



April 2021



Photo: Virtual Workshop Sessions: Participants with online presenters

## Capacity Strengthening Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate-Resilient Green Growth into Provincial Plan and Budgets

### Workshop Report

### Milne Bay Province



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## 1. Introduction

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) and the Milne Bay Provincial Administration (MBPA) conducted a two-day capacity strengthening workshop on mainstreaming climate resilience and green growth into Milne Bay provincial planning and budgetary processes. The workshop was held at the Alotau International Hotel from the 31<sup>st</sup> of March to the 1<sup>st</sup> of April. The two-day workshop is part of a series of provincial climate change mainstreaming activities implemented under the Climate-Resilient Green Growth (CRGG) project. Milne Bay Province was the first province to conduct a capacity strengthening workshop<sup>1</sup>.

The CRGG project is funded by the Australia Government and implemented by GGGI under the auspices of the CCDA. The goal of the CRGG project is to support PNG plan for climate-resilient green growth in multiple sectors and provinces and deliver green growth projects with leveraged financial support. To achieve this, GGGI is delivering a set of outputs that are grouped into 3 interrelated components: (1) Provincial CRGG planning; (2) CRGG project preparation; and (3) Enabling finance for CRGG. The Alotau workshop was part of the described component 1 output.

The overall aim of the workshop is to strengthen and improve the mainstreaming capacity of the MBPA and provincial stakeholders in mainstreaming CRGG considerations into the sector plans of four priority sectors that were identified in the Milne Bay CRGG assessment report<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Overview of the workshop

The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To improve the knowledge and understanding of CRGG, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) concepts, and how these can be integrated into the MBP's priority sectors' plans and budgets.
- To engage in discussions with the provincial stakeholders, including technical experts, to identify entry points for incorporating project pipeline/investment initiatives into the provincial plans and budgets.
- To enhance provincial planning capacity in developing mainstreaming work plans.

The workshop outputs were:

- To draft mainstreaming workplans to guide the mainstreaming process in the province.

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<sup>1</sup> The capacity strengthening workshop started in Milne Bay province and rolled out into the other two provinces-New Ireland and Enga provinces. Most of the workshop's documents including event concept notes, workshop program or agenda, invitation letters, COVID 19 documents, and sessions presentations (PowerPoint Slide Deck) that were developed and used in Milne Bay will be improved based on lessons learned, as we rolled it out to the two provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Climate-Resilient Green Growth in Milne Bay Province, Assessment report, February 2021; The CRGG assessment demonstrates that there are ample opportunities for fostering climate-resilient green growth in Milne Bay Province. Based on available data and research, and consultation with local stakeholders, the assessment identifies four priority areas for the province to enhance its resilience towards the adverse impacts of climate change:

- Agriculture;
- Electricity access;
- Fishing; and
- Transportation.

- To prepare a list of sectoral focal persons that could work alongside with GGGI on the mainstreaming activities identified and prioritized.
- To produce a workshop report documenting the key discussions and outcomes.

Due to COVID-19 challenges, the workshop was delivered in a hybrid mode, consisting of in-person and online participants and in adherence with the national and provincial COVID-19 safety requirements.

### Participants

A total of 29 participants (excluding presenters) attended the two-day workshop, comprising of 24 provincial participants (8 women) and 5 national-level participants (2 women) from the Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), Department of National Planning & Monitoring (DNPM), the Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA), and the Australian High Commission (AHC). The participant list can be found under annex 1.

The workshop was facilitated through a blended mode in-person and on-line facilitation. The list of resource persons who presented and facilitated the workshop is included under annex 2.

## 3. Workshop structure and content

The workshop provided a balanced and comprehensive theoretical and practical content workshop to give attendees hands-on exposure to various CRGG and GESI mainstreaming models, tools, and methods to help them define and identify key entry points for CRGG and GESI mainstreaming for the province. Furthermore, the workshop provided a platform for discussions and deliberations on the mainstreaming topics. Group exercises were also arranged to enable the frontline provincial planners and sectoral leads to draft the mainstreaming plans for their respective sectors.

### i. Workshop expectations

Prior to starting the workshop, a pre-workshop evaluation exercise regarding the workshop expectations and understanding of the provincial planning process was conducted that generated the information provided below. The exercise aimed to gauge the participants views on their expectations from the workshop, and to identify understanding on their level of knowledge about climate change mainstreaming.

A copy of the full workshop expectations and evaluation results can be found in annex 3.

<b>Expectations</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To learn as much as possible on the mainstreaming of climate change into the Milne Bay Province Integrated Provincial Development Plan (IPDP).</li> <li>2. To discuss and seek solutions to current research topic(s) undertaken by the MPA in planning or design.</li> <li>3. To understand how this climate change mainstreaming knowledge can be integrated and carried out efficiently through the IPDP review process.</li> <li>4. To learn new information on planning and climate change.</li> </ol>

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. To assess the practical application of how the climate change agenda can be incorporated into MBPA CRGG sector plans.</li><li>6. To understand the program of the workshop and apply it in the IPDP review.</li></ol> |
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## **ii. Workshop Opening**

The workshop was officially opened by Mr. Ashan Numa, the Provincial Administrator of Milne Bay Province, during which, he acknowledged and applauded GGGI's commitment, support, and enabling efforts in mainstreaming CRGG practices and processes into the provincial development plans. He also stated that this capacity strengthening workshop, will certainly help the provincial planners and the sectors to acquire the necessary knowledge, and skills for CRGG mainstreaming and become the local CRGG champions for Milne Bay Province.

Following Mr. Numa's opening remarks, Mr. Ruel Yamuna, the Managing Director for Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), Mr. Thomas Wooden, Second Secretary, Economics Sector, DFAT, Australia, and Dr. Achala Abeyasinghe, Country Representative, GGGI PNG respectively delivered their opening statements. A brief summary of these opening remarks can be found in annex 4.

## **iii. Day 1 and Day 2 workshop summary**

The first day of the workshop focused on introducing the participants to GGGI, and the CRGG concepts, setting the scene for the two main sessions on mainstreaming climate change and Gender Equity and Social Inclusion using proven approaches and tools.

On the second day, the key findings of the Milne Bay CRGG assessment was presented. The presentation focused on the four priority sectors that were sensitive to climate change impacts in the province and key CRGG interventions for these priority sectors.

### **a. Group Exercises**

Group exercises and discussions were conducted in day 1 allowing the participants to review the Milne Bay integrated provincial development plan to assess how effective it has mainstreamed climate change considerations. The planning framework presented by the Milne Bay provincial team was reviewed against the 7 ingredients of effective mainstreaming to see if the provincial planning process followed the 7-ingredient mainstreaming tool. The 7-ingredient mainstreaming tool was introduced to the participants at the workshop. The participants reviewed the implementation issues that the Milne Bay provincial team faces to mainstream climate change and proposed solutions and tools to address the issues.

Additional group discussions and exercises were conducted in day 2 where the participants were taken through a hands-on exercise to draft sector mainstreaming plans based on the key CRGG interventions for each priority sector. The participants were also tasked to prepare action plans and schedules for mainstreaming CRGG into the sectoral and provincial plans and budgets. Each sector drafted a mainstreaming plan, which the individual sector TWG group will use for its annual/mid-term review exercise of the Milne Bay IPDP.

While the workshop ran smoothly throughout the two days, there seemed to be a slight apprehension in the participants to engage during the first day of the workshop because of the technical nature of the CRGG mainstreaming concept, and the participants were also fairly new to the topic. Therefore, the facilitators spent a bit more time explaining the CRGG mainstreaming principles and tools, enabling participants to familiarize themselves with the CRGG mainstreaming process and be at ease to ask questions and discuss the subject.

#### b. Q&A sessions

During the Q&A session the following question was raised: "how can the concept of mainstreaming CRGG be captured and applied at the village level by a villager who is greatly affected by the impacts of climate change?" This particular question was raised to understand the practicality and application of the CRGG mainstreaming approaches, tools, and planning processes, as an important mechanism for mainstreaming into plans at both the provincial level and the village level where lives are affected and matter most. This underpins the important process of "bottom-up planning" for effective integration into the existing government planning and budgetary context.

Participants provided commentaries and questions on the provincial 5-year development plans and budget presentation in day 1 and they are summarized below:

1. When integrating sector plans into the respective provincial integrated development plans, it was noted that not all provinces will have the same sector priorities hence it will all depend on provincial context.
2. What are the options for improving internal revenue generation for the province? "It was noted that only the provincial budget was captured in the provincial budget but how about the corporate social responsibilities such as oil palm industries to assist in financing development agenda and also the provincial government looking into the Jomard passage to collect revenue. These are just additional financing options to consider for additional funding for development plans for Milne Bay."
3. Comment on potential institutionalization of the climate change sector - We cannot establish climate change as a sector of its own because it remains a cross-cutting issue that cuts across all sectors. The only thing we can do is give more prominence to climate change through sectoral, provincial, and national planning and budgetary processes. By prominence we are referring to the integration of climate change into the 3 main sectors such as transport infrastructure (air, land, and sea), economic (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, tourism etc.), social sector (basic service delivery sectors, environment, and climate change, GESI, WASH etc.).
4. Under the national budget, climate change comes under the economic sector whereas in the MTDP III climate change comes under cross-cutting areas. Sector's alignment here might be confusing because of these two different sectors. In some department sector plans such as the department of transports' national transport strategy, plans for climate change, GESI, youths and disability, good governance etc.) are all placed in one basket under the cross-cutting issues section, and funding allocation for these plans is minimal, not enough to fund the different areas in the basket.
5. A stronger political will is needed to champion the process of effectively mainstream of CRGG considerations into the public sector. Based on past experiences shared by the participants, resources, especially funding allocation can be assured and guaranteed when members of parliaments are involved in any development initiative.

6. DNPM also commented on the possibility to look at climate change considerations during the national planning and budgetary reviews. The positive feedback from DNPM and their positive intentions to support on the climate change activities, will ultimately benefit the provincial /sector CRGG activities or activity plans especially if the province is submitting CRGG project capital Investment plan proposals in future.

Participants also raised and discussed other important points, on Day 2 which are captured below:

1. Participants mentioned that there is no climate change planning and mainstreaming guidebook provided from the national level for the government planning process. As a result, it is difficult to align the provincial priorities with national priorities. This is a major gap that will need to be filled in-order for climate change mainstreaming to be effective at all levels.
2. Participants from the agriculture and fisheries sectors mentioned that there is no existing research and development section within the provincial planning division structure. As a result, the planning division lacks appropriate development and planning information and data, and even if there is information available, it is not always shared among the various sectors to guide and enable them to take informed decisions in developing and implementing the sector plans.
3. The challenge of inadequacy and availability of appropriate information and data is further compounded by lack of institutional and qualified capacity to interpret and analyze the information and data to inform planning.
4. The provincial plan does not capture technical and expert advice. For example professional and technical advice as part of a sense and reality check especially regarding infrastructural engineering is usually not considered resulting in poor and unsustainable infrastructure development.
5. Political interference, motivated by personal interests, is also a setback or is always getting ahead of well-informed and evidence-based planned projects.

#### **iv. Workshop Sessions:**

The key sessions of the workshop were delivered in three parts.

#### **Part I: Mainstreaming Approaches, Tools, and Applications:**

Three sessions were covered under part 1: Session 2a and 2b on Climate Change and GESI mainstreaming, and Session 3 on sharing lessons learned, and best practices from select case studies.

Sessions 2a and 2b covered two core topics which were presented separately, and the objectives of these sessions were as follows:

##### **i. Climate Change mainstreaming:**

1. To understand on how to incorporate CRGG measures into the decision-making plans using the CRGG mainstreaming approach.
2. To understand what is needed to fix the mainstreaming problem and depending on the nature of the problem, understand the level of intervention in terms of tools, activities, and outputs required to design solutions.
3. To know the 7 key ingredients of mainstreaming approaches that make mainstreaming process a success.

ii. GESI mainstreaming:

1. To understand and enhance knowledge and skills on gender and social inclusion mainstreaming approaches in climate action projects.
2. To understand and enhance skills in the application of the gender and social inclusion considerations in the CRGG project planning and budgeting.

The discussions under this session revealed that the understanding of mainstreaming entry points into the sector plans, and monitoring tools exists, but these are not institutionalized by planning agencies at the subnational level due to limited knowledge and lack of practical experience. In addition, studies, and assessments (on vulnerability, risk, etc.) have been conducted in the provinces but the findings and the assessment reports are usually not shared or accessible to planning agencies. Finally, there are budget lines designated for climate change projects in the national budget allocation but most of the time, these budgets are not accessed due to lack of information and training in planning and proposal development.

