

WORKSHOP REPORT

GREEN CLIMATE FUND RESULTS-BASED PAYMENT PILOT PROGRAMME HIGHLANDS REGION CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

Friday, 24th FEBRUARY 2025

McRoyal Hotel





The Climate Change Development Authority was established in November 2015 by the Climate Change Management Act of 2015. It is mandated as a lead Government agency in the country to coordinate climate change activities and strives to coordinate this process through partnerships with the development partners in PNG and internationally.

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P O Box 4017

BOROKO

National Capital District

Papua New Guinea

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Acronyms

ART	Architecture REDD+ Transaction
BCF	Biodiversity Climate Fund
CCDA	Climate Change & Development Authority
CCMA	Climate Change Management Act
CELCOR	Centre for Environment Law and Community Rights
CSO	Civil Society Obligation
DPLLGA	Department of Local-Level Government Affairs
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GESI	Gender Equity & Social Inclusion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
ILG	Incorporated Land Group
LEAF	Lowering Emissions Accelerating Finance
LLG	Local Level Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIP	New Ireland Province
PCCC	Provincial Climate Change Committee
PCMC	Provincial Coordinating Monitoring Committee
PLLSMA	Provincial and Local Level Government Services Monitoring Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNGBCF	Papua New Guinea Biodiversity Climate Fund
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
PWM	Partners With Melanesian
RBP	Results-Based Payment
SABL	Special Agriculture & Business Lease
tCO₂e	Tonne Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TREES	The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard
TRP	Timber Rights Purchase
TWC	Technical Working Committee
WNB	West New Britian

1. Executive Summary

The Highlands Region Consultation Workshop on 'Green Climate Fund Results-Based Payment(GCF RBP) Pilot Programme' for PNG to capitalize on international climate financing through the GCF RBP Program, as part of its broader commitment to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). From 2014 to 2015, PNG achieved significant greenhouse gas emission reductions of 6.5 million tCO₂e. However, along with three other countries, PNG was unable to secure funding due to the exhaustion of the initial budget allocated to the GCF RBP pilot program. In 2024, the GCF approved an exceptional allocation for the RBP pilot window, allowing PNG to access RBPs therefore, PNG is doing the Regional Consultation Workshop for the GCF RBP Funding Proposal. The workshop was held on 24th February 2025, at the McRoyal Hotel, Mt Hagen, PNG.

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) organized the workshop with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). A total of **50(40 males, 10 females)** participated in the workshop covering National and Sub-National Government Agencies, CSOs including community representatives, Research and Academia, Private Sectors, Developing Partners, and Provincial Climate Change Committee(PCCC). The objectives of the national consultation workshop were to (i) inform the sub-national stakeholders about the GCF RBP Pilot Programme and consult them on the funding proposal, and (ii) update the stakeholders with the opportunities on the jurisdictional REDD+ and PNG's progress

In the inaugural session, the Provincial Administrator for Western Highlands Mr. Joseph Mangpial, gave his welcoming remarks and welcomed the CCDA & FAO team with the participants from the Highlands region provinces. After his welcoming remarks, the Acting Managing Director for CCDA gave her opening remarks, welcoming all key stakeholders and officially opening the Highlands Region workshop. After her opening remarks FAO officer in charge at interim, Ms. Karin Takeuchi, gave her remarks by acknowledging stakeholders and thanking the people of PNG for conserving their forest, which is considered one of the most diverse tropical rainforests in the world. Four key speakers presented their technical presentation on the workshop overview, the presentations were on the following topics: PNG Progress on REDD+ & Opportunities in the GCF RBP Pilot Programme, Green Climate Fund (GCF) & its Results-Based Payment (RBP) Programme, the Use of Proceeds and the Validation of the Gender Action Plan(GAP).

After the opening session and technical presentation session, an interactive group discussion was animated around 3 group sessions with 3 tables on **(i) GCF RBP Use of Proceeds (ii) Environmental & Social Risks (iii) Validation of the Gender Action Plan(GAP)**. Through the group sessions, participants provided their opinions on the indicators provided, and potential adverse impacts of the indicators and validated the gender action plan. After the 3 group sessions, the facilitators presented the feedback/responses received from the stakeholders.

