

Provincial Scoping Review Report

Milne Bay Province

November 2020



CLIMATE RESILIENT GREEN GROWTH PROJECT



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Photo of main shopping area of Alotau town – Milne Bay province

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This report was produced as part of a scoping review exercise conducted in three provinces: Enga, Milne Bay and New Ireland. Sections 1-4 of all three reports are similar as they contain information that is common to all three provinces.

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB's	Annual Development Budgets
BRCC	Building Resilience to Climate Change
CCCPIR	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CRGG	Climate-Resilient Green Growth
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
DoT	Department of Treasury
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
DPM	Department of Personnel Management
DSP	Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030
EE	Energy Efficiency
FREAGER	Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGPA	Green Growth Potential Assessment
GoPNG	Government of PNG
HDI	Human Development Index
IPDP	Integrated Provincial Development Plan
KRA	Key Result Area
LLG	Local Level Government
MBP	Milne Bay Province
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
PEER	Public Environment Expenditure Review
PLLsMA	Provincial and Local level Services Monitoring Authority
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Private-Public Partnership
PSR	Provincial Scoping Review
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
StaRS	National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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This report was prepared under the guidance and leadership of Achala Abeysinghe (Country Representative–GGG-PNGI). The report was developed by Silina Tagagau, (Provincial Project Officer GGGI-PNG) and with valuable inputs from Hohit Gebreegziabher (Program Officer, GGGI-PNG) and Charles Iha (Senior Program Officer, GGGI-PNG). Editorial support from The Greenhouse Studio is also gratefully acknowledged.

1 Introduction

Climate change has always presented a challenge to Papua New Guinea's (PNG) economic growth and social development prospects. Floods, droughts, landslides and rising sea levels affect major economic sectors, particularly agriculture and fisheries. This ultimately affects the livelihoods of Papua New Guineans, especially the 80percent of the rural population that is dependent on these sectors. If left unchecked, it is estimated that climate change could cause losses of up to 15% of the country's GDP by 2100¹. Given these challenges, the Government of PNG (GoPNG) has crafted bold and transformational long-term development strategies in the PNG Vision 2050² and the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS³). These strategies are designed to strengthen PNG's climate resilience and help it pursue an inclusive, green growth development pathway. Achieving this vision will require GoPNG to embed an inclusive, climate-resilient green growth (CRGG) approach into its development planning processes and to convert these plans into concrete, investible CRGG initiatives. CRGG is a sustainable development model that embraces climate consideration at the core of development and systematically addresses climate-related vulnerabilities and risks of economic growth, while advancing social and equity goals.⁴

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has been sanctioned by the PNG and Australian Governments to assist in the formulation of a comprehensive CRGG strategy and implementation approach for PNG. To achieve this, GGGI has proposed to deliver a set of outputs grouped into 3 interrelated components: (i) Provincial CRGG planning; (ii) CRGG project preparation; and (iii) Enabling finance for CRGG. This report provides a summary of activities conducted under component 1 of the project to introduce a planning approach that explicitly integrates inclusive climate-resilient green growth considerations that will mainstream the CRGG approach in three provinces (Milne Bay, Enga and New Ireland), into their regular planning and budgeting processes. Component 1 also focuses on providing support to the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) in their efforts to strengthen planning for climate change at provincial levels.

2 Objective and Methodology

The purpose of this document is to report on the findings of the scoping exercise that has been conducted in the province. It is expected that the report will guide the preparation of the workplans for provincial CRGG mainstreaming, which is a key output under component 1 of the project (Output 1.1).

¹ Asian Development Bank. (2013). *The Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific* (978-92-9254-318-1). Philippines.

² Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2009. *PNG Vision 2050*. Port Moresby Papua New Guinea

³ Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2014. *National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (StaRS)* (2nd Eds). Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

⁴ Global Green Growth Institute, *GGGI Climate Resilience Green Growth Project Proposal*.

Four major activities were undertaken as part of this Provincial Scoping Report (PSR):

- **Desk review of existing regulations, policies, and strategies** to understand the planning and budgeting processes as well as the relevant timelines. In particular, the project will look at the provincial Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and annual budgets preparation process to understand the planning steps, responsibilities and timelines so that CRGG can be integrated into the planning and budgeting processes of Enga, Milne Bay and New Ireland.
- **Desk review of existing project pipelines** of relevant past, current and future projects undertaken by CCDA, provincial governments, development partners, and relevant stakeholders on climate change planning at the sub-national levels to identify lessons and ensure alignment.
- **Stakeholders' survey:** the project team undertook stakeholder mapping by gathering information on the different stakeholders working in the three provinces and mapping out their respective functions and activities.
- **Integration of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the provincial scoping study:** The project team conducted a light-touch gender and social inclusion review to identify strategic and impactful entry points where gender equality and social inclusion can yield socio-economic co-benefits. During the scoping exercise, GESI elements were integrated into the stakeholder survey to assess the capacity of institutions in engaging with women and vulnerable groups to understand their specific climate change risks and design solutions. The GESI assessment is an ongoing process under component 1 of the project to enable identification of the potential socio-economic benefits i.e. outcomes that contribute towards the higher-level impact of gender equality and poverty reduction through the CRGG projects.

In support of the PSR in the selected provinces, the following assessments were undertaken in parallel. Separate reports for these two assessments have been drafted and are ready to be published soon. It is also important to note that the institutional capacity assessment report will further inform the initial gender scoping study to consolidate information on the capacity of institutions to engage with women and vulnerable groups, to ensure GESI inputs are integrated in the CRGG planning. This report will be provided in the second quarter of the year.

- **Institutional capacity assessment exercise:** Under Component 1, the project is also aimed at measurably improving CRGG planning capacities of national and provincial partners at the end of the project. To this end, the project team will collect data at three intervals (start, mid-point, and end) of the project using a CRGG Capacity Assessment Scorecard to help assess the progress made in developing these capacities at the organizational level during the project life span.

- **Integration of GESI into the institutional capacity assessment:** To ensure that inputs on GESI are integrated into the CRGG planning, the project will integrate GESI in the overall project’s Capacity Assessment Scorecard. This will contribute towards identifying the GESI capacities of the institutions that the project is engaging with (especially capacities related to experience in working with women’s groups and other vulnerable groups in climate change risks and economic empowerment).

The scoping review concentrated on reviewing desktop information in climate change sectors exclusively and would only include other sectors when they were directly related to the aim of the review, which is to better understand how these specific areas are integrated to the national strategic and development plans, as well as identifying entry points to link CRGG priorities into provincial plans and budgets.

For Enga Province, the above-mentioned review process was also supplemented by one-to-one stakeholder discussions to gather and confirm information.

3 Key Policy Considerations

To drive sustainable economic development in the country, the PNG Government, through the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), embraces the five guiding principles⁵ in the Vision 2050 and a five-year MTDP. This national planning document is revised regularly in-line with a 5-year term of implementation. The current MTDP 2018-2022 and subsequent provincial MTDP have been recently aligned with the five-year political cycle.⁶ Hence to achieve projected targets outlined in the Vision 2050 and the 5-year MTDP 2018-2022, strategic and development plans are developed as vehicles to progress the implementation of the MTDP. These plans include the Development Strategic Plan (DSP) 2010-2030, STaRS, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 30 by 30 Roadmap and the Integrated Provincial Development Plans (IPDP). Climate change, which is the focus area of this provincial scoping review, is one of the critical issues challenging these national strategic development plans and goals, especially the achievement of the SDGs due to the overarching impact of climate change across all sectors. Its impacts impede economic growth, challenge poverty elimination, erode food security and increase hunger and malnutrition. Thus, adaptation and mitigation actions are necessary to alleviate the inevitable impacts of climate change in the future. Achieving SDGs will help reduce vulnerability and exposure to risks and strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience.

⁵ Five guiding principles: *Integral Human Development; Equality and Participation; National Sovereignty and Self-Reliance; Natural Resources, Resource Creation and Environment; and Papua New Guinean Ways.*

⁶ A new approach to development emphasizes Strategic Planning and Development that is more Responsible. Together with the Vision 2050 this new approach leads to a revised Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). This MTDP and subsequent MTDPs should align with the five-year political cycle

The MTDP III also adopts the principles of StaRS and further builds on the principles of green growth and responsible sustainable development. This medium-term plan focuses on utilizing strategic assets with an emphasis on preserving the environment and sustainably developing resources. It also avoids giving prominence to unethical practices and activities that compromise PNG's future. The MTDP III promotes the agenda for sustainable development and builds on the MTDP II environmental protection strategies.⁷

PNG is one of 43 nations on the Climate Vulnerable Forum⁸ and in August 2016, PNG ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Since then, further efforts have been directed to developing realistic approaches through different strategic interventions. For example, under PNG's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), climate change adaptation is positioned as the main priority for PNG. Of relevance to these efforts, the NDC identified 9 specific areas where adaptation efforts should be focused:

- Coastal flooding and sea-level rise
- Inland flooding
- Food insecurity due to droughts and frosts
- Climate and cities
- Climate-induced migration
- Damage to coral reefs
- Malaria and vector-borne diseases
- Water and sanitation and
- Landslides.

This PSR is envisaged to provide a better understanding of how these specific areas are integrated into the national strategic and development plans, in our aim to link CRGG priorities into provincial plans and budgets at the sub-national levels. The outcome of this report will lead to introducing and recommending a planning approach that explicitly integrates inclusive CRGG considerations.

3.1 Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA)

Setting the foundation for this scoping review, in July 2019, GGGI published the Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA) Report⁹, which identified and prioritized PNG's opportunities for green growth. The GGPA is a diagnostic tool developed by GGGI that consists of a combination of data analysis and stakeholder consultations to identify and prioritize a country's opportunities for green growth.

⁷ MTDP III Goals: to promote PNG's Environmental Sustainability; p 48

⁸ Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2014. National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (StaRS) (2nd Eds). Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

⁹ Global Green Growth Institute. 2019. *Green Growth Potential Assessment: Papua New Guinea Country Report* (2019)

The outcome of the assessment identified four main priorities in PNG that are related to climate change, as follows:

Deploying renewable energy as an opportunity to increase the country's low electrification rate;

Increasing PNG's resilience toward the adverse impacts of climate change, given the country's high vulnerability;

Improving agricultural productivity, due to the high importance of agriculture for the country's mostly rural population, as well as food security and PNG's economy;

Conserving the country's extensive forests, due to their global significance for carbon storage, the role they play in sustainable agriculture, their provision of ecosystem services, and their economic potential.

These four main priorities were identified based on the importance of agriculture for rural livelihoods, food security and PNG's economy. Renewable energy on the other end, was regarded as an opportunity to increase electrification, particularly in rural areas with mini-grids and stand-alone systems. Emphasis was placed on the high potential for renewable energy in PNG, given the country's abundant renewable energy resources.

Increasing the country's resilience against the adverse impacts of climate change was considered a priority for two reasons. First, PNG is highly exposed to climate change as evidenced by the frequent droughts, landslides and floods as well as rise in sea levels, soil erosion and changes in weather patterns. Second, its economy was considered sensitive to climate change, given the dependence on sectors that experience considerable impacts from climate change, such as fisheries and agriculture. Forest conservation was also regarded as a priority due to the global importance of PNG's extensive forests, the role they play in sustainable agriculture, and the provision of ecosystem services and their economic potential.

Furthermore, it should also be mentioned that the recommendations of the GGPA report directly support achieving the goals set out in PNG's Vision 2050. The recommendations are relevant for informing national, sectoral and sub-sectoral planning as well as designing specific interventions and investment activities toward sustainable development and the mitigation of, and adaptation to, the impacts of climate change. These recommendations were also intended to support the GoPNG in achieving its international commitments such as the SDGs and the NDCs at the national level.

The PSR uses PNG GGPA as a baseline. Following on from the PSR, a thorough and full provincial CRGG assessment will be conducted using the national GGPA methodology to identify and prioritize specific projects for Enga, Milne Bay and New Ireland Provinces.

3.2 PNG SDG Roadmap: 30 by 30

The information in the GGPA findings is consistent with the 30 by 30 climate change response roadmap¹⁰ where PNG is committed to acting on climate change as part of its climate compatible approach to development.¹¹ The PNG SDG roadmap is still in its draft, pending more consultations. The former shows that the PNG Government recognizes the major impacts that climate change will have on the country and the country's responsibilities as part of the international community in the global effort to mitigate climate change. The actions that PNG is taking to respond to climate change are illustrated in the 30 by 30 Roadmap diagram below.

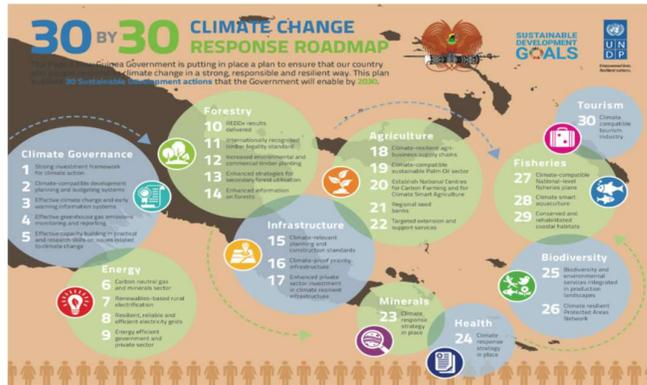


Figure 1: 30 by 30 Climate Change Response Roadmap¹²

4 Understanding Development Plans and Budgets in PNG

4.1 National level planning and budgeting

The PNG Annual Budget has long in the past been guided by several different long-term strategic plans, beginning with the Eight Aims or Eight Point Plans since PNG's independence in 1975. Thus, in the past four decades, PNG's development has been guided by various plans and strategies, such as the PNG Improvement Plan 1972-1973, National Public Expenditure Plan (NPEP) in the late 1970s and the Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) during the 1990s. Other major strategic policy initiatives have been the PNG Vision 2050 and the PNG DSP 2010-2030.

¹⁰ The Roadmap presented here will guide PNG's pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 13 ('take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts') over the next ten years. The Roadmap involves 30 sets of actions that must be completed between 2020 and 2030 for PNG to meet SDG 13

¹¹ Paul Dargusch and Phil Cowling. 2019. Draft PNG GDGs Roadmap: 30 Actions by 2030, & draft consultation, Interim Report for Stakeholder Consultation

¹² Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2019. SDG13 Roadmap (Draft Under Consultation), 15th September 2019.

