spoke with NGOs, communities, farmers, church groups, businesses, research institutes and local officials around the country. As we travelled, I was humbled and impressed by the passion, understanding and energy of Papua New Guineans, who are ready to address the global challenge of climate change and are actively seeking training and support.

We held a series of three-day regional consultations in Mt Hagen, Lae, Kimbe and Alotau in 2019. They were well attended by diverse representatives of the 22 provinces. Our success would not have been possible without the hospitality and enthusiasm of provincial administrators and governors, who displayed a deep collective understanding of the challenges that climate change poses to the prosperity and wellbeing of their regions. Consultation generated valuable input to the *Guidelines*, but also created opportunities for CCDA to strengthen the bonds between national and subnational governments and further advance the establishment of Provincial Climate Change Committees. These Committees are helping embed climate considerations in local planning and creating greater community awareness.

At the national level, CCDA and GGGI have focused on increased private sector engagement in climate change related activities. The Private Sector Forum held in Port Moresby in March this year offered businesses and industry an opportunity to learn more about Papua New Guinea's climate change position, engage with the Green Climate Fund Readiness process, and discuss opportunities and ideas for climate action. The private sector mobilization work led by GGGI has helped us understand the operational context of targeted sub-sectors, accelerate and sustain private sector engagement, and identify potential Accredited Entities to access the Fund.

Engagement with our communities, partners and colleagues has laid the groundwork for improved coordination of climate action at the national level, and better access to funding for capacity building and program implementation at the subnational level. The next Readiness phase will see our focus shift to direct access for national entities seeking accreditation with the Fund, and see us working with our partners to develop and implement the highest-priority climate projects.

CCDA is grateful for the longstanding support and partnership of everyone at GGGI and USAID's Climate Ready program, as well as our other development partners, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Government of Australia, throughout this work.

Our work as the Nationally Designated Authority would not be possible without the proactive stance taken on climate change by our Minister and the Government. We are equally dependent on the professionalism and expertise of my colleagues in other departments. CCDA would especially like to acknowledge the contribution made by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, who play a vital role working with our development partners and accessing international climate finance to support our national climate plan in accordance with the PNG Development Cooperation Policy (2018 - 2022).

Mr Ruel Yamuna, LLB
Managing Director, Climate Change & Development Authority



Overview

The purpose of a No Objection Procedure is to ensure that climate change funding proposals are consistent with national climate strategies and plans, country-driven approaches, and national laws and regulations; and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private sector financing by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). A letter of no-objection is a condition for approval of all funding proposals submitted to the Fund.

A working NOL process is an essential precursor to accessing the Green Climate Fund. It is a means of ensuring country ownership of climate action.

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) is the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) for engaging with the GCF and plays a central role in helping access international climate change finance. CCDA's mission is to promote climate resilience, low carbon growth and sustainable development nationally.

In its role as NDA, CCDA manages the whole-of-government, consultative approach to decision making in issuing a No Objection Letter (NOL), which all projects seeking funding from the GCF must obtain.

Under GCF rules, countries decide on their own nationally-appropriate process to determine no-objection to funding proposals, according to their capacities and *existing processes and institutions*. The GCF also allows for No Objection Procedures to be *revised on the basis of evolving needs* or experience gained in implementation.

The CCDA, supported by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), USAID's Climate Ready project and the Government of Australia, has developed a unique No Objection Procedure that aligns with Papua New Guinea's national context, institutional arrangements and decision-making processes. This work has drawn on national and subnational consultation and existing policy, reports, analyses and guidance documents.

The purpose of these *Guidelines* is to provide Accredited Entities, potential project proponents and other stakeholders with information on the process through which the NDA will issue a NOL. It is important to refer to and follow these *Guidelines* when seeking an endorsed NOL as a mandatory requirement for submitting a proposal to the GCF.

PNG has been exposed to the reality of climate change and the severity of its impacts, making its people, economy and environment highly vulnerable. The impact of sea-level rise on the Carteret Islands has raised alarming challenges with displaced communities and climate refugees. In other parts of PNG, climate change has led to an increase in the prevalence of malaria and vector-borne diseases, extended drought periods, and heavy rainfall, causing dismay among a populace that relies heavily on subsistence agriculture to sustain livelihoods.

PNG's legislative and policy framework to address climate change has evolved significantly over the past 10 years. The Government recognizes the immediate need to address the adverse effects of climate change domestically and meet its climate change targets nationally and internationally, while ensuring sound economic growth and sustainable development.

The Government of PNG is committed to carrying out the necessary steps to ensure the country's climate change targets are achieved. Through implementation of the Climate Change Management Act (2015), Climate Compatible Development Management Policy (2010), CCDA Corporate Plan (2018–2022), and the Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act (2015), CCDA has fostered sound partnerships with development partners to collectively support PNG's national aspirations.

Through these partnerships, PNG can harness economic investments, particularly through climate finance opportunities and pursue green and sustainable economic growth. The GCF provides an opportunity for PNG to access the much needed support to drive the climate change agenda. CCDA is willing to embrace and work collaboratively with delivery partners and accredited entities (AEs) to promote private sector investment and build and strengthen our institutional capacity to effectively engage with the Fund.

The no objection process will support CCDA to provide a robust and transparent systemic approach that can foster country ownership and unlock access to climate finance.

CHAPTER 1

Climate Change in Papua New Guinea

The diversity of PNG's geographical landscape is reflected in the magnitude and scale of climate change impacts being experienced in the country. Being a nation that relies largely on subsistence agriculture to sustain the livelihoods of over 80% of the rural population,¹ the impacts have been (and continue to be) detrimental. They pose a threat to the country's sustainable economic development, particularly in the areas of food security, access to clean water, energy and basic essential services. It is crucial to address the national government's climate change priority areas in order to ensure that PNG can achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Vision 2050 targets.

1.1 Demographic Profile

Comprised of both a vast geographically diverse mainland and 600 offshore islands, PNG possesses a remarkable endowment of natural resources, including mineral resources, gold, copper and natural gas. In addition, the economy's primary cash crops are; coffee, palm oil, cocoa, copra, tea, rubber and sugar (DNPM, DSP 2010-2030). PNG comprises a total land area of 462, 840 square kilometres, and is the largest of the Pacific Island Countries. Approximately 80 per cent of the total estimated population of 7.25 million live in rural areas according to the 2011 census.² The current population of PNG is estimated at 8.9 million, based on the latest United Nations data.³

The country's fertility rate is 3.59 births per woman, which is relatively high in global terms and is far above the population replacement rate of 2.1 births.

PNG's consistent population growth already poses a challenge to the country's infrastructure, hospitals, education systems, and economy. Population growth will continue to intersect with climate change, which acts as a 'threat multiplier', amplifying the impact of those challenges on national prosperity and security.

¹<http://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/png/en/>

²<https://www.nso.gov.pg/index.php/population-and-social/other-indicators>

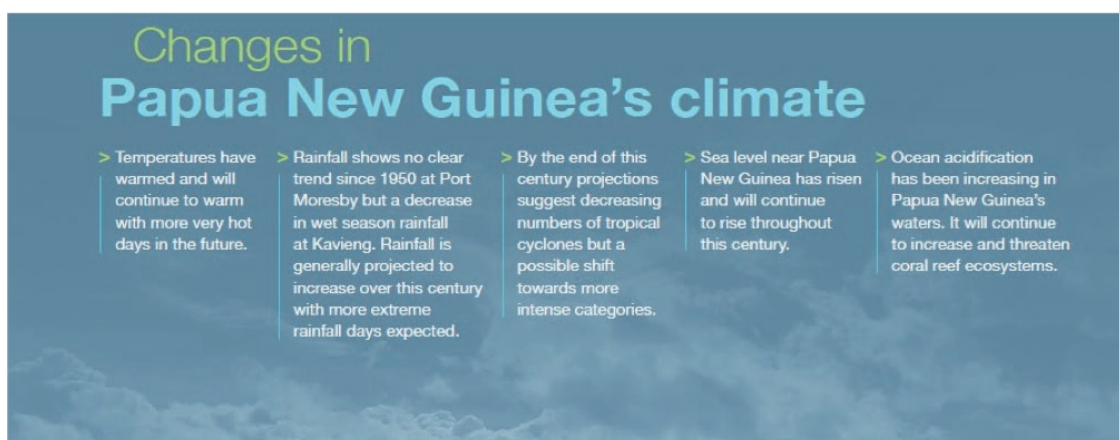
³<https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/papua-new-guinea-population/>

1.2 Climate Profile

PNG has a wet season from November to April and a dry season from May to October, but these seasons are only noticeably different in the capital, Port Moresby, where about 78 per cent of the yearly average rainfall comes in the wet season. Due to their location in the West Pacific Warm Pool, islands in the north of Papua New Guinea experience rain throughout the year. As a result, Kavieng's average annual rainfall (3150 mm) is much higher than Port Moresby's (1190 mm).⁴

Most of the rainfall in Port Moresby comes from the West Pacific Monsoon. Large differences in temperature between the land and the ocean drive the monsoon, and its seasonal arrival usually brings a switch from very dry to very wet conditions. In the north of the country rainfall is more consistent year-round, although the peak in rainfall corresponds to the monsoon season.

