

# Provincial Scoping Review Report New Ireland Province

November 2020



## CLIMATE RESILIENT GREEN GROWTH PROJECT



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Global Green Growth Institute

Jeongdong Building 19F

21-15 Jeongdong-gil

Jung-gu, Seoul 04518

Republic of Korea



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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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>List of Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Acknowledgement .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2 Objective and Methodology.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3 Key Policy Considerations .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Green Growth Potential Assessment (GGPA).....	10
3.2 PNG SDG Roadmap: 30 by 30 .....	11
<b>4 Understanding Development Plans and Budgets in PNG .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 National level planning and budgeting.....	12
4.2 Provincial planning and budgeting .....	14
4.2.1. Planning framework .....	14
4.2.2. Budget framework.....	15
4.2.3 Planning and budget cycle.....	16
<b>5 New Ireland Province .....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	20
5.2 Planning .....	22
5.3 Budget.....	23
5.4 Key persons met .....	23
5.5 Recommendations .....	24
<b>6 Existing Project Pipelines .....</b>	<b>24</b>
6.1 The project pipelines.....	24
6.1.1 New Ireland access to energy program .....	24
6.1.2 Water for women: Improving the health, equality and well-being of communities in Papua New Guinea (New Ireland Province) .....	26
6.1.3 Lak integrated conservation and development (ICAD) project.....	27
6.1.4 Baseline fisheries catch and effort report, Kavieng District, NIP, Papua New Guinea.....	29
6.1.5 New Ireland solar power plant .....	30
6.1.6 New Ireland reforestation program - Painim Graun Planim Diwai .....	31
6.2 Summary of projects.....	32

6.3 Key persons met .....	33
6.4 Recommendations .....	33
<b>7 Stakeholder Survey .....</b>	<b>34</b>
7.1 Stakeholder Mapping .....	34
7.2 Stakeholder analysis .....	38
7.3 Recommendations .....	41
<b>8 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) .....</b>	<b>41</b>
8.1 National-level GESI activities .....	41
8.2 GESI activities in the NIP .....	44
8.3 Key persons met .....	45
8.4 Recommendations .....	45
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>49</b>
Appendix A. Long-Term Strategic Objectives .....	49
Appendix B. New Ireland government structure .....	50
Appendix C.1 Annual planning calendar .....	51
Appendix C.2 Annual budget calendar .....	52
Appendix C.3 Monitoring, reporting and review calendar .....	53
Appendix D. Stakeholder mapping list and matrix analysis .....	54

# List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
CRGG	Climate-Resilient Green Growth
DDA	District Development Authority
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
DPM	Department of Personnel Management
E&CC	Environment and Climate Change
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGPA	Green Growth Potential Assessment
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ICAD	Integrated Conservation and Development
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Plan
IRC	Internal Revenue Commission
LLG	Local Level Government
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NAWB	Niu Ailan Wiman in Bisnis
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIDC	New Ireland Development Corporation
NIP	New Ireland Province
NIPA	New Ireland Provincial Administration
NIPG	New Ireland Provincial Government
NIPHA	New Ireland Provincial Health Authority
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPWG	Provincial Planning Working Group
PSR	Provincial Scoping Review
REDD+	Reduction in Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIP	Service Improvement Program
SSG	Special Support Grant
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIB	Women in Business

# Acknowledgement

This report was prepared by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) as part of the Climate-Resilient Green Growth (CRGG) program funded by the Australian Government.

The report is a summary findings of initial scoping study conducted in New Ireland province. The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and the project team would like to express their gratitude to the Government of New Ireland province, and in particular the key contacts/stakeholders mentioned in the report for their collaboration and assistance in gathering the required data and for offering their time to respond to questions.

This report was prepared under the guidance and leadership of Achala Abeysinghe (Country Representative–GGG-PNGI). The report was developed by Sharon Tubal, (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 2100<sup>1</sup>. Given these challenges, the Government of PNG (GoPNG) has crafted bold and transformational long-term development strategies in the PNG Vision 2050<sup>2</sup> and the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS<sup>3</sup>). 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.<sup>4</sup>

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).

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)

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

<sup>2</sup> Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2009. *PNG Vision 2050*. Port Moresby Papua New Guinea

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Global Green Growth Institute, *GGGI Climate Resilience Green Growth Project Proposal*.

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 principles<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.

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.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 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.*

<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>7</sup> MTDP III Goals: to promote PNG's Environmental Sustainability; p 48

PNG is one of 43 nations on the Climate Vulnerable Forum<sup>8</sup> 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) Report<sup>9</sup>, 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.

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;

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

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 roadmap<sup>10</sup> where PNG is committed to acting on climate change as part of its climate compatible approach to development.<sup>11</sup> The PNG SDG roadmap is still in its draft, pending more consultations. The former shows that the PNG Government recognizes the

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<sup>10</sup> 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

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

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.

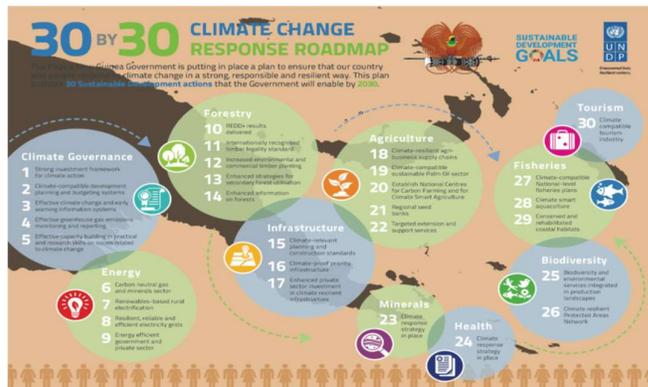


Figure 1: 30 by 30 Climate Change Response Roadmap<sup>12</sup>

# 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.

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 review<sup>13</sup> 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

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

<sup>13</sup> 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

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.

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 Board<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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 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.

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<sup>14</sup> 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.

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

<sup>16</sup> 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 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.<sup>17</sup> 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 Framework<sup>18</sup>

#### 4.2.2. Budget framework

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

<sup>17</sup> Independent State of Papua New Guinea. 2016. *Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*.

<sup>18</sup> 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)

<sup>19</sup> 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.

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.