Acting General Manager for MRV & NC Mr. William Lakain gave the way forward stating that the GCF RBP Funding Proposal will be submitted on March 30th, 2025. The Regional Consultation Workshop was held to receive comments and feedback from the subnational-level stakeholders to be incorporated in the FP. He gave his closing remarks, acknowledging and thanking all the stakeholders who participated in the workshop to end the GCF RBP Pilot Programme Highlands Region Consultation workshop.

2. Background

2.1 Introduction

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is strategically positioned to capitalize on international climate financing through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Results-Based Payments (RBP) program, as part of its broader commitment to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). With vast tropical forests serving as a crucial carbon sink, PNG has long recognized the importance of preserving its forest ecosystems for national sustainability and climate change mitigation. As the country faces increasing pressure from deforestation and forest degradation driven by logging, agriculture, and land-use changes, these financing opportunities provide essential support for implementing sustainable forest management and reducing emissions.

From 2014 to 2015, PNG achieved significant greenhouse gas emission reductions of 6.5 million tCO₂e. As part of reporting to UNFCCC, the BUR2 TA shows the results achieved for 2016, these results were reviewed and verified by experts before it is made available to PNG. Since PNG has shown great efforts in emission reductions and made great progress in producing these REDD+ results, the 2016 results are now claimed and included in the funding proposal in 2019, PNG submitted a concept note to the GCF seeking results-based payments for these reductions. However, along with three other countries, PNG could not secure funding due to the exhaustion of the initial budget allocated to the GCF RBP pilot program. In 2024, the GCF approved an exceptional allocation for the RBP pilot window, allowing PNG to access RBPs.

PNG's participation in the GCF RBP aligns its national priorities with global climate action, providing the necessary financial backing to support REDD+ activities. Through these efforts, PNG is well-positioned to continue its leadership role in forest conservation, emissions reductions, and sustainable development, ensuring environmental and economic benefits for the country and the international community.

As part of the application process, a funding proposal was produced to secure funds. Therefore, a National Consultation Workshop for the GCF RBP Funding proposal was held in early November 2024. The workshop brought together stakeholders from different sector agencies and organizations to capture their views and inputs on the funding proposal.

The funding proposal was reviewed with comments from stakeholders and FAO experts to develop an initial draft submitted to the GCF Secretariat on December 30th, 2024, for their review and comments. In early January 2025, the responses from the secretariat were disseminated with the experts from FAO to address and clarify some areas in the funding proposal. The regional workshop was held to capture the views of the wider stakeholders included in the funding proposal, especially provincial and district heads who are the decision-makers in the sub-national level.

2.2 Workshop Objectives

- Inform the sub-national stakeholders about the GCF RBP Pilot Programme and consult them on the funding proposal
- Update the stakeholders with the opportunities on the jurisdictional REDD+ and PNG's progress

3. Expected Participants

- National and Sub-National Government Agencies
- CSOs, including community representatives
- Research and Academia
- Private Sectors
- Development Partners
- Provincial Climate Change Committee (PCCC)

4. Summary of Workshop Presentations

4.1. Inaugural Session

4.1.1 Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Joseph Mangpial, Western Highlands Provincial Administrator

The Western Highlands Provincial Administrator, Mr. Joseph Mangpial, gave his welcoming remarks by first thanking the CCDA & FAO for having the Highlands region workshop in Mt Hagen. He went on to say that the people of Western Highlands welcome you all with warm hearts, stating that the GCF RBP is an investment that will benefit our country and the people to adapt and mitigate the effects of Climate Change. He emphasized working in close collaboration and ensuring that the people receive the best knowledge and information to deal with the effects of climate change. He also thanked all the provinces in the Highlands region and urged them to participate and learn as much as they could in the workshop so that they could report back to their people. In conclusion, he officially opened the workshop for the Highlands region.

4.1.2 Opening Remarks by Ms. Debra Sungi - Acting Managing Director Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)

In Ms. Sungi's opening remarks, she first acknowledged the Highlands Region participants and welcomed them to the workshop. During her opening remarks, she mentioned that 'Papua New Guinea stands at a crucial moment in our journey towards sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation. Our commitment to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has already yielded impressive results. From 2014 to 2015, we remarkably reduced 6.5 million tCO₂e in greenhouse gas emissions. The road ahead is challenging and promising as we navigate these opportunities, and we must approach them collaboratively. By aligning our national priorities with global climate action and securing international financial support, we can take significant steps in forest conservation, emissions reduction, and sustainable development.'