The session 3 focused on sharing lessons learned, best practices from selected case studies. Case studies from GGGI member countries (Cambodia, and the Philippines) and Cameroon, were presented to showcase how mainstreaming climate change considerations at sub-national levels in other countries is done as part of knowledge sharing and learning.

The session 3 presentation provided information on how the respective national and subnational governments in Cambodia, Philippines and Cameroon mainstreamed climate change considerations into the strategic plans and policies of the following key thematic areas.

1. National Government
2. Forestry
3. Energy
4. Water
5. Agriculture
6. More detailed information on this session is included under annex 6.

## Part II: Provincial Planning Process and Mainstreaming

Two sessions were delivered under part 2. Session 4 covered a presentation on the 5-year development plan and its planning and budgetary process for the Milne Bay Province, and session 5 was a group activity covered earlier in this report.

Session 4 was presented as a case study in PNG. The purpose of this session was to demonstrate how the provincial planning and budgetary system works in practice. The following information were presented during this session.

1. Provincial Development Planning Statistics
2. Background to the Development Planning process
3. Provincial Planning Framework
4. IPDP Implementation Structure
5. Funding Status by Key Focus Areas (KFA)
6. Monitoring & Evaluation
7. IPDP review process

The application of the CRGG mainstreaming approaches, tools together with that of GESI is anticipated to be applied during the IPDP 2017-2022 mid-term review scheduled to take place in the middle of this year and later replicated in the development of the new IPDP 2022-2027 planned for late 2022.

The key message captured during the discussions was "CRGG mainstreaming challenges may be inevitable. Challenges may include lack of technical expertise, lack of resources, lack of support from the appropriate authorities etc. However, as long as the responsible provincial target groups have a clear understanding of the planning and mainstreaming processes; appropriately acquired the mainstreaming knowledge (know-how); and received the necessary provincial-level support; they should be able to apply the CRGG mainstreaming process when developing provincial plans.

### Part III: Sectoral Plans and Budgets

Part III had two sessions. Session 6 was on CRGG assessment findings and session 7 was a group exercise on mainstreaming sector plans.

Session 6 looked at the key findings of the CRGG assessment conducted at the end of 2020, in Milne Bay province.

The CRGG assessment used an approach whereby climate-resilient green growth needs were defined by assessing a region's exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The methodology used involved a combination of data analysis and stakeholder consultation to identify priorities and develop recommendations. The key findings identified priority sectors for CRGG interventions in Milne Bay province, which include agriculture, fishing, electricity access, and transport.

Different CRGG interventions were identified for each sector. For example, one intervention of the agriculture sector identified is "introducing resilient crops that cope best with the changing climatic conditions."

Further details on the four key sector interventions can be found in the workshop proceedings under annex 6 and in the workshop power-point presentation slide deck.

Session 7 group exercise is described earlier in the group exercise section iii. Day 1 and Day 2 workshop summary above. The full details of the four sector mainstreaming plans are captured in annex 7.

## 4. Learning Outcomes and Participant Feedback

### Learning progress

A participatory pre-and post-evaluations were conducted (at the beginning of the first day and end of the second day, respectively). Sixteen (16) participants participated in the participatory evaluation of which 6 were females.

Participants were asked to rate their understanding on three relevant knowledge areas (mainstreaming climate change, climate change awareness, and government policies and plans) at the start and end of the-workshop. The assessment provided a crude analysis of the extent to which participants gained and improved understanding in these knowledge areas.

Table 1: Participatory Pre and Post evaluation

**PRE-EVALUATION RESULTS - END OF DAY 1**

Knowledge	Government policies, plans, procedures		Climate change awareness		Mainstreaming climate change	
		%		%		%
No knowledge	0	0%	2	13%	0	0%
Some	8	50%	0	0%	16	100%
Good	7	44%	1	6%	0	0%
Don't know	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%
Did not participate	0	0%	13	81%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>	

**POST EVALUATION RESULTS - END OF DAY 2**

Knowledge	Government policies, plans, procedures		Climate change awareness		Mainstreaming climate change	
		%		%		%
No knowledge	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Some	4	25%	7	44%	5	31%
Good	12	75%	7	44%	11	69%
Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Did not participate	0	0%	2	13%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>	

i) Under the knowledge area of climate change awareness, 13% of the participants indicated that they had “No knowledge” during the pre-workshop evaluation and the percentage reduced to 0% after attending the workshop as per the post workshop evaluation results above. The percentage of participants with some degree of understanding increased from 0% to 44% and the percentage of participants with a good level of understanding increased from 6% to 44%. This clearly demonstrates that participants have acquired increasing knowledge on climate change because of attending the workshop.

ii) Under the knowledge area of government policies, plans, procedures, 6% of the participants stated during the pre-evaluation workshop that they did not have any knowledge on government policies, plans, procedures. This percentage reduced to 0% based on the post workshop evaluation, which indicate that the workshop enabled participants to acquire some understanding on government policies, plans, procedures.

Furthermore, 50% of the participants indicated they had some knowledge on government policies, plans, procedures whereas 44% mentioned they had good knowledge in their pre-workshop responses.

Subsequently, the percentage of participants who had some knowledge decreased to 25%, but the percentage of those with good knowledge increased to 75% as per the above post workshop evaluation results.

iii) Under the knowledge area of climate change mainstreaming, all the participants (16 in total) stated that they had some knowledge on climate change mainstreaming in their pre-workshop evaluation responses. After attending the workshop, the number of participants who had some level of knowledge on climate change mainstreaming reduced to 5% and the number of participants who had good level of knowledge increased by 11% as per the post workshop evaluation outcome.

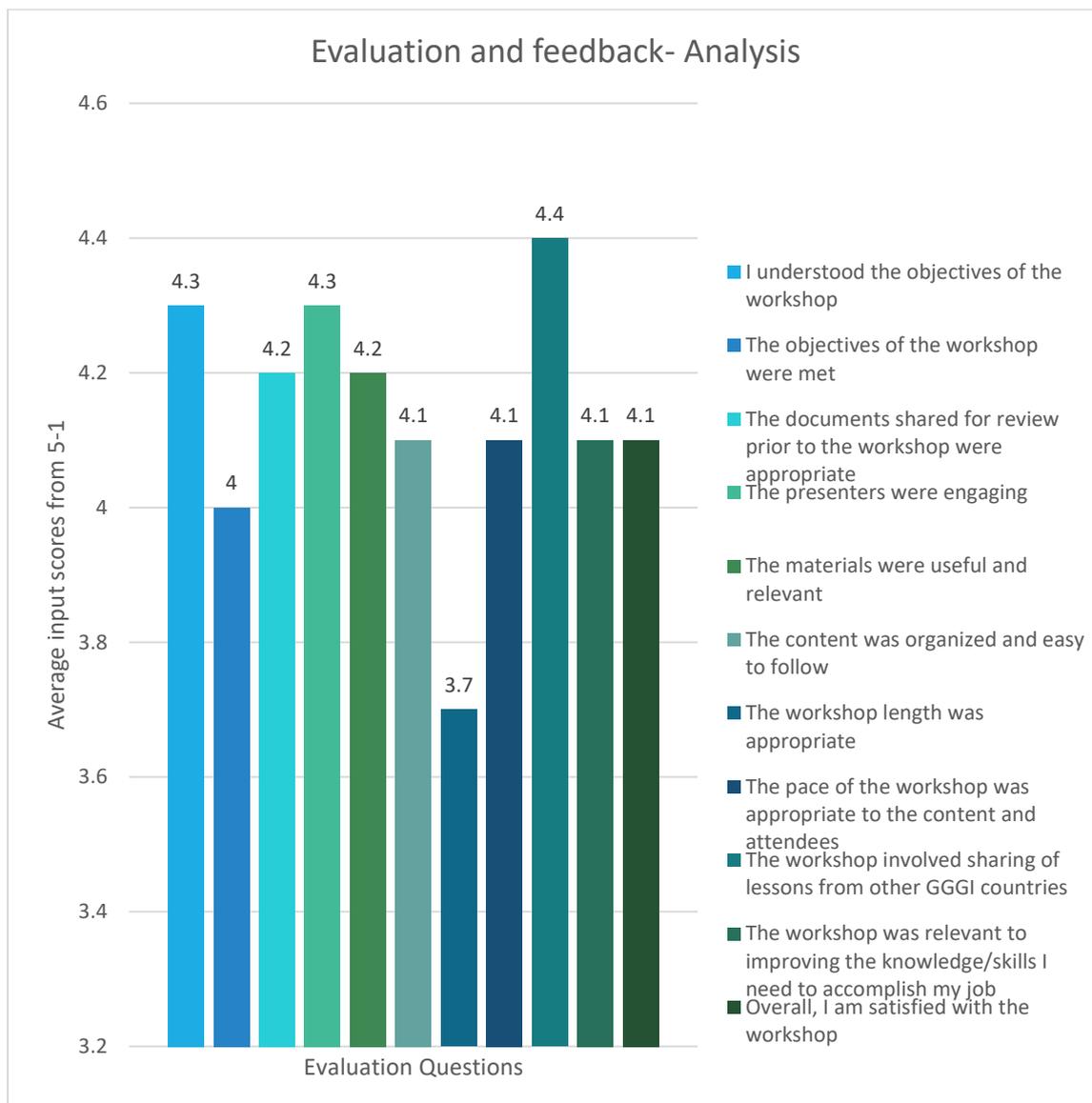
Not all the type of responses (knowledge) are covered, however, there is enough evidence on the percentage under "*no knowledge and good knowledge*" to conclude that participants acquired a better understanding of the workshop compared to before the workshop.

### Evaluation and feedback

The summary of the workshop evaluation results analysis, is provided below:

The participants participated with enthusiasm in the workshop discussions and deliberations. They also expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the workshop and acquire new learning and development planning knowledge and skills to address the pressing challenges posed by climate change. Particularly, they appreciated the sessions on mainstreaming approaches and tools, CRGG case studies and lessons learned from other countries and the CRGG assessment findings for Milne Bay province. They also commended the hands-on exercises where they applied the mainstreaming tools into the actual provincial development plans. They found the practical exercise useful, as it enabled them to have a greater understanding on the use and application of the tools and processes in the development of planning and budget preparation. The main highlights of the feedback received are shown in the graph below:

Figure 1: Evaluation and Feedback Analysis



Note: Participants rated the evaluation questions using the 5-point scoring scale: 5. Strongly agreed, 4. Agree, 3. Neutral, 2. Disagree and, 1. Strongly disagree.

The graph above, clearly illustrates different average scores (out of 5), against the eleven specific evaluation questions. Participants reported an average score of 4.1 / 5 on their overall satisfaction with the workshop.

The full evaluation results and major lessons learned and recommendations can be found under annex 8 & 9 respectively.

## 5. Next Steps.

The next steps include:

1. To confirm the action plan (annex 7) developed by each sector during the workshop.
2. To confirm schedules for a one-day consultation workshop.