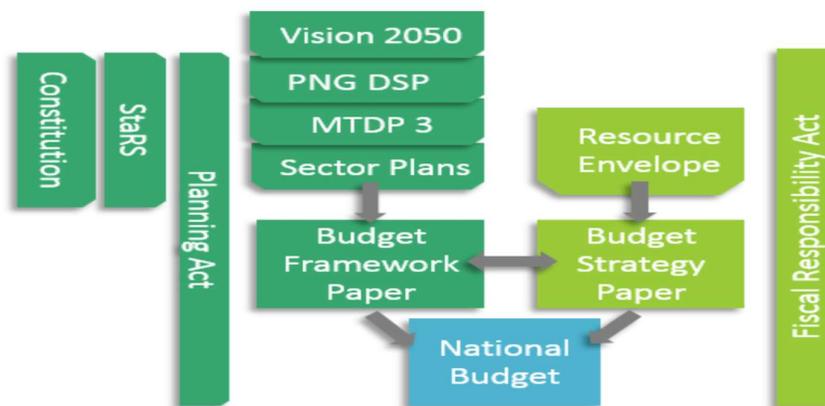


Figure 3: The National Budget Framework<sup>20</sup>

#### 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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)

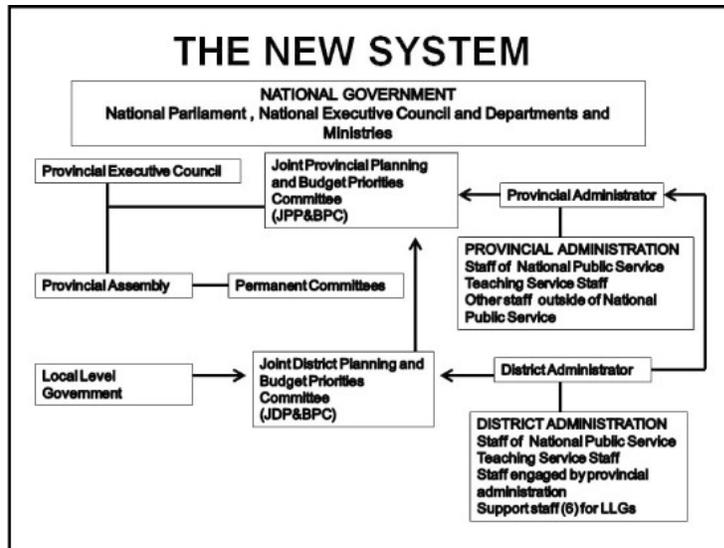


Figure 4: The Planning System in PNG<sup>21</sup>

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).

<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup> 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 priorities<sup>23</sup>. 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.<sup>24</sup>

## 5 New Ireland Province

### 5.1 Introduction

New Ireland is one of the provinces in PNG that has a specific development agenda: to achieve greater autonomy in political, administrative and financial areas of management and governance. As a way forward, it has crafted bold and transformational documents such as the Malagan Declaration (2008), later revised into the Malagan Declaration Forward (2013) and the New Ireland Declaration (2017). These documents have shaped a pathway towards developing and leading the province as a model for implementing the reformed provincial government system in PNG. These plans have been further translated into achievable objectives, strategies and programs in the New Ireland Integrated Provincial Development Plan (IPDP) 2012 - 2015. A new IPDP (2018 - 2022) is currently under revision and will be launched later this year (2020).

The long-term strategic objectives of the New Ireland Declaration cover eight emphasis areas, of which three reflect the CRGG project approaches. The objectives include:

1. *To promote environmentally and cultural sound, sustainable, social and economic development;*
2. *To stimulate creation of and facilitate access to income-earning opportunities for New Irelanders and encourage local participation in sustainable social and economic development;*
3. *To encourage all sectors of the community to be involved in social and economic development activities, giving appropriate assistance to disadvantage groups as required.*

The first objective has been translated into activities that build resilience to climate change. Below is an extract from the IPDP 2012-2015 outlining the issues to consider for program development:

*"NIP should be an active participant in the fight to combat climate change, particularly by participating in measures to activate the carbon abatement opportunity by preserving*

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

<sup>23</sup> 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

<sup>24</sup> MTDP III: Lessons Learned: 2.2.5 Alignment of Plans

tropical forests. Deforestation and forest degradation are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, through large scale logging and the conversion of forests into agricultural use. These activities continue because the value of forests as carbon sinks and a source of livelihood have not been fully recognized by market mechanisms. Even with global action on mitigation, climate change has already begun and has exacerbated some hazards locally, such as coastal and inland flooding. There are now gradual shifts in the prevalence of malaria and in agricultural yields. The province needs to draw up its provincial policy in line with a national policy to actively address the much talked about REED+ scheme to make it a reality for the province. Climate change is a complex frontier issue and New Ireland's response must be grounded by strong research and clear empowering legislative and regulative instruments to guide all stakeholders in a coordinated, holistic and integrated manner.

New Ireland will continue to engage effectively in country climate change participations through its provincial programs and will strive to ensure synergy in the climate change response amongst all stakeholders, including government agencies, private organizations, churches and local communities. Moreover, it will be focusing on enforcing minimum technology and maintenance standards, particularly within the economic and infrastructure sectors such as forestry, agriculture and even energy if given the opportunity to do so. The province through the responsible division, will also strive to address the adverse impacts on our local communities through community-based adaptation programs subject to available financial resources". Page 29, Chapter 2.8.

The NIP climate change office has been addressing the issue of climate change through several activities listed in the table below. However, the implementation of these activities depends entirely on the availability of funds each year.

Table 3. NIP: climate change annual program and budget, 2020.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS	COST (PGK)	ACTION OFFICER	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
<b>Awareness (Billboards, Posters, etc.)</b>	25,000	Manager – E&CC	Billboards established and posters distributed
<b>Mangrove Support Programmes</b>	15,000	Manager – E&CC	Number of mangroves established
<b>Food Security Programmes</b>	10,000	Manager – E&CC	Drought tolerance crops established
<b>Water and Sanitation Programmes</b>	15,000	Manager – E&CC	Water tanks, piping and taps established
<b>Clean Energy Solutions (Solar/Wind)</b>	20,000	Manager – E&CC	Number of solar and wind energy in place
<b>Database System Establishment</b>	10,000	Manager – E&CC	Information stored and available for usage
<b>Trees Planting and Carbon Credits</b>	17,000	Manager – E&CC	Trees, Tree Crops & Carbon Credit zones established in blocks/plantations

Source: New Ireland Forestry and Climate Change Annual Activity Plan.

The second objective covers wealth creation. The IPDP 2012-2015 identifies entrepreneurship in agriculture, livestock, and forestry and marine products as the backbone of NIP, which continue to be enhanced through the commerce and industry division. The Division of Commerce, Industry and Trade has been tasked to promote and develop, mold and mentor the micro and small-to-medium entrepreneurs and enterprises so that they own up to 50-70 per cent of the enterprises in NIP by 2030 as well as for these enterprises to be in control of the provincial economy by 2050 as envisaged by the Vision 2050<sup>25</sup> document.

Spin offs from large-scale agricultural and mining activities such as the Poliamba oil palm operation and the Lihir and Simberi gold mines also offer potential for local business growth in terms of business ventures. Landowners are often given the first preference for business partnership with the major mining and agriculture companies. By law, all major development projects should have a business development plan that clarifies landowner participation in these projects. The mining plans particularly, include a project closure plan that will enable business development officers to plan for landowner businesses to be sustainable once the project has ended.

The third objective caters for inclusiveness in all development aspects in the province. The identified marginalized groups fall under community development to facilitate this category. These include the youth, the women and people living with disabilities. The office is still being set up and will identify provincial groups under the marginalized categories; however, there are existing women and youth groups under the various church denominations. Gender inclusion and people living with a disability have been further elaborated upon, in chapter 4 of this report.

## 5.2 Planning

Project planning at the provincial level is guided by the MTDP and IPDP and qualifies for the funding allocation from the National Government and donors. Below is a detailed description on how the plans are being implemented:

1. All project ideas should be developed using the Project Identification Document (PID) at the agency level and registered at the same level.
2. Project Formulation Documents (PFD) should be used to further formulate project ideas into submissions for funding assistance.
3. Project submissions on PFD should be submitted to the Division of Planning for appraisal and registration, by March in the current year for funding assistance in the coming year.

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<sup>25</sup> New Ireland IPDP 2012-2015

4. Projects in the Five-Year Development Plans should be formulated and registered for funding assistance and implementation. New Projects not reflected in Five-Year Development Plans must be justified.