4.1.2 Opening Remarks by Ms. Karin Takeuchi – Officer in Charge at Interim, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Ms. Takeuchi first acknowledged the participants from the Highlands Region who had travelled to Mt Hagen for the workshop. In her speech she gave thanks to the CCDA for their hard work and collaboration with the FAO. She mentioned that 'Papua New Guinea (PNG) stands proud as a net-zero emissions country, one of the few in the world. This distinction reflects the country's commitment to sustainable practices and environmental stewardship' and congratulate the people and the government of Papua New Guinea for this achievement and their unwavering dedication and efforts.

4.2 Technical Session

4.2.1 Presentation on PNG Progress on REDD+ & Opportunities in the GCF RBP Pilot Programme by Ms. Gwen Sissiou – General Manager REDD+ & Mitigation Division, CCDA

Ms. Sissiou presented on PNGs progress on REDD+ and opportunities in the GCF RBP Pilot program. She emphasized the progress of REDD+ in PNG and its results on the GCFs RBP pilot program. She elaborated more on the formulation of the GCF RBP proposal and its timeline in Figure 1 below. Other jurisdictional REDD+ including ART/TREES and LEAF Coalition were also given updates in her presentation.

4.2.2 Presentation on Green Climate Fund (GCF) & its Results-Based Payment (RBP) Programme by Mr. Lucio Santos – Forestry Officer/Climate Finance Specialist, FAO

The presentation on GCF & its RBP by Mr. Santos outlined the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has initiated the Results-Based Payments (RBP) Programme, which aims to support developing countries in implementing low-emission and climate-resilient development practices. The initial outcomes of the RBP Programme showcase a significant improvement in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The GCF RBP process requires countries to submit proposals that outline their emission reduction and adaptation targets, detailing cost-effective measures that will be implemented. Countries must provide a clear plan of how they intend to monitor and report on their progress. The GCF RBP Programme has already garnered interest from other countries, with several nations drawing on the experience of their peers in preparing proposals for similar programs.

4.2.5 Presentation on the Use of Proceeds by Ms. Gwen Sissiou – General Manager REDD+ & Mitigation Division, CCDA

Ms. Sissiou once again presented on the use of proceeds for the GCF RBP in her presentation she outlined what can be done with the proceeds stating that proceeds must be reinvested in activities that are in line with PNG NDC, National REDD+ strategy, or low carbon development plans that are consistent with the objectives of the GCF and they must target key sources of emissions, ensure that emissions reductions will continue, and ensure that there will not be a risk of reversals. The targeted provinces for the GCF RBP have their selection criteria, which were outlined in the presentation as well.

4.2.6 Presentation on Validation Gender Action Plan (GAP) by Ms. Sonia Baine, REDD+ Officer, CCDA

The project aligns with PNG's National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) and integrates gender policy recommendations from the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank's FCPF. She elaborated more on the presentation based on existing gender dynamics in PNG, Political parties, and decision-making. In her presentation, she mentioned that women are more productive emphasizing that in the following statement '*Women produce over 80% of the country's food and account for 60-70% of the work related to food crop production*', her presentation was summed up by validating the Gender Action Plan (GAP).

5. Group Discussions

5.1 Instructions on the Group Discussions

The group discussion session will help develop key components of PNG's funding proposal and contribute to strengthening the REDD+ Safeguards; therefore, participants were divided into 3 groups (Groups 1,2,3). The groups were asked to rotate through three Tables (Table A, B, C), 30 minutes per round in each session.

Key discussion session:

Group Session 1 - PNG's GCF RBP use of proceeds, in this session groups were asked to provide the level of importance/priority for the indicators of the components.

Group Session 2 - Environmental and Social Risks, in this session the participants were asked to provide potential adverse impacts that the indicators could have at the provincial, district and community levels. In Table C, a GRMS scheme and explanations were provided to get feedback from the participants.

Group Session 3 - Validation Gender Action Plan (GAP) in this session, the stakeholders validated the GAP, ensuring they gave a number or a percentage of the gender inclusions in the GAP.

The discussions by each group with their results for each session are displayed below.