The MTDP I (2011-2015), MTDP II (2016-2017) and the MTDP III (2018-2022) translated the Vision 2050 and DSP 2030 into more specific programs for implementation. A review¹³ of the past two plans (MTDP I & II) shows that many issues hindered effective implementation, resulting in the plans having mixed results or not achieving targeted development outcomes. Therefore, the PNG government developed the MTDP III which builds on the past national development strategies with a greater focus on sustainable and inclusive economic growth over the next five years, 2018-2022. To achieve the overall goal of MTDP III, specifically the goal to 'secure our future through inclusive sustainable economic growth', the following eight Key Result Areas (KRAs) were specified for GoPNG to invest in:

- KRA 1: Increased revenue and wealth creation
- KRA 2: Quality infrastructure and utilities
- KRA 3: Sustainable social development
- KRA 4: Improved law and justice and national security
- KRA 5: Improved service delivery
- KRA 6: Improved governance
- KRA 7: Responsible sustainable development
- KRA 8: Sustainable population

Furthermore, PNG has joined the global community by agreeing to achieve the UN SDGs. The above KRAs of the MTDP III are aligned with some of the 17 SDGs. Table 1 below lists the 17 UN SDGs.

Table 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

1) No Poverty	10) Reducing Inequality
2) Zero Hunger	11) Sustainable Cities and Communities
3) Good Health and Well-being	12) Responsible Consumption and Production,
4) Quality Education	13) Climate Action
5) Gender Equality	14) Life below Water
6) Clean Water and Sanitation	15) Life on Land
7) Affordable and Clean Energy	16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
8) Decent Work and Economic Growth	17) Partnerships to achieve the Goals
9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	

PNG MTDP KRA 7 "Responsible and Sustainable Development", aims to change the approach from a brown-based economy to green growth economy aiming at promoting a robust and sustainable economy. Sustainable development is broader than just the environment agenda. It is about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society meeting the diverse needs of people in existing and future communities. It is concerned with promoting wellbeing, social cohesion, inclusion and creating opportunities.

¹³ Kalinoe, L. (ed) *Constitutional and Law Reform Commission of PNG Monograph 1-Review of The Implementation of The OLPG & LLG On Service Delivery Arrangements: A Six Provinces Survey, Constitutional and Law Reform Commission, Port Moresby* (2009) p31

Getting a thorough understanding of the provincial forward planning processes, responsibilities and timelines was an important part of this PSR. Throughout the review, the project team consulted various important policy documents, acts and guidelines developed by key GoPNG agencies, especially the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) and the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA) to ensure that the CRGG initiatives are designed within the existing government planning and budgetary framework.

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) is the primary agency responsible for leading and coordinating climate change efforts to promoting climate-resilient development. The CCDA Board¹⁴ is planned to be established, and cross-government consultation and coordination mechanisms have been operationalized at the national level as well as in some provinces. CCDA is gradually establishing a presence at the sub-national level and to date has deployed provincial climate change coordinators in five provinces.¹⁵ It has also established the Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC) in some provinces to set up a decision-making mechanism at the provincial level.

Overall, the implementation of the GoPNG's climate compatible development agenda remains a work in progress. Vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning have taken place in some parts of the country, but these efforts have been very much localized, and project driven. Climate resilience has not yet been fully and systematically mainstreamed into the regular planning and budgeting processes, although the intention to do so exists and is slowly emerging. There is also a need for more closely integrated specific CRGG initiatives and enterprises to ensure that GoPNG does not miss the opportunities to smartly invest in limited resources in targeted areas that simultaneously deliver on both agenda.

4.2 Provincial planning and budgeting

4.2.1. Planning framework

The provincial governments, districts (electorates), local-level governments (LLGs) and wards have a mandated role by law to produce development plans based on the national priorities and targets customized to their localities.¹⁶ Hence, provincial plans are created by the provincial planning office, to establish the province's goals in line with the national development plan targets and priority areas for the province. Each LLG is required to use

¹⁴ Under the Act, the 9 board members include the CCDA Managing Director and representatives from Treasury, Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs, Forestry Authority, National Fisheries Authority, Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority, Department of Petroleum and Energy, National Council of Women, and the private sector.

¹⁵ East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Northern and New Ireland, Link address: <http://www.ccda.gov.pg/SECTORAL%20COORDINATION.html>

¹⁶ Kalinoe, L. (ed) *Constitutional and Law Reform Commission of PNG Monograph 1-Review of The Implementation of The OLPG & LLG On Service Delivery Arrangements: A Six Provinces Survey*, Constitutional and Law Reform Commission, Port Moresby (2009) p31

all their wards' plans to create their LLG plan. The district then incorporates all its LLG plans into the district plan. The district's key role is to integrate the 'top-down' planning of the province and nation with the 'bottom-up' planning of the LLGs. The aim is to merge bottom-up planning with a top-down strategy approach, thus creating a realistic plan that addresses development challenges effectively at each level. It is the responsibility of the district administrator to ensure that the planning capacity of LLGs and wards in their district is adequate to discharge their mandated responsibilities from the plan-and-design stage, to eventual implementation. The provincial hierarchy has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing all the districts within its jurisdiction, which includes LLGs and wards.

All long-term development plans prepared by respective provincial and local level governments under Section 16 of the Organic Law on Provincial Government and Local-level Governments and Section 38 of the Local-level Government Administration Act 1997 respectively, are guided by the national service delivery framework as stipulated in the Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016.¹⁷ The MTDP III 2018-2022 and other important national planning strategies and guidelines such as Vision 2050, PNG DSP 2010-2030, and STaRs, are also guided by these existing laws and policies, including national policies as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: National Planning Framework¹⁸

4.2.2. Budget framework

The establishment of the "minimum standards"¹⁹ in 2013 was to ensure that the national government had a reporting and accountability framework in place to measure the

¹⁷ Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2016. *Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*.

¹⁸ Jeremiah Puaa. *Papua New Guinea Development Planning and Budgeting Overview*. Department of National Planning and Monitoring. Presentation paper at the Asia Pacific Workshop on Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into Planning, Budgetary, Financing and Investment Processes (5-7 November 2019. Bangkok, Thailand)

¹⁹ Minimum standards are set to guide the Provincial Planning and Budgeting to improve service delivery; Establishment of Minimum Standards for Districts and Local Governments as the baseline to monitor progress of the implementation of PNG Vision 2050.

improvement in a delivery mechanism. Given the paradigm shift in the development budget from a single fiscal year budgeting to a multi-year program, the minimum standards provided the basis for the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and achievements of the national government budget. The national government development budget allocation to the specific priority sectors, the provincial governments, districts, and LLGs, is highlighted in Appendix A (Paradigm shift in the national government budget planning).

The Annual Provincial Budgets are submitted to the National Department of Treasury for approval and allocated in the National Budget. The National Budget itself is framed within the policy priorities of the National Planning Framework and the parameters of the Fiscal Responsibility Act, through the sector allocations and priorities of the Budget Framework Paper. Figure 3 below shows how the National Budget aligns with existing planning and budgetary laws and policies in PNG.

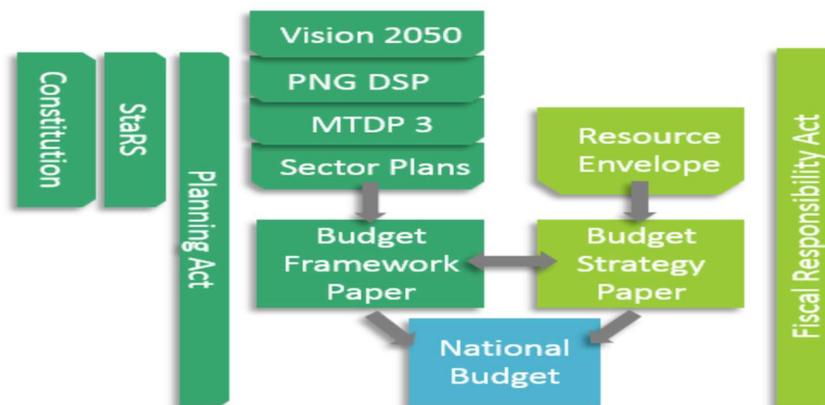


Figure 3: The National Budget Framework²⁰

4.2.3 Planning and budget cycle

The process by which provincial annual activity plans and budgets are made and submitted for all provinces is carried out in accordance with the Organic Law on Provincial Government and Local Level Government, the National Planning Framework, Fiscal Responsibility Act, and, the Budget Framework Paper. Figure 4 illustrates the planning and budget system at the sub-national to national level of governments.

²⁰ Jeremiah Paua. *Papua New Guinea Development Planning and Budgeting Overview*. Department of National Planning and Monitoring. Presentation paper at the Asia Pacific Workshop on Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into Planning, Budgetary, Financing and Investment Processes (5-7 November 2019. Bangkok, Thailand)

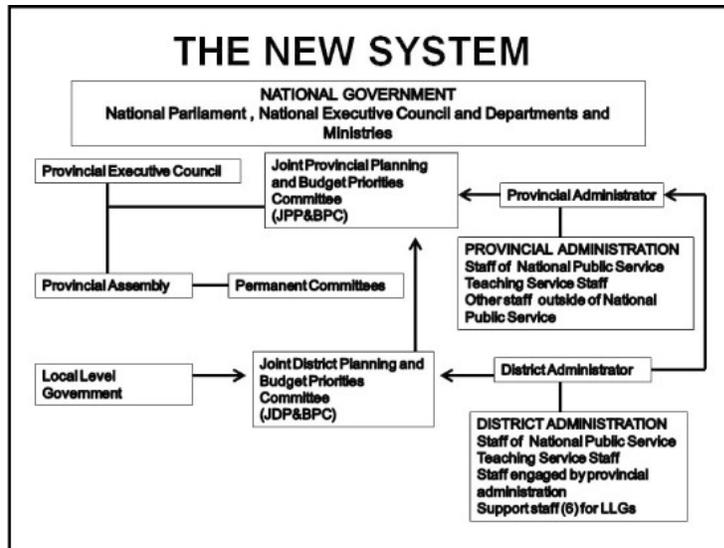


Figure 4: The Planning System in PNG²¹

The National Treasurer has overall responsibility for preparing the National Budget and presenting it to the National Executive Council (NEC) and the National Parliament for their consideration and approval. He/she does this with the assistance of the Minister for National Planning. Prior to the provincial governments submitting their budgets for funding each year, the Provincial Administrator must first discuss with the Department of Treasury for the Recurrent Budget and the Department of National Planning for the Development Budget. The Department of National Planning holds discussions with international donors on the total assistance they will provide in the year and what it will be spent on. This takes place because any external funding for the development projects at the sub-national level must also be reflected in the budget submissions.

The outcome of those discussions is then considered by several budget committees. Initially, the Ministerial Budget Committee considers the budget submissions received in terms of the *Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy* and *Medium-Term Development Strategy* targets. It may then set parameters that subsequent 'bureaucratic' committees must abide by. The budget submissions are then considered by the Budget Screening Committee (BSC) which comprises Deputy Secretaries from several agencies including Treasury and Planning, the Central Agencies Coordinating Committee (CACC) - which is composed of the Secretaries of the Central Agencies and chaired by the Chief Secretary - and the Ministerial Budget Committee (MBC), before being submitted to the NEC. Table 2 below describes the planning and budgeting process as illustrated in Figure 4 above. A more detailed planning cycle with specific due dates or timing requirements for districts and LLG is attached in Appendix B (Planning & Budget cycle).

²¹ Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs. 2014. Minimum standards for Districts and Local Level Government. Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Another important government entity that supports the entire budgetary and planning process is the National Economic and Fiscal Commission (NEFC). The NEFC is an independent Constitutional advisory body of the State. It was established under the Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments (OLGPLLG).

Its main function is to provide independent policy advice to the national government on the distribution of operational (goods and services) grants to the provinces and to local-level governments.

NEFC specific functions involve assessing revenues available in the provinces and determining the level of operational (goods and services) grants in the re-current budget to the provinces and local-level governments. NEFC also monitors and reviews the operational (goods and services) grants on how provinces spend this funding. They also conduct a periodic cost-of-services study to estimate the cost of government's basic service delivery obligations for grant calculation, policy development and budget purposes.

Table 2: Process of submitting provincial annual activity plans and budgets at the sub-national level

Timeframe	Step	Description
Late November – Early December	A Budget circular is sent to provincial administrators in respective provinces instructing them to submit Provincial Budgets and to clarify the purposes of grants at the same time as advising provinces of their goods and services expenditure ceilings.	Further information will also be provided to assist provinces in the allocation of funding between the health, education, transport infrastructure maintenance and village court function grants, and, the administration grant.
	The Provincial Administrator then issues an internal memo to all Directors, Divisional Heads and District Administrators to submit respective budgets.	
	Directors, Divisional heads and DA's then instruct section heads in their division (e.g. environment, energy, commerce, fisheries, agriculture, etc.) to submit section Budgets and Annual Activity Plans.	There are two documents two submit, 1) the Annual Activity Plan and, 2) The Budget, which must reflect the Annual Activity Plan.
December	All AAP and Budgets are submitted to the Director, Divisional Heads and District Administrators, who then compile all these into one document.	
	Directors, Divisional Heads and District Administrators are then responsible to present their responsible budgets to the Joint Provincial Planning and Budget Priorities Committee.	Under the Organic Law on Provincial Government and LLG, the JPPBPC shall not exceed three in number and comprises a member of the Provincial Executive Council appointed by the Governor, who shall be the Chairman, which is usually the Provincial Administrator. The two other members can be a District Rep and a Stakeholder Rep. The

		task of the JPPBPC is to ensure provincial development plans and national MTDP are met in each budget submission before being approved and presented to the Provincial Assembly.
Late December to Early January	Once all sector budgets are adjusted and approved by the Joint Provincial Planning and Budget Priorities Committee, all Budgets are compiled into one Provincial Budget document and presented to the Provincial Executive Committee.	As an informal step in the Enga Province, the Governor reviews the budget before it is presented to the Provincial Executive Committee.
	The Provincial Executive Council meets and deliberates on the Provincial Budget, ensuring the Provincial Budget does not exceed the goods and services expenditure ceilings. If the Provincial Budget is approved, it is then presented to the Provincial Assembly as the final Provincial budget before being submitted to the National Government.	Under the Organic Law on Provincial Government and LLG, the PEC consists of the Governor as the Chairman and his Deputy, along with five or one third (whichever is greater) of the total membership of the Provincial Assembly.
Mid-January	The Provincial Administrator or his Deputy takes the Provincial Budget to Port Moresby to be submitted to the National Treasurer.	