Figure 1: Changes in Papua New Guinea's Climate



Source: Pacific Climate Change Science⁵

Due to its physical and geographical characteristics, many parts of PNG are highly vulnerable to climate change and sea level rise. The majority of socio-economic activities and infrastructure development is in coastal areas or vulnerable areas along rivers or in highlands.

As summarized above, climate change factors affecting PNG include: a rise in annual average temperatures by 2030 between 0.4 and 1.0 °C, with more hot days and warm nights; an increase in average annual and seasonal rainfall in the course of the century; inconsistent drought projections; a decrease in the number of tropical cyclones, but likely higher maximum wind speeds of cyclones with a higher intensity of rainfall around them. Sea-level rise will continue; by 2030 this will be between 4 and 15 cm and around the turn of the century 20–60 cm, leading to higher impacts of storms.⁶

Other potential impacts may include:

- Increased coastal flooding, mainly on northern shores
- Increased inland flooding in valleys and wetlands, both in lowlands and highlands
- Erratic precipitation with increased risks of landslides
- Malaria could become endemic in higher mountain areas
- Important climate-sensitive crops (sweet potato, coffee, cocoa) will suffer from changes in temperature and rainfall
- Increase in sea surface temperature and acidity can severely damage the coral reefs (bleaching).

⁴https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/14_PCCSP_PNG_8pp.pdf

⁵https://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/14_PCCSP_PNG_8pp.pdf

⁶UNFCCC PNG Second National Communication 2014

1.3 Country Context

PNG has developed national strategies, policies and goals that reflect the country's priorities and its ambition to achieve economic growth through sustainable development. PNG has significantly progressed in terms of establishing the policy framework to guide national climate change objectives. The Office of Climate Change and Development was established in 2010 to promote the country's commitment to combating the adverse impacts of climate change. The Office became the Climate Change and Development Authority in 2015, established under the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change by the *Climate Change (Management) Act (2015)*.

CCDA is responsible for coordinating PNG's contribution to global efforts in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, through low carbon development that fosters economic growth and social welfare for the people's wellbeing and prosperity.⁷ Despite the successes achieved by CCDA, there are also several challenges that hinder effective progress, the primary barriers being identified as technical capacity and financial constraints.

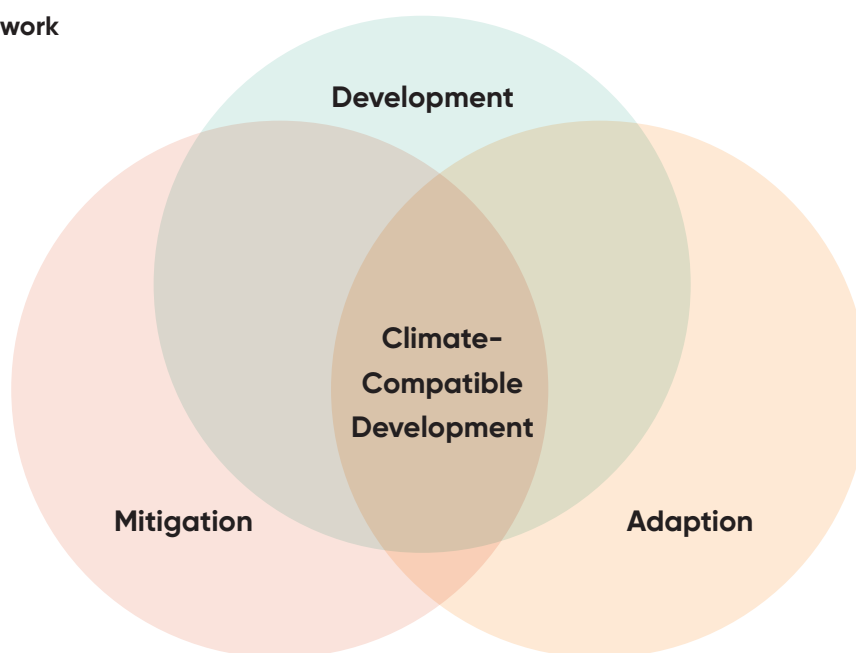
As such, the Green Climate Fund is an avenue that can provide the desired support to assist PNG achieve its climate change goals. CCDA is recognized by the Green Climate Fund as the National Designated Authority. The Managing Director is the authorized NDA signatory, and provides the final endorsement for GCF activities in which PNG is engaged.

1.4 National Policy Context

Mitigation and Adaptation form the core policy themes in the National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy (NCCMP) which strengthen responses in their various levels of government and sectors. Specific climate change adaptation and mitigation policies in the following sectors will need to be formulated in alignment to the key policy themes of the NCCMP; land-use, transport, energy, natural resources, green development, economic development, hazards management, public health and public infrastructure.⁸

Figure 2: PNG's Strategic Framework for Climate Change

Strategic framework



⁷Climate Change Management Act (2015), <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/png155761.pdf>

⁸National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy, https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/National_Climate_Change_Policy1.pdf

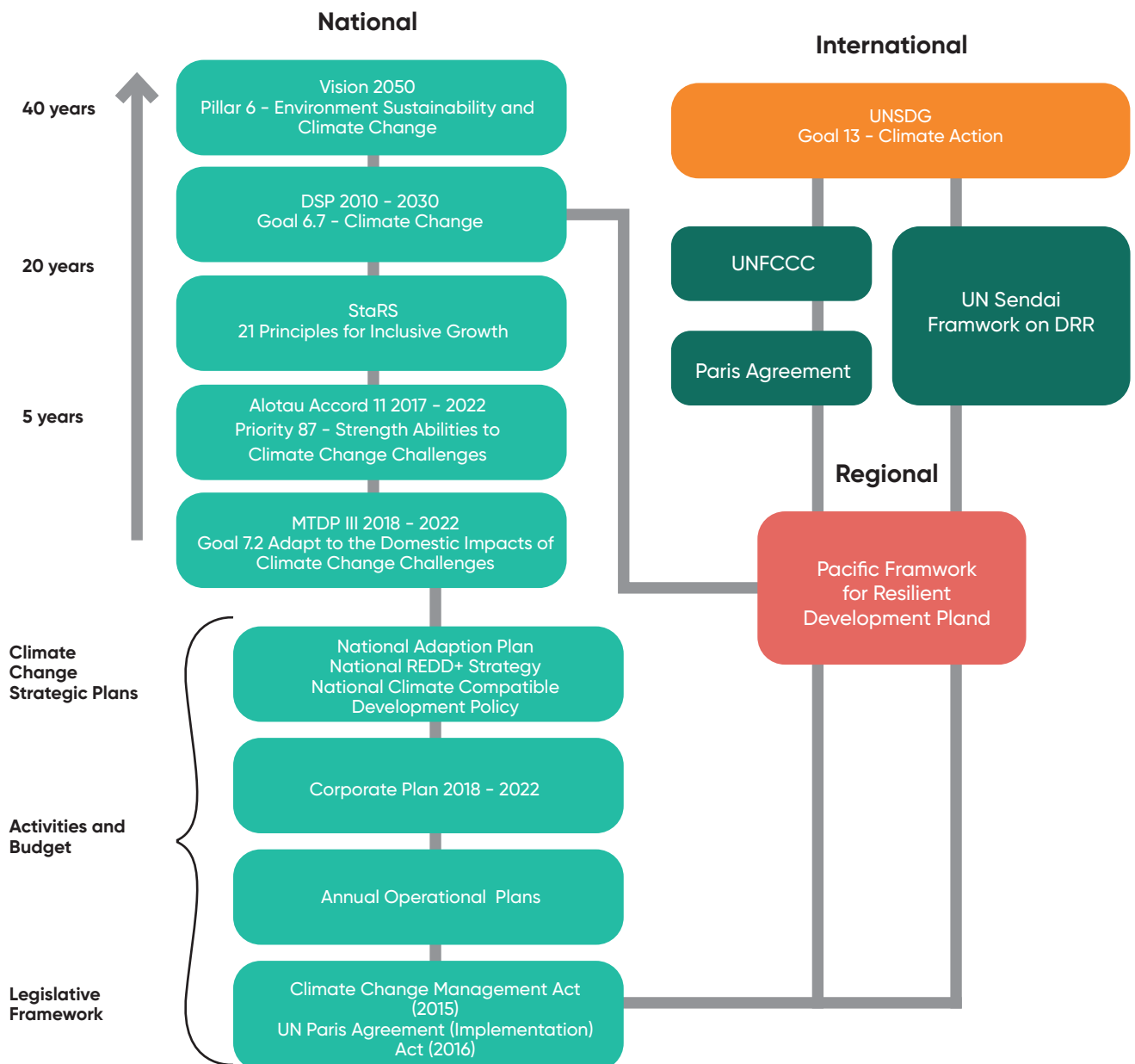
1.5 Strategic Framework

PNG's strategic framework of national plans and international agreements provides the guidance for CCDA to meet PNG's national and international climate goals in the long and medium term. All proposal submissions to the NDA will be assessed against their alignment to the national strategic framework and climate change priorities.

PNG is a party to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework, and is ultimately committed to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 13 on Climate Action.