## 6. Annexes

### Annex 1: Participant's list

No.	Name	Position/Organization	Gender
	<b>Participants that attended in-person</b>	<b>Milne Bay Province</b>	
1	Mr. Jeffery Yabon	Infrastructure Planner – Provincial planning office	M
2	Mr. Dimiki Doula	Economic Planner - Provincial planning office	M
3	Mr. Samuel Gima	Social Planner - Provincial planning office	M
4	Ms. Lulu Osembo	Environment Officer - Provincial planning office	F
5	Mr. Misa Lionel	Provincial Planner - Provincial planning office	M
6	Ms. Daisy Power	PCMC Co-ordinator - Provincial planning office	F
7	Ms. Maria Habona	Provincial Project Assistant – BRCC, CCDA	F
8	Mr. Samuel Abisai	Provincial Division of Livestock	M
9	Mr. Daniel Pekhu	Installation Inspector – PNG Power Ltd	M
10	Mr. Nathan Belapuna	Principal Advisor – Fisheries Division	M
11	Mr. David Kawaeala	Fisheries Officer – Fisheries Division	M
12	Mrs. Jane Bagita	Coastal Fisheries officer, Milne Bay Provincial Authority	F
13	Mr. William Vincent	Project Engineer -General	M
14	Miss Hannah Oreho	Project Assistant – Works Service Unit	F
15	Mr. Monty Wagapani	a/Manager – MBP transport Authority	M
16	Mr. Ilaianune B	Alotau Urban LLG	M
17	Mr. Ivan Maraka	Senior Environment health officer- Alotau Urban LLG	M
18	Ms. Lilly Abraham	Area Manager. Huhu LLG Provincial Authority	F
19	Mr. Laino Awalowai	Principal Advisor - Provincial Lands and Physical Planning Division	M
20	Mr. John Konigala	Provincial Physical Planner – Provincial Lands and Physical Planning Division	M
21	Mr. Simon Dibebe	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs	M
22	Ms. Vanessa Seri	Workshop Assistant (temp)	F
23	Mr. Ashan Numa	Provincial Administrator, MBPA	M
24	Mr. Sharon Mua	Deputy Provincial Administrator - Corporate Services	F
25	Ms. Silina Tagagau	Provincial Project Officer, Global Green Growth Institute	F
	<b>Online Participants &amp; presenters</b>	<b>Port Moresby, PNG</b>	

26	Mr. Jonah Auka	Projects Manager - Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)	M
27	Mr. Alex Ginet	Department of Planning & Monitoring (DNPM)	M
28	Ms. Nicole Mista	Department of Planning & Monitoring (DNPM)	F
29	Ms. Jennifer Adema	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA)	F
30	Dr. Achala Abeysinghe	Country Representative, GGGI-PNG	F
31	Mr. Peni Leavai	Senior Finance and Policy Advisor - USAID Climate Ready Project	M
32	Ms. Hohit Seyoum Gebreegziabher	Project officer – GGGI PNG	F
33	Mr. Trevor Galgal	Senior Project Officer – GGGI PNG	M
34	Ms. Sharon Tubal	Provincial Project Officer – New Ireland Province	F
	<b>Online Participants</b>	<b>Seoul, Republic of Korea</b>	
35	Mr. Jan Stelter	Senior Analyst – GGGI, Republic of Korea	M
36	Ms. Bertha Wakisa Chiudza	Gender Specialist – GGGI, Republic of Korea	F

## Annex 2: Workshop resource persons

The workshop resource personnel comprised of as follows:

In-person attendance at the Workshop:

- ✚ Main facilitator – Ms. Silina Tagagau, Provincial Officer, GGGI, Milne Bay
- ✚ MBPA focal point and representative – Ms. Lulu Osembo, Environment, and Change Planning Officer
- ✚ MBPA representative – Mr. Misa Lionel, Provincial Planner
- ✚ MBPA representative – Ms. Sharon Mua, Deputy Provincial Administrator

On-line attendance via Zoom:

- ✚ Climate change mainstreaming presenter – Mr. Peniamina Leavai, Senior Finance, and Policy Advisor, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Climate Ready, online from Port Moresby, PNG.
- ✚ CRGG presenter – Mr. Jan Stelter, Senior Analyst, GGGI, online from GGGI Headquarters in Seoul, the Republic of Korea.
- ✚ GESI presenter – Bertha Chiudza, Gender Specialist, online from GGGI Headquarters in Seoul, the Republic of Korea.
- ✚ GGGI PNG presenter – Ms. Hohit Gebreegziabher, Program Officer, GGGI Country Office PNG, online from Port Moresby, PNG.
- ✚ Case study presenter – Trevor Galgal, Senior Project Officer, GGGI Country Office PNG, online from Enga Province, PNG.

Rapporteur/note-taker - Ms. Sharon Tubal, Provincial Officer, GGGI, New Ireland, online from Kavieng, New Ireland Province, PNG.

### Annex 3: Pre-evaluation and workshop expectation

#	Questions	Participants Feedback
1	How many sectors in the provincial Administration have approved sector plans?	Below 10 Health, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands & Physical Planning, Planning & Monitoring. -Education -Fisheries -Transport -Energy -Tourism -Planning Division MBA -Could not confirm sector for approved sector plans. -For fisheries, 1x draft plan was developed but not in-placed.
2	Do you have sector reviews, what the process involved in, and when are they scheduled to take place?	Annual and Mid-term reviews Yes. Done through annual plus Mid-Term reviews via Schedules conducted workshops by Division of Planning. -Planning Division MBA -Yes, and they are done during the review of the IPDP. Yes, through budget or workplan reviews. -Quality throughout the year. -Whilst in draft status, nil reviews were taken.
3	How are other plans developed in the province and submitted to the National Government for financing? i.e., annual plans, annual budgets, etc.	LLG- District – Provincial-National Level -Budget reviews conducted per quarter. -Opportunity for sectors to review plans and prepare reports. The budget committee meets at the end of each quarter. -They are done by the representative sectors and are submitted through the provincial administration. -Through the IPB's.
4	Do district administrations submit their plans and budgets to the provincial administration? If not, how are district development plans (if any) captured in the overall provincial strategic development plans (IPDP, 5 Year Development Plan, etc.)	Yes, district administrations submit plans and budgets to the provincial administration for provincial endorsement. -Do not normally do. -LLG's submit plans plus a budget-to-budget officer to compile in the provincial budget. -Districts plus LLG's are aligned to the IPDP (basically all four districts), however, sector plans do not get sent to the budget committee regularly. No Districts are under DDA which the open member is the Chairman. -District admins have their DIPD extracted from the 5- year IPDP.

5	Are there alternative plans (Other than the sector plans) that could be used for main steaming CRGG? Please provide details.	Yes, other project plans can be incorporated and used for mainstreaming CRGG. Strategic Plans developed by sector/LLG/Districts (mainstream using the CRGG mainstreaming into IPDP experience)
6	Do the provincial sectors have standard reporting templates or other SOP for provincial planning and budgetary process?	They have standard reporting templates. Yes, the integrated provincial Budgetary system forms/templates, Districts plus LLD's use these forms. Not sure about templates. But if there is one, it is essential to make a template. Yes, Planning Division
7	Do you have any challenges in aligning the sector plans to the 5-year development plans?	All sector plans are incorporated into the 5-year development plan to minimize any challenges. -Political instability, Mainstreaming to the LLG plus ward Levels, Lack of Infrastructure plus communications to reach wards plus LLG's. Yes. Insufficient data or information is available for bottom-up planning. -For all sectors to be genuinely integrated. Yes, for lack of understanding of Climate Change Impact and how to integrate into IPDP/sector plan. -Yes, Sector plan not in placed/developed
8	What is your expectation of the Workshop?	-To learn as much as possible on the mainstreaming of Climate Change into the IPDP of MB. -To discuss our solutions to a research topic (s) currently in planning or design by the Milne Bay Administration. -Understanding how this knowledge can be integrated and carried out efficiently through the IPDP. -Learning new information on Planning and Climate Change. -To see how the Climate Change agenda can be incorporated into our sector plans. -To understand the program of the workshop and apply it in IPDP -Review.

#### Annex 4: Opening Remarks

The workshop was officially opened by Mr. Ashan Numa, the Provincial Administrator of Milne Bay Province, during which, he acknowledged and applauded GGGI's commitment, support, and enabling efforts in mainstreaming CRGG practices and processes into the provincial development plans. He reiterated that Milne Bay Province is so fortunate to be selected as one of the target provinces for the GGGI-Climate-Resilient Green Growth Project. He also stated that, this capacity strengthening workshop will help the provincial planners and the sectors to acquire the necessary knowledge, and skills for CRGG mainstreaming and become the local CRGG champions for the Milne Bay Province.

Following Mr. Numa's opening remarks by, Mr. Ruel Yamuna, the Managing Director for Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), Mr. Thomas Wooden, Second Secretary, Economics Sector, DFAT, Australia, and Dr. Achala Abeyasinghe, Country Representative, GGGI PNG respectively delivered their opening statements.

Mr. Yamuna, made special mention about the importance of the CRGG project and its role in supporting the Government of PNG in its endeavours to achieve a transformational, inclusive, and resilient green growth economy, and the set targets as expressed in the PNG's enhanced NDC and the 2030 SDG Roadmap

Mr. Wooden reiterated Australia's commitment to the global climate action while acknowledging PNG's regional leadership and commitment to climate action, giving special recognition to the work undertaken at the local level by CCDA, complemented by GGGI, across PNG, at enhancing the technical and administrative capacities in the provinces through the Climate-Resilient Green Growth Project. He particularly congratulated the Milne Bay Provincial Authority on its partnership and active engagement with the CRGG project, committed to integrating CRGG processes into its development planning protocols, enabling it to realize its vision of becoming PNG's greenest province.

Dr. Abeyasinghe, the GGGI Country Representative emphasized in her opening remark the importance of capacity strengthening as a core component underlying the GGGI's CRGG approach to ensuring that the provincial counterparts play an active lead role in the execution of the CRGG Project to realize the stated objectives and the outputs of the project in the province.



Photo: DFAT funded CRGG Project Key Partners: GGGI-Dr. Achala Abeyasinghe, CCDA-Mr. Ruel Yamuna, MBP-Mr. Ashan Numa

## Annex 5: Concept note

### **Capacity Strengthening Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate-Resilient Green Growth into Provincial Plans and Budgets**

Milne Bay Province

#### **Workshop Concept Note**

##### **Government Lead**

Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)

Milne Bay Provincial Administration (MBPA)

##### **Implementing Partner**

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

## BACKGROUND

The Climate-Resilient Green Growth (CRGG) project is a climate change project that is implemented by the Government of Papua New Guinea's Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), with financial support from the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and executed by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

The overall long-term impact that this project aims to contribute to is **inclusive climate-resilient green growth in PNG's provinces**. The broader vision underpinning this project is to eventually see inclusive CRGG priorities be systematically mainstreamed into the regular planning, budgeting, and project management systems of provincial governments in all 22 provinces of PNG. This vision aims to support the realization of national development targets expressed in *Vision 2050* and *StaRS*, including:

- Shifting the composition of economic growth to 70% of GDP being derived from renewable or sustainable sectors by 2050;
- Ensuring over 50% of PNG citizens are supported to become more resilient to climate change by 2050;
- Achieving inclusive growth, with PNG ranked in the top 50 countries in the UN Human Development Index by 2050.

As a first step towards this, this project aims to achieve the following purpose:

***Support PNG to plan for climate-resilient green growth in multiple sectors and provinces and deliver green growth projects with leveraged finance.***

The CRGG project is focused on 3 focus provinces (Enga, Milne Bay, and New Ireland) to begin with, recognizing that systematic mainstreaming of CRGG into provincial planning, budgeting, and project management systems has never been done before in PNG and requires piloting the approach to demonstrate the process and benefits of CRGG mainstreaming. To guide the CRGG mainstreaming into provincial plans and budgets, the CRGG project is conducting in the three provinces a series of capacity strengthening workshops in 2021. The first workshop is organized in Milne Bay Province. The main objectives of the workshop will be:

- to help improve the CRGG planning capacity of provincial authorities, and
- to support provincial authorities in mainstreaming CRGG priorities into the provincial plans and budgets (Medium-Term Development Plans and/or Annual Development Budgets).

During 2019-2020, the CRGG project conducted a scoping review and provincial assessments aimed at identifying entry points for climate resilience and green growth priorities in the provinces. The CRGG project identified four entry point options to mainstream climate resilience and green growth into the provincial planning and budgeting systems for Milne Bay Province as follows:

1. Sectoral annual plans and budgets,
2. Capital Investment Program (CIP),
3. Mid-term Review of Provincial Development Plans
4. Integrated Provincial Development Plan (IPDP)<sup>3</sup>, and 5 Year Development Plan<sup>4</sup>.

Similarly, the CRGG project team and the Provincial Climate Change Advisory Committee identified sectoral plans as an effective avenue/entry point for incorporating climate change including climate resilience and green growth. Sectoral plans are considered by the Provincial Government as a crucial component of the provincial planning process. For Milne Bay, the sector plans are incorporated into the Milne Bay IPDP.

The CRGG project aims to incorporate climate resilience and green growth principles and actions into the sector plan through the following key activities:

- i. Capacity strengthening/learning workshops for mainstreaming CRGG into provincial planning and budgets,
- ii. Developing mainstreaming plans for the sector plans that include project pipeline/investment cases, and
- iii. Finalizing the CRGG activities through the integration of the sector plans into IPDP and 5-year development plan and capturing results.

Overall, the workshop aims to strengthen climate change planning at the provincial level through a bottom-up approach by mainstreaming climate change and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) into provincial sector development plans.

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<sup>3</sup> Integrated Provincial Development Plan in Milne Bay and New Ireland provinces

<sup>4</sup> 5-year development plan in Enga provinces

## **WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE AND AIM**

The objective of the 2-day workshop is to strengthen and improve the capacity of the Milne Bay provincial stakeholders to mainstream climate resilience and green growth into provincial plans and budgets.

The workshop aims to:

- Train and improve understanding of inclusive CRGG and GESI, and how these can be integrated into provincial plans and budgets of the Milne Bay Province (MBP) priority sectors.
- Engage the provincial stakeholders including technical experts on the discussion of project ideas and how these ideas can be built on and incorporated in provincial plans and budgets.
- Draft mainstreaming work plan or outline for each of the MBP priority sectors.