It has not been easy at the provincial level, to mainstream climate change initiatives with provincial and national plans and budgets. According to the initial consultations with key provincial staff, this continues to be a major challenge. Additionally, the roles of sub-national planning in mainstreaming CRGG development, is not clearly demonstrated. These all came about because of the following:

- Lack of proper climatic data for evidence-based decision making and informed planning;
- Lack of skilled manpower due to limited technical officers. Not all provincial staff are familiar with the CRGG concept, except for one or two staff in the planning and finance division. In other words, there is limited presence of sufficient institutional capacity for local planning to enable resources and relations to be mobilized to address new policy issues, such as in the area of climate change;
- Inadequate resources and incentives for implementation of planned CRGG actions. CRGG is an emerging issue for local development planning. Sub-national planning bodies are more likely to pay attention to climate change concerns if funding is potentially available for implementation of projects;
- High staff turnover due to frequent changing of administration heads based on the provincial office-term and political interferences affecting any consistency in preceding and progressing plans.

Thus, the above challenges are contributing to a lack of proper planning and alignment at the sub-national level. The MTDP III further confirms that the past development plans of

various sectors, agencies, and sub-national governments, lacked an alignment with the national development plans.²² In some provinces, this has resulted in a disconnection and fragmentation among different sectors and levels of the government, which has led to wastage and misdirected government priorities²³. Therefore, to ensure compliance and a proper alignment, the sectors and the sub-national agencies are required to prioritize their capital investment programs in line with the government's development priority targets and goals to bring maximum returns to the economy.²⁴

5 Milne Bay Province

5.1 Planning

Milne Bay Province (MBP) is one of the few provinces in PNG with an up-to-date integrated development plan. The IPDP 2018-2022 is aligned to the national MTDP III 2018-2022. Administratively, MBP operates according to the planning and budget cycle described earlier. The Milne Bay Provincial Administration (MBPA) functional and management structure (Appendix C) helps to effectively deliver all the plans and budgets as per the specific dates in this cycle.

The formulation of the IPDP 2018-2022 is a result of the Government's direction to the Department of National Planning to align all sub-national plans and policies. Thus, the MBP IPDP 2018-2022 is an aligned plan that encompasses reviewed government development priorities and, is developed to fall within the national planning cycle which coincides with the five-year parliamentary cycle for the years 2018-2022.

Sustainable economic growth seems to be the primary focus of the IPDP 2018-2022.²⁵ The IPDP 2018-2022 emphasizes the need for human empowerment, especially the need to empower the rural majority to become economically self-sustaining. The IPDP 2018-2022 was also developed, based on a "results-based or outcome-focused planning approach". It is envisioning long-term and widespread improvement with benefits based on the KRAs of the MTDP III 2018-2022.

The IPDP 2018-2022 identified the following key focus areas for development:

- Broad-based Economic Development

²² Department of National Planning and Monitoring, Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2014. National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development for Papua New Guinea (StaRS) (2nd Eds). Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

²³ Sectors and subnational agencies are required to prioritize their capital investment programs in line with the government's development priority targets and goals to bring maximum returns to the economy: MTDP III: Lessons Learned: 2.2.5 Alignment of Plans

²⁴ MTDP III: Lessons Learned: 2.2.5 Alignment of Plans

²⁵ According to the IPDP 2018-2022, the 5-year plan translates the strategic priorities and pillar programs of Vision 2050 and PNGDSP 2030 into tangible results. The MTDP guides the Public Investment Program (PIP) outlining resource utilization on key enabling areas and the development of sector policy PNG Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP): Key Management Area (KMA) 7 Responsible and Sustainable Development; 7.2 states: Adapt to the Domestic Impacts of Climate Change and Contribute to Global Efforts to abate overall impact.

- Effective Service Delivery
- Food Security Disaster and Climate Change
- Sustainable Environment
- Promoting Eco-tourism
- Building Partnership and Collaboration
- Expanding Resource Base
- Enhancing Capacity Development

Henceforth, the IPDP 2018 -2022 is consistent with the needs of the people at the four districts and 16 LLGs in MBP. It has also been crafted in line with the priority areas of the following international initiatives and national policies and priorities:

- Sea level rise of 7mm per annum
- Increased ocean acidification
- Increases in temperature with increased incidence of hot days and 1-5⁰C increase in surface temperatures
- Changes in rainfall patterns resulting in more extreme events, with some areas experiencing increased drought while others had increased rainfall
- Increase in intensity of tropical cyclones

Furthermore, concerning the IPDP 2018-2022 alignment to the 17 SDGs, the matrix attached in Appendix D²⁶ shows this alignment which clearly states climate change as one of the key areas for the implementation. Many of the planned activities are targeted at SDG 13, which covers urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts upon the country.

The opportunities through climate action include:

- **Emissions reductions:** coordinated action on climate change will help to deliver emissions reductions supporting global efforts to mitigate climate change.
- **Access to finance:** Access to international support on adaption and engagement in mechanisms for mitigation finance will help to bridge the investment gap on many new and climate-compatible development approaches enabling PNG to adopt a low emission green development pathway.
- **Cross-sector coordination:** Increasing coordination across sectors will support improved integrated development activities that will increase impacts of government, the private sector and international finance on key development outcomes including SDG targets.

In the end, there is some clear evidence that climate change activities have already been mainstreamed into the MBP IPDP 2018-2022. (Appendix E). These climate change activities covered in the plan include:

- Develop REDD+ projects;

²⁶ Information (table) taken from the MBP IPDP 2018-2022

- Establish community-based mangrove planting to prevent coastal flooding/erosion;
- Ensure reallocation and resettlement of affected communities;
- Improved public-private, church-state, CSO partnership on climate change.

Milne Bay has also developed three (3) Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans with the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These plans outline mitigation and adaption measures relating to climate change and natural disasters at the community level.

Summarizing the Milne Bay provincial climate change mainstreaming process described above, the following is a flow diagram on how to align its plans and activities to the MTDP III 2018-2022 specifically in capturing the climate change and green growth elements in its IPDP 2018-2022.

Figure 5: MBP Alignment and Climate Change mainstreaming flow diagram



Source: GGGI/PSR Assessment team analysis

Using the existing plan already provides leverage to the GGGI CRGG project’s objective to effectively and inclusively mainstream CRGG into the provincial planning and budgetary process.

5.2 Budget

Concerning financing, tabulated below is the aggregate resource envelope earmarked for the implementation of the IPDP 2018-2022. It is pegged at PGK639.203 million and is primarily drawn from the national government development grants, provincial government internal revenues, private sector investment and donor partners such as the World Bank, the Australian Government (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade- DFAT), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the European Union (EU). A budget of PGK7, 187 million has been budgeted for food security, disaster and climate change.

Table 3: Focus area resource envelopes²⁷

Estimated inputs (K thousands)	KEY FOCUS AREAS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022
	Broad Based Economic Development	10,001	30,126	20,736	33,716	23,696	120,375
	Effective Service delivery	65,180	139,438	103,429	81,367	54,410	449,005
	Food Security, Disaster and Climate Change	2,148	1,268	1,748	1,148	875	7,187
	Sustainable Environment	290	290	240	280	240	4,820
	Eco Tourism development	10,680	7,740	8,700	4,650	3,980	35,750
	Revenue Generation	67	1,065	81	1,041	14	2,268
	Partnership	3,033	3,033	8,103	6,130	6,180	26,479
	Capacity Development	814	814	824	814	814	4,080
	Total	92,213	183,774	143,861	129,146	90,209	639,203

The provincial administration desires to align all activity workplans and budgets from sector divisions, districts and LLG to a coordinated system under the direction of the National Government. This important development and strategic system, which the province aims to align to, includes the integrated planning and budgeting systems and the results-based integrated development planning.

Consistent with the Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS), the MBPA and the Provincial Treasury have been pursuing the reforms to improve the budgeting processes to increase the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of public spending. As part of this, the budgeting process under the MBPA is moving towards having a management framework to monitor the performance of all levels of government. Under this framework, divisions, districts and LLGs justify their annual budget bids against the programs and activities, with continued access to the funding based on their performance against the agreed indicators. This helps to ensure that the planned results are being achieved with allocated resources. This framework is referred to as performance budgeting.

The activities outlined in the IPDP 2018-2022 are funded activities under the Provincial Service Improvement Program (PSIP) or District Services Improvement Program (DSIP) funding allocations. MBP has been one of the performing provinces in terms of planning, budget expenditures and service delivery. It is one of the first provinces to roll out village recorder programs and in 2016, was one of the five best provinces alongside Western Highlands, Manus, Chimbu and Eastern Highlands Provinces²⁸ in terms of health sector performance. Interestingly, confirmation of such performance was openly declared by Mr. Dickson Guina, the Secretary for DPLGA during the fourth quarter PLLSMA meeting in Alotau on the 10th of December 2019.

Furthermore, the NEFC rating as per the functional Grant Score card in the last review of all expenditure in 2005, Milne Bay was ranked 34 - above the pass score of 30 and a clear

²⁷ MBP IPDP 2018-2022

²⁸ SPAR_2016 National Health Plan 2011-2020, 2016 Sector Performance Annual Review, Appendix 2

indication of a satisfactory performance in the provincial use of functional grants (NEFC, Expenditure Review report 2005).

Table 4: 2005 Functional grants score card.

Rank	Province	SCORE
1	West New Britain	44
2	Simbu	39
3	Manus	39
4	Enga	38
5	Gulf	36
6	East New Britain	35
7	Milne Bay	34
8	Sandaun	33
9	Western	30
10	Oro	30
11	Eastern Highlands	29
12	East Sepik	27
13	Madang	27
14	Southern Highlands	27
15	Morobe	25
16	Western Highlands	24
17	New Ireland	19
18	Central	16
Total score possible		48
Pass score		30

Source: Cost, Capacity Performance: Full report, NEFC 2005

Such a positive performance illustrates how well the province has been entrusted with handling external funds from sources outside of PNG in the past. For example, the GIZ/CCDA food security and water supply project in Alotau placed their project funds directly into the provincial accounts to finance the project through the Provincial Division of Agriculture and Livestock (PDAL) on the ground. Access to these funds was through the normal government financial management system in the province. That is, the financial arrangement was mainstreamed through the normal government financial process whereby a “vote” or budget line item was created specifically for the project activities in the province. Such practice shows that the financial system is flexible and that financial arrangements can be easily mainstreamed into the provincial finance management system.

5.3 Key persons met

Most of the key information regarding provincial planning and budgetary processes was gathered through desk/literature reviews. Only a few came from individual discussions, which were conducted to confirm the information collected. Of the following six individuals (four females and two males) were approached for individual brief discussions:

1. The Policy, Planning and Coordination Team
2. PLLSMA conference (participated as an observer to the conference)
 - a) The Legal Officer - DPLGA (Minimum Standard Guidelines)
 - b) The Deputy Secretary - Department of Finance (budget reforms)
 - c) The Deputy Provincial Administrator - ENB (Effective Governing structure)

3. The Advisor Provincial Local Government Affairs.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings gathered in this exercise, we can recommend that:

1. CRGG project capitalized on the primary focus of the IPDP 2018-2022, which is, inclusive sustainable economic growth:
 - a) to enhance the current provincial mainstreaming efforts through provision of accrued data and technical support, and
 - b) to complement strategies developed by the provincial environment and climate planning division in the current climate change plans.
2. The CRGG team to familiarize with the planning and budget cycle for forward planning, in order to influence this system and effectively mainstream CRGG priority projects on time. This is aimed at having a comprehensive mainstreaming exercise with mainstreaming activities leading up towards the development 2022 -2026 plans for the next 5-year MTDP.
3. CRGG project to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the provincial planning team and members of the PCCC; those who will be directly involved with mainstreaming CRGG opportunities and interventions.

6 Existing Project Pipelines

This section reviews the relevant past, current and planned projects in the province on climate change, and, highlights the lessons from these projects.

We looked at seven different projects in the pipeline in the province. These seven projects include two 'past' projects, three 'current' projects, and two 'current and proposed' projects. Most of these projects have a 3-5-year life span and are funded by different development partners. The size of the projects depends on the funding allocation amount. These range from approximately PGK2-3 million for smaller projects such as the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) project, to PGK35.91 million for bigger projects such as the Building Resilience to Climate Change (BRCC) project. These seven projects do not cover the full project list in the province. These chosen projects are all climate change and green growth-related.

6.2 Past, current and proposed climate change and green growth-related projects

Project 1: Community Capacity Adaption to Flood

The Community Capacity Adaption to Flood (CCAF) project was a joint initiative of UNDP and CCDA that aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity of communities to the most pressing hazard with the largest potential for wide-spread damage – flooding.

Table 5: Summary of the community capacity adaptation to flood project

Institution in Milne Bay	Milne Bay Provincial Government: Environmental and Climate Change Unit
Partnering Institution/Donors:	UNDP/CCDA
Sector	Climate Change, Environment, Emergency and Natural Disaster
Status and type	Past project - mitigation and adaptation project
CRGG Significance	Building and enhancing adaptive capacity to flooding
Issues/Risks	Lack of linkages to the IPDP 2018-2022
Lessons learnt	Lack of sustainability of the project when project ended- adaptation priorities weren't taken up into provincial or district plans or budgets
Availability of data	Yes, baseline and feasibility studies
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	NIL

Project outcomes:

- Adaptation to coastal flooding-related risks and hazards
- Adaptation to inland flooding-related risks and hazards for river communities
- Institutional strengthening to support climate and disaster-resilient policy frameworks
- Awareness raising and knowledge management

Project 2: Forest Carbon Inventory in Proposed Central Suau REDD+ Area, MBP, Papua New Guinea

The project was implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)/German Agency for International Development (GIZ) Regional Climate Protection Project and JICA. Central Suau was the project site located in Suau Rural Local Level Government (LLG) in Alotau District, MBP. The site was selected as a REDD+ pilot region by the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA). It covers an area of 59,758 ha. Central Suau is approximately 30km straight line distance south west of Alotau, the provincial capital.²⁹

Table 6: Summary of the Forest Carbon Inventory in Proposed Central Suau REDD+ Area, MBP, Papua New Guinea

²⁹ SPC/GIZ Regional Climate Protection: Project REDD Feasibility Study for Central Suau, Papua New Guinea , (12 February 2013)

Institution in Milne Bay	Milne Bay Provincial Government: Provincial Environment Unit and the Suau community
Partnering Institution/Donors:	CCDA (REDD+ Division) with technical support from GIZ/SPC/JICA
Sector	Forestry, Climate Change, Environment and Economic [Treasury]
Status and type	Past Project – Mitigation project
CRGG Significance	Forestry and Carbon trade – REDD contributing to the reduction of carbon emission
Issues/Risks	MBP was aware of the project but was not hands-on to ensure proper knowledge and information sharing as well as proper integration to the provincial plan.
Lessons learnt	Full and better stakeholder consultation was needed for province and communities to understand the aim of the project.
Availability of data	Yes, REDD feasibility study: and report on forest carbon inventory of the proposed site plus REDD Feasibility Study for Central Suau, Milne Bay, PNG
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	NIL

Project outcomes:

- Feasibility study conducted in three phases: 1) the planning and land cover analysis phase, 2) the field phase to ground truth, the first iteration land cover map and gather contextual information, and 3) the analysis and write up phase.
- Analysis of Biomass and Total Carbon Stocks.