The strategic focus of the Government over the next five years is stated in the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP III) Goal 7.2 which is to 'adapt to the domestic impacts of climate change and contribute to global efforts to abate greenhouse gas emissions'.⁹ CCDA is coordinating the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to build national resilience in response to climate-related risks and advance the REDD+ agenda under the UNFCCC.

Figure 3: Relationship between national and international policy frameworks



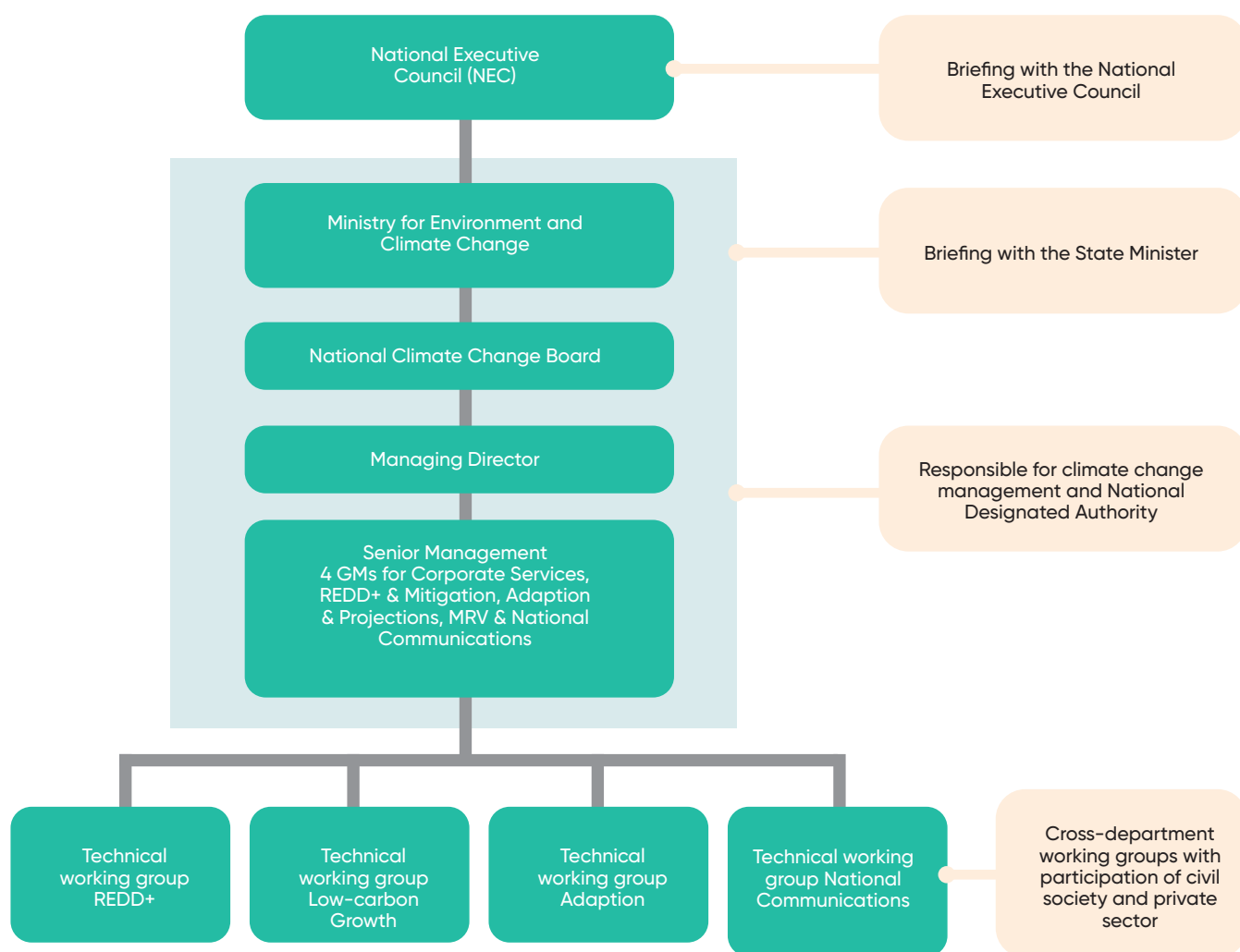
⁹Medium-Term Development Plan III 2018–2022, http://www.planning.gov.pg/images/dnpm/pdf/latest_pub/MTDP%20III%20Vol1-%20Web-compressed.pdf

1.6 Climate Change Policy Governance

CCDA is mandated under the Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 to contribute toward global efforts in mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, through low carbon development that fosters economic growth and social welfare for the people's wellbeing and prosperity.

The CCDA corporate management processes set out in the Corporate Plan 2018–2022 provide a general overview of the organisation's governance structure. The delegation of authority and reporting structure is described with brief roles and responsibilities of the Board, Management, Division and Staff of the organisation.¹⁰

Figure 4: Climate Change Governance in Papua New Guinea



Source: Climate Change and Development Authority

The figure above shows the relationship between CCDA and broader national decision-making and governance structures. CCDA staff report to the Managing Director through its Senior Management team, which consists of General Managers and respective Division Managers. The Managing Director reports to the National Climate Change Board and the Minister for Environment and Climate Change. The Minister reports to the National Executive Council (NEC), which delegates authority and decisions to the National Climate Change Board and Managing Director. CCDA also convenes technical working groups which provide expert input to policy development from both the public and private sectors.

¹⁰CCDA Corporate Plan 2018–2022, <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/VirLib/PNG/ccda-corporate-plan-2018-2022.pdf>

CHAPTER 2

The Green Climate Fund

Responding to the climate challenge requires collective action from all countries, and by both public and private sectors. Advanced economies have agreed to jointly mobilize significant financial resources. Coming from a variety of sources, these resources address the pressing mitigation and adaptation needs of developing countries.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. The Fund helps developing countries limit or reduce their GHG emissions and adapt to climate change. It promotes a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, while taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

The Fund's activities are aligned with the priorities of developing countries through the principle of country ownership, and it has established a 'direct access' modality so that national and sub-national organisations can receive funding directly, rather than only via international intermediaries.

The Fund aims to catalyse a flow of climate finance to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change. Its innovation is to use public investment to stimulate private finance, unlocking the power of climate-friendly investment for low emission, climate resilient development. To achieve maximum impact, the Green Climate Fund seeks to catalyse funds, multiplying the effect of its initial financing by opening markets to new investments.¹¹ The Fund invests in adaptation and mitigation activities in developing countries, managing a project portfolio that is implemented by its partner organizations, known as Accredited Entities.

¹¹<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about>

The Fund's approach is marked by several distinct features:

Figure 5: Green Climate Fund Approach

**BALANCED
PORTFOLIO**



GCF's investments are aimed at achieving maximum impact in the developing paradigm shifts in both mitigation and adaption. The Fund aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaption investments over time. It also aims for a floor of 50 percent of the adaption allocation for a particular vulnerable countries, including Least Development Countries (LDCs), Small Island Development States (SIDS), and African States.

**UNLOCKING
PRIVATE
FINANCE**



The Fund is unique in its ability to engage directly with both the public and private sectors in transformational climate-sensitive investments. GCF engages directly with the private sector through its Private Sector Facility (PSF). As part of its innovative framework, it has the capacity to bear significant climate-related risk, allowing it to leverage and crowd in additional financing. It offers a wide range of financial products including grants, concessional loans, subordinated debt, equity, and guarantees. This enables it to match project needs and adapt to specific investment contexts, including using its funding to overcome market barriers for private finance.

**COUNTRY
OWNERSHIP**



GCF recognizes the need to ensure that developing country partners exercise ownership of climate change funding and integrate it within their own national action plans. Developing countries appoint a National Designated Authority (NDA) that acts as the interface between their government and GCF, and must approve all GCF project activities within the country. This country-driven approach ensures GCF's activities operate in harmony with national priorities.

Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund>

CHAPTER 3

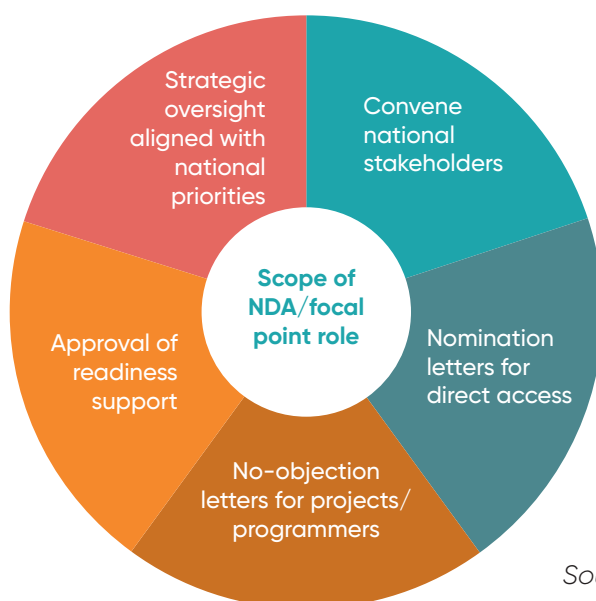
The National Designated Authority

The CCDA is recognized by the Green Climate Fund as the National Designated Authority for Papua New Guinea. National Designated Authorities are government institutions that serve as the interface between each country and the GCF. They provide broad strategic oversight of GCF's activities in the country and communicate the country's priorities for financing low-emission and climate-resilient development.