### 5.3 Budget

According to the national budgeting system, each province usually receives various funds annually from the Government of PNG (GoPNG). These funding sources are usually captured by the province's accounting system as per their 200 Series/200 Division system. Below are the types of funding sources received by provinces:

- Recurrent conditional grants: The grants are given to provinces and local level government (LLG) annually from the National Budget. This type of grant also includes functional grants which most provinces use to implement annual programs. NIP ceased receiving this type of grant in 2018 due to high fiscal capacity. This decision was made by the Economic and Fiscal Commission under the Intergovernmental Relations (Functions and Funding) Act.
- Public Investment Programme (PIP): This includes both benefits derived from natural resources such as the special support grants (SSGs) and the service improvement programs (SIP) - district service improvement plan and province service improvement plan for both district and province respectively.
- SSGs - These are "unconditional grants", meaning they are not tied to activities. Provinces that are entitled to receive these grants, budget and spend according to their own priorities. SSGs are provided to the provinces as benefits from natural resources; in the case of NIP - it receives its share from the Lihir and Simberi Mines.
- SIPs – These are unconditional grants given to the provinces, to be used under the discretion of the Members of Parliament (MP). These funds are not tied to any activities such as the function grants; rather, they are to be used for capital expenditure (capex). This is usually allocated to fund the projects for constituents identified by MP.
- Grants to local level government: Apart from the GoPNG funding, provinces are encouraged to raise their own revenues to sustain and maintain service delivery. This funding source is known as 'Internal Revenue'. The provincial governments in their own capacity raise their own funds through certain revenue sources. However, some sources such as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) have certain restrictions. This is mainly to avoid duplication. An example is the GST collected by the Internal Revenue Commission (IRC) on alcohol and cigarette. Like other provinces, New Ireland province imposes fees and charges as well as collects levies and royalties as part of its benefits derived from natural resources.

### 5.4 Key persons met

The information on the New Ireland development plan was carried out through a mix of desk-based research, and in-person engagement. The following government officers were

consulted to gather additional information and verify some of the information collected through the desk review:

1. Nigel Ainui: Senior Policy Analyst, National Economic and Fiscal Department Commission
2. Richard Andia: Chief Executive Officer, Planning and Budget
3. Gregory Roaveneo: Director, Planning and Budget

## 5.5 Recommendations

- GGGI could build relevant skillsets needed for the effective mainstreaming of CRGG planning and budgeting at the provincial level through capacity building and technical support. A training of trainers' workshop should be conducted at the end of the project to continuously institutionalize the concept of CRGG.
- GGGI to assist NIPA in identifying areas that still need improvement and funding support, e.g., water and sanitation and biodiversity conservation for both land and marine. GGGI should assist NIPA in identifying the ways in which these areas can be self-sustaining in terms of funding support.
- GGGI should identify sister provinces in other developing GGGI member countries to pair with New Ireland, Milne Bay and Enga provinces for knowledge sharing.

# 6 Existing Project Pipelines

The objective of this section is to review relevant past, current and proposed projects undertaken by CCDA and development partners on climate change planning at sub-national level and to identify the lessons learnt.

The scoping review looked at six different projects in the province, including two past projects and four that are currently being implemented. The size of the projects depends on the size of funding allocation. The projects are climate change and green growth-related.

## 6.1 The project pipelines

### 6.1.1 New Ireland access to energy program

This project is a result of a visit from Lee Barrett and Angus McPherson from Schneider Electric Foundation in 2019. Their visit was to assist Live and Learn, a non-governmental organization implementing the access to energy program. The Schneider Electric Foundation /Live and Learn partnership has started to deliver low maintenance energy systems to schools and health facilities and community households. The program is being implemented in three atoll communities (Inuk, Nusalik, and Tsoi Islands), two primary

schools (Ngavalus and Livitua primary schools) and four health centers (Mangai, Ngavalus, Lemakot and Bol).

As part of this program, Live and Learn is also carrying out a social analysis with targeted communities to gauge how community-based solar networks can be established with various models and structures of ownership and governance being evaluated.

Table 4. Project summary of New Ireland access to energy program

Institution in New Ireland	Live and Learn
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	Schneider Electrical
<b>Sector</b>	Energy
<b>Status</b>	Current
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	Renewable Energy/Social Inclusion
<b>Issues/Risks</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alignment of project outcomes with provincial plans is a significant factor in project sustainability and therefore continuous dialogue with provincial and LLGs is equally important.</li> <li>2. The dissimilarity in geographical features in focus areas will make communication more challenging during the implementation stage.</li> <li>3. Lack of training regarding maintenance will create challenges after project completion.</li> </ol>
<b>Availability of data</b>	Community consultations were carried out to verify and contribute information on the priority communities and type of energy use and what type of energy they need. Household surveys, focus group discussions and community strength and weakness analysis were also considered to gather baseline information for the types of issues that could arise in project implementation.
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication issues on atolls are more challenging than on the mainland.</li> <li>2. Implementing projects on atolls are more challenging because of the logistical difficulties and can cause delays.</li> <li>3. Atoll communities are the ones more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and yet receive little support because of the challenges listed above.</li> </ol>
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	Yes, there is a request for collaboration in terms of funding to extend the coverage of the project.

- **Project outcomes**

The access to energy program is still in its initial stages of implementation due to the setback caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The consultations carried out prior to this project created awareness for the communities, schools and health centres on how they can harness solar energy to provide for an essential need and the extent of their involvement to achieve maximum results. Specific requirements and potential issues of energy supply were also gathered and documented. These were used as a baseline of information for the project design. This then clearly mapped out the potential social and logistical challenges that could arise from the project.

This program contributes to the provincial policy on lighting up the remote communities of the province and is currently supported by solar panel subsidies in the NIPA. Rural electrification also stimulates economic growth through the creation of employment under the concept of the small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This program also initiated conversations on ward development plans in the project areas.

### 6.1.2 Water for women: Improving the health, equality and well-being of communities in Papua New Guinea (New Ireland Province)

New Ireland has its own challenges when it comes to water accessibility. Mothers and young girls tend to fetch water from miles away, consuming large chunks of time that could be invested in other areas to improve their livelihood. The provincial government is partnering with Plan International and Live and Learn to roll out this project to improve the accessibility of sanitation facilities and water services in the province.

This project aims to improve the villagers’ resilience to the effect of rising temperatures and resource scarcity, in terms of water. This project is currently issuing water tanks in the Tikana LLG. The focus is on improving the health and well-being of rural people by increasing the quality and accessibility of resilient WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services in rural schools, health care facilities and communities and by strengthening WASH sector systems in New Ireland. The project will also seek to improve gender equality and social inclusion in rural areas and contribute to an enhanced evidence base relating to WASH. The WASH program also distributes ventilated-improved pit (VIP) set toilet, hand washing basin and gutter facilities.

Table 5. Project summary on water for women

Institution in New Ireland	Live and Learn
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	Australian DFAT and Plan International
<b>Sector</b>	Water, sanitation and health
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	WASH Program,
<b>Status</b>	Current (2018-2022)
<b>Issues/Risks</b>	The equal distribution of resources and funds to support and sustain this project is of paramount importance. Resources and funds should be equally disbursed to all the vulnerable rural population of New Ireland. Continuous monitoring of distributed services should be documented, for later use in projects such as CRGG.
<b>Availability of data</b>	Baseline information was gathered through various consultation workshops, focus group discussion, New Ireland Provincial Health Authority (NIPHA) and NIPA.

<b>Lessons learnt</b>	Most wards do not have ward development plans and land use plans, which creates the opportunity for a one-way planning process. This can sometimes be to fulfill political gains and not for providing for the need of the community.
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	Not applicable

- **Project outcomes**

The project aims to deliver safe, secure, sustainable, and inclusive WASH projects in the rural communities of New Ireland by alleviating the challenges of water accessibility. It enables mothers in the Tikana LLG to be equipped with quality rainwater supply and adequate sanitation supplies. The project will work in 19 Wards, 15 schools and seven Health Care Facilities across two districts (Kavieng and Namatanai). The project aims to increase access to clean drinking water from 33% to 100% by 2050, in alignment with the PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, which targets 70 percent of PNG’s population having access to improved services by 2030.