The feasibility study task³⁰ was to:

1. Provide recommendations on whether an existing greenhouse gas (GHG) methodology approved by the VCS is compatible with the project site.
2. Assess aspects related to whether the project would be eligible under VCS criteria with a focus on additionality, leakage, and permanence in the project.
3. Determine the most likely land-use scenario and provide a rough estimate of GHG emissions from those baseline activities.
4. Provide a first iteration rough estimate of the 'with project' GHG emissions and assess the financial feasibility of the potential revenue generated carbon credit sales on the voluntary market.
5. Even if the project would not be feasible under the stringent criteria of the VCS, it may still have significant merit for climate change mitigation and conservation reasons and the consultant should consider suitable certifications and broader implications of whether bilateral support is warranted.
6. Using freely available satellite imagery that the project partners have on hand, provide a first iteration of the forest stratification that would correspond to statistically significant differences in biomass between strata. Conduct rapid ground-truthing of the stratification. SPC/GIZ Regional Climate Protection Project REDD Feasibility Study for Central Suau, PNG 2 7. Based on previous biomass surveys done in similar forests, provide a rough estimate of the

³⁰ Redd Feasibility Study for Central Suau, Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea, (2013)

number of sample plots needed to comply with VCS's criterion of +/-10% sample error with a 90% level of confidence.

A report³¹ developed by the SPC and the GIZ showed the estimation of the carbon balance that was needed to set up a REDD+ project. This was achieved in two ways; the first one used existing forest inventory datasets to calculate the net GHG emissions from the baseline of logging activities. And the second one was done through a forest inventory conducted with permanent sample plots. This was completed with the clusters and plots measured, the estimate of Total Carbon Stock and Stock per Hectare by Land Cover Strata calculated, and the estimate of total Sawlog Volume and Volume per Ha by Land Cover Strata calculated.

The GIZ and the SPC have been supporting PNG's efforts to establish REDD+ mechanisms with a focus on reducing emissions and providing alternative revenue options for rural areas. As part of this support, GIZ led the design of the project by developing the Project Design Document (PDD) for the central Suau demonstration site in MBP in 2013. Suau was selected as the REDD+ pilot region by the Forest Authority (PNGFA). It is a national REDD+ demonstration sites selected through a multi-institutional assessment (SPC/GIZ Regional REDD+ Project 2013)³².

Project 3: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)

The CCCPIR project is implemented by the GIZ (Fiji) in partnership with CCDA. It is a food and water security project, implemented in two vulnerable communities in MBP. The project objectives are: 1) To ensure the food security of the Wamira community by supporting the maintenance of their unique traditional irrigation system and through sustainable agriculture development and 2) To increase the resiliency of a highly vulnerable community in Kiriwina through the development of a local land use plan, with a particular focus on food and water security.

Table 7: Summary of the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Project

Institution in Milne Bay	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Milne Bay Provincial Government
Partnering Institution/Donors:	GIZ/CCCPIR (Fiji) & CCDA (Adaptation and Projects Division)
Sector	Agriculture, Climate Change, Environment and WASH
Status and type	Current – Adaptation and mitigation project
CRGG Significance	Food Security and Water Supply
Issues/Risks	No project staff in MBP to closely monitor both funds and program activities. There is a one-person team in CCDA PoM, and the project is managed from Fiji. This resulted in problems with usage of funds by the province. Funds had a high probability of being misused.

³¹ Report on Forest Carbon Inventory in Proposed Central Suau REDD+ Area, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea.

³² Suau is one of five national REDD demonstration sites selected through a multi-institutional assessment. Typically, the first step in developing a PDD is to conduct a feasibility study to assess whether there are technical, social, and/or financial constraints that could significantly impede a REDD project.

Lessons learnt	Project provided funding directly to MBP. Budget line-items (vote) was created specifically for the climate change work in the provincial treasury office. Fund accessed and utilized through the normal PNG financial management systems and procedures. Lessons learnt are twofold: 1. Allocating funds directly to the provincial financial system is possible and can be done with other future projects. 2. Placement of an officer in the province is important to monitor the use of funds and ensure paperwork is in order.
Availability of data	Yes, including project feasibility study; baseline report on irrigation status by Walter Berier; baseline reports on current crops, current farming techniques and food processing technologies; entrepreneur activities; local climate situations; baseline report on water quality, supply, and access
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	NIL

Project outcomes:

- The Wamira-Doba traditional irrigation system is upgraded and functioning effectively.
- An increased diversity of crops, appropriate for the site conditions, is produced by the local community for subsistence and semi-commercial utilization.
- Farmers are utilizing new skills and knowledge on appropriate farming techniques and food processing technologies.
- Increased economic and entrepreneurial activities are carried out by women in Wamira.
- Suitable crop varieties and farming technologies are identified for the Rabaraba type landscape (very dry, rain shadow zone, high temperature).
- A local village land use plan for one village in Kiriwina is endorsed by the local community and district and provincial offices.
- A local village in Kiriwina has improved water security.
- Lessons learnt and experiences are documented and disseminated.
- Increased awareness and understanding of climate change issues and adaptation responses amongst local communities and district officers.

Project 4: Building Resilience to Climate Change (BRCC) and Climate Proof -Wharf Infrastructure Project

Building Resilience to Climate Change (BRCC) Project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and implemented by a Project Management Unit with support from the Adaptation and Projects Division of CCDA. Based in Port Moresby, the project is piloted in five provinces. MBP is one of the five provinces.

Table 8: Summary of the Building resilience to Climate Change and the Alotau Climate Proof Wharf Infrastructure Projects

Institution in Milne Bay	Provincial Government, PNG Ports, PDAL, MBPHA, Provincial Disaster Office (PDC)
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Partnering Institution/Donors:	ADB & CCDA (Adaptation and Projects Division)
Sector	Climate Change, Maritime, Works, Transport and Disaster Management
Status and type	Current – Adaptation project
CRGG Significance	Food security, Fisheries ecosystem, Water and Sanitation Health (WASH), Small Grant Facility (SGF), Communication system for early warning systems, and, Climate Proof Wharf Infrastructure.
Issues/Risks	1. Implementation of the project depends on accessibility to island communities. Procurement of resources to support small grant projects in the island communities will have funding implications as the amount of transport and procuring of the materials will outweigh the amount awarded for the small grant projects funds for each island community. 2. Provincial counterpart funding for wharf construction is not forthcoming. This is because the delay in the project implementation by a year resulted in provincial funding being diverted to other priority areas.
Lessons learnt	For project design and planning, local information is important to acquire realistic information for properly planned projects. This is to avoid budget limitation and implementation difficulty. Looking for quick wins in a win-win situation is desirable and recommended.
Availability of data	Yes, including project feasibility study; Wharf climate-proofing feasibility studies (both environment and social feasibility reports). Benthic survey report, EIA report, WASH survey report, Climate Change Vulnerability Adaptation Plans (CCVAP) for 7 island communities.
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	Request to support mainstreaming the local CCVAP in the districts to the provincial plans

Project outcomes:

- Sustainable fishery ecosystems and food security investments piloted in nine vulnerable island and atoll communities.
- Climate change and vulnerability assessments carried out and adaptation plans developed for 21 target communities in 5 provinces of PNG.
- Enabling framework for climate-resilient infrastructure established and communications network extended in 5 provinces in PNG.
- Alotau climate proof wharf infrastructure constructed.

There are two main projects in MBP under the BRCC project. The first project looks at building resilience to climate change which is piloted in five provinces and the other specifically looks at climate-proofing wharf infrastructure for MBP only. The main projects aimed at transformational changes in seven targeted island communities with project activities, include the development of community Climate Change Adaptation Plans, Small Grant Facilities, fisheries ecosystem and agriculture, food security, early warning and communication facility support, and, the ports infrastructure enabling framework

development. The other project involves upgrading the Alotau provincial wharf using innovative engineering design that incorporates climate-proofing features with the impact of increased resilience to the impacts of climate variability and climate change.

Project 5: Mangrove Conservation Projects

The Mangrove Market Meri (MMM) project is funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The project is managed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and focuses on mangrove conservation and marketing opportunities for women. The project has a specific project site in Milne Bay and Manus Provinces.

Table 9: Summary of Mangrove Market Meri project

Institution in Milne Bay	Provincial Government: Provincial Environment Unit and TNC office in MBP
Partnering Institution/Donors	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Sector	Climate Change, Environment and Community Development
Status and type	Current – Mitigation and Adaptation project
CRGG Significance	Mangrove Conservation and Carbon Trading - and small-scale market enterprise for women and women economic empowerment (GESI)
Issues/Risks	Linking project to MBP plans as MBP also has a mangrove program in the IPDP 2018 to 2022
Lessons learned	Coordination and sharing of information can be used as leverage in similar projects at the sub-national level. This is because a lot of different projects setup in the provinces are dealing with the same stakeholders and working on similar climate change programs: Adaptation priorities will be taken up into provincial or district plans or budgets because it will be captured in the proposed development pathway planned for this year.
Availability of data	Yes, feasibility study and project design document.
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	Under the DFAT project: GGGI CRGG project team will be working in collaboration with GGGI CRGG project and CSIRO in developing climate resilience development pathway for MBP

Project outcomes:

- A local tours and expedition entity led by a local woman entrepreneur, was engaged by the project to conduct mangrove awareness campaigns in three mangrove communities in MBP.
- Awareness materials, training materials and handbooks were developed for the Mangrove Forest Ecology and Restoration Training.
- Training for mangrove forest ecology and restoration was conducted in the east coast villages of MBP, targeting women to help them understand the importance of mangroves and mangrove ecosystems and to identify the major drivers of mangrove forest loss and what people can do to restore the mangrove forests.

- Potential markets were identified for mangrove products to be sold as certified, sustainably harvested seafood.
- A set of awareness materials, including a facilitator’s manual, community flip chart and posters were produced by the project and will be used for awareness-raising in MBP. These are unique as they have been developed locally based on the needs and communications styles of people in the villages.

Building coastal communities’ resilience to climate change in Manus and MBP is the overall aim of the MMM Project. The project engages women from Manus and MBPs in utilizing and marketing mangrove products. For example, TNC is exploring the potential to connect MMM with domestic and/or international markets for sustainably harvested mud crabs. In doing so, they have connected local fishing communities in Manus with the buyers in Hong Kong who are willing to pay a premium for a seafood product (e.g. dried sea cucumber) that can be certified as having been sustainably harvested. The project also supports women with purchasing and using clean cookstoves by working in partnership with the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. Introducing cleaner and fuel-efficient cookstoves can reduce the amount of fuelwood required especially when using mangrove trees for fuelwood. Also, it reduces the time and labor required for cooking and improves air quality. This directly benefits women and children who are contributing immensely to household chores such as the collection of fuelwood and cooking.

Project 6: Climate Change Knowledge Brokering

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization ‘s (CSIRO) climate change knowledge brokering project is funded by Australia DFAT aimed to develop climate-resilient development pathways in partnership with GGGI and TNC in MBP.

Table 10: Summary of climate change knowledge brokering project

Institution in Milne Bay	Provincial Government: Through the Provincial Environment Unit and in partnership with GGGI and TNC in the province
Partnering Institution/Donors:	CSIRO
Sector	Climate Change, Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries
Status and type	Current and future – mitigation project
CRGG Significance	Climate change planning
Issues/Risks	The climate change development pathway is not prioritized and recognized by the province as a result not considered in their provincial plan.
Lessons learned	Full and better stakeholder consultation is needed for the province and communities to understand the aim of the project. Such practice not only helps develop new ideas and initiatives but also creates awareness in understanding the magnitude of climate change impact now and in the future.
Availability of data	Yes, there are a lot of publications and information produced by CSIRO for climate change in MBP. These mostly cover different sectors such as agriculture and forestry –land use planning, fisheries, marine ecosystem conservation, and local climate projections to name a few.

Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	Coordination and sharing of information that can be used as leverages in similar projects at the sub-national level. Working in partnership with GGGI as a DFAT funded project
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Project outcomes:

- Provincial Workshop with DFAT project partners for keys stakeholders in MBP
- Development of climate-resilient and green growth development pathway.
- Support to build the capacity of provincial stakeholders in climate change on gaps identified during the provincial workshops

The CSIRO has developed a process of scanning future risks and opportunities for development. This enables planners and investors to prioritize actions that will maintain flexibility and options and achieve an agreed vision for development despite future uncertainty. Such ‘pathways’ and the strategies required to implement them, are formulated in a participatory and multi-stakeholder workshop. The process explores development drivers and future risks (e.g. climate change, population growth, economic shocks) utilizing all stakeholders’ knowledge, and, agrees on ‘no regrets’ strategies that should be prioritized for investment. The process takes a system view and therefore examines linkages between multiple sectors and scales (e.g. national to local).

The aim is to adapt scenario and pathways planning with key provincial and community stakeholders to explore potential futures for Milne Bay, as well as priority ‘green growth’ strategies and pathways. Potentially focusing on priority LLGs (e.g. MMM sites) is basically to provide a system view for these locations which will help better understand realistic situations from a community perspective. Outputs would inform the GGGI work plan and the MBPA 5-year Development Plan.

Through the process, knowledge brokers may emerge from the partner organizations that the CSIRO project would aim to support and provide further training with. CSIRO’s project has the resources to support such knowledge brokers, with a focus on women and people with disabilities. Building brokers’ skills to implement the pathways process, and the co-designed tools developed for the workshop, could be an initial focus.

Project 7: FREAGER - Renewable Energy Project

FREAGER stands for Facilitating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction. The UNDP in collaboration with CCDA and PNG Power Limited is implementing the Global Environmental Facility-funded project on FREAGER. The aim for the government and civil society is to have enhanced capacity for implementing biodiversity conservation, low carbon and climate-resilient development initiatives for environmental sustainability, and, improved community livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of women, girls, men and boys to disaster risks.