National Designated Authorities ensure that projects and programmes benefit the country and are consistent with national plans and strategies. Several countries are currently developing country programmes to align GCF funded activities with their national priorities. The NDAs approve the selection of projects in the country to be financed by the Fund.

Project funding is channelled through Accredited Entities (AEs) and intermediaries. AEs are either Direct Access Entities – sub-national or national organizations – or International Access Entities including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and regional institutions. Direct Access Entities are nominated by their NDA. AEs are not specifically required to act as the direct implementer of funding proposals. Executing Entities (EEs), which are responsible for project implementation, might do this on behalf of AEs. EE responsibilities are defined in the Funding Proposal, and they are accountable to their respective AE. EEs can be anything from international multilateral institutions to small NGOs – depending on the set-up of the project and planned activities.¹²

Figure 6: Five key roles of Nationally Designated Authorities



Source: www.greenclimate.fund

¹²<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda>

3.1 Strategic oversight aligned to national priorities

The Nationally Designated Authority provides strategic oversight, ensuring alignment with national sustainable development objectives and frameworks including climate strategies and policies, such as National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The Fund's readiness programme can provide support to develop or strengthen such strategic frameworks and develop country programmes to identify strategic priorities for engagement with the Fund.

3.2 Convene national stakeholders

Stakeholders include other relevant government entities at national and sub-national levels; civil society; project developers; private sector actors; financial institutions; and communities, including vulnerable groups, women and indigenous peoples, who will be affected by the Fund's activities. NDAs and focal points are encouraged to consult such stakeholders in preparing their country programmes.

3.3 Nominate entities for Fund accreditation

One of the initial responsibilities of a NDA or focal point is to engage with potential public, private sector and non-governmental entities and nominate such entities for accreditation to the Fund. Applications from sub-national, national or regional entities wishing to become accredited via the direct access track need to be accompanied by a nomination letter from the relevant NDA or focal point.

3.4 Issue no objection letters

The no objection is provided to the Fund by the NDA or focal point, in conjunction with any submission of a funding proposal by an accredited entity of the Fund. In case a proposal is submitted without the No Objection Letter, GCF will notify the NDA or focal point and will only submit the proposal to the Board if the no-objection is received within 30 days of the notification. Otherwise, the proposal will be suspended and the accredited entity notified.

3.5 Readiness support and partnerships

The NDA or focal point may directly benefit from the funding or select international, regional, national and sub-national, public, private or non-governmental institutions, well-versed in readiness activities as their delivery partners. The Fund may also deploy readiness and preparatory support to prospective sub-national, national or regional entities seeking accreditation with the Fund to prepare them to apply for accreditation, and to accredited entities to develop project and programme pipelines.

CHAPTER 4

No Objection Letter Procedure

The purpose of the No Objection Procedure is to ensure consistency with national climate strategies and plans and country-driven approaches, and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private sector financing by the Fund. A no-objection is a condition for approval of all funding proposals submitted to the Fund.

The No Objection Letter should be provided to the Green Climate Fund's Secretariat in conjunction with any submission of a funding proposal seeking Fund funding.

In the case of applications for accreditation by sub-national, national and regional implementing entities and intermediaries, the national designated authority or focal point will facilitate the communication of applications of implementing entities and intermediaries for accreditation to the Fund.

Communication of no objection by the NDA or focal point in line with the provisions of this procedure will imply that:

- a. The national government has no-objection to the funding proposal;
- b. The submitted funding proposal is in conformity with the country's national priorities, strategies and plans, and that consistency was pursued; and
- c. The submitted funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations, in accordance with the Fund's environmental and social safeguards.

In order to enhance transparency, all no objection communications will be made publicly available on the Fund's website. National designated authorities and focal points are also encouraged to make publicly available their communications of no objection shortly after being issued, where possible and as applicable.

In the case of funding proposals relating to a programme, the no objection will apply to all projects or activities to be implemented within the approved framework.¹³

¹³<https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/no-objection-procedure.pdf>

4.1 Before submitting a proposal

Generally, Accredited Entities develop funding proposals in close consultation with the NDA or focal points and, if relevant, any Executing Entity.

The NDA recommends that any project proponent seek the support of an Accredited Entity (AE) throughout the early stages of developing a concept note. The AE should then consult with the NDA on the concept note before moving to develop and submit a full proposal.

Consulting with AEs and the NDA on a concept note before developing a full proposal will ensure that projects align with national priorities, do not duplicate work already under way, and that key stakeholders are engaged early in the process. It will ensure time and effort are only invested in the most feasible projects.

4.2 Who can submit a proposal to the NDA?

As noted above, the Green Climate Fund does not implement projects directly itself, but through partnerships with Accredited Entities. Non-accredited entities will have to team up with Accredited Entities when formally submitting funding proposals to the Fund, and when submitting a proposal through the NOL process.

It is not necessary for Accredited Entities to act as the direct implementer of funding proposals. Executing Entities can also do this on behalf of Accredited Entities by channeling funds and carrying out the funded activity.

A list of Accredited Entities is provided on the Green Climate Fund website¹⁴.

4.3 Submitting the proposal

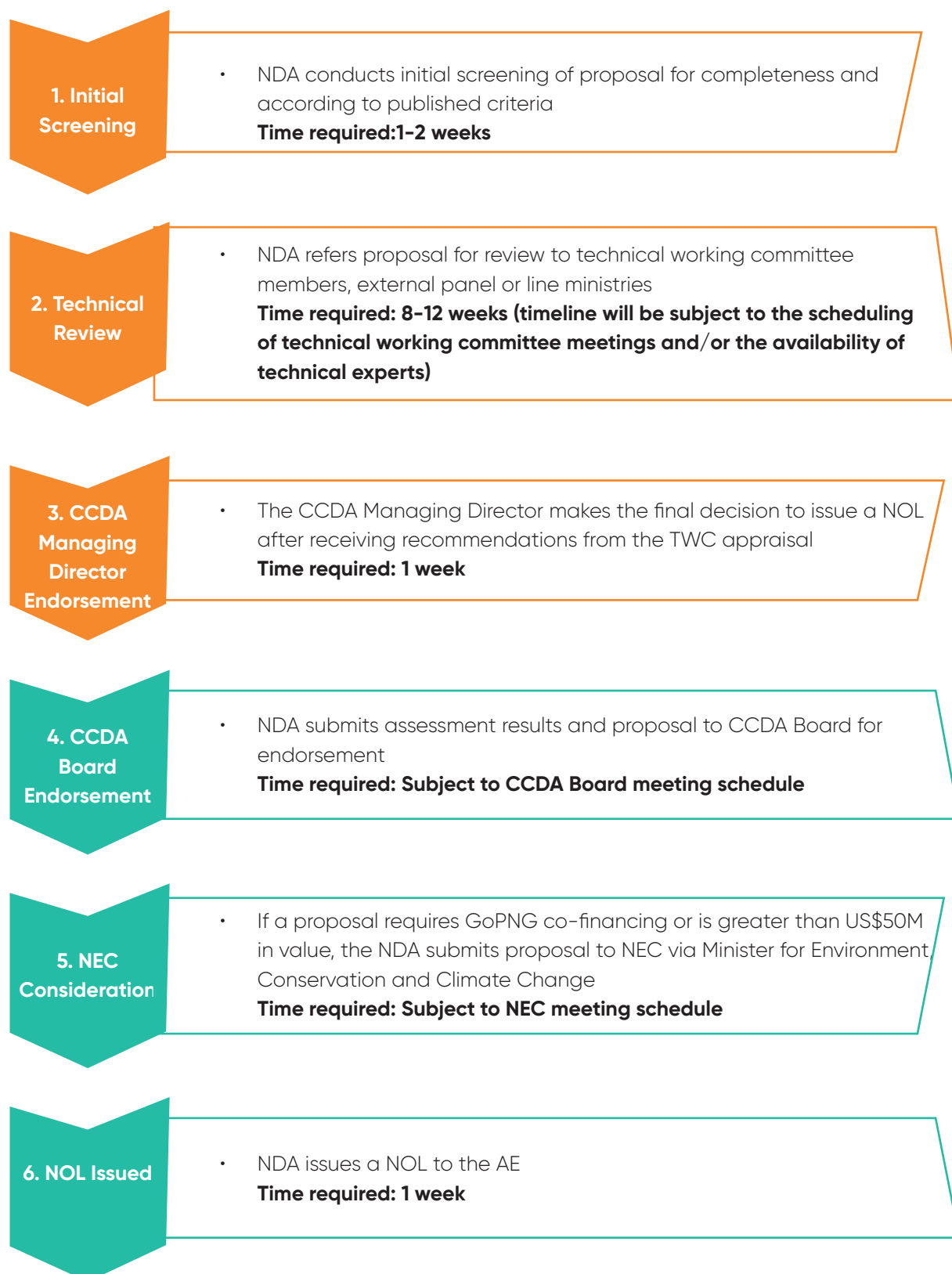
Proposal proponents should check their proposals for completeness with a project summary brief attached (see project summary brief template in Annex V) then submit to the NDA by email (gcf.nda@ccda.gov.pg). The NDA will provide an email acknowledgement of receipt.