Workshop outputs include:

- A short guide on how to mainstream climate resilience and green growth at the sub-national planning level in Papua New Guinea;
- A draft mainstreaming work plan for each of the MBP priority sector;
- A list of sectoral focal persons to work with GGGI on mainstreaming activities throughout the year; and
- A workshop report.

Day 1: Wednesday, 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

**0900–0930:** Opening and welcome remarks

### **Part I: Mainstreaming Approaches, Tools, and Applications**

**0930–1000 Session 1:** Background information on GGGI work and introduction of CRGG concepts

**1000–1030 Coffee/Tea break**

**1030–1130 Session 2A:** Climate change mainstreaming approaches and tools

**1130–1245 Session 2B:** GESI mainstreaming approaches and tools.

**1245–1330 Lunch**

**1330–1430 Session 3:** Presentation of planning and budgetary system and process at sub-national levels. Sharing lessons learned, best practices from select case studies. Group Exercise Expected Outcomes: *Participants select, test assumptions, and tailor mainstreaming approaches and tools for each sector.*

### **Part II: Provincial Planning Process and Mainstreaming**

**1430–1530 Session 4:** Milne Bay 5-year development planning process.

**1530–1515 Coffee/Tea break**

**1515–1630 Session 6:** Group Exercise: How to mainstream CRGG into the five-year development plan

**1630: End of day 1**

Day 2 Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 (Workshop)

**0845–0900:** Recap of day 1

### **Part III: Sectoral plans and budgets**

**0900–1000 Session 7:** CRGG assessment findings

**1000–1045 Session 8:** Group Exercise: Drafting mainstreaming plan for each sector. Facilitators

Group Exercise objective: *Participants discuss and prioritize key interventions for each sector and draft the sector mainstreaming plans. The MBP sector experts lead in the prioritization process with facilitators supporting the selection process.*

Group Exercise expected outcomes: *(1) Sector mainstreaming plans drafted with tailored and prioritized intervention solutions for mainstreaming. These include prioritized approaches, tools, and actions for the priority sector, who, when, and how, (2) Participants' agreement on when to finalize and implement the mainstreaming plans throughout the CRGG project.*

**1045–1100 Coffee/Tea break**

**1100–1200 Session 8 continued**

**1200–1300 Lunch break**

**1300–1400 Session 9:** Group Exercise: Sector-on-sector review of mainstreaming plans.

Group exercise objectives: *(1) To learn from each sector how they have drafted and developed their mainstreaming plans. (2) To learn from each sector what approaches and tools they have identified, and how they have tailored it to incorporate climate change into the sector development planning process. (3) To improve the draft mainstreaming plans*

Group exercise expected outcomes: *(1) Improved and revised draft mainstreaming plans for each priority sector. (2) improved understanding and exchange of information amongst the provincial stakeholders and sector experts on CRGG mainstreaming.*

1400–1500 **Session 10:** Presentation of sector action plan and schedules – Group / Sector Leads

**1500–1530 Coffee/Tea break**

### **Part IV: Summary and Next steps**

**1530–1615 Session 11** Summary and Next steps. Evaluation and feedback.

## 1615–1630 Closure of the meeting

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### COVID 19 RISK MANAGEMENT

Meeting organizers will follow COVID-19 government guidelines and best practice safety precautions to avoid the risk of COVID 19 transmission during the event. Precautions will include:

- Strict participant COVID 19 symptom screening utilizing state-of-the-art thermal scanning
- Issuing of masks upon arrival to all participants.
- Mandatory regular hand sanitization
- Physical distancing measures in the meeting room
- Physical distancing reminders during tea breaks and common circulation areas during the event
  - Sanitary food distribution

### GGGI GREEN EVENT PRACTICE MEASURES

This event aims to be an environmentally sustainable event by incorporating considerations such as the impact of waste generated at the event and energy and materials consumed during the event. We are taking the following measures:

- Invitation communications via email
- Sending relevant documents by email beforehand instead of providing printed copy at the event
- Providing documents in a flash drive
- Serve water in an environmentally friendly way.
- Refill water and beverage only upon request
- Room temperature at 23 °C minimum
- Limit distribution of printed materials
- No one-off banners were printed for the event.

### [Annex 6: Workshop Proceedings](#)

Workshop Presentations: **Part 1 - Background on GGGI work.**

Based in Seoul, the 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 including PNG – with technical support, capacity building,

policy planning and implementation, and by helping to build a pipeline of bankable green investment projects.

Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, GGGI has **38 Members**.

### GGGI at the Glance

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



GGGI works in PNG and in particular, Milne Bay Province include the CRGG project– the largest GGGI project in the PNG country office. The project started: 2019 and will end in 2022. It is funded by the Australian Government.

A tripartite Agreement between Milne Bay Provincial Government, CCDA, and GGGI was signed in January 2020 and Ms. Silina Tagagau is the Provincial Project Officer for Milne Bay Province and coordinating the CRGG project on the ground.

Activities completed in 2020 include:

Scoping study

CRGG assessments

CRGG project ideas selection

CRGG baseline capacity assessment

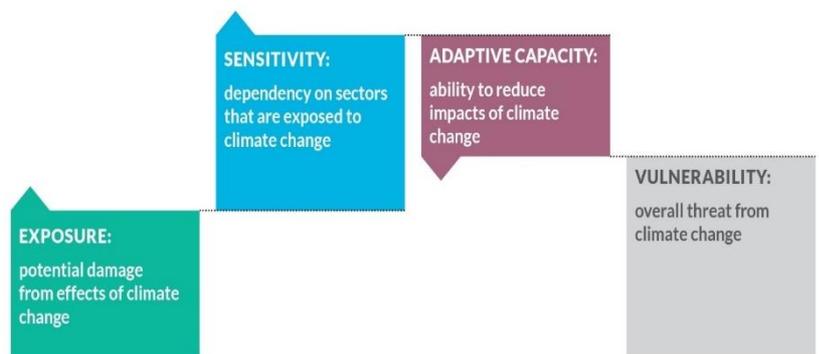
Annual reflection workshop

### **PART 2 - Understanding the CRGG concepts**

Understanding what climate-resilient green growth was introduced at the beginning to set the scene in understanding the terminologies used throughout the workshop.

Green growth is a development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.” (GGGI 2017)

There are two aspects to be considered when addressing climate change: mitigation and adaptation.



Mitigation means reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation means reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Resilience means reducing vulnerability and needs to be defined as assessing a region’s exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.

### 2.1.3. Session 2A: Climate change mainstreaming approaches and tools

Session 2A on climate change mainstreaming approaches and tools presentation is the main session of the capacity strengthening workshop. The aim is to:

Understand how to incorporate CRGG measures into decision-making plans: approach to mainstreaming.

Know what is needed to fix the problem depending on the nature of the problem and the level of intervention: **tools**, activities, and outputs required.

Know the **7 key ingredients** that make mainstreaming process a success.



#### 1. What is mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming climate-resilient and green growth is an integrated policy approach. It is a process of integrating climate-resilient and green growth considerations into policymaking, budgeting, and implementation processes at the national, sectoral, and subnational levels.

It is **integrated** because climate change is **cross-cutting** in nature (economic, geographic, administrative, time scales).

It is **essential** that CRGG is part of broader development policies.

An approach **that supports efforts to develop Climate Change strategies, policies within the development.**

The integrated policy approach is **long-term, supporting short-term projects.**

Allows for **addressing** climate change at the **heart of development** – which is planning.

## 2. What are the principles?

**The 7 principles** that underpin effective mainstreaming are shown in the table below.

Principle 1	Take a 'whole-country' approach.
Principle 2	Take a 'whole-provincial government' approach.
Principle 3	No sector, no planning level is immune.
Principle 4	Build on existing development governance.
Principle 5	Ensure active stakeholder engagement.
Principle 6	Prioritize collection of baseline data and information.
Principle 7	Interdisciplinary capacity is vital.

## 3. What are the benefits of mainstreaming?

The benefits of mainstreaming include:

Process of **integrating CRGG** considerations into **policymaking, budgeting, and implementation processes** at the national, sectoral, and **subnational levels.**

Ensures a **whole-of-government approach** to climate change.

**Facilitates access to climate finance.**

**Ensure costs & benefits** of climate change are **evaluated.**

**Recognizes** the importance of CC for all sectors of the economy.

## 4, What are the Mainstreaming Entry Points?

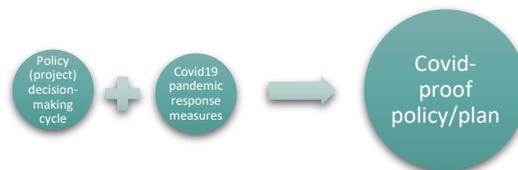
A key aspect of mainstreaming is finding appropriate entry points for integrating CRGG into concrete but also often complex policy and planning frameworks and decision-making processes. Following are

some entry points that can be used to mainstream CRGG.

National, provincial planning levels	Policy measures	Cross-sectoral integration	Disaster risk reduction and disaster management
Integrated assessment of projects	Regulatory and incentive-based strategies	Adaptation programmes and projects	Mitigation measures
National and provincial budgets	External funding	Public-private partnerships	Community participation

Approach to Mainstreaming: How to incorporate climate-resilient and green growth measures into decision-making plans.

Similar to addressing the covid pandemic, an approach to climate change mainstreaming is when the Government does not have an option but to address the pandemic, by mainstreaming covid risks into its decision-making.

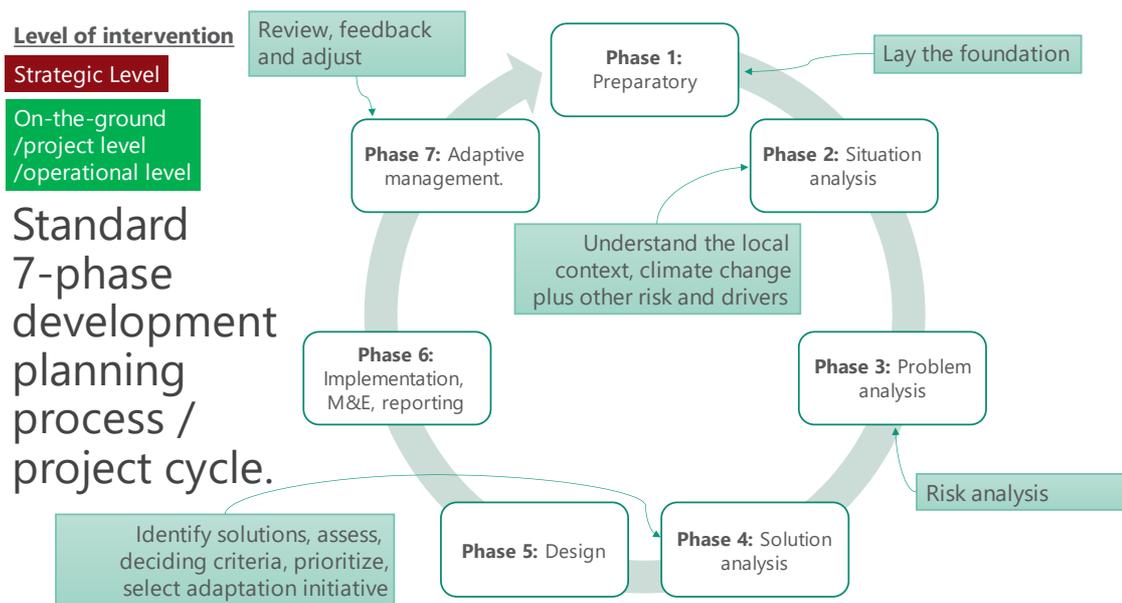


The speed at which we reacted to covid, we re-allocated our budget, our plans. However, we are still not seeing that in relation to climate change. Noting CRGG assessment findings (Jan will present later), it points to immediate and urgent actions that must happen...where are we with climate change responses?)



How is this done? Through standard decision-making process at each development level.

In all situations of mainstreaming, the 7-phase process of policy decision-making cycle, or development planning, or project cycle – can be applied to help systematically include CRGG considerations in the planning process.



Based on Olhoff and Schear (2010)

12

Climate Risk Management is a systematic framework for undertaking technical analysis to support risk-based decisions. CRM is similar to the disaster risk management (DRM) framework which is used in all-hazards DRR across the Pacific.

As the basis of CRM, we use historical weather and climate information to estimate the likelihood and severity of expected climate-related hazards (hydro-meteorological hazards). Plus – impact analysis of past disaster events - we use both measures to predict potential impacts under future climate scenarios.