The FREAGER project aims to demonstrate the potential of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficient (EE) technologies in PNG. It will be delivered in four components, which are:

- Analysis, assessment and improvements in energy policy and regulations.
- The demonstration of the benefits of RE and EE technologies.
- The development of models to better finance RE solutions among communities.
- Efforts to increase normative change on the use of RE and greater EE among decisions makers.

Table 11: Summary of the FREAGER project

Institution in Milne Bay	Provincial Government: Provincial Environment and Climate Change Unit
Partnering Institution/Donors	The UNDP in collaboration with Climate Change and Development Authority and PNG Power Limited.
Sector	Energy, Climate Change and Environment
Status and type	Current and Future – mitigation and adaptation project
CRGG Significance	Renewable Energy and Efficient Energy
Issues/Risks	PNG has experience in PV with solar home systems (SHSs), but not with PV mini grids. There has not yet been a single demonstration in PNG of a solar PV mini grid. This model is piloted in Samarai MBP.
Lessons learned	Working in partnership with the technical organizations or any private sector is important in implementing new and specialized technology.
Availability of data	Yes, project feasibility study and project report.
Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?	No requests but the project might be an example of future and potential GGGI CRGG projects in the province.

Project outcomes:

- Energy Policy, Planning, and Institutional Development
- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Applications (commercial and technical viability)
- Financing of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Projects
- Energy Development and Utilization Awareness Enhancement (RE and EE information awareness)

PNG’s greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction efforts to date have focused on the forestry sector. Yet, despite its low per capita energy use (with only 15 percent of the population having access to electricity), the adoption of RE and EE technologies in PNG has strong potential to reduce current GHG emissions, as well as avoid future, growing GHG emissions expected from rising per capita energy use and electrification accompany development. Analysis shows that community RE mini-grid and township diesel center-based EE programs present particularly compelling win-win propositions for PNG.

FREAGER will demonstrate the relevant technologies for, and aims at, achieving widespread replication of micro/mini-hydro mini-grids, solar PV mini-grids and township EE programs. It will aim to do so by removing barriers to these technologies in the areas of policy and planning, technical and commercial viability, availability of financing, and, information and awareness.

In the policy and planning area, the project will promote these technologies via: capacity building programs for officials, through which the officials develop actual pipeline RE mini-grid projects and township EE programs; design of policy incentives; standards work; national roadmaps for community RE mini-grids and township EE programs; and provincial level RE and EE plans.

Technical and commercial viability will be supported through capacity building for technical personnel on RE mini-grids and building and industrial EE. It will also be supported through developing and disseminating information on best international sourcing channels for EE and RE and the "honest," best costing for community RE mini-grids in PNG. Project demos will include two mini-hydro mini-grids and one PV mini-grid, with support also provided for productive use of RE at all three sites. Also, demos of comprehensive EE programs (including building and industrial energy audits and retrofits, support for residential customers, support for future, large-power customers, and, street lighting retrofits) will be developed in two townships that are fully powered by diesel.

6.2 Summary of projects in the pipeline review

The following summarizes the key findings of the collated individual project information above:

- Most projects use adaptation vulnerability/risk assessment methodologies before the implementation of the project activities. This is carried out via project feasibility studies, baseline surveys and due diligence reports to fulfil donor requirements. It is done in consultation with the environment and climate change unit in the province. For current projects, some risk or vulnerability assessments are pending. For example, the vulnerability assessment for the BRCC project scheduled for 2020, is yet to be conducted in seven island communities in MBP; These assessments will provide for community vulnerability plans that are supposed to be mainstreamed into the LLG plans, into District plans and up to provincial-level plans. This is an activity that GGGI under the CRGG project can complement as part of inclusive CRGG mainstreaming into provincial plans. The BRCC project uses a bottom-up planning approach and GGGI works on integration into the provincial plan.
- Almost all the projects began with the initial baseline information that is needed to guide project implementation strategies. Some conducted more baseline studies than just feasibility studies. For example, the CCCPIR conducted several baseline studies that informed their implementation in how to propagate crops, food processing and gardening techniques - in Wamira, Rabaraba district. The BRCC conducted more studies such as an Environment Rapid Assessment (ERA) and a Bethnic survey for the wharf construction and a WaSH survey and communication reconnaissance to inform the implementation of the two projects in MBP. All these data and survey reports are usually shared with the provincial partners. However, the extent to which these data and reports are used in the

province depends entirely on the host division. The host divisions, in this case, maybe PDAL, PHA, Fisheries, Forestry, and so on.

- Concerning the extent to which adaptation priorities were taken up into provincial or district plans or budgets, most projects in the pipeline had formal arrangements with the MBPA to ensure ownership and sustainability of project initiatives within the provincial systems. However, such an arrangement does not always work effectively, especially when projects are designed to implement and complete their programs within a specific period, and wind-up with limited to no proper exit strategies. As a result, the adaptation priority areas identified in the projects are not always sustainably mainstreamed into the provincial and district plans. For example, in the IPDP 2018-2022, not all the above-mentioned past projects ideas and interventions have been considered and integrated. Only REDD+ and mangrove project ideas are the currently planned activities covered in the plan. However, we can comfortably report that despite these omissions, efforts by the Provincial Administration to integrate these projects into their plans are ongoing, allowing room for improvement and providing an opportunity for the GGGI CRGG project to support and strengthen these mainstreaming efforts. Pursuing this further, the Provincial Administrator, on several occasions has mentioned to the GGGI team, he envisions having MBP as the first green city in PNG. These initial green city ideas are currently being explored, starting with a draft urban development strategy that the province is developing. The plan has project ideas around town beautification and landscaping, eco-friendly waste management, use of RE through street solar lighting, and in the administration buildings to ensure EE, eco-friendly schools and so on. Projects in this review have provided lessons learned and project ideas that can be use or replicated to encompass the green city idea (e.g. projects such as FREAGER, BRCC, REDD+, MMM, and CCCPIR).
- The nature and extent of consultation involved in most projects with MBPA was extensive. Most engagements were formalized through specific TOR and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MBPA.

6.3 Key persons met

Most of the key people approached for the projects' information gathering exercise were directly involved in the projects. Where there was no project person available, we collated the project information from individual project websites or project documents or reports available online. Six individuals (three males and three females) were consulted to gather additional information.

Table 12: List of key stakeholders interviewed for Milne Bay projects' pipeline information gathering

Name of Organization	Contact Person(s)
Building Resilience to Climate Change Project	Mr. Chris So'onwai - MBP Provincial Project Assistant - BRCC
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Mr. Elliot Towaboda - PNG Fisheries Scientist
International Organizations for Migrations (IOM)	Mrs. Garcia Soliole - Provincial Liaison Officer

Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPPIR)/GIZ project.	Ms. Theresa Au - Finance project office - CCCPIR
FREAGER Project/REDD+ Project-CCDA/UNDP	Ms. Lulu Osembo - Environment Officer - MBPA
CSIRO	Mr. James Butler: Project Team Leader

6.4 Recommendations

Below are some of the recommendations we propose based on the findings from the projects' pipeline assessment:

- Integrate CRGG planning to the different existing community-based adaptation plans, local land use plans, climate change vulnerability adaptation plans (CCVAP) developed by other projects to feed into the overall planning process.
- Draw on some baseline data for evidence-based decision making. This is to avoid duplication and create synergies that can support and complement each other in the implementation of different individual project activities. After all, all climate change projects have a common purpose and deal with the same people in the province. For example, data on:
 - Climate change vulnerability assessment from the BRCC project
 - Baseline agriculture information from the CCCPIR project
 - Rural electrification data from the upcoming FREEGAR project
 - WASH data from BRCC wash survey and the Church partnership program and ION projects
 - Brokering skills to implement climate resilience develop pathways by CSIRO project
 - CRGG leverage from existing women projects in the province e.g. MMM project by TNC
- GGGI to provide technical expertise and support through the CRGG project in improving and strengthening provincial planning development, building on the initial climate change planning efforts that have already been initiated by the province in their IPDP 2018-2022.
- GGGI to support MBP set up and institutionalize a coordinating unit within the provincial administration structure which will play a more coordinated approach in monitoring the different climate change projects in the province.
- GGGI/CRGG to consider and prioritize the provincial initiatives and ideas based on the provincial priorities that can help the CRGG project set up green projects in the province.

7 Stakeholder Survey

The stakeholder survey aims to map the key stakeholders and their roles within the provinces, as well as the benefits and values they bring in, including lessons from the implementation of the CRGG Project. This is an ongoing exercise and will be updated regularly as we reach out to more stakeholders when we progress with the implementation of the project's activities in the next two years.

At the moment, the stakeholder mapping matrix is not an exhaustive list due to several problems encountered whilst trying to engage with relevant stakeholders in the two provinces. Firstly, timing was an issue especially when the initial stakeholder mapping happened towards the end of the year (November/December 2019) and the beginning of the year (January/February 2020). In PNG, this time of the year, is usually a peak period where most public servants are on leave or go for Christmas break. In most cases, people return to work very late. Secondly, the COVID-19 locked-down kicked in almost immediately after most offices were back to business so the GGGI provincial team was not able to reach out to a lot of stakeholders for the stakeholder survey. The situation with COVID 19 did not improve until the last quarter of the year. Hence the GGGI provincial team will continue to update the stakeholder list in 2021.

The team gathered information on the different stakeholders working in the provinces, using the stakeholder mapping methodology applied to another GGGI project in Kiribati and tailored to suit PNG. The methodology identifies stakeholders and then systematically gathers and analyses quantitative and qualitative information to determine whose interests should be considered throughout the CRGG project.³³

The stakeholder survey was a combination of desktop review and consultative approach (i.e. meetings, interviews and discussions) with relevant parties to map out the key stakeholders. It was used to identify the interests, expectations and influence of the stakeholders, and how they relate to the purpose of the CRGG project. It also helped to identify stakeholder relationships (with the project and with other stakeholders) that can be leveraged to build coalitions and potential partnerships to enhance the project's successful delivery, along with stakeholder relationships that need to be influenced differently at different stages of the project.

Stakeholder mapping was undertaken only with relevant stakeholders - those we saw would fit into the scope of the CRGG project. The stakeholders in this report were in two categories: the donor agencies and projects stakeholders, plus the sectoral government agencies at both the national and provincial levels. These stakeholders play significant

³³ Project Management Institute. *A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge* (5th ed.). Pennsylvania, United States of America: Project Management Institute. (2013)

roles in climate change impacts on the livelihood of the people. The following is a snapshot of what was collected during the mapping exercise.

7.1 Donors and projects stakeholders

Table 13: MBP donor and projects stakeholders

Institution Name	Type of Institution	Government Partner(s)	Nature of Support (research, TA, investment/finance)	Thematic Area(s): GGGI Theme or Other?	Details on Relevant Programming	Potential Donor?	Potential for partnership?	Contact Point	Consultation Details (date/location)
CSIRO (DFAT)	International Organization	CCDA/Provincial Govt	Financing, Program management	Food Security, Climate Change, Agriculture	Planning	√	√	James Butler	Virtual discussion Dec. 14th
TNC (DFAT)	International Organization	Provincial Govt	Financing project specific	Food Security, Climate Change, Agriculture	Mangoro Meri market project	√	√	Robyn James, Senita Wauwia	telecom discussion Dec. 14th
Alotau ECO Custodian	Local NGO	Provincial Govt	Research and advocacy	Food Security, Climate Change, Agriculture	Alotau environment program			David Mitchel	
Fresh Produce	Crop Agency	DAL/Provincial Govt	Investment	Food security, Climate Change, Agriculture					
USAID	Government Aid Organization	CCDA	TA	Climate Change	Climate programs	Readiness	√	Peni & Harry	
NBPOL	Crop Agency	Provincial Govt	Investment	Agriculture	Sustainable programs	Environment	√		Sarah Ekali
Moerk	Water supply company	CCDA	Investment	WASH	Water desalination plans		√	Daniel	
United Church (DFAT)	Civil Society Aid Organization	Provincial Govt	Investment,	WASH	Adaptation program		√		WaSH Conference Dec 3rd

Institution Name	Type of Institution	Government Partner(s)	Nature of Support (research, TA, investment/finance)	Thematic Area(s): GGGI Theme or Other?	Details on Relevant Programming	Potential Donor?	Potential for partnership?	Contact Point	Consultation Details (date/location)
Asian Development Bank Project	Multilateral Organization	CCDA/Provincial Govt	Financing, TA	Climate proof Wharf Infrastructure, Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries	Building Resilience to Climate Change		√	Chris So'onwai	Meeting 16th Dec, 2019
PNG WiMA	Network/Association	Dept. of Transport/NMSA	Awareness and Advocacy	Coastal environment environmental awareness,	Coastal clean-ups and Women in the maritime employment		√	Jane lobu	Meeting: 16th Dec, 2019
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Intergovernmental/Humanitarian	PDC	TA DRR	DRR and disaster management	WASH, Disaster Reliefs, Response Capacity			Gracia Moioli	Meeting 17th Dec, 2019
GIZ	Government Aid Organization	CCDA/Provincial Govt	Financing, TA, Investment	Climate Change, WaSH & Agriculture	CCPIR project			Theresa Paru	Meeting 4th Jan, 2020
World Bank	Multilateral Organizations		Financing, TA,	Agriculture	Oil Palm Project		√		
UNDP	International Organization	CCDA/Provincial Govt	Financing, TA, Advocacy	Climate Change, Agriculture and Energy	FREGAR project		√		Gretel Orake
FAO	International Organization		Research, Financing, TA,	Food Security, Climate Change, Agriculture					Trudy Waninara

Institution Name	Type of Institution	Government Partner(s)	Nature of Support (research, TA, investment/finance)	Thematic Area(s): GGGI Theme or Other?	Details on Relevant Programming	Potential Donor?	Potential for partnership?	Contact Point	Consultation Details (date/location)
JICA	Government Organization	Aid	Financing, TA	Infrastructure	New Alotau Market		√	LLG manager	Ivan Maraka
New Zealand	Government Organization	Aid	Financing, TA, Research, Investment	Various					Achala met with NZ HICOM
Australia Aid	Government Organization	Aid	Financing, TA, Research, Investment	Various					CRGG/TNC/CSIRO
European Union	Inter-governmental		Financing, TA,						
CIC	Agent		Coffee industry	Agriculture, Community Development					Dickson Kenas

7.2 Sectoral government agencies

Similar stakeholder consultations and assessments were conducted by GGGI colleagues in Port Moresby. Table 14 below describes national stakeholders' level of interest in being involved with the CRGG project and their current level of engagement with GGGI.