¹⁴<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/ae>

4.4 Steps in NDA proposal assessment

The NDA applies a 6-step approach to the overall NOL process:

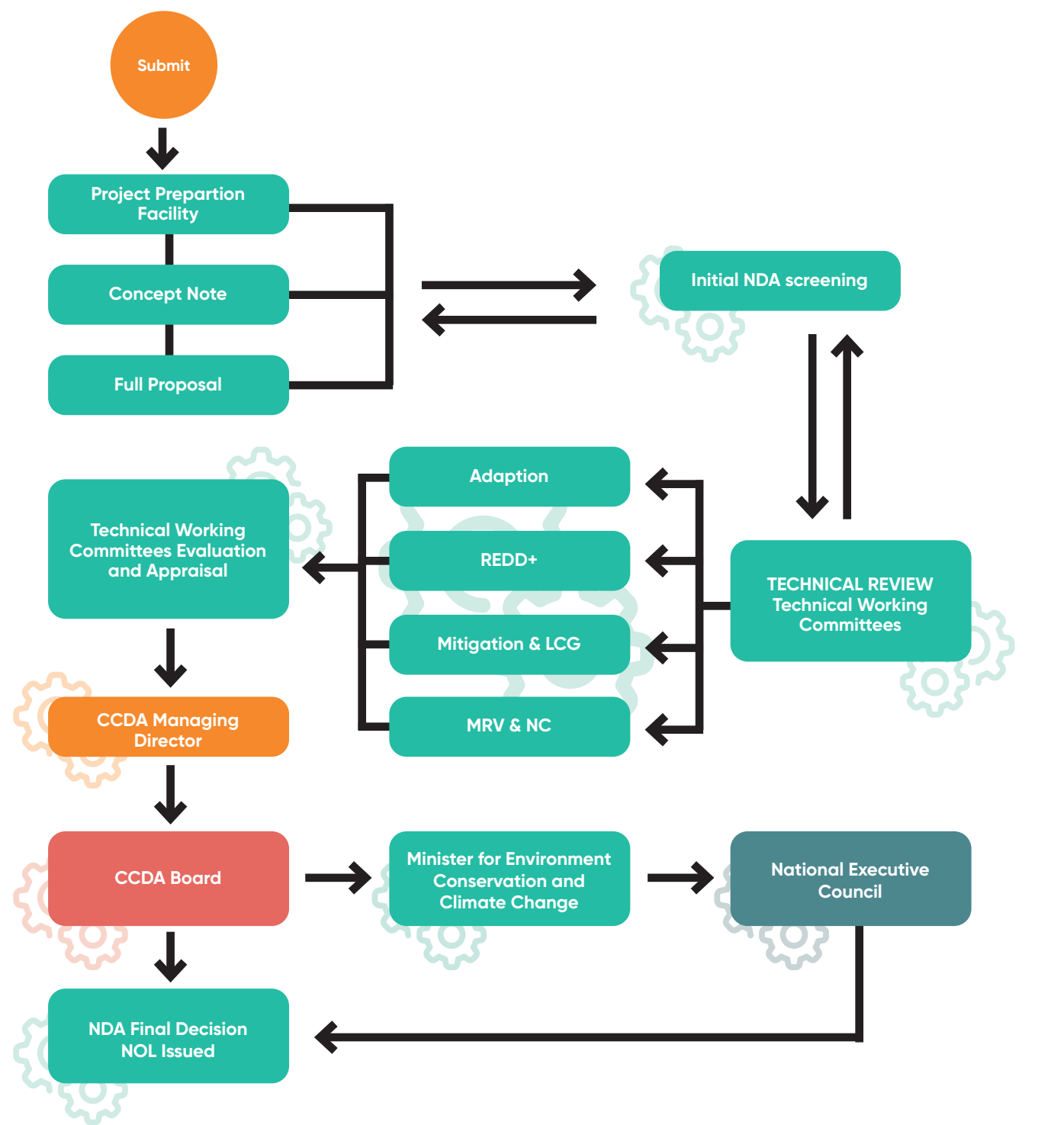
Figure 7: National Designated Authority No Objection Procedure



Proposal submissions may also be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and certain requirements will be communicated to the project proponents. The NDA will also decide on the key Executing Entities/stakeholders that will be consulted through the technical review process, and these consultations may be conducted individually.

Figure 8: National Designated Authority No Objection Procedure, systematic diagram

The diagram below reflects a more detailed illustration of the NOL process:



CHAPTER 5

NDA Screening and Technical Review

The NDA has adopted a robust screening and technical review process for incoming proposals. Once a proposal is submitted to the NDA it will undergo a comprehensive assessment and consultation through existing Technical Working Committees, if the NDA determines that a technical assessment is required.

5.1 Multi-criteria Analysis Tool

The NDA will apply a methodological tool called a Multi-criteria Analysis (MCA) to select proposals that are aligned with national priorities and the GCF investment criteria.

The MCA has two components:

- scoring proposals, and
- ranking and prioritizing proposals.

This MCA tool was developed specifically for application within Papua New Guinea's development and climate change context as part of the national Country Programme¹⁵. The Country Programme sets out Papua New Guinea's climate change priorities, including a pipeline of projects that the country would like to develop with GCF. These priorities and project ideas were generated using an inclusive approach that allowed key stakeholder groups to actively engage with the NDA.

The screening criteria applied by the MCA are summarised in Annex III. More detail is available in the Country Programme¹⁶.

5.2 Technical Working Committees

Technical Working Committees (TWCs) form a core part of CCDA's governance structure, established to strengthen stakeholder engagement and provide expert advice on policy and program development. TWCs' will play a vital role in ensuring that GCF proposals received by the NDA undergo an inclusive consultative process and ensure that key technical advice is considered for appraisal and recommendations to the NDA where required. TWC's are comprised of members constituting key sectoral agencies from the public and private sector, including development partners, NGO's CSO's and Women Representatives.

¹⁵PNG GCF Country Programme, www.ccda.gov.pg

¹⁶PNG GCF Country Programme, www.ccda.gov.pg

5.3 NDA requests for further information

At any point in this review process, the NDA may contact the proposal proponent for more information, or to ask for further development of the proposal. While the NDA is waiting for this information, the clock stops on the NOL process.

If the NDA makes a decision not to issue a NOL, formal correspondence will be provided to the project proponent justifying why the proposal has not been accepted.

CHAPTER 6

Government Co-financing Arrangements

An important component of submitting a successful proposal to the Green Climate Fund is securing co-financing for the intended project/programme. For national government-led proposal development, securing co-financing assures the Fund that the country is committed to delivering the proposal and reflects country ownership.

Agreement on government co-financing must be sought before applying for a No Objection Letter. The project proponent or AE must ensure that they follow the existing Government budgetary processes to seek Government co-financing such as through the Public Investment Program (PIP),¹⁷ Provincial Services Delivery Program (PSIP) and District Services Delivery Program (DSIP) in accordance with existing fiduciary regulatory requirements; Public Finance Management Act (2016)¹⁸.

6.1 National Designated Authority Focal Point

The Managing Director for the Climate Change and Development Authority is the authorized signatory for the No Objection Letter. Upon proposal appraisal through application of the review process in consultation with TWC members, the Managing Director will provide final approval and endorsement of the NOL.

The Managing Director will:

- a) provide a final decision for the issuance of a NOL, subject to the recommendations provided by TWC's;
- b) determine whether it is necessary to seek a decision at the National Climate Change Board level.

The Managing Director can request for the Board to convene subject to the following conditions:

- a) co-financing has been requested through an approved CCDA PIP budget submission; and/or
- b) an allocation for government co-financing is available through CCDA revenue generation for consideration; and/or
- c) the proposal requests for total financing that is equal to or exceeds US\$50 million (national level disbursement).

¹⁷<http://www.planning.gov.pg/images/dnmp/pdf/PIPGuidelines.pdf>

¹⁸<https://www.finance.gov.pg/public-finance-management-act-pfma/>

6.2 National Climate Change Board

The primary function of the National Climate Change Board is to provide general control and guidance over the exercise of the functions and the powers of the Authority. If the Board deems it necessary to establish a Climate Finance Steering Committee for the purpose of strengthening the coordination of climate finance at the national level and ensuring that proposals are consistent with national laws and priorities, the *Climate Change Management Act (2015)*, stipulates that:

The Board, may from time to time –

- a) appoint a Committee as the Board determines appropriate; and*
- b) determine the functions of the Committee.*

The Board shall meet as often as the business of the Authority requires, and at such times and places as the Board determines, or as the Chairman, or in his absence, the Deputy Chairman directs¹⁹.