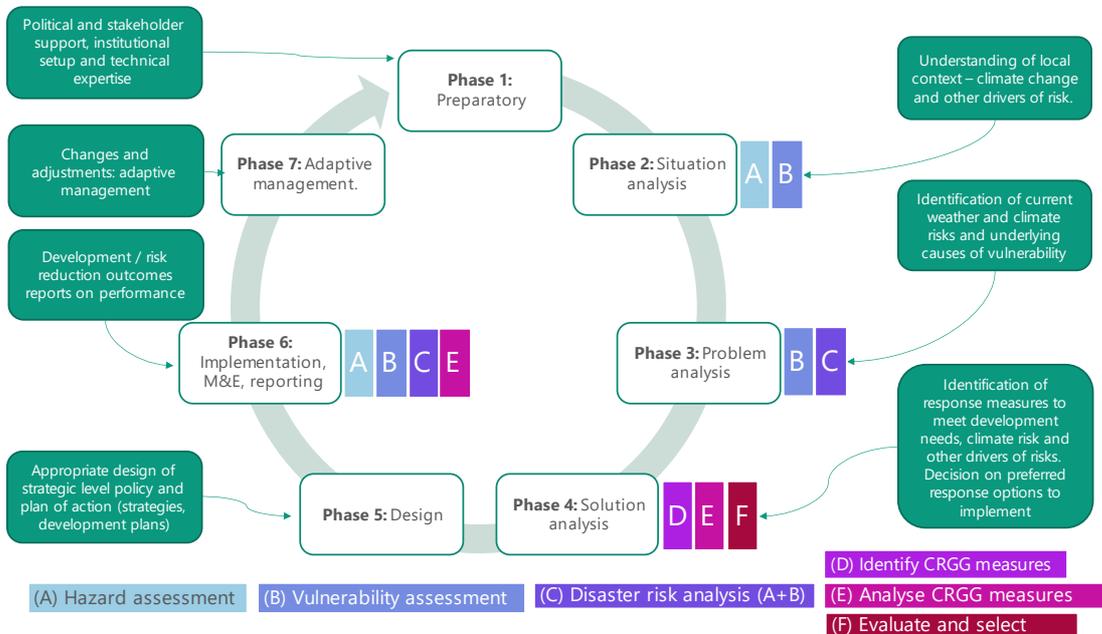
- A – assessing the weather and climate hazards (rainfall, temperature, ASLR, rainfall, temperature, drought, kind tides, regional climate drivers (El Nino, La Nina, Monsoon), etc.
- B – vulnerability is a function of sensitivity, exposure, and adaptive capacity.  $V(f) = e \times s \times 1/ac$ .
- C – disaster risk analysis – assessing the level of climate and disaster risk by weighing the level of vulnerability and intensity and frequency of hazards.  $A+B = C$ .
- D – identify risk reduction measures and strategies. These will inform what climate-resilient and green growth measures are needed to address the risk. Select adaptation pathway.
- E – Assess the solutions and identify the potential benefits of avoided, reduced, transferred, and accepted risks from each of the solutions.
- F - This is a supporting step in CRM, to evaluate the solutions and select using tools such as economic evaluation, CBA, MCA, MEA, etc.
- D, E, and F are often conducted in sync.

At this technical planning level, we will interchange the term CRGG with the term 'climate risk' – to say that we will have to "systematically include climate risk considerations in the planning process". This is done so we can address the impact of climate change, analyze, and evaluate it to come to well-informed decisions of what actions to take. These decisions we can assess further to give us CRGG solutions that we can select and choose to design and implement.

(Source: 2014. *Mainstreaming climate change into development in the Pacific: a practical guide*. SPREP)



In Summary, this is how it will look like if we are to put against the seven (7)-phase process.

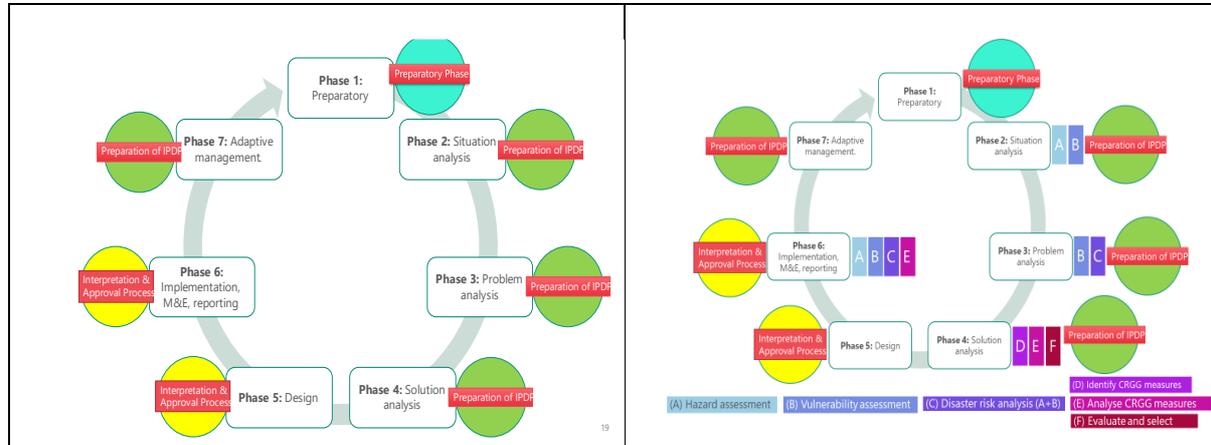


Practically when relating the 7-phase process to the provincial planning process, we can see that however, the process is or what terminologies are used, it will still follow the 7 phased processes. Below is an example of how the MBP IPDP planning process can be related to the same process?

## MBP IPDP Planning Process

Preparatory Phased	Preparation of IPDP	Interpretation and Approval processes
<b>Organization of Provincial Planning team &amp; Action Planning1</b>	Provincial Consultation Workshop (4)234	Alignment to SDGs/MTDP 5 Final Stakeholders validation 5
<b>Training/orientation of Core Provincial Planning team1</b>	District Validation Workshop (4)234	Provincial Steering Committee 5
<b>Logistic Preparation1</b>	Main components of Plan 45 Implementation Plan 4567	Provincial Management Team 5
<b>Preliminary data gathering and data processing and analysis1.</b>	Financing/Resourcing the Plan 457 Monitoring & Evaluation of the Plan 57	Provincial Executive Council 5 Launching 5
	References 5	Advocacy and Promotion implementation 6

How the process looks like when relating the above to the 7-phase cycle. Note that the MBP planning process is in the green-coloured circle.



## Tools of mainstreaming

Know what is needed to fix the problem depending on the nature of the problem and the level of intervention. Activities, tools, and outputs are required.

Noting sequential progress of the 7-phase policy cycle mentioned above, many steps may be undertaken **simultaneously**, especially **early phases 1-4**. May be necessary:



Revisit

Repeat some of the steps.

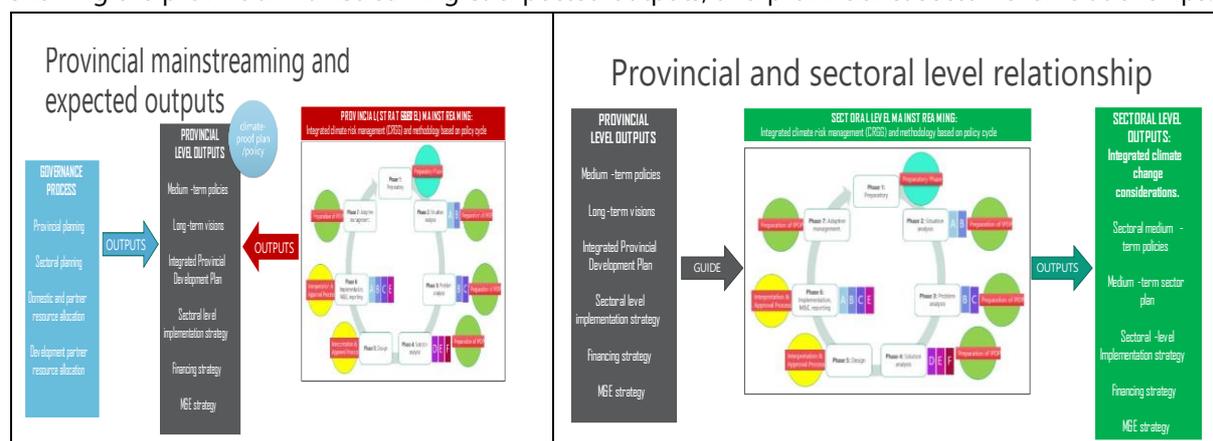
E.g., if more information becomes available.

While the step-by-step process in the following slides suggests a sequential progression through the phases, in fact, many steps, particularly the early phases 1–4, may be undertaken simultaneously. It may also be necessary to revisit and repeat some of the steps, for example, if more information becomes available. (Source: SPREP/UNDP 2014.)

The specific activities, tools, and outputs for each of these steps depend on the nature of the problem, and analysis required which may need specialized scientific and technical inputs. It also depends on the level of the intervention (i.e., strategic versus on-the-ground initiative). For more information on step-by-step to resolve the problems refer to the attachment below.

Keywords to note in the mainstreaming process is to build, strengthen, and leverage consolidate.

The final step, concerning tools and mainstreaming is portrayed through the following two diagrams showing the provincial mainstreaming & expected outputs, and provincial & sector level relationships.



The 7 ingredients:

Know the **7 key ingredients** that make mainstreaming process a success – a summary.

1. A strong political will and championing of the process to effectively mainstream CRGG throughout the public sector

2. A legislative and policy framework to support mainstreaming.

3. A robust planning and monitoring framework within which to mainstream CRGG and to track progress.

4. Guidance and tools - can be used to support risk screening of identified priorities, strategies, and actions.

5. Information on the nature of CC and disaster risks - Facing different sectors of the economy and society (CVAs, risk assessments, etc.)

6. Skilled and knowledgeable personnel

- Capable of conducting climate change and disaster risk analysis.

7. Budget allocation - To support the incorporation of risk reduction measures, where needed.

*Information was developed and presented online by the co-lead facilitator - USAID Climate Ready (Mr. Peni Leavai). For more detailed information refer to the full slide-deck PowerPoint presentations.*

2.1.4. Session 2B: GESI mainstreaming approaches and tools.

Overall GESI mainstreaming is a process whereby GESI is integrated into the entire planning cycle – from design to implementation to monitoring and evaluation repeatedly starting again at the beginning. It is not a destiny but a journey.

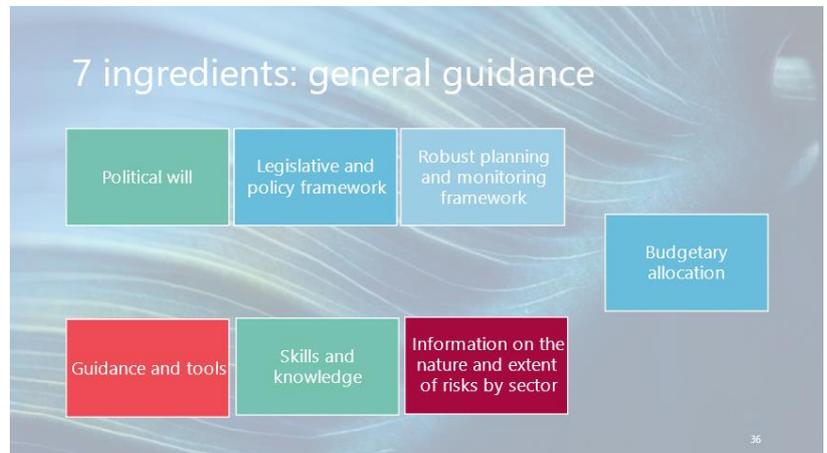
Session 2B presentation Objectives/Outcomes:

Enhanced knowledge and skills on gender and social inclusion mainstreaming approaches in climate action projects.

Enhanced skills in the application of the gender and social inclusion considerations in the CRGG project planning and budgeting

Gendered impact of climate change

Climate change impacts are first felt by the poor and most vulnerable communities.



Women are often responsible for unpaid care work, and domestic tasks that rely on natural resources. This makes women more vulnerable to climate change than men.

More women and girls die in climate-related disasters.

Soft landing for majority male workforce in fossil industries

Practical approaches to gender mainstreaming and social inclusion

**Gender analysis** - Understand the social, economic, and political factors underlying climate change, exacerbated gender inequality, and the potential contributions of women and men to societal changes to build resilience to and address climate change.

**Gendered actions:** methods and tools to promote gender equality and reduce gender disparities in climate action; and

Key Steps  
to Gender  
Analysis in  
Climate  
Projects

- 1 What is the context?
- 2 Who has what?
- 3 Who does what?
- 4 Who decides?
- 5 Who benefits?

**Gender-sensitive M&E:** measuring the outcomes and impacts of project activities on women and men's resilience to climate change through gender-responsive M&E.