### 6.1.3 Lak integrated conservation and development (ICAD) project

The Lak Integrated Conservation and Development (ICAD) project sought to address the development needs of the local population in a sustainable way with the aim of conserving biological resources. However, there were increasingly difficult circumstances in the project’s goals being accomplished due to a logging operation in the area. Ultimately, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the government were compelled to terminate the ICAD project at Lak in 1996. Nonetheless, this Global Environment Facility (GEF)-supported project provided critical experience that has contributed to the greater success of other projects.<sup>26</sup>

Moving forward, lessons from the GEF project on project implementation were eventually published (McCallum et al. 1997) and are crucial as they clearly outline the possible trend in the community approach to conservation projects in the province and how project risks can be minimized to achieve sustainable outcomes.

Table 6. Project summary of Lak ICAD

<b>Institution in New Ireland</b>	<b>PNG Government</b>
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	UNDP
<b>Sector</b>	Climate Change, Environment, Community Development
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	Biodiversity Conservation
<b>Status</b>	Past (1996)

<sup>26</sup> McCallum *et al*, 1997. Race for the Rainforest: Evaluating Lessons from an Integrated Conservation and Development “Experiment” in New Ireland, Papua New Guinea. GEF lessons notes.

<b>Issues/Risks</b>	Refer to GEF lessons note
<b>Availability of data</b>	Lack of available data
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	This project was withdrawn, and lessons learnt from the project can also be of use to CRGG project. Some of these lessons learnt were around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication among stakeholders</li> <li>• Supportive social and economic environment</li> <li>• Basic conservation philosophy and environmental awareness</li> </ul>
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	Not applicable

- **Project outcomes**

The Lak conservation project offers great lessons for future development projects in the province and in PNG. Below are some points extracted from the GEF lessons notes:

- Although biological criteria may be used to identify broad areas of interest for conservation, socio-economic criteria must dictate the actual choice of the project site. An initial social feasibility study is crucial to identifying important preconditions for the success of an integrated conservation and development project.
- The style and substance of a project's initial contact with a community is especially important in developing realistic and productive community attitudes toward the project. From the start, ICAD projects must work to build self-reliance in communities.
- The level of a project's on-site presence should match a community's commitment to the project.
- ICAD projects need to invest heavily from the start in education to establish the social environment for achieving conservation.
- ICAD projects must establish, foster, and strengthen a broad network of partnership arrangements with different stakeholders. Adequate allowances need to be made for working with agencies lacking in planning and management capacity.
- ICAD projects need sufficient and dedicated specialist staff. Possible distractions and diversions need to be identified and factored into staff requirements during project design.
- The strong personal involvement required of ICAD staff may affect their objectivity when evaluating project progress. ICAD projects require strong third-party involvement to assess progress and recommend changes in project design.

- Due to the nature of the project’s operating environment, operational difficulties are inevitable and should be planned for by project designers and senior management of parent agencies.

#### 6.1.4 Baseline fisheries catch and effort report, Kavieng District, NIP, Papua New Guinea

As a maritime province, New Ireland communities depend a lot more on the sea for subsistence activities. Atoll populations surrounding the mainland depend entirely on the ocean to earn an income to feed families and provide essentials for their livelihoods. As coastlines continue to face disturbances, it tends to persistently erode the coastline pushing homes further into the centers of the islands, and land resources gradually become scarce. The villages now more than ever need an abundant supply of marine resources to support their communities. In addition, there are now concerns that many coastal communities around NIP will face increasing marine food scarcity during subsequent decades unless appropriate management measures are in place. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is partnering with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to better understand the local fish catch rates and other fishing trends. A simple and effective method for conducting fisheries assessments at the community level requires obtaining catch-and-effort data to enable catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) to be calculated.

Table 7. Project summary of building rural communities’ resilience to climate change in the Bismarck Sea and forest

Institution in New Ireland	Wildlife Conservation Society
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	Blue Action Fund
<b>Sector</b>	Fisheries, Environment
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	Food security
<b>Status</b>	Past
<b>Issues/Risks</b>	Involvement of communities in data collection may vary based on more factors than anticipated and can affect the outcomes of the findings
<b>Availability of data</b>	Data availability is always a challenge in PNG due to lack of storage facilities and archives.
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor weather conditions and other events within each community – including community deaths – led to delays and a reduction in local fishing activity. Not all communities regularly go fishing</li> <li>• There were only a small number of data collectors and there were some uncertainties regarding fish and invertebrate identification</li> <li>• During the first three waves of data collection, incentives were given to community fishers to encourage community participation; in 2019, no incentives were given, which could have influenced the data collection</li> </ul>
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	Yes, there is interest in collaboration with CRGG.

- **Project outcomes**

The baseline report involved 13 communities around Kavieng District, in western NIP, from January 2019 to May 2019 to obtain fisheries catch-and-effort data. The data is necessary for comparing changes in fishing trends and catch abundance during the lifespan of the project. The information concerning how much time and effort each fisher put into fishing, and the species composition and total body sizes of the animals caught, were obtained. Since 2015, WCS has collected three additional waves of 'catch-and-effort' data. Then in 2018, WCS deployed fish aggregating devices (FADs) for the communities to catch open water species.

A comparison of data was done to evaluate the outcomes of the FAD on changes in fishing trends and activities. This involved comparing data collected from these three previous waves with data collected in 2019. During that period, WCS implemented the site-specific fisheries management plans and rules in each community. Accordingly, the 2019 data was compared with the previous three waves of collected data to see whether the FADs had caused a change in fishing activities and trends in each community.<sup>27</sup>

#### 6.1.5 New Ireland solar power plant

The New Ireland Provincial Government (NIPG) is in partnership with Zenith Ltd to build solar farms to provide electrification for the rural population of NIP. These solar farms will be constructed in Kavieng, Namatanai and Konos which is in central New Ireland. The Kavieng power capacity will be 2MW and be constructed on the "Invest, Build and Operate" program, with transfer arrangement fully funded by Zenith under a 5-year contract duration. The Namatanai solar plant will have a capacity of 0.4MW (construction cost of K6.1m) while the Konos power plant will have a capacity of 0.11MW (cost of K2.3m) and fully funded by the New Ireland Business Development Corporation (NIDC). Project work has started with the first shipment of equipment already dispatched to Namatanai. The solar power plants are estimated to be completed and operational within a 9-month period. These solar farms will be run by Zenith for five years and transferred to the New Ireland Government Business Arm (NI SOLAR). A technical phase of the project is to secure the use of the existing PNG Power Ltd grid under an independent power purchase agreement.

Table 8. Project summary New Ireland solar power plant

<b>Institution in New Ireland</b>	<b>New Ireland Provincial Government</b>
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	Zenith LTD
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	Renewable Energy means less carbon emission
<b>Status</b>	Current
<b>Issues/Risks</b>	Relating to project site, land issues remain one of the major hindrances to development. Proper land mediation and settlement needs to be in place.
<b>Availability of data</b>	Feasibility study,

<sup>27</sup> Booth, J.R., Nagombi, E., Boslogo, T.2019. *Fisheries catch-and-effort report*, Kavieng District, NIP, Papua New Guinea: January 2019 – July 2019. Wildlife Conservation Society Report, Kavieng, NIP, Papua New Guinea

<b>Lessons learnt</b>	Community consultation and involvement in major impact projects increases the likelihood of success.
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	No request for collaboration

- **Project outcomes**

The project is a way forward in implementing the rural electrification program in the least developed areas of New Ireland. PNG Power and NIPG are now in collaboration to improve the access to electricity and increase this service to improve livelihood and stimulate economic activities in Central New Ireland. With access to electricity, the communities can now have an equal opportunity to start businesses, with lower energy bills to P. The project also creates an opportunity for youth employment and upgrading of skills for local employees. The burden on women and mothers to prepare and cook meals will be greatly reduced, in turn enabling women to have enough time to spend on contributing economically to improve livelihoods.