5.1.1 – Session 1 Results for PNG's GCF RBP use of proceeds

TABLE A1 Component 1(Output 1.1 & 1.2)	Regional focus (Rating I to V)					Total Regional Participants: 20
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Indicative Activities						Comments
Integrate and/or coordinate existing governance systems					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Updating of forest policy to consolidate amendments and incorporation of legality standards	2				18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Relevance Training given but skills not fully utilized
Regulation of Small-Scale Timber Operations.		1	1		18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Development or update of spatially explicit subnational development plans					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Application of environmental safeguards at the national and subnational levels			1		19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Implement forest management and enforcement practices				1	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance

TABLE B2 Component 2(Output 1.2 & 1.3)	Regional Focus (Rating I to V)					Total Regional Participants: 20
Indicative Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	Comments
Application of PNG's Timber Legality					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants from the Highlands region chose that all the Indicators in Table B are of High relevance since they are non-existent
Awareness and Training Programs customary landowning groups, private sector and provincial governments, including for environmental monitoring					20	
Fulfilling and enhancing readiness elements such as the FREL/FRL and the NFMS						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Benefit-sharing plan development					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Establish and Strengthen a Safeguard Information System					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Develop a National Land Use Information System linked with those for PNGFA, CEPA, and agriculture to help provide a clear portal for how land is being utilized					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
TABLE C1 Component 2(Output 2.1 & 2.2)	Regional Focus (Rating I to V)					Total Regional Participants: 20
Indicative Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	Comments
Identification of priority livelihood alternatives					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Provide administrative,				1	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance

financial, and technical training to the ILG						
Create cooperative-managed financial mechanisms					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Tailored technical support to smallholders and customary landowning groups on their production systems / alternative livelihoods					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Establishment of Conservation agreements ensuring that sacred sites are effectively protected						
Cooperative-managed financial mechanisms					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Support to the implementation of the sustainable agriculture value chain					20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance

5.1.2 - Session 2 Results for Environmental and Social Risks,

Table 2A

Component	Outputs	Indicative activities	Potential Adverse Impacts
1.- Increased institutional coordination capacities of national and provincial governments in PNG and in the targeted provinces	1.1 Establish the NSLUP framework for the national and provincial governments	Integrate and/or coordinate existing governance systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacities at LLG Political Influence in service delivery at National, Sub-national, District, and Local Level Government. Duplication of work with the Provincial/District level Lack of coordination results in deforestation and land degradation
		Updating of forest policy to consolidate amendments and incorporation of legality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy must involve stakeholder process Awareness to public audience as all kept in the loop. Landowner issue over land dispute Unequal distribution of funding Nepotism of forest development plans is at risk

		Regulation of Small-Scale Timber Operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in small/scale logging activities if no regulation in place. • Lack of monitoring increases risk • Lack of funding/incentive to safeguard small scale logging activities • If no regulation in place, a lot of deforestation activities and fewer reforestation activities.
		Development or update of spatially explicit subnational development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Priorities Indicators – at national must align with provincial government • Lack of information from the Provincial Forest Committees creates hijack from the people
1.2 Enhance and strengthen environmental management, protection, and land use regulations for forest authorities and local stakeholders.		Application of environmental safeguards at the national and subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation less oversight • Lack of technical expertise
		Implement forest management and enforcement practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support at the sub-national level to promote enforcement in law and order. • Weak enforcement in the process of conservation and logging permit. • Lack of FPIC process to safeguard the people.
		Application of PNG's Timber Legality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process/systems not transparent. Resources owners/communities not consulted or aware. • Possibility of political interference, especially in the issuance of permits and the process. Landowners are likely to be left out.
		Awareness and Training Programs for customary landowning groups, the private sector and provincial governments, including for environmental monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more customarily land be separated from the Department of Land and Physical Planning • Desktop survey identifies not legitimate • Lack of capacity building • Creating unexpected expectations. • Mindful of language given to the audience • Women and marginalized group have been left out in decision making
	1.3 Improve coordination and reporting	Fulfilling and enhancing readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism to collect data and how data is collected.