6.3 Minister for Environment, Conservation and Climate Change

Through a NEC Decision NG 137/2012 under CCDA, the Government disbanded the previous setup of a National Climate Change Committee headed by Chief Secretary to the Government. The Prime Minister's appointment of a Minister of Climate Change thereafter further highlighted the importance the Government gives to the climate change agenda. The Ministry reinforces that NEC decision since 2012 to further strengthen the Government's capacity to address multiple challenges and opportunities climate change poses for our country. The ministry plays a leading role in shaping the government's strategy and provides direction and assistance to CCDA's many tasks.²⁰

6.4 National Executive Council

The National Executive Council (NEC) is the body which, in most countries with a "Westminster" system of government, is known as the cabinet and it is often referred to as the cabinet in Papua New Guinea. The NEC consists of the Prime Minister, elected by a simple majority of members of parliament, and all Ministers.

On the 11th of March 2020, the National Executive Council, through Decision No.: 71/2020, directed CCDA to liaise with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring and other relevant line government agencies to; review and finalize the GCF Country Programme and No Objection Procedure to enable access to climate finance. This has been executed through the development and finalization of the GCF Country Programme and Guidelines for the No Objection Procedure through 1-1 stakeholder consultations and a webinar that was hosted by GGGI and CCDA on the 19th of May 2020.

¹⁹Climate Change Management Act (2015), <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/png155761.pdf>

²⁰<http://www.ccda.gov.pg/about.html>

CHAPTER 7

Private Sector Co-Financing Arrangements

The Managing Director for the National Designated Authority will make a final decision to issue a NOL for proposal submissions that have;

- a) secured co-financing from the private sector (or other external non-governmental sources); and/or
- b) the funding request to GCF does not exceed the threshold of US\$50 million (significant impact project/ programme at the national level).

7.1 GCF Private Sector Facility

The private sector is encouraged to make proposal submissions to the Fund through its Private Sector Facility. The Private Sector Facility (PSF), has the primary mission to engage both the local and global private sector to support climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries.

Through active engagement with partners, PSF can act as a catalyst for funding high impact, transformative and innovative climate projects and activities in developing countries.

PSF aims to change the current paradigm by de-risking the delivery of private capital and scaling up private sector investment flows for low carbon and climate resilient development. GCF have a relatively high-risk appetite and want to encourage partners to venture into new territories for low carbon and climate resilient investment.

Proposal submissions that have established arrangements for private sector co-financing will be assessed by the NDA using the 5-step NOL approach. The NDA supports and advocates Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and private sector mobilisation²¹.

²¹<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/green-climate-fund-private-sector-facility>

CHAPTER 8

Submission to the Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund does not implement projects directly itself, but through partnerships with Accredited Entities (AEs). AEs comprise the core of the Fund's funding proposal cycle. They are responsible for presenting funding applications to GCF, and then overseeing, supervising, managing and monitoring the overall GCF approved projects and programmes.

It is not necessary for AEs to act as the direct implementer of funding proposals. Executing Entities (EEs) can also do this on behalf of AEs by channelling funds and carrying out the funded activity. In these cases, AEs will continue to be important as they maintain oversight of EEs' Fund-related activities.

AEs develop funding proposals, in close consultation with NDAs or Focal Points, based on the differing climate finance needs of individual developing countries. AEs can also respond to Requests for Proposals issued by GCF to fill current gaps in climate financing.

A concept note can be submitted prior to a full proposal and is a document that provides basic information about a project or programme. It allows AEs a chance to seek feedback from the GCF Secretariat about whether their proposal matches the Fund's objectives and mandate. The AE must inform the NDA or Focal Point about its submission of a concept note to GCF²².

8.1 Review Process

Following the initial completeness check, the Fund's Secretariat undertakes a more detailed assessment of the project proposal, including assessing how it aligns with national climate action and development priorities and matches Fund investment criteria. A summary of national priorities in the context of Fund results areas is presented below, and a more detailed explanation is available in PNG's Country Programme²³.

The Secretariat also assesses compliance with GCF policies, including, but not limited to:

- fiduciary standards;
- risk management;
- environmental and social standards;
- monitoring and evaluation criteria;
- gender policy;
- legal standards.

²²<https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/process>

²³PNG GCF Country Programme: www.cdda.gov.pg

Once the proposal has passed this initial review stage, the GCF Secretariat will pass on its assessment, along with the submitted proposal and supporting documents to the Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP).

The ITAP is an independent technical advisory body made up of six international experts: three from developing countries and three from developed countries. The ITAP assesses the funding proposal against the six Fund investment criteria, and can add conditions and recommendations to the funding proposal at its discretion. At this point ITAP may ask AEs to provide clarifications while liaising with the GCF Secretariat.

8.2 Green Climate Fund Board Approval

The Secretariat submits a funding proposal package to the Fund's Board. This consists of the funding proposal, documents which are required to support the proposal, the No Objection Letter signed by the NDA, and the Secretariat and ITAP assessments.

AEs may be requested to provide additional clarification about their funding proposal – based on the GCF Secretariat and ITAP assessments.

The GCF Board generally meets three times a year, considers the proposal, and can choose one of the three possible decisions:

- Approve funding;
- Approve funding with the conditions and recommendations that modifications are made to the funding proposal;
- Reject the funding proposal.

8.3 Legal Arrangements

Following a Board approval of a funding proposal, the Secretariat negotiates directly with the AE in order to sign a Funded Activity Agreement. The Funded Activity Agreement lays the groundwork for the implementation phase of the project or programme.

8.4 Feedback from the Fund

Feedback is communicated from the Secretariat to the AE throughout the process of submission to the final Board decision. The NDA can also request the status of a proposal submission through the Secretariat.

Annex

ANNEX 1: GCF Investment Criteria

Impact Potential

Potential to achieve the Fund's objectives and result areas

Paradigm Shift Potential

Potential to catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment

Sustainable Development Potential

Potential to provide wider benefits and priorities

Needs of Recipient

Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and target groups

Country Ownership

Beneficiary country ownership of and capacity to implement funded activities

Efficiency & Effectiveness

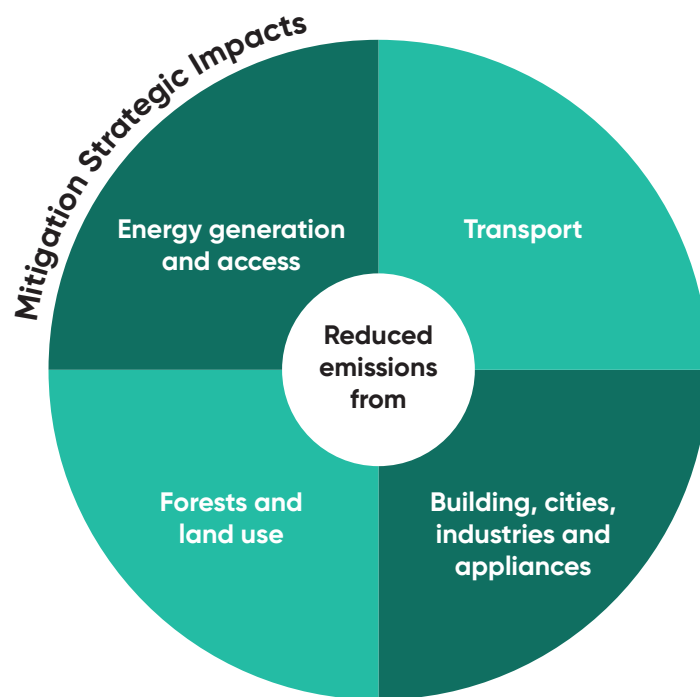
Economics and financial soundness of programme/ project; appropriateness of concessionality

ANNEX 2: GCF Strategic Results Areas

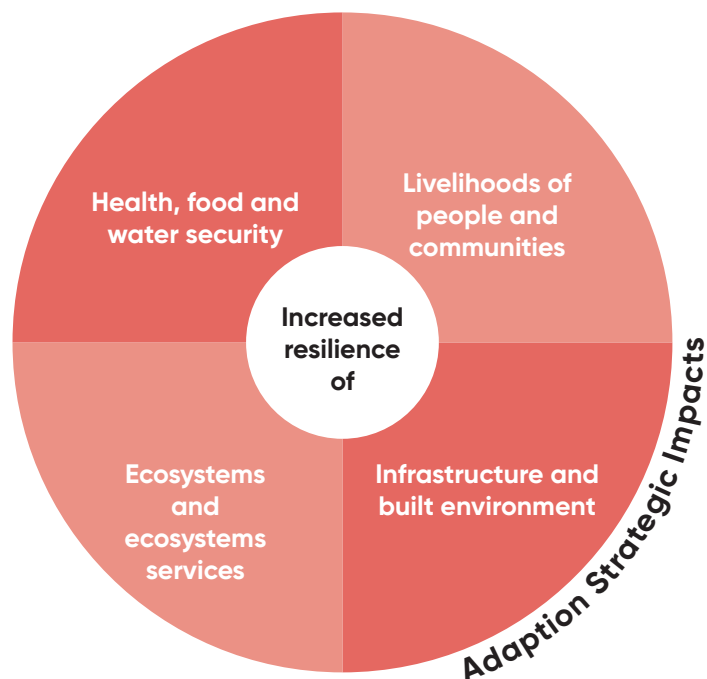
The eight results areas cover both mitigation and adaptation and provide the reference points that will guide the Fund and its stakeholders to ensure a strategic approach when developing programmes and projects, while respecting the needs and priorities of individual countries.