#### 6.1.6 New Ireland reforestation program - Painim Graun Planim Diwai

With 75 percent of the forest cover still intact in PNG, it is inevitable that most communities still depend on the forest and its resources for everyday use. The project is a National Forest Authority goal to plant 800,000 hectares of trees for commercial, domestic and conservation purposes by the year 2050. All 22 provinces in PNG are expected to contribute 1,100 hectares of trees every year until 2050. This effort calls for collaboration between landowners, government agencies, civil society groups and the timber industry. In New Ireland, the Forest Authority is working with other stakeholders such as the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) to plant trees in one community in the Kavieng district.

Table 9. Project summary of NI reforestation program

<b>Institution in New Ireland</b>	<b>National Forest Authority</b>
<b>Partnering Institution/Donors</b>	GoPNG/Implementing partner - ADRA
<b>Sector</b>	Forestry, Environment, Carbon Trade
<b>CRGG Significance</b>	Forest conservation means reducing carbon emissions
<b>Status</b>	Current
<b>Issues/Risks</b>	Land is not readily available for reforestation activities
<b>Availability of data</b>	Insufficient data on the number of people willing to designate land to this project.
<b>Lessons learnt</b>	Working in collaboration with communities can be difficult if the project cannot be tied to an effective economic model. Majority of landowners from rural backgrounds mostly will opt for short-term gains and forego any decisions for long-to-medium term development benefit.
<b>Any requests for collaboration or relevant information?</b>	There is interest in collaborating to preserve the natural forest in New Ireland

- **Project outcomes**

In the mentioned project areas, villages are more engaged in land identification and registration. Locals are encouraged to participate fully in the planting and monitoring of planting sites. These trees are usually for the benefit of the local people. As the population increases and timber resources dwindle, locals will still have the opportunity of accessing quality timber for construction and other economic activities. Forests also play an important role in providing the basics for rural women to perform daily tasks; with the plans to increase forest areas, women will have more access to increased resources.

## 6.2 Summary of projects

As per the project pipelines review, three of the projects were informed by prior assessments in the form of feasibility studies. These three projects are the New Ireland access to energy, water for women, and Lak integrated conservation and development. Only one project reviewed is a baseline survey, to provide information on the fish catch and effort in NIP. The baseline report on fish catch and effort was to strengthen coastal and marine resource management and support the coastal livelihood in PNG. It was part of a series of baseline studies being carried out by the development partner in PNG and the Pacific.

As per the information gathered, the New Ireland solar power plant project has been informed through a scoping study. The integrated conservation and development project was carried out based on a rapid biological survey. The forestry project (New Ireland reforestation program - Painim Graun Planim Diwai) is in line with the national forestry goal to reforest the non-developed areas in PNG to meet its sustainable forestry objectives. Either way, all projects that are undertaken in New Ireland have partnership agreements with the provincial administration and so are obliged to periodically update the administration as projects unfold.

As per PNG's green growth potential assessment (GGPA) report, renewable energy, agriculture and forestry have shown to have immense development potential. Looking at the six projects in review in New Ireland, GGGI could work alongside the New Ireland access to energy project and provincial forestry stakeholders to further develop these areas.

### 6.3 Key persons met

A total of six persons were consulted for the project pipelines review - five males and one female. Interviews were carried out through the consultation meetings, along with a desktop research. All persons that we spoke to are directly involved in the projects:

1. Anisha Sapul: Wildlife Conservation Society, Program Manager
2. Michael Gamung: National Forest Authority, Project Officer
3. Kamilo Bogen: Adventists Development Relief Agency, Climate Change Program Manager
4. Milton: Live and Learn, Program Manager
5. Jordan Gerson: Live and Learn, Project Field Officer
6. Mr Alois Tabereng: New Ireland Development Corporation, Chairman

### 6.4 Recommendations

- GGGI through the GGPA country report has identified three practical areas for project development in PNG (renewable energy, agriculture and forestry). NIPA already has some emphasis on renewable energy, particularly on solar electrification. GGGI could work with existing development partners who are implementing the projects on renewable energy to increase access to energy in the province.
- GGGI and NIPA should work together in formulating a framework for integrating climate change projects into the provincial plans, particularly the integrated rural development plans.
- GGGI may assist NIPA in establishing a database system for storing data on information such as access to electricity, access to clean water, communities that have had access to climate change information, community recipients of climate change or conservation projects to assist project developers effectively map out areas that still need assistance.
- GGGI may work with NIPA to increase capacity in areas of innovative projects development particularly green projects that are socially inclusive.
- GGGI and NIPA may build on the experience from WCS and ICAD projects on community engagement and project data collection.
- GGGI may support NIPA to establish climate change committees in each LLG or ward level to engage with future climate change projects in the province to develop or enhance their understanding and capacity in CRGG outcomes.

# 7 Stakeholder Survey

The stakeholder survey aims to map key stakeholders and their roles within the provinces. The survey 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.

The team gathered information on the different stakeholders working in the provinces using the stakeholder mapping methodology. The stakeholder mapping methodology is a technique of identifying stakeholders and then systematically gathering and analyzing the quantitative and qualitative information to determine whose interests should be considered throughout the CRGG project.

## 7.1 Stakeholder Mapping

The stakeholder mapping methodology 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. The following four tables list the different stakeholders approached for the stakeholder survey:

Table 10 A: List of National Government Stakeholders

Department or Institution	Level of Interest and Influence on GGGI Program	Comments on Rating	Current working relationship with GGGI	Relevant information related to CPF (request for collaboration, etc.) during consultation
<b>National Government offices</b>				
Department of Finance	High	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming	Mainstreaming CRGG into provincial budget	Indicated interest in collaboration
Department of Treasury	High	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming	Processing CRGG funds	Indicated interest in collaboration
National Fisheries Authority	High	Key stakeholder in food security	Close relationship with NIPA	Indicated interest in collaboration
Department of Health	High	Key stakeholder in health improvement	Increase adaptive capacity of communities	Indicated interest in collaboration and funding support
Department of Education	High	Key stakeholder in climate change awareness	Knowledge sharing and improvement of literacy ratings	Indicated interest in collaboration and funding support
Department of Transport	High	Key stakeholder in infrastructure development	Willing to assist with Infrastructure development	Indicated interest in collaboration
Department of Lands	High	Key stakeholder in land mobilizing	Community boundaries and land use rights	Indicated interest in collaboration
National Forest Authority	High	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming CRGG	Working closely with ADRA in carrying out climate change awareness and reforestation project	Indicated interest in collaboration and financial support

Table 10 B: List of Provincial Government Stakeholders

Department or Institution	Level of Interest and Influence on GGGI Program	Comments on Rating	Current working relationship with GGGI	Relevant information related to CPF (request for collaboration, etc.) during consultation
<b>Provincial Offices</b>				
Provincial Division of planning and budgeting	High	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming CRGG project	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming CRGG into provincial plans	Indicated interest in collaboration