Table 14: National level and Sectoral Government Agencies in Papua New Guinea and their level of interest in collaborating with GGGI on the CRGG project

Department or Institution	Interest Level	Engagement level with GGGI	Comments
National Office			
Department of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change	High	Climate Change & Development Authority (CCDA) is the host government agency for GGGI in PNG. [Mr. Ruel Yamuna]	CCDA is the lead or chair of majority of GGGI implemented projects in PNG. CCDA provides directions, leadership, decision-making and policy guidance to GGGI
Department of Finance	High	Department of Finance is actively engaged in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Preparedness Project [Ms. Marlene Philip]	Communications between GGGI and Department of Finance are indirect through GCF Preparedness Project hence it is at an infancy stage
Department of Treasury	High	Department of Treasury is actively engaged in the (GCF) Preparedness Project [Ms. Stephanie Huasi]	GGGI is in the process of seeking Department of Treasury's engagement as a core member of the Project Management Committee (PMC) of the Climate-Resilient Green Growth (CRGG) Project
Department of National Planning & Monitoring	High	Department of National Planning & Monitoring (DNPM) is the PMC core member that makes key decisions on CRGG. [Ms. Nicole Masta]	DNPM provides technical input into Climate Change (CC) through various interventions such as the GCF and CRGG Projects.
Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs	High	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA) is the PMC core member that makes key decisions on CRGG. [Ms. Michiko Rai-Kwaimani]	DPLGA provides technical input into Climate Change (CC) through various interventions such as the GCF and CRGG Projects.
Department of Agriculture and Livestock	High	Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) actively contributes to GCF Preparedness work in PNG representing industries under the Agriculture sector. [Mr. Max Pumina]	DAL is a key sector agency that is responsible for policy and strategy directions on matters relating to food & nutrition security and agriculture. Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA) conducted by GGGI has indicated Agriculture as a priority for Green Growth interventions.
National Fisheries Authority	Medium	National Fisheries Authority (NFA) is a key government agency that is responsible for the	This is an important area of work GGGI is embarking on through its CRGG Project in the two maritime provinces.

Department or Institution	Interest Level	Engagement level with GGGI	Comments
		management and harvesting of marine resources in PNG. Communications between GGGI and NFA are at infancy stage.	GGGI seeks to actively engage with NFA on opportunities relating to management and protection of marine resources.
Department of Implement & Rural Development	Medium	Department of Implementation & Rural Development (DIRD) was invited to the GCF Preparedness work. Communications between GGGI and NFA are at infancy stage [Mr. Nathan Paul Kiri]	DIRD ensures services to rural district are accounted for and implemented per district plans. GGGI seeks to contact DIRD in order to support rural district townships with their priority projects such as renewable energy.
Department of Trade, Commerce and Industry	Medium	Communication between GGGI and Department of Commerce Industry (DTCI) is at an infancy stage. However, GGGI has had bilateral discussions with companies and members of Chambers of Commerce in Lae and Port Moresby.	DTCI provides direction, leadership, decision-making and policy guidance on MSME. This is one sector that cuts across agriculture and tourism. An area GGGI is looking into for green job creation, smart agriculture and greening the recovery of the tourism sector in this period of new normal.
Department of Health	Medium	Communication between GGGI and Department of Health (DOH) is at an infancy stage.	DOH role in health complements the work of DAL on food & nutrition security. A priority highlighted by GGPA done for PNG on climate smart agriculture.
Department of Transport	Medium	Department of Transport (DOT) actively contributed to GCF Preparedness work in PNG. [Mr. Andrew Asmann]	DOT shared its National Strategy. The Medium Term Transport Plan I (MTTP 1) (http://www.transport.gov.pg/downloads/category/2-transport) for the period of 2014 – 2018. DOT is about to launch its MTTP 2. This new plan captures e-mobility. E-mobility is one area that GGGI is keen on in the Pacific.
Department of Education	Low	Communication between GGGI and Department of Education (DOE) is at the initial stage through other stakeholders in this sector.	However, entry point to impact the education sector may be through TISA (https://www.tisa.com.pg/). This is at its initial stage. GGGI Options for climate financing products addressing solar infrastructure needs of the education sector.

Department or Institution	Interest Level	Engagement level with GGGI	Comments
Department for Community Development and Religion	Low	Communication between GGGI and Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCD) is at the initial stage. DFCD have contributed to GGGI-led consultations.	DFCD is an important government agency on national strategy and policy directives on social context such as women, youth and people with disabilities. DFCD is a key department to work with GGGI to support social inclusion in Green Growth interventions.
Department of Justice & Attorney General	Low	Communication with Department of Justice & Attorney General (DJAG) at this point is primarily on the Host Country Agreement and Agreements with the 3 pilot provinces of CRGG.	A role for DJAG may be in areas such as: (a) engagement of village courts and peace officers to encourage community ownership of projects in local communities in rural districts, (b) engagement of village courts, family sexual violence unit, law & order committee in local communities to ensure the safety of women and girls in projects led and implemented by women in local communities.
Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	Low	No relationship with Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) at this point.	It is important to include DLIR in consultations. The potential to create 'green jobs' through green growth interventions will need strategy and policy direction from DLIR.
Provincial Office			
Division of planning and budgeting	High	[Ms. Lulu Osembo and Mr. Misa Lionel] Project focal point and provincial coordination. The division is a member of Provincial Climate Change Advisory Committee (PCCAC)	Provincial CRGG planning mainstreaming
Division of Local Level Government	High	[Mr. Dunsen Kadi] Division of Local Level Government is a member of PCCAC	Decentralization of plans to the District & Local levels of Government
Division of Agriculture & Livestock	High	[Mr. Jonathan Kapoila] Division of Agriculture & Livestock is a member of PCCAC	Support to provincial agriculture sector

Department or Institution	Interest Level	Engagement level with GGGI	Comments
Division of Fisheries	High	Division of Fisheries is a member of PCCAC	Support to management of marine resources and protection of ecosystems
Division of Lands	High	[Mr. Lesly Baptiste] Division of Lands will be the lead sub-national government agency to drive the Green City Initiative in the province. The division is a member of PCCAC	Support to land use and landscape and physical planning: Support to the Alotau Urban Development Strategy.
Division of Law and Justice	Medium	No relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Division of Transport	Medium	No relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Division of Health	Medium	No relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Division of Education	Medium	No relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Division of Community Development	Medium	Some relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Division of Commerce	Low	Little relationship	No direct relevance to climate change
Provincial Disaster Office	High	[Mr. Steven Tobesa]. Provincial Disaster Office is a member of the Provincial Climate Change Advisory Committee (PCCAC)	Support to natural disasters in the province and district
Provincial Transport Authority	Medium	Some relationship	Support to climate-compatible infrastructure.
Provincial Health Authority	Medium	Some relationship	Support to water and sanitation programs.
Statutory Body			
Mineral Resources Authority	Medium	No relationship with Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) at this point.	It is important to include MRA in consultations.
Tourism Promotion Authority	Medium	Tourism Promotion Authority (TPA) is a key government agency responsible for the tourism industry in PNG. Communications between GGGI and TPA are at infancy stage. [Mr. Nate Lati]	Division of Commerce in Enga Province has worked TPA to invite GGGI to participate in TPA consultations. TPA supports tourism products that are ecological or environmental based. GGGI seeks to engage with private sector and TPA in the tourism sector.

Department or Institution	Interest Level	Engagement level with GGGI	Comments
National Maritime Safety Authority	Medium	No direct relationship with National Maritime Safety Authority (NMSA) at this point.	Communication between GGGI and NMSA is through the Department of Transport (DOT). DOT provides overall policy and strategic directions to NMSA.
State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)			
Kumul Telekom Holdings Limited	Medium	No relationship with Kumul Telekom Holdings Limited (KTHL) at this point.	Potential for improving telecommunication infrastructure to be powered by solar energy. It is important to include KTHL in consultations.
PNG Power Limited	High	PNG Power Limited (PPL) actively contributes to GCF preparedness work in PNG, representing industries under the Power and Renewable Energy sector. [Mr. Damien Sonny]	Opportunities to work with PPL on renewable energy projects are immense. Maintaining close dialogue with PPL for projects that are relevant to the 3 pilot provinces is priority at this point.
PNG Ports Limited	Medium	No relationship with PNG Ports Limited (PPL) at this point.	It is important to include PPL in consultations to ensure port services and infrastructure in maritime provinces are climate-proof.
Private Agency (Not-for-Profit Organizations)			
Chamber of Commerce	Medium	Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry (POMCCI) actively engages with the GCF Preparedness Project. [Mr. Rio Fiocco]	GGGI is grateful for the leadership shown by POMCC to disseminate Climate Financing opportunities to its membership who are SME and business companies, industry representatives in Port Moresby. It is a not-for-profit organisation.

7.3 Stakeholder analysis

Based on the information gathered from the mapping exercise, a preliminary stakeholder analysis was carried out. Additional information on some stakeholders, for which specific details were not available at the time of the stakeholder mapping, was also gathered through the desk review. This enabled a further understanding of the roles of the stakeholders at the sub-national level and the potential contribution they could make to CRGG initiatives in the province.

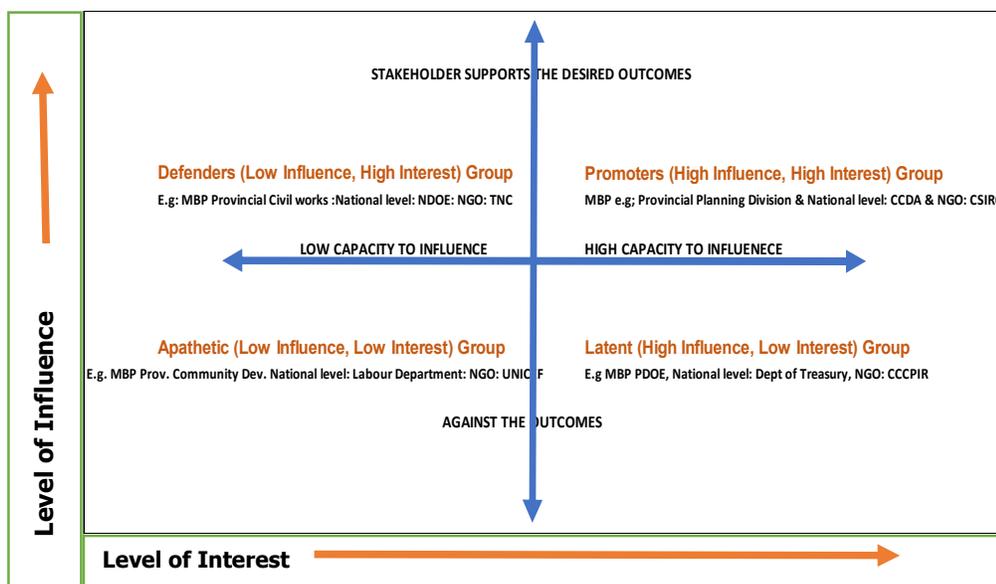
The preliminary findings from the stakeholders' survey are tabulated below. Please note, this is only a snapshot of the complete table of MBP stakeholder analysis, which is included in Appendix F.

Table 15: Stakeholder analysis snapshot

Institutional role MBP Climate Resilience and Green Growth Stakeholder Assessment									
No.	Name of Agency/Institution	Type of Agency/ institution	Level of Interest in the implementation of Climate Resilience and Green Growth			Level of Influence in Climate Change and Green Growth			Potential level of involvement in climate /environment/ Renewable Energy/ Health/ agric market access/ Transport/ job promotion, etc. P
			High	Mediu m	Low	High	Mediu m	Low	
1.	Climate Change and Development Authority	National Government	X			X			Involvement: Implementation of Climate Change P and design, CRCC project operations.
2.	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority		X			X			Involvement: Implementation of the environmental conservation Act.
3.	Department of Finance	National Government	X			X			Involvement: Important Partner for climate -resilient mainstreaming Budget and Planning
4.	Department of Treasury	National Government	X			X			Involvement: Important for National and Provincial planning and creation of charter of accounts

The Stakeholder Grid Matrix below, places stakeholders based on their level of impact/power and interest towards or against the action. The action in this case is climate resilience and green growth mainstreaming. This (analysis) method divides the stakeholders into one of four groups, each occupying one space in a four-space grid as per Figure 5. Information on where to place each stakeholder in the grid is taken from the stakeholder analysis table above. (Refer to Appendix F for full information).

Figure 5: Stakeholder Analysis Grid Matrix



For the CRGG project, the key stakeholders are placed on the top right end corner. This includes agencies such as CCDA, DNPM and the Provincial Planning Division. According to our mapping, they have a high level of influence on and interest in CRGG.

7.4 Key persons met

Stakeholders approached for the stakeholders’ survey were mostly provincial administration staff. In MBP, the list of stakeholders also included people who came into Alotau for work in the province during the time the mapping exercise was conducted. Most of the stakeholder’s interviews were held face-to-face, with only a couple done over the phone.

Fourteen people were consulted, of which 3 were females. These statistics provide a clear indication that most of the divisional heads in the MBP are males. More consultation is expected soon to complete the stakeholder mapping. However, as part of our effort to encourage more women participation at consultative meetings, the team will ensure to also consult women officers when necessary.

Table 16: List of stakeholders and key persons interviewed for stakeholder survey

Name of Organization	Contact Person(s)
Building resilience to Climate Change (BRCC Mains project)	Mr. Chris So’onwai HQ: Joseph Kunda & Ronald Gigmai
BRCC Alotau climate-proof wharf	Mr. Wesley Katobwau
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Ms. Senita Wauwia, Elliot Tovaboda
Eco-custodian Ltd	Mr. David Mitchel
Immigration International Overseas (IOM)	Ms. Gracia Misirole
Milne Bay Health Service: WASH project (DFAT)	Mr. Jack Puara
Provincial Administrator’s office	Mr. Ashan Numa,

	Mr. Micheal Viula
Provincial Planning Division: Environment and Climate Change Unit	Ms. Lulu Osembo, Mr. Misa Lionel
Provincial Department of Works	Mr. William Vincent

7.5 Recommendation

The preliminary findings of the stakeholder survey are enough to confirm the role of our key stakeholders and how relevant they are, to achieve the project’s overall aim: “inclusive CRGG mainstreaming into planning and budgetary process”. Whilst climate change is the main subject of the project, identification of key stakeholders, in this case, depended very much on the organizations’ and institutions’ capacity and mandatory role in planning and budgeting at both the national and provincial levels. For example: DNPM, DoT, DPLGA and Provincial Planning Division have planning and budgetary core-functions and don’t necessarily implement the climate change (CRGG) activities directly, because it is not their core function. That is the reason why, in this stakeholder mapping, they are our key stakeholders that fit into our promoters’ group (figure 5) with a high level of influence and interest.