Gender Analysis – Key messages”

- To inform project design;
- Organize data & information collection;
- Clarify how different social groups are affected by the problem to be addressed by the project;
- Identify opportunities especially for women, most poor people, and other marginalized groups as agents of change to improve the effectiveness of climate action;
- Understand how different groups of people are affected by the problem and how the project will address those; and
- Identify opportunities for improving the overall effectiveness of climate action.

How do we  
achieve gender  
equality and  
social inclusion in  
planning?



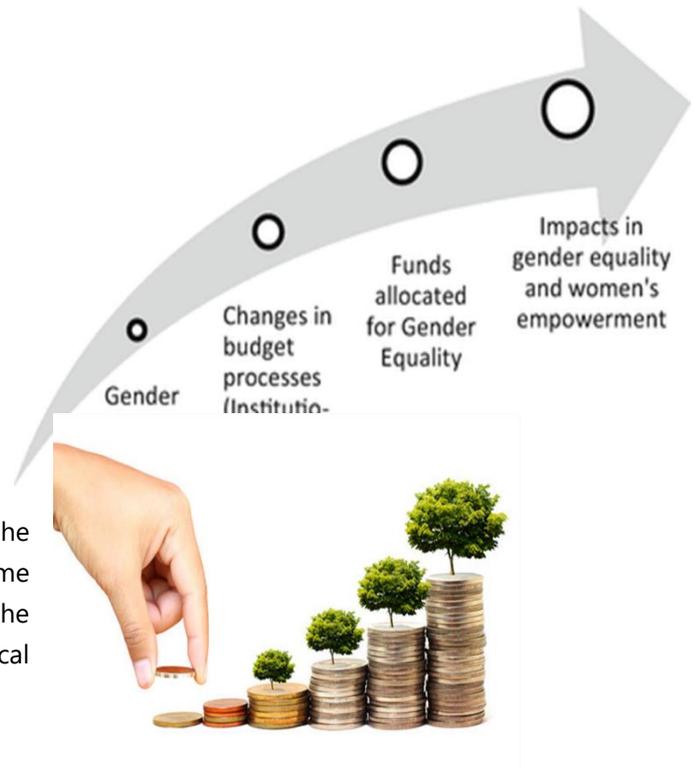
Gender Assessment Key messages:

- Presents the issues, gaps, and problems that should be addressed by project interventions.
- A problem tree analysis may be used to developing a gender assessment - define the central problem, its causes, and effects, in a gender-responsive manner.
- Gender assessment should be **translated into a dedicated set of activities to address the gender risks and opportunities** identified and to maximize climate and development co-benefits. These activities are elaborated in the **Gender Action Plan**

What is gender-responsive budgeting?

Key points to remember:

- Not a special budget for women
- Do not focus on spending aimed at women.
- An analysis of how all areas of spending impact differently on men and women
- Who can access services?
- Who pays for what?
- The long-term aim should be to move from a gender analysis of budgets to ensure that ALL budgets are gender sensitive.
- What are the approaches to gender-responsive budgeting?



Probably as many approaches as there are projects. In some countries, the process is carried out by the government. In others, it is carried out by civil society. Some projects focus on specific areas. While others look at the budget as a whole, some are done at national, some are local level.

Concluding reflections

- Gender and social mainstreaming align well with the climate change mainstreaming processes.
- GESI considerations are applied in the steps/phases that have been discussed in the previous session.
- Moving forward – are there any challenges in the application of these GESI mainstreaming approaches in the Provincial Planning and Budgets? Are there any opportunities that we can leverage on?

*This session information was developed and presented online by the Gender Specialist (Ms. Bertha Chiudza). For more detailed information refer to the full slide-deck PowerPoint presentations.*

Part II: Provincial Planning Process and Mainstreaming

2.1.5. Session 3: Presentation of planning and budgetary system and process at sub-national levels.

Session 3 presentations were about mainstreaming climate change considerations at sub-national levels: sharing lessons learned, and best practices from selected case studies:

Session 3 started with introducing the 3 countries and why these countries were chosen as case studies.

The entire presentation was guided by four questions focused on the following thematic areas, where climate change considerations were mainstreamed into the strategic plans and policies of respective national and subnational governments.

- National Government
- Forestry
- Energy
- Water
- Agriculture

**Case Studies**



**Case Study 1-  
Cameroon**



**Case Study 2-  
Cambodia**



**Case Study 3-  
Philippines**

**Case Study Questions?**

1. What are the entry points for mainstreaming climate change considerations?
2. How are climate change considerations mainstreamed?
3. What are the challenges/constraints of mainstreaming climate change considerations?
4. What are the lessons / recommendations for mainstreaming climate change consideration?

Information in the table was presented to understand how other GGGI countries mainstreamed climate change into the thematic areas in relation to how mainstreaming works and what are the lessons could provide learnings for our mainstreaming efforts in Milne Bay province.

#	Questions	Areas of interventions
1.	What are the entry points for mainstreaming climate change considerations?	<p>National level planning - Sectoral plans, policies, and projects at the national level (Cameroon)</p> <p>Subnational level planning - Development plans at the subnational level (Cambodia)</p> <p>Commune Investment Plans</p> <p>District and Provincial integration workshops</p> <p>Line/sector ministries' development policies and plans</p> <p>Both National and Subnational (Philippines)</p> <p>The national government and cross-sector ministries, sector ministries, and subnational authorities</p>
2	How are climate change considerations mainstreamed	<p>Poor understanding</p> <p>Political engagement</p> <p>Low accountability</p> <p>Lack of access to climate funds</p>

		Lack of consultative dialogue.
3	What are the challenges/constraints of mainstreaming climate change concerns?	<p>Lack of information</p> <p>Institutional reforms</p> <p>Low education and training</p> <p>Lack of access to climate adaptation financing</p> <p>Resource more local institutions.</p> <p>Resource more expertise</p> <p>Information dissemination</p> <p>Climate adaptation financing</p>
4	What are the lessons/recommendations for mainstreaming climate change considerations?	<p>Low salary &amp; incentives</p> <p>Stakeholder relationships - Fostering relationships of trust among development stakeholders.</p> <p>Have more consultative dialogue between stakeholders.</p> <p>Resources for mainstreaming adaptation with local authorities in a multilevel government setting</p> <p>Build institutional capacity.</p> <p>Strengthening capacity and incentivizing of government officials</p>

*This session's information was developed and presented online by the GGGI Senior project Officer Mr. Trevor Galgal. For more detailed information refer to the full slide-deck PowerPoint presentations.*

#### 2.1.6. Session 4: Milne Bay 5-year development planning process

Sessions 4 covers the Milne Bay 5-year development planning process as a PNG case study to see if mainstreaming is practical and achievable in Milne Bay province. The presentation outline for this session includes:

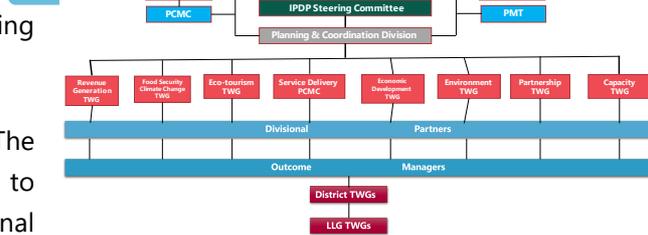
- Provincial Development Planning Statistics

- Background to the Development Planning process
- Provincial Planning Framework
- IPDP Implementation Structure
- Funding Status by KFA
- Monitoring & Evaluation

The planning and implementation schedules for the IPDP are standard and roll out annually from January to December for 5 years. The table above shows the implementation schedule for the IPDP starting from 2017 to the end of last year.

## IPDP planning and implementation

Time	Activity
January – June 2017	<b>Preparatory phase:</b> Organization of Provincial Planning team, logistics, preliminary data gathering and analysis
June – September 2017	<b>Preparation:</b> Consultation at provincial and district level, drafting of the plan, finances and resources for implementation, arrangements for monitoring
October – December 2017	<b>Interpretation and approval:</b> Alignment with SDGs and MTDP, final stakeholder validation, launch, advocacy and promotion
December 2017	<b>Annual review:</b> Identification of processes and systems for the following year



The structure shows where it starts and ends. The implementation process starts at the LLG level to the Provincial Executive Council (PEC) for final endorsement. Our mainstreaming process is targeting the sectors (highlighted in red)

Areas of the IPDP review are done in two folds 1 Annual review and, 2. The mid-term review Area is the two major reviewing mechanisms to review the progress of the IPDP.

Session 4 presentation ended with information on the challenges faced in implementing the IPDP and what has been done (Way forward) to meet these challenges.

IPDP Review Areas	
Annual Review (Sector Performance)	Mid term Review (Focus Areas Performance)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Programs or projects for the following year are identified and prioritized in this review</li> <li>&gt; Quarterly Activity reporting and Planning (IPBS)</li> <li>&gt; Fiscal appropriations are prioritized</li> </ul>	<p>Mid tem review falls with in midway of IPDP implementation phase</p> <p>Review paves way for the revision of the plan</p> <p>Main attention is given to the IPDP Key Focus Areas for review against the targets in the IPDP and the HDI indicators/SDGs/MTDP targets</p>

Challenges	Way forward
Inadequacy in Internal Revenue Generation	Improve internal revenue generation options for the province
Manpower- Quality & Quantity	Strengthen internal management of resources for effective service delivery MBA major re-organisation (current)
Geographical Implication	Adaptive measures/be more resilient to CC
Changing Political Landscape	More political engagement to buy in support

*This session information was developed and presented at the venue by the provincial team (Ms. Mua & Mr. Lionel) For more detailed information refer to the full slide-deck PowerPoint presentations.*

2.1.7. Session 5: Group Exercise: From theory to practice

## **Session 5 Group Exercise: Mainstreaming review of the Milne Bay IPDP.**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this exercise is to conduct a review of the Milne Bay IPDP on how effective it has mainstreamed climate change considerations.

**Objective 1:** Review the IPDP and process presented by the Milne Bay team against the 7 ingredients of effective mainstreaming.

**Instruction:** In TWG teams, address the two objectives below and report to plenary:

Review the IPDP and process presented by the Milne Bay team against the 7 ingredients of effective mainstreaming.

Review the implementation issues faced by the Milne Bay team in mainstreaming climate change and propose solutions and tools to address the issues.

Due to time constraints on the first day. Group discussions were completed but presentations of the discussion points were not done. However, there was a general consensus and confirmation regarding the understanding of the examples of mainstreaming practices (international and provincial case studies) and relating it to the mainstreaming information and knowledge from sessions 2A & 2B, into the 7-phase process of the policy decision-making cycle and general mainstreaming tools.

2.1.8. Session 6: Group Exercise: How to mainstream CRGG into the five-year development plan.

Day 2: Thursday 1st April 2021 (Workshop)

3.1 Proceedings of the workshop

Recap of day 1

Recap of day 1 was done by participants using a simple recap exercise. The exercise was around one important learning or take-away from day 1 sessions: "*Whiles going home after day 1 workshop and if a friend or their spouses asked them about what the workshop about? What will they tell them*": This recap exercise was done by 6 participants – two each from the three groups?

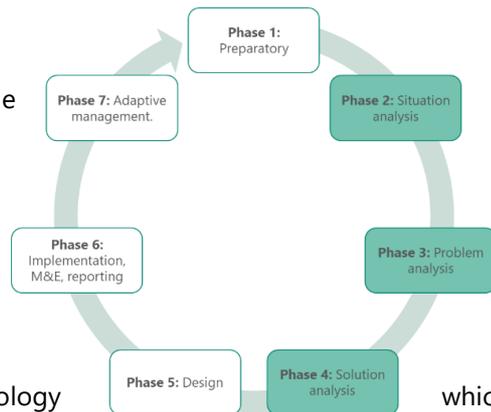
Part III: Sectoral plans and budgets

3.1.1 Session 7: Milne Bay CRGG assessment findings

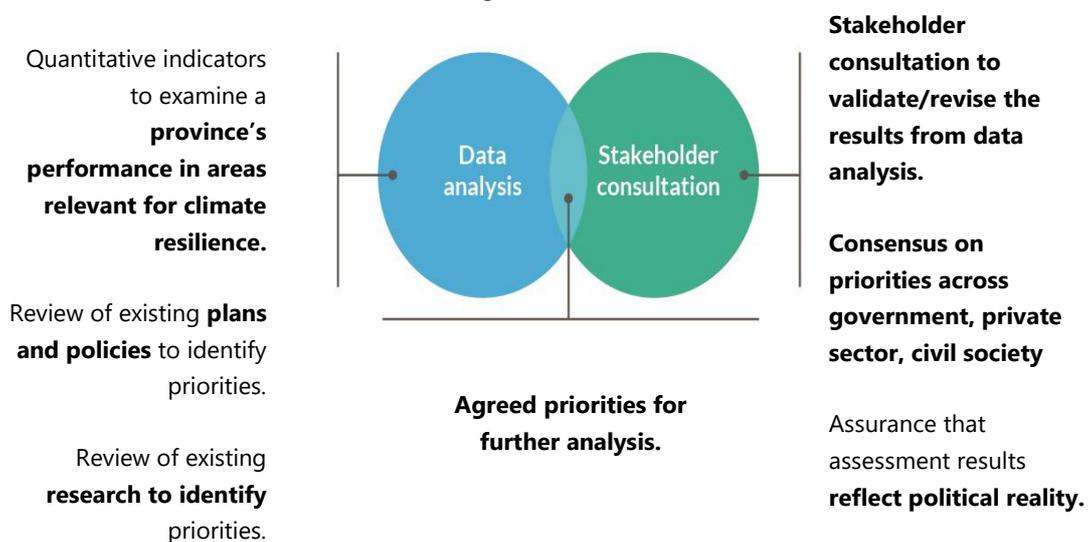
## CRGG assessment

CRGG assessment is part of the policy planning cycle within phases 2-4:

- Understanding local context
- Identification of climate risks
- Identification of response measures



Within phase 2-4, CRGG Assessment used a methodology which is a combination of data analysis and stakeholder consultation to identify priorities and develop recommendations. This is illustrated in the diagram below.