Provincial Division of Local Level Government	High	Key stakeholder in project sustainability,	Leading body in mainstreaming projects in communities	Indicated interest in collaboration
Division of DAL	High	food security, crop protections against pests and diseases	Lead agency in food security	Needs collaboration in food security
Division of Forestry Environment and Climate Change	High	Key stakeholder in mainstreaming CRGG project	Lead stakeholder in project mainstreaming and project sustainability	Needs collaboration in building community resilience
Division of Transport	Low	Partner stakeholder in infrastructure services	Partner in data collection in infrastructure	Indicate interest in collaboration
Division of Community Development	High	Lead stakeholder in GESI involvement under CRGG	Incorporating CRGG GESI and MERI plans into NIPA	Interest in collaboration and mobilizing women's groups
Division of Lands Commerce and Mining	High	Lead stakeholder in economic development	Integrating CRGG into economic activities	Indicated interest in collaboration
Division of culture and Tourism	Low	Partner in eco-tourism	No direct relationship	Indicated interest in partnership

Table 10 C: List of other Government stakeholders

<b>Department or Institution</b>	<b>Level of Interest and Influence on GGGI Program</b>	<b>Comments on Rating</b>	<b>Current working relationship with GGGI</b>	<b>Relevant information related to CPF (request for collaboration, etc.) during consultation</b>
<b>Statutory Body</b>				
PNG Water	Medium	Lead Stakeholder in water and sanitation projects	WASH programs	Indicated collaboration
National Maritime Safety Authority	Low	No direct relationship	No direct relationship	No direct relationship
Telikom-PNG	Medium	Lead agency on communication and information access	Working with NIPG in developing 5G technology in NI	Indicated support
PNG Power Ltd	High	Lead agency in rural electrification	Renewable energy	Indicated interest in collaboration

PNG Ports Ltd	Low	No relationship	No current work relationship	No relationship
<b>Line Agencies</b>				
Coffee Industry Corporation	High	Partner agency in CRGG development	Sustainable economic development	Indicated interest in collaboration/financial support
Cocoa Board	High	Partner in agriculture	Sustainable economic development	Indicated interest in collaboration and financial support
Oil Palm Industry Cooperation	High	Partner in oil palm small holder development	Sustainable economic development	Indicated interest in collaboration
National Quarantine Inspection Authority	High	Partner in food security	Food security	Indicated interest in collaboration

Table 10 D: List of Non-Government stakeholders

<b>Department or Institution</b>	<b>Level of Interest and Influence on GGGI Program</b>	<b>Comments on Rating</b>	<b>Current working relationship with GGGI</b>	<b>Relevant information related to CPF (request for collaboration, etc.) during consultation</b>
<b>Major Private Stakeholders</b>				
NBPOL	High	Development partner in renewable energy	Renewable energy	Indicated interest in partnership
New Crest Ltd	High	Development partner in renewable energy	Renewable energy	Indicated interest in partnership
St Barbara Ltd	High	Development partner in agriculture sector	Agriculture sector	Indicated interest in partnership
<b>Non -Governmental Organizations and Donors</b>				
Wildlife Conservation Society	High	Potential project partner	Biodiversity conservation	Indicated interest in partnership
Live and Learn	High	Potential project partner	Biodiversity conservation and renewable energy	Indicated interest in partnership
Adventist Development Relief Agency	High	Potential project partner	Reforestation	Indicated interest in partnership
Plan International	High	Potential project partner	WASH programs	Indicated interest in partnership

International Organization for Migration	High	Potential project partner in climate change resettlement	Building community resilience to CC	Indicated interest in partnership
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## 7.2 Stakeholder analysis

The stakeholder analysis indicates that 63 percent of these organizations have a high interest and high influence in the project, while 13 percent of the organizations present a low interest and low influence on the scope of CRGG. These latter organizations either have no direct connection with climate change activities or have a limited understanding of the general impact of climate change. Organizations that have a high level of connection with CRGG have also indicated interest to collaborate with GGGI in projects that minimize these effects and increase resilience in communities. The stakeholder’s list will be progressively updated as additional organizations are identified and consulted during the project period (refer to appendix 4 for the full stakeholder list and matrix analysis).

The stakeholder analysis matrix identifies stakeholders based on their level of impact and interest towards the CRGG project and positions the different stakeholders on the matrix using different color codes. Stakeholders with a high interest and high influence (colored teal green) are the key organizations to target and maximum efforts are needed in collaborating with them on the CRGG project given they have the most influence as well as the potential impact they can bring on the CRGG project’s success. Detailed information of the different stakeholders can be found in appendix 4.

Table 10: Snapshot of stakeholder list and matrix analysis

	Name of Agency/Institution	Type of Agency/Institutions	Level of interest in the implementation of CRGG			Level of influence in Climate change and Green Growth			Potential level of involvement in climate change/ Environment/renewable energy/health/agriculture and market access/transport/ Jobs promotion etc., policy	Lead partner/secondary in relation to the core functions of its agencies
			H	M	L	H	M	L		
Government Stakeholders										
1	Department of Finance	National Dept.	X			X			Mainstreaming CRGG into provincial budgetary processes	Lead Partner
2	Department of Treasury	Provincial Dept.	X			X			Creating a charter account for CRGG	Lead Partner
3	Internal Revenue Commission	National Dept.			X			X	Partner in SME building	Secondary Partner
4	National Fisheries Authority	Provincial Dept.	X			X			Increasing food security in the province	Lead Partner
5	Department of Health	Provincial Dept.	X			x			Increasing community resilience to climate change effects	Lead Partner
6	Department of Education	Provincial Dept.		X			X		Important in mainstreaming CRGG into the education curriculum	Lead Partner
7	Department of Transport	National Dept.	X			X			Involved in infrastructure development	Secondary Partner

		Level of Interest		
		Low	Medium	High
Level of Influence	High			
	Medium			
	Low			

8	Department of Lands	Provincial Dept.	X				X		Involved in land mobilizing for project	Lead Partner
9	Department of Law and Justice	National Dept.			X			X	No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
10	Department of Labor, Employment	National Dept.			X			X	No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
11	National Forest Authority	National Dept.	X			X			Lead agency in sustainable forestry	Secondary Partner
12	Provincial Division of Planning and Budgeting	Provincial Dept.	X			X			Involved in mainstreaming CRGG into provincial policies and budgets	Lead Partner

### 7.3 Recommendations

During the exercise, it became evident that stakeholder consultations can be a time-consuming process – further delayed and complicated by COVID-19 challenges. GGGI should work with the provincial climate change office/CCDA to create an online data base system that can be regularly updated to assist development partners acquire and verify information for collaboration purposes.

## 8 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The main aim of this activity was to integrate GESI considerations in the stakeholder engagements and the related project review exercises undertaken during the provincial scoping review. Further, the activity involved a rapid literature review on GESI by the GGGI provincial team, from a policy and strategic position. The purpose of this section is to support the effective mainstreaming of GESI throughout the CRGG project and the development and identification of projects that meet the W+ certification standard or broader socio-economic co-benefit project impacts.

### 8.1 National-level GESI activities

The National Goals and Directive Principles (NGDP) of the PNG Constitution provide details of citizens' 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.<sup>28</sup> 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 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)

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<sup>28</sup> The Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea

decision-making and political participation (ix) agriculture and market opportunities, and (x) environment.<sup>29</sup>

From a policy and strategic direction with regards to gender equality, the PNG Government adopted the GESI Policy in 2013, and which operationalized the National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011-2015. 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. The GESI Policy 2013 is an administrative policy focusing on GESI-inclusive operations of government and the management of government personnel (public servants) and workplace environment. This review will provide an opportunity for the country to develop a more sustainable GESI policy that integrates gender-based governance in NDCs, targeting the national public service. This is also in line with the National Constitution (the five 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 GESI Policy aims:

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

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) where a capacity diagnostic was carried out for all the core govt. agencies that had highlighted, they needed GESI 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 the roll-out to the provincial health authorities and provincial administration in some provinces. One of the immediate actions was an instruction via 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 setup 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 we work with, etc.