Recommendations based on the stakeholder survey:

- Planning and budget institutions in both the national and provincial levels must be embraced and capacitated to effectively deliver our aim and outcomes of the CRGG project
- Provincial teams to be mindful that CRGG is regularly discussed with all influential stakeholders even if the stakeholder’s mandatory role or core function is not directly related.

8 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

This section highlights the findings of a brief literature review on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) from a policy and strategic position.

The assessment was carried out to support the effective mainstreaming of GESI throughout the CRGG project and support the development and identification of projects that meet the W+ certification standard or broader socio-economic co-benefit project impacts. A full GESI assessment is conducted separately.

8.1 National-level GESI activities

The National Goals and Directive Principles (NGDP) of the PNG Constitution provides details as to the people's social and economic rights. Goal 2 of NGDP, on Equality and Participation, —provides for the equality of all citizens and directs that opportunities must be created for all citizens to participate actively in the political, social, educational advancement, and economic activities in the country.³⁴ Drawing strength from the NGDP, the PNG government set out a strategic framework through three key overarching documents: Vision 2050, DSP 2010-2030 and the Medium-Term Development Plan. These documents clearly articulate the treatment of gender equality through specific targeted strategies.

Furthermore, these three documents provided the strategic context for the National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011-2015, which seeks to promote improved equality, participation and empowerment of women in PNG. As part of the National Platform for Action, the National Government identified the following ten priority areas: (i) gender-based violence (ii) health (iii) HIV/AIDS (iv) education and training (v) cultural norms and traditions (vi) women's economic empowerment (vii) employment opportunities and conditions (viii) decision-making and political participation (ix) agriculture and market opportunities and (x) environment.³⁵

From a policy and strategic direction viewpoint with regards to gender equality, the PNG Government adopted the GESI Policy in 2013 which operationalized the National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011-2015. Both policy documents are in line with the National Constitution (the 5 directive principles), which calls for equal participation of men and women in political, social and economic activities (Section 55 on the right to equality of citizens)

The National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment focuses on three main issues: (i) women's equality and representation (ii) women's economic empowerment (iii) gender-based violence and vulnerability. While the GESI policy is an administrative policy focusing on GESI inclusive operations of government and the management of government personnel (public servants) and workplace environment. This Policy is due for review. The review will provide an opportunity for the country to develop a more sustainable GESI policy that integrates gender-based governance into NDCs, targeting the national public service.

The GESI Policy aims:

- To have government personnel sensitized on the 'key principles' of GESI and
- To have these principles mainstreamed into government operations.

³⁴ The Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea

³⁵ ADB, 2012

Ultimately, its outcome would be for government personnel to reflect these principles in their performance. For some key personnel, it is written into their position description and key performance indicators.

DFAT supported the GESI Policy during the initial stages. They also provided technical expertise to review and mainstream GESI into PNG general orders. In 2012, a DFAT funded program called the "Economic and Public Sector Program" (EPSP) conducted a capacity diagnostic for all the core government agencies highlighting GESI-needing capacity support. This brought about the whole of government (WoG) structural GESI mainstreaming initiative. For the WOG GESI initiative to be legally supported, a GESI Policy was developed and launched in 2013. DPM has since, operationalized the Policy in support of the WoG GESI program in most of the core government agencies, government line agencies, as well as roll-out to the provincial health authorities and provincial administration in some provinces. One of the immediate actions was an instruction through a circular from the DPM secretary to all government agencies or department heads, to establish GESI positions within their organizational structure. To date, some GESI focal points have been set-up with full government funded GESI positions that were specific to gender roles alone. DPM conducted GESI mainstreaming workshops for both national and provincial government agencies, in different batches. The workshop report captures the discussions around GESI mainstreaming especially on how we apply it, who do we work with, etc.

A GESI manager position has been established in the Provincial Health Authority but not in the Provincial Administration Office. DPM has conducted GESI sessions with the first batch of 35 staff from the Milne Bay Provincial Health Authority (PHA) in October 2019. DPM has plans to do batches 2 and 3 in 2020.

For government agencies and provincial administration that do not have a GESI manager or focal point, DPM continues to work through the Deputy Provincial Administrator responsible for Corporate Services to establish the GESI positions. At Government Department levels, the DPM works through the Director for Corporate Services, down to the HR manager. The GESI manager is a trained GESI Officer whilst a GESI focal point is a technical officer (who can be an expert in agriculture, health, education, etc.) who provides GESI input into their respective division.

The following diagram shows the WOG Coordination by DPM (national) to the agencies at national/sub-national levels. It is unfortunate that only a few national and sub-national agencies have full-time GESI managers. DPM has been working tirelessly to ensure GESI is fully integrated into the government system, however, progress has been slow and difficult, due to funding limitations. At the same time, working within cultural practices and norms that do not accept GESI, is a major challenge that continues to impede the GESI mainstreaming progress.

Figure 7: WoG coordination and GESI Positions roll-out



Source: PSR team 2020

Many efforts have been made to institutionalize GESI within the government structure through the WoG coordination initiative. Ongoing attempts to establish the positions at the sub-national level within the provincial administration and provincial health authorities have been successful in some provinces. However, it is not clear whether the institutionalization of these gender positions is also translated in the programming and implementation of gender-related outcomes. Such information can be further reviewed and collected during the CRGG institution capacity assessments and through provincial CRGG assessments.

8.2 GESI activities in MBP

The IPDP 2018-2022 has referred to and focuses on gender or women in Section 4.2.15 of the IPDP (2018-2022), with the vision of knowledgeable, productive and sound families and communities in Milne Bay. This section covers the national development strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and is classified as policies under the Family Protection Act 2014, Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act 2015 and Child Protection Policy. It talks about the adverse gender disparity that is evident in many aspects of our society from education, employment and political representation to morality and cultural norms. Much of these have been addressed through initiatives by the province, such as educating survivors of gender-based violence to have access to protective mechanisms, strengthening the capacity of implementing agencies and communities to protect women and children of PNG, creation of safe houses for women and the public, empowering women to participate economically in PNG's development, and the promotion of the GESI initiative for mainstreaming into the public service sector. In summary, the sector strategy in the IPDP 2018-2022 includes:

1. Women Councils established at Districts
2. Referral pathways established
3. Gender sensitivity programs integrated into legislation
4. Provincial GESI established

5. Women empowerment program conducted
6. Gender awareness materials produced
7. Protective shelters for women and children established
8. Gender-based violence (GBV) response training conducted

This is all in line with the focus of the MTDP III to support and implement gender-based programs and initiatives to improve the gender indicators.

8.3 GESI analysis

The following is a brief analysis based on the information above:

1. Currently, mainstreaming of GESI has no direct link to inclusive CRGG initiatives. In other words, there is no mention of gender-inclusive climate resilience and green growth initiatives in these gender policies.
2. GESI in relation to planning and budgeting at the provincial level, has been a piece of a puzzle that needs to be put together in a way that GESI is considered and meaningfully taken on board.
3. The establishment of the GESI manager position in the Provincial Health Authority in Milne Bay referred to above, is not reflected in the IPDP 2018-2022. For example: in the health sector component, there is no specific mention of GESI mainstreaming activities, however, one of the sector strategies states to improve maternal health. Whether maternal health is a direct GESI outcome, is not clear.
4. In the IPDP 2018-2020, gender is only targeted as gender-based violence (GBV) with specific strategies on referral pathway, protective shelters, and GBV response trainings. Other strategies include; women council established at Districts, gender sensitivity programs integrated into legislation, provincial GESI established, women empowerment program conducted, and gender awareness materials produced. All these Gender programs are parked under the Provincial Division of Community Development. Again, all these general strategies have no direct link to inclusive climate change development and women empowerment. This is unfortunate because many reviews confirm that “women are one of the most vulnerable populations alongside children and elderly people in climate change”, especially when we are looking at climate-change food security issues, extreme climate conditions and disaster, economic development, and eradicating poverty.
5. The existing projects pipeline (above), however, portrays the opposite scenario. They have conducted different gender studies and developed feasibility reports that are GESI inclusive. Projects including BRCC, GIZ, MMM, UNDP etc. The GESI mainstreaming depended on the nature of the project, whether it may be a major infrastructure or soft livelihood project. For example, the BRCC Alotau climate-proofing wharf project’s social feasibility studies covered areas around resettlement, indigenous people displacement with special emphasis on inclusive infrastructure development for women and people living with disability considerations such as including pathway with ramps provided specifically for women and people living with a disability.

6. Some projects have been funded specifically for women (e.g. the MMM project) that can provide leverage for promoting and encouraging effective mainstreaming to CRGG planning and budgetary process in the province.

8.4 Key persons met

Five people were consulted for the GESI review (four were from MBP and one in Port Moresby). Among those consulted, only one person was female.

1. Mr. Wesley Katobwa – Project Manager, Alotau wharf infrastructure (PIU)
2. Ms. Lulu Osembo – Gender Officer, Alotau wharf infrastructure (PIU)
3. Mr. Chris So'onwai - BRCC Project
4. Mr. Elliot Tovaboda - Mangoro Market Meri Project TNC,
5. Mr. Emanuel Ginis at Department of Personnel Management, Port of Moresby

8.5 Recommendations

- At the capacity level: in order to operationalize and effectively integrate CRGG into the provincial planning and budgetary process, there is a need to institutionalize the GESI manager position into the MBPA organizational structure and ensure that GESI positions are also translated into the programming and implementation of gender-related outcomes.
- At the planning level: Gender sensitive planning must be included in climate change programs activities. This will help us to go beyond having the role/gender focal points, to meaningful contribution towards the desired gender/social outcomes, where GESI managers are not only placed in the organizational structure but also add value to climate change planning and budgetary processes etc.
- At the implementation level: in order to be inclusive in CRGG, the GGGI/CRGG project can build on existing climate change women projects that will provide leverage for the identification of provincial prioritized projects that meet the W+ certification standard.

In summary, gender and social inclusiveness are lacking in some development initiatives such as “opportunities to climate change action”³⁶ covered in sub-national level planning. Ultimately, the project aims to ensure that inclusiveness is also reflected in the language

³⁶ The opportunities through climate action includes:

- ✓ Emissions reductions – coordinated action on climate change will help to deliver emissions reductions supporting global efforts to mitigate climate change.
- ✓ Access to finance – Access to international support on adaption and engagement in mechanisms for mitigation finance will help to bridge the investment gap on many new and climate compatible development approaches enabling PNG to adopt a low emission green development pathway.
- ✓ Cross sector coordination - Increasing coordination across sectors will support improved integrated development action that will increase impacts of government, private sector and international finance on key development outcomes including SDG targets.

used. Thus, ideally, it would be good to ensure these opportunities correlate with 'inclusive' climate actions. For example, for bullet 2 on page 18 above, in this document,

- "Access to Finance" could read: Access to "inclusive and gender-responsive climate" finance

This would help CRGG consider and utilize all avenues to ensure inclusiveness, and where possible, to identify strategic and impactful entry points for gender outcomes at all levels - the institutional capacity, planning and implementation levels.

Such inclusiveness is important because studies have shown that properly designed and executed climate finance vehicles can be leveraged to help address the socio-political imbalances that weaken the community's resilience to climate change impacts and can also help redress the gender imbalances.

Recommendations specific to MBP include:

- GGG/CRGG in close consultation with MBPA to consider GESI analysis above and further identify gender gaps and issues that can be fully reviewed during the CRGG assessment gender review.
- Communicate with DPM to provide technical support at the sub-national level in support of institutionalizing GESI focal points.
- Create leverage based on existing climate change projects in the province targeting women such as the MMM project led by TNC.
- Ensure full participation of women in all aspects of project implementation by using standard inclusion practices such as focus group discussions in all meetings, trainings and or/ workshops.
- Encourage full empowerment of women by focusing on working through the partners (male champions) and the institutions they are working in (agencies).
- Encourage male gender champions who can become agents of change. Male champions can be role models with the projects, in the provincial administration or in project communities, targeting leaders or decision-makers.
- Provide and develop strategic ways or standardized practices and processes or systems in line with the annual planning and budget cycle to ensure effective gender mainstreaming into CRGG provincial plans.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Paradigm Shift in the National Government Budget Planning

Minimum standards must be developed so that, at the end of the implementation of the above programs, the national government will undertake monitoring and evaluation to detect changes in the development of the country. That is, whether we achieved our required outcomes successfully or otherwise. Future planning and budget allocation will depend on the success of the above programs.