The stated methodology was used for the CRGG assessment conducted for Milne Bay province in 2020. The following are findings identified as priority areas that are very sensitive to climate change impact – agreed on priorities for further analysis in the climate-resilient green growth mainstreaming work in Milne Bay Province. These include agriculture, fishing, electricity access, and transport.

Agriculture	Fishing	Electricity access	Transport
Climate-resilient crops and agricultural techniques (intercropping and agroforestry) suitable for <b>smallholder farming</b>	Focus of limited resources on reducing stress on marine environment from <b>human activity in coastal waters</b>	<b>Solar mini-grids</b> for electrification of towns, hospitals, schools, and administrative	Due to Milne Bay Province geography, population distribution, and economy <b>affordable options are limited</b>
Irrigation, <b>rainwater harvesting</b> , water storage to improve water management	<b>Community-managed marine protected areas</b>	<b>Solar home systems</b> for electrification of households	Prioritization of <b>maintenance</b> of existing rather than building new infrastructure
Establishment of <b>drought contingency plans</b>	<b>Payment for ecosystem services</b> to conserve mangrove forests	Enforcement of national-level <b>quality standards</b> to increase reliability	<b>Tourism</b> as a potential means to improve/finance transport infrastructure
Reduce impact of logging by adherence to <b>sustainable logging practices</b> and/or piloting <b>REDD+</b> as an alternative source of income	<b>Aquaculture</b> as an option to reduce pressure on marine resources while creating income earning opportunities	<b>Local financing options</b> to increase affordability	

*This information was developed and presented online by the GGGI Senior Analyst: Jan Stelter. For more detailed information refer to the full slide-deck PowerPoint presentations.*

3.1.2 Session 8: Group Exercise: Drafting mainstreaming plan for each sector.

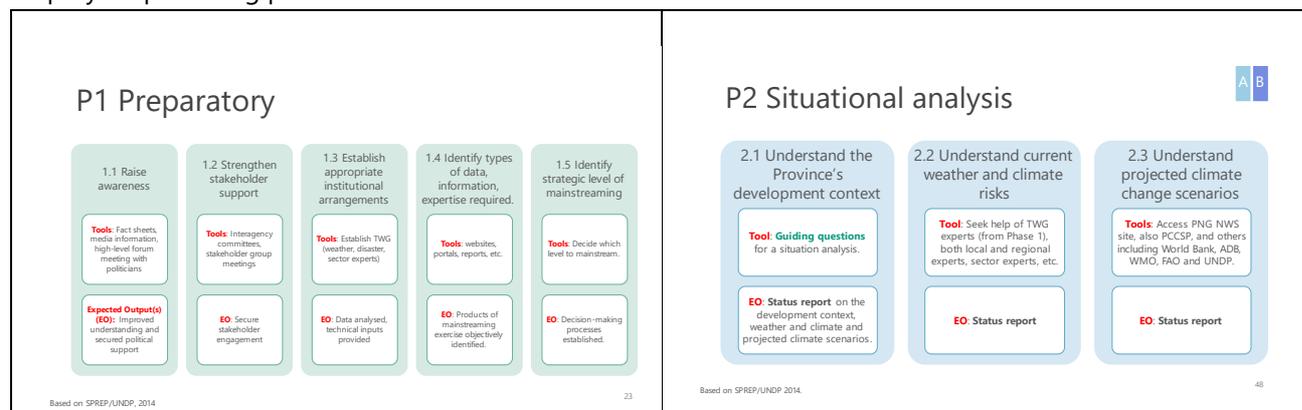
3.1.3 Session 9: Group Exercise: Sector-on-sector review of mainstreaming plans

3.1.4 Session 10: Presentation of sector action plan and schedules

Sessions 8, 9 & 10 were combined due to limited time. An unexpected last-minute decision was made by the participants to have the next day change from a full day to half a day due to the long Easter weekend. These 3 sessions were conducted as planned but in a fast mode and the following are, four sector plans to guide the sector mainstreaming process were developed from the discussions in these 3 combined group sessions.

**Attachment:** Problem-solving: Step by Step

Step by Step in fixing problems



## P3 Problem analysis: current and projected risk

B C

3.1 Analyze current weather and climate risks, other driver of risks, including root causes

**Tools:** Vulnerability assessments (community vulnerability and adaptation, integrated, sector), business risk assessment, etc.

**EO:** Status report on – current weather and climate risks and other drivers of risk and root causes, gaps in DRR, projected climate risks and vulnerability

3.2 Assess gaps in current disaster risk management

**Tools:** Rapid gap assessment of DRR, SWOT analysis of early warning systems, government coordination, enabling environment, etc.

**EO:** Status report

3.3 Assess projected weather and climate risks, and other drivers of risks

**Tools:** Analytical tools – climate models (GCM, SRES, CMIP, CORA-WRF and GCM risk profiling, WRA, drive-pressure-state-impact response (DPSIR), CHARR, RIFLETS, MCA, WABAIER, Cook Island Coastal Calculator, etc.

**EO:** Status report

Based on SPREP/UNDP 2014.

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## P4 Solution analysis: identification of adaptation options.

D E F

4.1 Select adaptation pathway

**Tools:** Discuss with national agencies on pathways, via 4-66 budget allocation, priority areas to support, development partner area of support, develop criteria to decide on different pathways, use information from P2 and P3 to assist.

**EO:** Brief report – outlining process followed and basis for identifying main options

4.2 Identify relevant adaptation strategies and measures

**Tools:** Problem-tree analysis (theory of change), problem-solution analysis, SWOT analysis, no-regrets approach, planning horizon (for sectors e.g. agriculture).

**EO:** Key adaptation and development measures identified for further analysis

4.3 Prioritize strategies and select preferred adaptation measures

**Tools:** Cost-benefit analysis (CBA), sustainable livelihood approach (SLA), CEECC criteria for selection of CCA, DRR, multi-criteria analysis (MCA), multi-effectiveness analysis (MEA).

**EO:** Key adaptation measures analysed using cost-benefit analysis and/or other assessments, and preferred options selected.

Based on SPREP/UNDP 2014.

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## P5 Design of the strategic output

**Purpose:** Produce a strategic level document that clearly articulates the country's policy and/or plan of action.

5.1a 'Climate-proof' an existing strategic document: revise existing strategic document based on the results of Phases 2, 3 and 4

**Tools:** Review P1-4 information with set of 'climate lens' questions. Also review using a standard strategic environmental assessment (SEA) tool or EIA-CRA as a guiding tool.

**EO:** Climate-proofed strategic document (provincial development plan, sectoral plan, programme of work, policy, corporate plans, etc.)

5.1b Develop a national climate change policy or other strategic climate change document: design from scratch the strategic document using the results of Phases 2, 3 and 4

**Tools:** Develop new strategic document using P1-4 information. Develop logical framework.

**EO:** A well designed strategic document with vertical and horizontal linkages, sector programme of work, corporate plan.

5.2 Develop an implementation strategy, including governance arrangement, financing strategy and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy

**Tools:** Develop a strategic policy document with an implementation plan (IP), lead agency identified to coordinate, executing partners to deliver, and a timeline, if context governance arrangement, M&E, financing strategy).

**EO:** Document with clearly articulated implementation strategy

Based on SPREP/UNDP 2014.

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## P5/5.1a 'Climate lens' guiding questions

Which climate change factors are likely to be of concern?

What impacts associated with these factors have been observed, and what are the drivers?

What are the impacts under projected climate and socio-economic conditions?

Which development priorities, geographical areas, and sectors are likely to be affected?

Has climate change been considered in the national policies, plans and programmes of interest?

What changes in policies, strategies and programmes need to be made to reflect climate risks?

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## P5/5.1a 'Climate lens' guiding questions – sector focused.

Which sectoral development priorities geographical areas, and strategies are likely to be affected by climate factors?

Have weather and climate change risks been considered in the current sectoral policies, strategies and programmes? If not, then what changes need to be made? (These will be identified on the basis of problem-solution analysis carried out in Phases 3 and 4, drawing on scientific knowledge about underlying biophysical processes, weather and climate events, and ecological and economic systems, as well as about socio- and economic linkages. Sector specialists will particularly have a critical role to play in this step.)

If there is a national climate change policy and strategic action plan are these reflected in the sectoral plan; and are the sectoral policies, plans and programmes fully aligned with them?

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## P6 – Implementation, M&E

A B C E

**Purpose:** Implement, monitor, evaluate and report on progress against the stated objectives of the policy and plan of action and with respect to the province's development goals.

6.1 Implementation – confirm the actions, who is leading and supporting, and secure funding

**Tools:** Programme of work defined. Meetings among lead agencies and supporting partners. DNPM guidance on MTDIP alignment and support. Resource support tools provided by the Government.

**EO:** Linked Vision 2050, DSP 2014/2030, StaRS, MTDIP, NDC, NAP, National REDD+ Strategy, NCCCDP.

6.2 M&E and reporting

**Tools:** M&E logframe, DNPM guidance on national reporting including frequency, by whom, format, appropriate databases, etc.

**EO:** Regular M&E reports

Based on SPREP/UNDP 2014.

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## P7 – Review and adjust

**Purpose:** Update key strategic instruments with lessons learned and new information on future climate.

7.1 Review and adjust or change adaptation pathway and specific instruments

**Tools:** Review effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation measures. Make changes or adaptation responses.

**EO:** Adjustments in strategic level instrument as relevant Revised strategies and plans of actions of provincial plans, sectoral plans of action, corporate plans, etc.

Based on SPREP/UNDP 2014.