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<sup>29</sup> ADB, 2013

For government agencies and provincial administrations 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 then down to 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, the progress has been slow and difficult due to funding limitations. At the same time, working within cultural practices and norms that are contrary to the concept of GESI is a major challenge that continues to impede the GESI mainstreaming progress.

Figure 5: WoG coordination and GESI positions roll-out



Source: PSR team 2020

Based on the above information, we can comfortably confirm that GESI has already been institutionalized 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. While this is a positive development, the gender scoping exercise is unable to further tell us if the institutionalization of these GESI 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 the NIP

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is captured under Section 3.3.2 of the New Ireland IPDP 2012-2015. The principles of GESI are also captured in the long-term strategic objectives of the Malagan Declaration, encouraging all sectors of the community to be involved in social and economic development activities, granting appropriate assistance to disadvantaged groups as required. The NIPA and Provincial Health Authority (PHA) do not have GESI positions. However, there is a trained and certified social welfare officer that is attached to the HR division, responsible for matters regarding the welfare of women and children. There are also welfare/community development officers under each district who administer at district levels. During the scoping exercise, the position for the community development advisor was also unoccupied.

Moreover, there have been representations from the political standpoint on addressing women's needs and concerns. This is evident through the appointment of a political women's representative in the provincial assembly and in the District Development Authority Board (DDA). The women's representative carries out tasks stipulated in the PNG Council of Women Act and in close collaboration with the social sector.

New Ireland currently has a representative under the division of community development that is working with the province's people with disabilities committee. To date, the committee has worked on the province's policy and plans to capture the needs of the vulnerable and people living with disability. This has translated into the implementation of the 'Old Age and Disability' policy which enables this vulnerable group of people to receive an annual pension of PGK500, as a means of supporting and improving the lives of the elderly in the communities.

The specific GESI plans include:

1. Achieving equal access to education for all males and females.
2. Increasing the rate of functional literacy among girls and women.
3. Increasing women's access to economic opportunities and awareness of their economic rights.
4. Enhancement of sustainable access of women to capital, market, information, technology and technical services.
5. Gender mainstreaming in the bureaucracy, legislation and judicial system.
6. Ensuring equal access to, and full participation in, power structures and decision making.
7. Preventing and eliminating violence against women and children by strengthening legislation on family welfare, child and women protection.

These strategic points are in line with the MTDP II to support and implement gender-based programs to encourage women's participation and improve gender indicators.

Below is a list of organizations operating in New Ireland that are GESI-focused and can be a conduit to attain CRGG outcomes. These organizations are taking the lead in empowering women in leadership and financial empowerment for both subsistence and

economical purposes. They also focus on gender-based violence and human rights. New Ireland is a matrilineal society; therefore, women naturally have authority over the land and resources.

- **Provincial Council of Women:** The Provincial Council of Women works within the umbrella network of the National Council of Women to organize and carry out programs to promote and protect the interest of women in the province.
- **Niu Ailan Women in Business (NAWB):** NAWB represents the views and opinions of women enterprises in government, fosters the participation of its members in the activities of the association, the business communities and the government in promoting the public-private partnership approach. Activities include promoting women-owned businesses and associations within and outside New Ireland and setting up an effective communication network that supports dialogue between the association and its members.
- **Lihir Meri Dvelopmen Senta:** Lihir Meri Dvelopmen Senta is an association working in Lihir on women and youth's issues and their need for economic, social, and spiritual development. The organization also manages conferences and training facilities and coordinates training on combatting gender-based violence.

### 8.3 Key persons met

The information gathering on GESI was carried out through a combination of desktop review and in-person stakeholders' engagement within the province. A total of four people (three females and one male) from the provincial administration, women in business (WIB) and women's representative in the provincial assembly were consulted, as follows:

1. Ms Evini Lakauas: NIPA Human Resources
2. Medley Laban: NIPA, People Living with Disability (representative)
3. Osmala Sione: NIPA, Elderly (representative)
4. Gethrude Marebo: WIB Association, President
5. Christine Aisoli: NIPA, social sector, CEO

### 8.4 Recommendations

- For the CRGG project to achieve both poverty reduction and inclusive sustainable economic growth, it must encourage participation of existing women's groups or organizations in the project through close consultations. More in-depth consultation is needed with women's groups to identify their needs and how CRGG can align itself to assist.
- A provincial focal point for GESI is vital in achieving inclusive CRGG outcomes. It is important that NIPA has a focal point or allocate an officer to grasp vital information for the province going forward.

- GGGI should work with NIPA to link more of the private sector and aspiring women groups to develop inclusive business models that enhance livelihoods and economic opportunities given the high economic activities from the mining and agriculture sector.
- GGGI to work with the commerce sector to create more awareness for the public and private sectors, about the potentials of investing in equal participation.
- GGGI to work with the commerce sector to increase the ability of the women in accessing financial resources for improving their livelihoods.
- GGGI to work with the economic and climate change divisions to increase community resilience to climate shocks by introducing climate-smart training, resistance agricultural crops and using improved clean technology.

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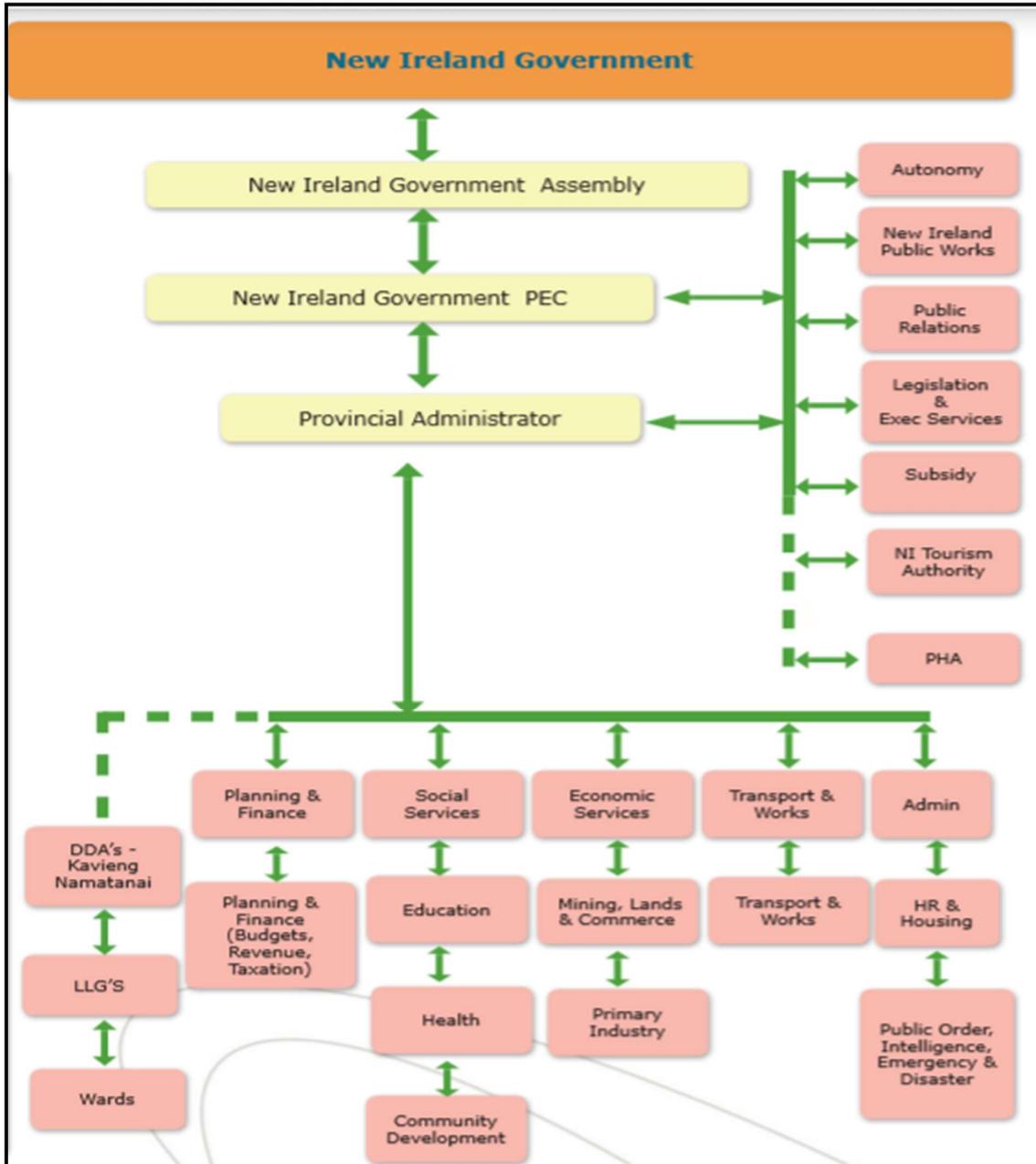
# Appendices