Road sector	K1.1 billion
Air transport	K236 million
Sea transport	K149 million
Improving health outcomes	K676 million
Primary, secondary education	K257 million
Higher & technical education	K123 million
Utilities	K258 million
Infrastructure across lower levels of government	K447.6 million
Education	K298.4 million
Health	K298.4 million
Economic	K149.2 million
Administration across lower levels of government	K149.2 million
PSIP, DSIP and LLG support	K1.492 billion

Appendix B: Planning and Budget Cycle

Guide Bottom- Up Planning and Local Level Budgeting

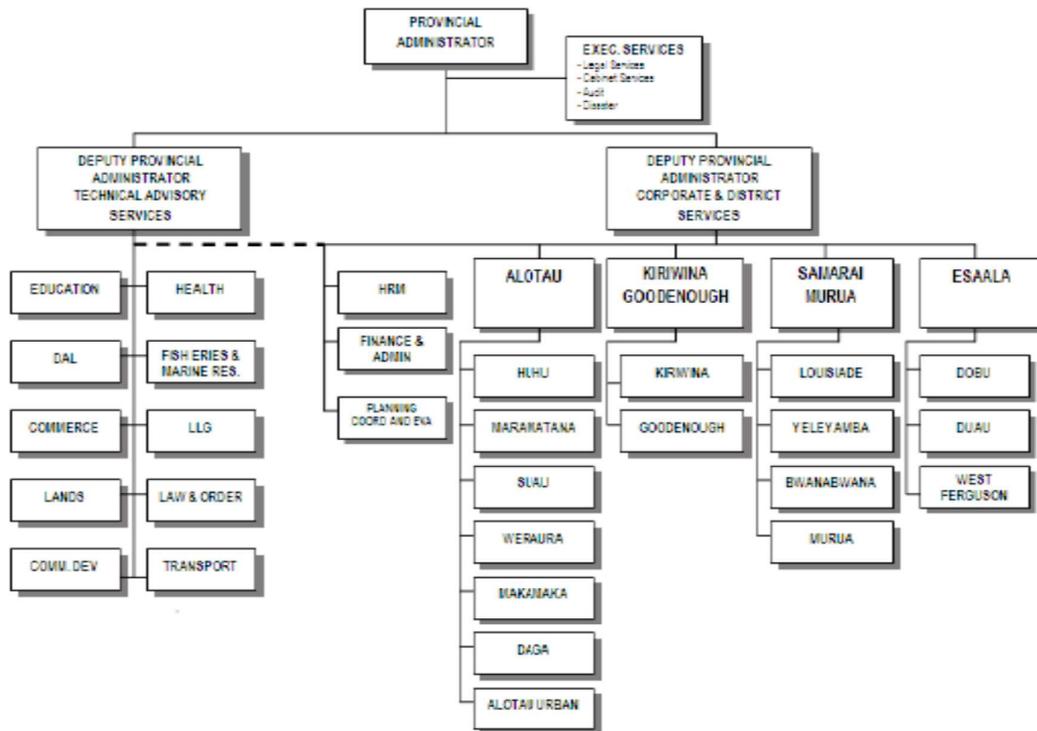
#	Type of planning activity when drawing up plans and budgets	Timing requirement for District and LLGs
1	Initial planning to implement the approved LLG development plan and budget (Province-wide)	5 th January - 27 th February (8weeks = 40 days)
2	Ward Development Committees (WDCs) start consultation with all villages in the ward (compiling priority needs, problems, potential benefits etc.)	19 th January - 27 th March (10 weeks = 50 days)
3	WDCs consolidate and prioritize village needs or requirements into a ward development plan for submission to LLG.	16 th March - 24 th April (6 week = 30 days)
4	Provincial Planning Board issues planning and budget guidelines	2 nd - 27 th March (4 weeks = 20 days)
5	LLGs to review and prioritize projects submitted by the WDCs for funding (assisted by District Development Planning Teams). The approved priorities will be included in the LLG Development Plan.	6 th - 17 th April (2 weeks = 10 days)
6	LLGs' Finance Committees to prepare estimates of all revenues and expenditures based on the priorities approved by the LLGs.	20 th April - 1 st May (2 weeks = 10 days)
7	LLGs to consider, deliberate and finalize the Development Plan and Budget for submission to District Development and Planning Team (DDPTs).	4 th - 22 nd May (3 weeks = 15 days)
8	DDPTs review and consolidate all LLG Plans & Budget proposals for submission to the Joint District Planning & Budget Priority Committee (JDP&BPC).	1 st - 12 th June (2 weeks = 10 days)
9	JDP and BPC to consider and approve LLGs' proposals for Development Plan & Budget.	15 th — 26 th (2 weeks = 10 days)
10	DDPTs' to consolidate JDP&BPC approved plan and budget to include modifications made by the JDP&BPC and submit them to Provincial Development Planning Team (PDPT), which consolidates and submit them to the JPP&BPC.	29 th June — 17 th July (3 weeks = 15 days)
11	JPP&BPC reviews and approves the Proposed Development Plan and Budget and endorses them to the Provincial Executive Council (PEC)	20 th — 31 st July (2 weeks = 10 days)
12	PEC makes final review and modifications with the help of PDP Team and submits the development plan and budgets to the Provincial Assembly for debate and approval.	3 rd - 14 th August (2 weeks = 10 days)
13	Provincial Assembly debates on the budget, approves and sends it back to Provincial Executive Council (PEC) for changes.	17 th - 28 th August (2 weeks = 10 days)
14	PEC makes the necessary changes on the Development Plan & Budget and sends it to Provincial Planning Board for final documentation.	14 th September - 2 nd October (3 weeks = 15 days)

15	Provincial Planning Board completes documentation of Development Plan and the Budget.	5 th October - 13 November (6 weeks = 30 days)
16	Provincial Administration submits the integrated Development Plan & Budget to the Departments of Finance and Provincial and Local Governments Affairs.	16 th -27 th November (2 weeks = 10 days)
17	Provincial Planning Board takes charge of implementation planning (repeat cycle) and distributes implementation schedule by 26 th February yearly.	Repeat Cycle

Source: Minimum Standard Guideline Framework: DPLGA 2014

NB: Each Province, District and LLG has the responsibility to make sure services are provided and funding is made available through proper planning and budgeting focus towards improving peoples' standard of living.

Appendix C: Milne Bay Provincial Administration Functional and Management Structure



Appendix D: Alignment to 13 SDGs Matrix

IPDP Key Focus Areas	Linkages with SDGs	No. of Provincial Indicators linked to SDGs
1. Broad-based Economic Development	SDG 1, 2, 3, 8, 12	71
2. Effective Service Delivery	SDG 3, 4, 5,6, 7, 9, 10, 16,17	56
3. Strengthening Food Security, Disaster Mitigation & Climate Change	SDG 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13	8
4. Environment Sustainability	SDG 6, 7, 14, 15	4
5. Promoting Eco-Tourism	SDG 8, 3	3
6. Expanding Resource Generation	SDG 1, 2, 3, 8, 12	8
7. Building Partnership and Collaboration	SDG 17	3

Appendix E: Climate Change Plan in the MBP IPDP 2018-2022

Goal: Adapt to the domestic impact; of climate change and contribute to global effort; to mitigate greenhouse gas emission;							
MTDP III Growth Goal (GG)	Indicator	Source	Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021
RSGG 7.2	1.GHG Emissions (Mt CO2e)	CCDA NDCs	14.2 (2014)	No data for MBP	1x carbon footprint exercise	13	12
RSGG 7.2	2.Number of regulations, plans, and strategies that integrate low carbon and climate resilient development strategies	CCDA, MBP IPDP	1x(MB IPDP 2018-2022)	1xrelocation plan	1xpolicy guideline for climate change; 1 x partnership strategy developed	1x strategic climate change plan	1 provincial climate change policy
/Lead Government Agency				Conservation & Environment Protection Authority CEPA			
Executing Agency/ sector				Provincial Environment Unit			
No	Sector Strategy			Provincial/Sector Plan or Policy Reference			
1	Develop REDD+ projects			IPDP KFA 3.3.1			
2	Establish community-based mangrove planting to prevent coastal flooding/erosion			IPDP KFA 3.3.2			
3	Ensure reallocation and resettlement of affected communities			IPDP KFA 3.3.3			
4	Improved public-private, church- state, CSO partnership on climate change			IPDP KFA 3.3.4			
Deliverables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Link	
1.Number of REDD+ projects developed			1 x Daga RED+ project			1-2.1	
2.Number of mangrove planting project planted	1 x mangrove planting project	1 x mangrove planting project	1 x mangrove planting project			1-2.2	
3.Number of relocation plan formulated for small islands	1x relocation plan					1-2.3	
4.Number of partnership strategy formulated		1 x partnership strategy				1-2.4	
Link Code	Investment	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Estimated Cost
1-2.1.1	LLG REDD+ project			500			500
1-2.2.2	LLG community mangrove planting program	100	100	100			300
1-2.3.3	LLG relocation Plans	200					200
1-2.4.4	Partnership program		20				20

Appendix F: MBP Stakeholder Analysis

N o.	Name of Agency /Institution	Type of Agency/ Institution	Level of Interest in the implementation of Climate Resilience and Green Growth			Level of Influence in Climate Change and Green Growth			Potential level of involvement in Climate Change / Environment/ Renewable Energy / Health/ Agriculture & Market Access/ Transport/ job promotion, etc. Policy	Lead/ Partner/ Secondary in relation to the core functions of its agencies
			High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low		
1.	Climate Change and Development Authority	National Govern- ment	X			X			Involvement: Implementation of Climate Change Policy and design, CRCC project operations.	Lead
2.	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority		X			X			Involvement: Implementation of the Environmental Conservation Act.	Partner
3.	Department of Finance	National Govern- ment	X			X			Involvement: Important Partner climate-resilient mainstreaming Budget and Planning.	Partner
4.	Department of Treasury	National Govern- ment	X			X			Involvement: Important for National and Provincial budget planning and creation of charter of accounts	Partner

5.	Department of National Planning & Monitoring		X			X			Involvement: Partner for climate - resilient mainstreaming activity through the national planning documents: Vision 2050, MTDP Plan111 2018-2022.	Partner
6.	Department of Provincial and LLG Affairs	National Government	X			X			Involvement: Policy and designed: Minimum standard policy outlining the minimum standards for districts and LLGs	Partner
7.	Department of Agriculture and Livestock	National Government	X					X	Involvement: Policy and design and Agriculture research and industries in at the national level and to the provincial level. Areas: Research stations: Bubuleta Research station in MBP and oil palm development design and implementation Area: course development for agriculture production, and business development/agricultural entrepreneurship	Secondary
8.	National Fisheries Authority	National Government -	X				X		Involvement: Policy and design and regulatory functions: NFA set up in provinces	Partner
9.	Department of Rural Development	National Government			X	X			Design and implementation of integrated rural development policies Area: Rural development	Partner
10	Department of Commerce Industry	National Government		X		X			Policy. Entrepreneurship	Partner

11	Department of Health	National Government		X		X			Environmental Health division with integrated climate change programs. Area: WASH	Partner
12	Department of Education	National Government		X		X			Policy. Inclusive Education and Curriculum development	
13	Department of Transport	National Government			X	X			Involvement: Regulatory and security, accessibility relating to Disaster Risks Management	
14	Department of Community Development	National Government		X		X			Involvement: community development policy and implementation of inclusive community development programs	Partner
15	Department of Internal Affairs	National Government		X		X			Involvement: Policy development and regulating body – Support any internal affairs relating to Climate Change	Partner
16	Department of Labor and Employment	Local Government		X		X			A key partner in the implementation of agriculture/community projects in the outer islands. Area: agriculture and community agriculture	Partner
17	Statutory Body									
18	Mining Resources Authority	Govt. Statutory Body		X				X	Potential funding and implementation partner for specific projects/RE/ Reforestation	Partner
19	Tourism Promotion Authority	Govt. Statutory Body		X				X	Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far.	Secondary

									Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote	
20	Private Enterprise Authority	Govt. Statutory Body		X				X	Medium	Primary
21	Provincial Transport Authority	Govt. Statutory Body		X			X		Design and implementation partner for agriculture projects. Source of technical advice and training.	Partner
22	National Maritime Safety Authority	Govt. Statutory Body		X				X	Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Partner
23	Provincial Health Authority	Govt. Statutory Body	X				X		Delivery of WASH programs.	Partner
24	State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)									
25	Telecom-PNG	SOE		X			X		Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Secondary
26	PNG Power Ltd	SOE	X			X			Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Secondary

27	PNG Ports Ltd	SOE			X			X	Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Secondary
28	Provincial Offices									
29	Provincial Division of Planning and Budgeting	Provincial Government	X			X			Design and implementation of agriculture projects in the outer islands.	Partner
30	Provincial Division of Local Level Government	Provincial Government	X			X			To be determined. The participation of KANGO in the development of Kiribati is unclear.	Partner
31	Provincial Division of DAL	Provincial Government	X				X		Convening agent for the community Area: Health and Nutrition.	Secondary
32	Provincial Division of Fisheries	Provincial Government	X				X		Resource for implementation of agriculture projects. Capacity to mobilize youth in South Tarawa.	Secondary
33	Provincial Division of Lands	Provincial Government	X					X	Health development	Partner
34	Provincial Division of Law and Justice	Provincial Government		X				X		Secondary
35	Provincial Division of Transport	Provincial Government	X				X		Implementation partner within market access and business promotion components of agriculture projects.	Secondary

36	Provincial Division of Health	Provincial Government	X				X			Secondary
37	Provincial Division of Education	Provincial Government		X		X			Potential funding partner	Partner
38	Provincial Division of Community Development	Provincial Government			X	X			Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Partner
39	Provincial Division of Commerce	Provincial Government			X			X	Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Partner
40	Provincial Disaster Centre	Provincial Government	X				X		Clearly interested and can make decisions as its part of their core-function.	Partner
	Others (NGOs, Donors, Projects)									
41	CSIRO (DFAT)	RESEARCH Institute	X			X			Partnership in developing climate-resilient pathway in MBP.	Partner
42	TNC (DFAT)	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	X			X			Potential partner in climate change activities.	Partner
43	Alotau ECO Custodian	NGO	X				X		Potential partner on environment work in MBP.	Potential Partner

44	Immigration Organization Migration	Humanitarian organization	X				X			Potential Partner
45	Fresh Produce	NGO		X			X			Potential Partner
46	Chamber of Commerce	Private sector	X				X		Has not expressed interest or influence in the CC Sector so far. Could support climate-CRGG through technical assistance. They support climate only from remote.	Secondary
47	USAID	Bilateral	X			X				Potential Partner
48	DFAT	Bilateral	X			X			Main CRGG Funder	Potential Partner
49	NBPOL	Private sector	X			X			Biomass	Potential Partner
50	Mork	-	X			X			Clean water supply	Potential Partner
51	United Church (DFAT)	-	X			X			Wash	Potential Partner
52	Asian Development Bank	Multilateral	X						Climate change project - potential funding agency.	Partner
53	PNG Women in Maritime Association	-	X						Coastal Clean-a-thon' activities and women empowerment in maritime workforce	Potential Partner
54	World Bank	International organization	X						Potential CC projects funding.	Potential Partner
55	UNDP	International	X						Potential FEARGER and other CC projects.	Potential Partner

		organization								
56	UNICEF	International organization		X					Potential Livelihood project	Potential Partner
57	WHO	International organization	X						Potential Food Security projects	Potential Partner
58	FAO	International organization							Potential Food Security projects	Potential Partner
59	JICA	Bilateral	X						Potential Waste Management and other green city projects	Potential Partner
60	New Zealand High Commission	Bilateral	X						Potential Climate Change funded projects	Potential Partner



ABOUT THE GLOBAL GREEN GROWTH INSTITUTE (GGGI)

Based in Seoul, Republic of Korea, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization that supports developing country governments transition to a model of economic growth that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. GGGI delivers programs for more than 30 Members and partners – in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific – with technical support, capacity building, policy planning and implementation, and by helping to build a pipeline of bankable green investment projects.

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