The results areas have been targeted because of their potential to deliver a substantial impact on mitigation and adaptation.

Mitigation



Adaption



ANNEX 3: Multi-Criteria Analysis Methodology Tool and Proposal Screening Criteria

For each criterion listed within the table below, proposed concept ideas receive 1 (low) to 3 (high) points. A weighting of 0.1 to 1.0 is allocated for each criteria (0.1 being less important and 1.0 being highly important).

GCF Investment Criteria	Sub-criteria #	Sub-criteria	Description of sub-criteria and scoring	Weighting
1. Impact potential	1.1	Size of beneficiary group(s) and mitigation potential (GHG saving/avoidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Is this a purely development (ODA) or climate-related project/programme? ii) Adaptation measures > Size of beneficiary group(s) e.g. number of vulnerable farmers impacted in the project/programme disaggregated by gender and iii) Mitigation measures > mitigation potential (GHG saving/avoidance) e.g. tCO2e/year <p>High impact potential (5) Medium impact potential (3) Low impact potential (1)</p>	1.0
	2.1	Sustainability (Policy, institutional, technical, financial, business, social)	<p>High sustainability (5) – Sustainable beyond the life of the project funding (> 15 years), innovative and with strong exit strategy</p> <p>Medium sustainability (3) – Sustainable only over a short term (5 years)</p> <p>Low sustainability (1) – Not sustainable when the project funding stops with no exit strategy. Need more external funding to carry on.</p>	1.0
	2.2	Institutional absorptive capacity	<p>Degree of institutional capacity and competence</p> <p>High capacity (5) – Public, private and CSO institutional capacity to carry on with the implementation of the outputs after the project has ended</p> <p>Medium capacity (3) – medium level of institutional absorptive capacity</p> <p>Low capacity (1) – No capacity to support the outputs when the project stops</p>	1.0
2. Paradigm shift	2.3	Scalability and replicability	<p>High scalability/replicability (5) – Strong viable business case, value chain actors empowered and incentivized to scale up within the project sites and able to replicate the outputs to other provinces even after the project has ended</p> <p>Medium scalability/replicability (3)</p> <p>Low scalability/replicability (1) – Limited capacity to carry on with the outputs when the project has ended – ‘white elephant’ project</p>	0.8
	2.4	Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Presence or absence of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan:</p> <p>High presence of M&E plan (5) – Strong opportunity to develop a robust M&E plan with SMART indicators (baseline vs. target)</p> <p>Medium presence of M&E plan (3)</p> <p>Low presence of M&E plan (1) – Limited opportunity to develop a robust M and E plan</p>	0.8

GCF Investment Criteria	Sub-criteria #	Sub-criteria	Description of sub-criteria and scoring	Weighting
3. Country ownership	3.1	National and sectoral policy and strategy alignment	Degree of alignment with the national and sectoral policies and strategies: High degree of alignment (5) – Strong alignment to MTDP III, NDC, NAMA, Vision 2050, etc. . Medium degree of alignment (3) Low degree of alignment (1) – No alignment	1.0
	3.2	National and Sectoral regulatory compliance	Degree of compliance with environmental regulations High (5) – High opportunity to comply with national and sectoral regulatory standards and decrees Low (1) – Limited opportunity to comply with regulatory standards	0.8
	3.3	Synergies with other initiatives	High synergy (5) – Strong opportunity to build upon and scale up past and proven baseline projects Medium synergy (3) Low synergy (1) – Limited opportunity, completely new and untested solutions (GCF will not fund pilot or demonstration project)	0.6
	3.4	Political will and commitment	High political will and commitment (5) Medium political will and commitment (3) Low political will and commitment (1)	1.0
	3.5	Potential environmental and social risks	Degree of environmental and climate change risk Low risk (5) – The resilient solutions will still work after 15 years, strong Environmental and Social safeguards. High risk (1) – The solutions may only work for first 5 years e.g. danger of solving a problem only to create a new one with unintended consequences e.g. e-waste	1.0
4. SDG	4.1	SDG (Environmental, Economic, Social, Co-benefits)	Number of benefits achieved High number (5) – More than 5 SDGs Medium number (3) – 3 SDGs Low number (1) – 1 SDG	0.8

GCF Investment Criteria	Sub-criteria #	Sub-criteria	Description of sub-criteria and scoring	Weighting
5. Needs of the recipients	5.1	Social and cultural acceptability	Degree of social acceptance by the target group: High acceptance (5) – e.g. well adopted and strongly promoted by the community e.g. solar mini-grid for domestic and productive uses Medium acceptance (3) Low acceptance (1) – e.g. good technology but poor user-friendliness e.g. improved cookstove that gives poor food taste.	1.0
	5.2	Types (vulnerable, youth, big agribusiness vs. smallholders) of beneficiary	Types of beneficiary engaged: High participation (5) – All groups targeted and benefitted Medium participation (3) Low participation (1) – Only benefit a few, dominated by large agri-business	0.8
	5.3	Gender responsiveness	Degree of consideration given to gender issues and inclusiveness High responsiveness (5) – Women and youth not seen as mere beneficiaries but that their full participation is deemed as critical to the success of the project Medium responsiveness (3) Low responsiveness (1) – Only paying lip service to women and youth participation, 'box ticking' exercise with limited impact on women and youth.	1.0
6. Cost efficiency and effectiveness	6.1	Upfront investment cost of the technologies	Upfront investment cost Low or affordable upfront cost (5) – Solar, energy efficient solutions Medium upfront cost (3) High upfront cost (1) – e.g. Nuclear, desalination	1.0
	6.2	Implementing, operational and maintenance cost	Maintenance/operational cost Low or affordable cost (5) – High opportunity to cover O and M cost Medium cost (3) – Medium opportunity to cover O and M cost High cost (1) – Limited opportunity to cover the O and M cost	1.0
	6.3	Ease of implementation	Ease of implementation: Easy to implement (5) Medium to implement (3) Difficult to implement (1)	0.8
	Total Evaluation Score			

In a subsequent step, the proposed concept ideas were developed as action plans for inclusion in a GCF project pipeline ensuring that the projects/programmes in the project preparatory pipeline were:

- Not ill-conceived or duplicative of other on-going projects or other submitted concept notes;
- Well aligned with national development and climate priorities;
- Reflective of the national priorities with a balanced focus between adaptation and mitigation solutions;
- Representative of a wide range of financial instruments (grant) and GCF support (readiness, preparatory or funding/implementation support);
- Inclusive and cover a wide range of key sectors (e.g. agriculture, tourism, meteorological information, access to renewable and efficient energy) and partners (minority, youth, disadvantaged groups); and
- Of high quality, competitive, fundable, and transformative with strong exit strategy.

The GCF Programme Proposal Screening Criteria can then be used by national stakeholders to screen proposals for further consideration using the screening process steps outlined below.

- A. Screen each proposal/concept note by following the steps below for scoring:
 - a. Add a score from 1 (low) to 5 (high) against each criterion
 - b. Multiply score of each criterion by its agreed weighting
 - c. Sum all the scores together
 - d. Agree on final score
 - i. If time is limited, propose to assign a mixed group through an open plenary session to build consensus on the final score
 - ii. Experts within a sector or a province could form a focus group / build on an existing focus group, to decide on the final score for each proposal and criterion.
- B. Categorize the proposal as high, medium or low priority based on score.

ANNEX 4: Alignment of National Priorities with GCF Results Areas

Green Climate Fund Results Areas								
	Mitigation			Adaptation				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq)• Cost per Tco2EQ decreased• Volume of finance leveraged by Fund							
	M1. Energy generation and access	M2. Transport	M3. Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	M4. Forests and land use	A5. Health food and water security	A6. Livelihoods of people and communities	A7. Infrastructure and built environment	A8. Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Relevant Metrics (from the GCF Performance Framework) ²⁴	<div>1. Technologies and innovative solutions transferred or licensed</div> <div>2. Improved institutional and regulatory systems</div> <div>3. Proportion of low-emission power supply</div> <div>4. Number of households, with improved access to low-emission energy</div> <div>5. MWs of low-emission energy capacity</div> <div>1. Number of additional female and male passengers using low-carbon transport</div> <div>2. Vehicle fuel economy and energy source</div> <div>1. Energy intensity/ improved efficiency of buildings</div> <div>1. Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management</div> <div>1. Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases</div> <div>2. Number of food-secure households in areas at risk</div> <div>3. Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable + safe water supply</div> <div>1. Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$)</div> <div>2. Number of males and females benefiting from diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods</div> <div>3. Support for effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion</div> <div>1. Number of value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change</div> <div>1. Coverage /scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened</div> <div>2. Value (US\$) of ecosystem services generated or protected.</div>							

²⁴https://www.greencclimate.fund/documents/20182/239759/5.3_-_Performance_Measurement_Frameworks_PMF.pdf/60941cef-7c87-475f-809e-4ebffacbb3f4