## Appendix A. Long-Term Strategic Objectives

The Long-Term Strategic Objectives of the Malagan Declaration are summarized as follows:

1. To promote environmentally and culturally sound, sustainable social and economic development.
2. To diversify the New Ireland economy, based on expanded primary industry and associated secondary processing.
3. To stimulate the creation of, and facilitate access to, income-earning opportunities for New Irelanders and encourage local participation in sustainable social and economic development.
4. To generate direct improvements in the quality of life of the people through the provision of equal and adequate access to quality social services.
5. To cost-effectively establish and maintain Infrastructure Assets.
6. To provide a responsive, effective and efficient public sector administration in support of economic and social development throughout the province.
7. To encourage all sectors of the community to be involved in social and economic development activities, giving appropriate assistance to disadvantage groups as required.
8. Promote an environment of social, cultural and political harmony based on mutual respect for the rights of others, encouraging the personal and spiritual development of the people.

Appendix B. New Ireland government structure



Appendix C.1 Annual planning calendar

Month	January				February				March				April				May				June				July				August				September				October				November				December							
Week	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
<b>SEMC Meeting</b>		█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█				█		
<b>Planning</b>																																																				
Governor and Provincial Administrator publish Corporate Direction for the next year																																																				
All sectors briefed on corporate direction																																																				
First draft Divisional Annual Activity Plans (recurrent & development - next year)																																																				
Annual Activity Plans approved by SEMC (next year)																																																				
Annual Activity Plans revised for current year based on Approved Budget		█																																																		





## Appendix D. Stakeholder mapping list and matrix analysis

No	Name of Agency/Institution	Type of Agency/Institutions	Level of interest in the implementation of CRGG			Level of influence in Climate change and Green Growth			Potential level of involvement in climate change/ Environment/renewable energy/health/agriculture and market access/transport/jobs promotion etc, policy	Lead Partner/secondary in relation to the core functions of its agencies
			H	M	L	H	M	L		
<b>Government Stakeholders</b>										
1	Department of Finance	National Dept	X			X			Mainstreaming CRGG into provincial budgetary processes	Lead Partner
2	Department of Treasury	Provincial Dept	X			X			Creating a charter account for CRGG	Lead Partner
3	Internal Revenue Commission	National Dept			X			X	Do direct involvement	Secondary Partner
4	National Fisheries Authority	Provincial Dept	X			X			Increasing Food Security in the province	Lead Partner
5	Department of Health	Provincial Dept	X			X			Increasing community resilience to climate change effects	Lead Partner
6	Department of Education	Provincial Dept		X			X		Important in mainstreaming CRGG into the education curriculum	Lead Partner
7	Department of Transport (DOW) and transport	National Dept	X			X			Involved in infrastructure development	Secondary Partner
8	Department of Lands	Provincial Dept	X			X			Involved in land mobilising for project	Lead Partner
9	Department of Law and Justice	National Dept			X			X	No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
10	Department of Labour, Employment	National Dept			X			X	No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
11	National Forest Authority	National Dept	X			X			lead agency in sustainable forestry	Secondary Partner
12	Provincial Division of Planning and Budgeting	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Involved in mainstreaming CRGG into provincial policies and budgets	Lead Partner
13	Provincial Division of Local Level Government	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Mainstreaming CRGG at the LLG Level	Lead Partner
14	Division of DAL	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Involved in agriculture and market access, food security.	Lead Partner
15	Division of Forestry Environment and Climate change	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Involved in building resilient communities to climate change	Lead Partner
16	Division of Technical services and infrastructures	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Involved in infrastructure development	Secondary Partner
17	Division of Transport	National Dept			X			X	Involved in infrastructure development	Secondary Partner
18	Division of Community Development	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Mainstreaming GESI into the prov programs	Lead Partner
19	Division of Lands Commerce and Mining	Provincial Dpt	X			X			Greening business and encouraging green business	Lead Partner
20	Division of Culture and Tourism	Provincial Dpt			X	X			Involved in green ecotourism	Secondary Partner
21	PNG Water	National Dept		X		X		X	Involved in WASH programs	Secondary Partner
22	Telikom-PNG	SOE		X				X	Involved improving telecommunication	Secondary Partner
23	PNG Power Ltd	SOE	X			X			No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
24	PNG Ports Ltd	SOE			X			X	Agriculture and market access	Secondary Partner
25	Coffee Industry Corporation	Line Agency	X			X			Agriculture and market access	Secondary Partner
26	Cocoa Board	Line Agency	X			X			Agriculture and market access	Secondary Partner
27	Kokonas Industry Cooperatio	Line Agency						No Consultation	Agriculture and market access.	Secondary Partner
28	Oil Palm Industry Cooperatio	Line Agency						No Consultation	Agriculture and market access	Secondary Partner
29	National Quarantine Inspection Authority	National Dev Partne	X			X			Food security	Secondary Partner
<b>Private &amp; Development Stakeholders</b>										
30	NBPOL	Private Company	X			X			Involved in Green economical development	Secondary Partner
31	New Crest Ltd	Private Company	X			X			Involved in renewable energy	Secondary Partner
32	St Barbara Ltd	Private Company	X			X			No direct involvement	Secondary Partner
33	Wildlife Conservation Societ	NGO	X			X			Involved in Biodiversity conservation and building resilient communities	Secondary Partner
34	Live and Learn	NGO	X			X			Involved in building resilient communities to climate change/renewable energy	Secondary Partner
35	Adventist Development Relief Agency	NGO	X			X			Involved in sustainable forestry and building resilient communities	Secondary Partner
36	Plan International	NGO	X			X			WASH programs	Secondary Partner
37	International Organisation for Migration	NGO	X			X			Resettlement of climate change affected communities	Secondary Partner
38	Australian Doctors International	NGO	X			X			Increasing community resilience to climate change effects	Secondary Partner

		Level of Interest		
		Low	Medium	High
Level of influence	High			
	Medium			
	Low			



### **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.

GGGI supports its Members and partners to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement.

### **Members**

Angola, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

### **Operations**

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam



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