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## Annex 7: Sector mainstreaming plans

### 1. Focus /Sector Area: Fisheries TWG Mainstreaming Plans

Mainstreaming Planning Activity	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institutions or partners	Time frame 2021	Budget Allocation from M&E budget (K)
<b>Activity 1: Stakeholder meeting- Initial briefing</b>	Division of Fisheries/provincial Planning	NFA, TNC, JICA, OFCF, Districts, CCDA, GGGI	May wk. 1	20.000- Activity 1,2,3
<b>Activity 2: Stakeholder meeting – Analysis workshop (SWOT)</b>	Division of Fisheries/provincial Planning	NFA, TNC, JICA, OFCF, Districts, CCDA, GGGI	May wk. 1	
<b>Activity 3: Stakeholder meeting – Mapping and Revision</b>	Division of Fisheries/provincial Planning	NFA, TNC, JICA, OFCF, Districts, CCDA, GGGI	May wk. 1	
<b>Activity 4: Stakeholder Meeting – Finalized and submission</b>	Division of Fisheries/provincial Planning	DIV. Planning- Dist. Planning	August 3- Days	K10,000 Act 4,5,6
<b>Activity 5: IPDP- Steering committee meeting - Endorse /PEC review</b>	Provincial Planning & DFMR	DIV. Planning- Dist. Planning	October	
<b>Activity 6: On-going Monitoring</b>	Provincial Planning & DFMR	DIV. Planning- Dist. Planning	December	

### 2. Focus /Sector Area: AGRICULTURE – TWG Mainstreaming Plan

Mainstreaming Planning Activity	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institutions or partners	Time frame 2021	Budget Allocation from M&E budget (K)
<b>Activity 1: Stakeholder meeting- Initial briefing</b>	Division of Agriculture & Livestock/provincial Planning	National DAL – OPIC – KIK/ CCDA/GGGI/CIC/DIST GD UNRE/JICA	May -Week 1	30,000 (Act 1,2,3)
<b>Activity 2: Stakeholder meeting – Analysis workshop (SWOT)</b>	Division of Agriculture & Livestock/provincial Planning	National DAL – OPIC – KIK/ CCDA/GGGI/CIC/DIST GD UNRE/JICA	May -Week 1	

<b>Activity 3: Stakeholder meeting – Mapping and Revision</b>	Division of Agriculture & Livestock/provincial Planning	National DAL – OPIC – KIK/CCDA/GGGI/CIC/DIST  GD UNRE/JICA	May -Week 1	
<b>Activity 4: Stakeholder Meeting – Finalized and submission</b>	Division of Agriculture & Livestock/provincial Planning	Div. Planning - District planning	Sept 2 days	10,000 (Act 4,5,6)
<b>Activity 5: IPDP- Steering committee meeting - Endorse /PEC review</b>	Provincial Planning - DAL	Div. Planning - District planning	Nov	
<b>Activity 6: On-going Monitoring</b>	Provincial Planning - DAL	Div. Planning - District planning	Dec	

### 3. Focus /Sector Area: ENERGY - TWG Mainstreaming Plan

Mainstreaming Planning Activity	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institutions or partners	Time frame or 2021	Budget Allocation from M&E budget (K)
<b>Activity 1: Stakeholder meeting- Initial briefing</b>	MBPG	UNDP, MRA, DP&E UPNG, CCDA, PPL, GGGI, PCMC	APRIL	10,000  (Activity 1,2,3,4,5,6)
<b>Activity 2: Stakeholder meeting – Analysis workshop (SWOT)</b>	MBPG	UNDP, MRA, DP&E UPNG, CCDA, PPL, GGGI, PCMC	MAY	
<b>Activity 3: Stakeholder meeting – Mapping and Revision</b>	MBPG	UNDP, MRA, DP&E UPNG, CCDA, PPL, GGGI, PCMC	MAY	
<b>Activity 4: Stakeholder Meeting – Finalized and submission</b>	MBPG	UNDP, MRA, DP&E UPNG, CCDA, PPL, GGGI, PCMC	MAY	
<b>Activity 5: IPDP- Steering committee meeting - Endorse /PEC review</b>	MBPG	IPDP – Steering Committee	August	
<b>Activity 6: On-going Monitoring</b>	MBPG - Planning	M&E Committee	April-Dec	

### 4. Focus /Sector Area: Transport and Infrastructure - TWG Mainstreaming Plan

Mainstreaming Planning Activity	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institutions or partners	Time frame 2021	Budget Allocation from M&E budget (K)
<b>Activity 1: Stakeholder meeting- Initial briefing</b>	MBPTA	CCDA, NMSA, NAC, NEFC, DOW, DoT, DDAs	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of April- 1 week	8,000
<b>Activity 2: Stakeholder meeting – Analysis workshop (SWOT)</b>	Division of Planning	GGGI/DNPM	2 week	15,000
<b>Activity 3: Stakeholder meeting – Mapping and Revision</b>	MBPTA	DOE, DoT, NMSA, NAC	1 week	5,000
<b>Activity 4: Stakeholder Meeting – Finalized and submission</b>	MBPTA	GGGI	1 week	5,000
<b>Activity 5: IPDP- Steering committee meeting - Endorse /PEC review</b>	Division of planning	DPLGA, DNPM	1 week	2,000
<b>Activity 6: On-going Monitoring</b>	MBPTA	GGGI, Department of Works, Department of Transport, National Maritime Safety Authority, National Airport Commission	Quarterly Basis- June to Nov	20,000

## Annex 8: Evaluation data and results

### Workshop evaluation and Feedback are tabulated below.

The participants who attended the workshop were requested to complete an evaluation form and the main highlights of the feedback received from 16 participants (6 Female and 10 Male) are as follows:

Average scores out of 5 against specific questions			
I understood the objectives of the workshop	4.3	The content was organized and easy to follow	4.1
The objectives of the workshop were met	4.0	The workshop length was appropriate	3.7
The documents shared for review before the workshop was appropriate	4.2	The pace of the workshop was appropriate to the content and attendees	4.1
The presenters were engaging	4.1	The workshop involved sharing lessons from other GGGI countries	4.4
The materials were useful and relevant	4.2	The workshop was relevant to improving the	4.1

		knowledge/skills I need to accomplish my job	
<b>Overall, I am satisfied with the workshop</b>	<b>4.1</b>		

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
Key areas of learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ The 7 Ingredients; the Review areas of the IPDP, Sector Mainstream Planning., 2. Sustainability of Project, 3. Gender Equality and Participation</li> <li>✦ Awareness is properly addressed to capture support from important stakeholder partners.</li> <li>✦ Mainstreaming of the CRGG into IPDP</li> <li>✦ More discussion. Give time to stakeholders including the personal participant to share their experience, deliver, and what could be improved through the CRGG Project.</li> <li>✦ Very helpful, logically. If and when understood, it would help in grasping of overall plan review and planning for the future.</li> <li>✦ They were helpful for me to now approach our sector plans with a new understanding.</li> <li>✦ Government policy and planning cycle- Climate change mainstream. 2. Focus Area mainstreaming plan. 3. Climate Change Awareness.</li> <li>✦ Guide on how to; 1. Mainstream plan activities\approaches. 2. Case studies from 3 different countries to help PNG-MBP to do a constructive plan to include GGGI into the IPDP of MPA.</li> <li>✦ Policy alignment, planning cycles, and mainstreaming.</li> <li>✦ Government Policy &amp; Planning Cycle, Climate Change Awareness, and Mainstreaming Climate Change.</li> <li>✦ Case studies, mainstreaming process, and Ingredients of mainstreaming.</li> <li>✦ Sectoral Plan and Budget, Mainstream Approach; Tools and applications and Provincial planning process and mainstreaming.</li> <li>✦ 1. Mainstreaming Climate Change. 2. Government planning &amp; planning cycle. 3. CC awareness</li> <li>✦ 1. Understanding of CRGG &amp; GESI integration in Plan. 2. Provincial stakeholders. 3. Mainstreaming work plans</li> <li>✦ Clarity on plan mainstreaming.</li> <li>✦ CRGG; Virtual meeting</li> </ul>
What was most useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Knowledge of how to mainstream CRGG into Plans.</li> <li>✦ Understanding the link between the MPG and PPC.</li> <li>✦ Mainstreaming CRGG and GGGI into provincial/sectoral plans.</li> <li>✦ Group exercise was useful in understanding the process and recommendations.</li> <li>✦ The provincial planning process and mainstreaming CC.</li> <li>✦ Mainstreaming concept of Climate Change into IPDP.</li> <li>✦ Planning cycles/mainstreaming process.</li> <li>✦ Activities &amp; presentations.</li> <li>✦ Mainstream Process</li> <li>✦ Sectoral Plans and Budget</li> <li>✦ Government Planning &amp; Planning progress.</li> <li>✦ Reviewing case studies against MBP\PIDP.</li> <li>✦ No comments x4</li> </ul>
What was least useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ All information was useful.</li> <li>✦ Not Applicable here (Presentation very Important)</li> <li>✦ NIL. All presentations were very useful and have given us some understanding.</li> <li>✦ All information presented was useful and important.</li> <li>✦ All good x3</li> <li>✦ Policy alignment into existing plans.</li> <li>✦ Nothing was least useful.</li> <li>✦ Case Studies (Very Generic)</li> <li>✦ Provincial Planning Process and Mainstreaming.</li> <li>✦ No Comments x5</li> </ul>

<p>What else would you like to see included in this workshop next year?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Assist the Division of Planning mainstream CRGG into the Sector Plans and the IPDP.</li> <li>✦ Inform or circulate the discussed issue or the tables to be tabled well in the advance.</li> <li>✦ Involve Planning Division and other stakeholders to do more awareness of Climate Change to the LLG to capture climate change in their planning/budgeting process.</li> <li>✦ More discussion. Give time to stakeholders including the personal participant to share their experience, deliver, and on what could be improved through the CRGG Project.</li> <li>✦ The CRGG Assessment can be used for vulnerability assessment in other projects.</li> <li>✦ Climate Change Agenda is now important in our sector plan to be migrated into the IPDP.</li> <li>✦ Guidance in meeting requirements to acquire funding for Climate Change from donors.</li> <li>✦ The line of mainstreaming climate changes. 2. Need to meet or consult to review and input the CRGG plans into our existing plans.</li> <li>✦ Getting involved in this review process to enhance the stuff learned in this workshop.</li> <li>✦ Support from GGGI Rep and Admin. Planning.</li> <li>✦ Follow-up workshop, more stakeholder consultation, and use of relevant data.</li> <li>✦ Put this theoretical learning into practical applications.</li> <li>✦ Planning &amp; Budgeting on focus areas on specific areas of direct effect to Climate Change.</li> <li>✦ Would love to see a review of the IPDP for MBP.</li> <li>✦ The next phase of mainstreaming will require support in technical aspects for the finalization of the plans. This workshop was great to prepare for the midterm review of IPDP.</li> <li>✦ No comment x1</li> </ul>
<p>Would you recommend this workshop to colleagues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ All participants noted that they would recommend this workshop to their colleagues. (16 participants said "yes")</li> </ul>
<p>Other comments noted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We need to run this similar workshop with the Districts and LLG's and Provincial Planning Staff to visit each sector for the follow-up.</li> <li>✦ A very vital workshop that gave me some understanding of Climate Change mainstreaming and now we can be able to capture climate change into our sector plans.</li> <li>✦ Particularly to ensure that Climate Change is a concern to everyone and that it must be addressed holistically.</li> <li>✦ Climate Change is real and affecting livelihoods and what is needed is funding for mitigation or adaptation activities.</li> <li>✦ Need to stay in contact to understand the plans of Climate Change CRGG and to work as a team.</li> <li>✦ Very impressive and successful workshop. My comment would just be the duration of the workshop.</li> <li>✦ Probably a 3 Days' workshop would be sufficient.</li> <li>✦ Beneficial to all</li> <li>✦ This workshop can facilitate exposure to international partners; the approaches, tools, and applications in terms of planning and promoting GGGI in the province.</li> <li>✦ This workshop is the first to be conducted virtually/zoom and was a learning experience for me. More interaction with the audience in future to improve participation.</li> <li>✦ No comments x6</li> </ul>

### Annex 9: Major lessons learned and recommendations.

1. The hybrid setup had some limitation in terms of interaction with the in-person participants in Milne Bay and the presenters /facilitator online. Recommendation: to use a proper conferencing video camera in future workshops:

2. One GGGI person to facilitate in the room was difficult therefore it was recommended to have more than 1 GGGI officer in future workshops.

4. There was a disconnect between the two Mainstreaming sessions 2A & 2B (Climate Change mainstreaming and GESI mainstreaming.) Both climate change and gender are cross-cutting issues and in general use similar mainstreaming approaches, tools, and techniques. Therefore, there is a need to interlink the two sessions for future capacity strengthening workshops to ensure clear understanding of both GESI and Climate Change mainstreaming and that GESI and Climate Change mainstreaming are not seen as two separate exercises but could be done together.

Finally, the following recommendations/feedback were gathered from the workshop evaluation responses.

- ✚ To circulate information on the group tasks in advance before going into group discussions.
- ✚ To involve the planning division and other stakeholders to do more awareness of climate change to the LLG (power tiers of government) to capture climate change in their planning/budgeting process.
- ✚ To allow opportunity for stakeholders to share their individual and personal experiences, and viewpoint on what could be improved through the CRGG Project.
- ✚ The use of CRGG vulnerability assessment in other projects.
- ✚ To allow opportunity during workshop to share information on means and ways to acquire funding support for climate change resilience activities from donors.
- ✚ Support from GGGI and provincial administration and planning unit to continue this work, and to run similar capacity building workshops at the Districts and LLG's, and provincial planning staff to visit each priority sector for follow-ups.
- ✚ To focus on specific climate change areas in the planning & budgeting exercise and this must be included in the review of the IPDP for MBP.
- ✚ To use a holistic approach to CRGG planning processes because climate change is real, and it is affecting communities and livelihoods.
- ✚ The need to fund mitigation or adaptation activities.
- ✚ The need to stay in contact to understand the plans of climate change CRGG and to work as a team.

In conclusion, the participants expressed gratitude for being invited to participate in the workshop and learn new knowledge and skills that are relevant for strengthening development capacities in the province. They also expressed their commitment to putting into practice their newly acquired mainstreaming knowledge and skills.





#### **ABOUT THE GLOBAL GREEN GROWTH INSTITUTE**

The Global Green Growth Institute was founded to support and promote a model of economic growth known as "green growth", which targets key aspects of economic performance such as poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.



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