Priorities Identified in National Development Strategies							
Vision 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wealth Creation• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Capital Development, Gender, Youth and People Empowerment• Spiritual, Cultural and Community Development• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional Development and Service Delivery• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Capital Development, Gender, Youth and People Empowerment• Spiritual, Cultural and Community Development• Security and International Relations• Institutional Development and Service Delivery• Strategic Planning, Integration and Control• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change
DSP 2010–2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Development• Partnership with Churches for Integral Human Development• Environmental and Climate Change• Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional Development and Service Delivery• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Development• Partnership with Churches for Integral Human Development• Security and International Relations• Institutional Development and Service Delivery• Systems and Institutions• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental and Climate Change• Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental and Climate Change
StaRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Human Development• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Human Development• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Human Development• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Human Development• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Planning• Human Development• Wealth Creation• Environmental and Climate Change

Alotau Accord II 2017–2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth • Alotau Accord Priority 5: Deliver Quality Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth • Alotau Accord Priority 5: Deliver Quality Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth • Alotau Accord Priority 5: Deliver Quality Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth • Alotau Accord Priority 5: Deliver Quality Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alotau Accord Priority 1: Increase Revenue • Alotau Accord Priority 4: Create Wealth • Alotau Accord Priority 5: Deliver Quality Services
MTDP III 2018–2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 3: Sustainable Social Development • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 5: Improved Service Delivery • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 5: Improved Service Delivery • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 3: Sustainable Social Development • Key Result Area 4: Improved Law and Justice and National Security • Key Result Area 5: Improved Service Delivery • Key Result Area 6: Improved Governance • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Result Area 1: Increased Revenue and Wealth Creation • Key Result Area 2: Quality Infrastructure and Utilities • Key Result Area 7: Responsible Sustainable Development • Key Result Area 8: Sustainable Population
CCMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and manage climate compatible development through climate change mitigation and adaptation activities
NCCDMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability

ANNEX 5: Project Summary Brief Template

Contact Details			
Date			
Name			
Designation			
Organization			
Email			
Phone			
Project/Programme Summary			
Project Title			
Brief Description of Project/Programme <i>(Please limit description to 100 words)</i>			
Project/Programme Location	District: _____	Province: _____	Region: _____
Financial Arrangements			
Type of Funding Request <i>(Indicate the type of financial instrument for the funding request from GCF)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Subordinated Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify _____	Indicative GCF funding requested: Amount (USD): _____	
Co-financing	Amount (USD): _____	Amount (USD): _____	
Other financing	Amount (USD): _____	Amount (USD): _____	
Indicative total project/programme cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount (USD): _____		

Implementation Arrangements				
Accredited Entity <i>(Who is the Accredited Entity identified for this project/ programme)</i>				
Executing Entity				
Result Areas <i>(Which of the following targeted results areas does the proposed project/programme address? Click ALL that apply)</i>	Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:		Adaptation: Increased resilience of:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy generation and access		<input type="checkbox"/> Health, food and water security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods of people and communities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment	
Estimated project/ programme duration <i>(Indicate the expected timeframe of the project/ programme)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 36 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify
	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 42 months	_____
Expected Proposal/ Concept Note/PPF Submission Date				

Project/Programme Development Status				
Project Preparation Facility/Concept Note/Full Proposal	PPF	CN	FP	In progress

Feasibility Studies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Procurement Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Gender and Social Inclusiveness Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Risk Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress
Stakeholder Consultation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress

Action Plan/Next Steps

<i>(Please provide 2–3 action items on the identified next steps. Clearly outline support needed for project/programme development from GCF and other stakeholders)</i>	Action Item	Designated Actors	Timeframe
Additional Comments <i>(Provide any other relevant information or comments regarding the project/programme)</i>			

ANNEX 6: Useful Links and Further Information

Key Policy and Legislative Documents	Link
CCDA Corporate Plan 2018–2022	https://www.sprep.org/attachments/VirLib/PNG/ccda-corporate-plan-2018-2022.pdf
National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy	https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/National_Climate_Change_Policy1.pdf
National Climate Change Management Act (2015)	http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/png155761.pdf
Medium Term Development Plan III 2018–2022	http://www.planning.gov.pg/images/dnpm/pdf/latest_pub/MTDP%20III%20Vol1-%20Web-compressed.pdf
PNG Biennial Update Report 1	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Papua%20New%20Guinea%20BUR1%20Final%20Version.pdf
PNG Development Corporation Policy 2018–2022	http://www.planning.gov.pg/images/dnpm/pdf/latest_pub/102_PNG%20DevelopmentCooperation-PolicyFINAL%20MasterCopy%2025Feb2016.pdfgpo.pdf
PNG GCF Country Programme	www.ccda.gov.pg
PNG Green Growth Potential Assessment	https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2019/07/GG-PA-PNG-Report_FINAL.pdf
PNG 1st Nationally Determined Contributions	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Papua%20New%20Guinea%20First/PNG_IND%20to%20the%20UNFCCC.pdf
PNG National Forest Monitoring System	http://pngreddplus.org.pg/nfms/
PNG National REDD+ Forest Reference Level	https://redd.unfccc.int/files/png_frl_submission-15.01.2017.pdf
PNG REDD+ and Forest Monitoring Portal	http://png-nfms.org/portal/
PNG National REDD+ Strategy	https://www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/library/papua-new-guinea-national-redd--strategy-2017-2027.html
PNG Vision 2050	https://png-data.sprep.org/dataset/papua-new-guinea-vision-2050
Technical analysis of the first biennial update (BUR) report of Papua New Guinea	https://unfccc.int/documents/226499

GCF Templates

Project Preparation Facility Request Template	https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/project-preparation-funding-application
Simplified Approval Process Concept Note Template	https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/simplified-approval-process-concept-note
Simplified Approval Process Full Proposal Template	https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/simplified-approval-process-funding-proposal
Concept Note Template	https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/concept-note-template
Full Funding Proposal Template	https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/funding-proposal-template

Websites

Climate Change and Development Authority	http://www.ccda.gov.pg/
Green Climate Fund	https://www.greenclimate.fund/



Glossary

Accredited entity (AE): An entity that is accredited by the GCF Board in accordance with the Governing Instrument and relevant Board Decisions. The Green Climate Fund does not implement projects directly. Funding proposals can only be presented to GCF by AEs. Once programmes or projects are approved, AEs and/or Executing Entities implement the project. The role of the AEs is to oversee, supervise, manage and monitor their GCF-approved projects and programmes.

Concept note (CN): A document which provides essential information about an early-stage proposal to seek feedback on whether the project idea (or concept) is aligned with the objectives, policies and investment criteria of the GCF.

Executing entity (EE): An entity through which GCF proceeds are channelled for the purposes of a funded activity or part thereof; and/or any entity that executes, carries out or implements a funded activity, or any part thereof. An accredited entity may carry out the functions of an executing entity, though it is preferable if local and national actors execute projects/programmes.

Focal point: An individual or authority designated by a developing country party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to fulfil all functions of a National Designated Authority (NDA) on a temporary basis, until it has designated an NDA.

Funding proposal (FP): A document that is submitted by entities who want to get access to GCF resources for climate change projects and programmes. Funding Proposals can be submitted to the GCF at any time or as a response to a Request for Proposals (RFP). Funding Proposals that are submitted to GCF are subject to a review process, culminating in a decision by the GCF Board as to whether to support the project.

Investment criteria: Six investment criteria adopted by the GCF Board, namely impact potential; paradigm shift potential; sustainable development potential; needs of the recipient; country ownership; and efficiency and effectiveness. There are coverage areas, activity-specific sub-criteria, and indicative assessment factors that provide further elaboration.

National Designated Authority (NDA): A core interface and the main point of communication between a country and the GCF. The NDA seeks to ensure that activities supported by the GCF align with strategic national objectives and priorities, and help advance ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs. A key role of NDAs is to provide letters of nomination to direct access entities.

Project Preparation Facility (PPF): A funding window that supports AEs in project and programme preparation. It covers pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; project design; environmental, social and gender studies; risk assessments; and other project preparation activities, where necessary, provided that sufficient justification is available. The PPF is designed in particular to support Direct Access Entities for projects in the micro-to-small size category.

Result areas: Eight result/impact areas which will deliver major mitigation and adaptation benefits in the developing world to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development. Mitigation includes four result areas, namely low-emission energy access and power generation; low-emission transport; energy efficient building, cities and industries; and sustainable land use and forest management. Adaptation covers the other four, namely enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions; increased health and well-being, and food and water security; resilient infrastructure and built environment to climate change threats; and resilient ecosystems. All proposals must reflect one or more of the result/impact areas.



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This publication can be downloaded at:
www.cdda.gov.pg



Contact the CCDA

For further information about the NOL process or Accredited Entities please contact:

Climate Change and Development Authority
info@cdda.org.pg

To request a No Objection Letter, submit proposals to:

NATIONALLY DESIGNATED AUTHORITY
gcf.nda@cdda.gov.pg

Other enquiries should be addressed to –
Climate Change and Development Authority
PO Box 4017, BOROKO 111 National Capital District
Papua New Guinea, Dynasty Tower, Savannah
Heights, Waigani, National Capital District.

Additional Notes

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a template for writing or drawing. The margins are consistent on all sides.