	on the implementation of the NRS, NDC and GHG for the CCDA	elements such as the FREL/FRL and the NFMS	
		Benefit-sharing plan development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-legitimate landowners slow the process of the projects • Lack of benefit from the National government to the provincial government • Good number of people left out in benefit sharing arrangement.
		Establish and Strengthen a Safeguard Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data security how well is it secured? • How well is the data managed? • Lack of capacity building can risk the management of the system. • Lack of coordination and partnership, data is not efficient and effective. • Risk of providing necessary data for the system upload
		Develop a National Land Use Information System linked with those for PNGFA, CEPA, and agriculture to help provide a clear portal for how land is being utilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Land Group (ILG) must be uploaded to the system

Table 2B

Component	Outputs	Indicative activities	Potential Adverse Impacts
2.- Enhanced economic productivity and sustainable livelihoods of small holders and customary landowning groups in the	2.1 Strengthen Forest landscapes management technical and financial capacities for customary landowning groups	Identification of priority livelihoods alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enabling infrastructure development • Lack of skills and Knowledge training' • Alternative livelihoods are not possible •
		Provide administrative, financial, and technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of more ILGs creates disputes • Lack of inclusivity • Lack of proper consultation • Lack of Knowledge & skills from the resource person/trainer

targeted provinces		training to the ILG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of training from the trainer
		Create cooperative-managed financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Mismanagement Complicated process involved Conflict of interest(e.g. Land title) Lack of sustainability
		Tailored technical support to smallholders and customary landowning groups on their production systems / alternative livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of training and capacity building Lack of Monitoring & Evaluation ‘ No application acquired from the training High illiteracy among the local population No sustainability plan
	1.2 Enhance and strengthen environmental management, protection, and land use regulations for forest authorities and local stakeholders.	Establishment of Conservation agreements ensuring that sacred sites are effectively protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowner disputes likely to occur in this scenario High compensation demand Commercialization of conservation initiatives Land disputes arise from benefit sharing
		Cooperative-managed financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismanagement of funds (political influence/interference) Conflict of Interest Administration of the mechanisms may be too costly
		Support to the implementation of the sustainable agriculture value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of traditional methods of Agriculture Lack of Marketing exposure(market access) Lack of market infrastructure due to high cost Unsustainable in terms of market consistency and value chains Inconsistent in Monitoring & Evaluating Law & order issues Natural Disasters Lack of policy and legal framework Natural Disasters

Table 2C – Comments on the GRMS Scheme (GRMS Scheme Refer to Annex 7.4)

Region	Comments
Highlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRMS is dealt with daily in the Highlands region due to ethnicity & tribal differences

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme provided is clear and concise, therefore, a copy should be sent through WhatsApp or email to the stakeholders, or provide handouts or palmlets • logically address the issue in the GRMS • The GRMS scheme is transparent, but it just provides more details in each step on its application • GRMS is important in all levels & people must understand each level especially individuals & communities • Be mindful of GRMS at the individual level & community level • There must be transparency in GRMS, making sure everyone is consulted • The level of interaction between locals and project developers must come first, before concerns can be addressed, before the implementation phase • GRMS varies at different levels • Provide individual space for people with special needs to be included in the GRMS Process • There must be an agreement to carry out GRMS between the principal landowner & the people of the community before they agree with the project developers • More awareness on how to address GRMS
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5.1.3 – Session 3 Results Validation Gender Action Plan (GAP)

Table 3A

Gender responsive Actions	Indicator	Number/Percentage	Comments
Mainstream gender into the design and implementation of all awareness raising, consultative, and capacity-building activities	# of planning/methodological documents integrating gender aspects into the design of events/activities	All agreed, 100%	No comments.
Promote equal representation and engagement of men/women in participatory events/activities	Male-female ratio in events' participation # of women's groups represented	Male representation- 90% Female representation – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers and decision making lay with the men in the highlands region of Papua New Guinea. • However, it is assumed that

			<p>equal gender representation in decision making and planning, particularly at sub-national level, is achieved seeing as the organic law calls for a “women’s representative” from Ward Level, Local Level Government and District Level during development planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are caretakers. • Political appointments can result in missed opportunities for “equal representation,” usually through a lack of awareness. • Decisions in the patrilineal society, concerning representation, favor mothers as opposed to young females due to cultural rationales. • Although, respect is accorded to females holding high
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			<p>designations in office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For equitable representation, projects must be planned, developed and specified as a “women’s project.”
<p>Take affirmative measures to solicit and promote the perspectives of women in stakeholder engagement processes and participatory activities</p>	<p>Record of male/female interventions during events</p>	<p>Male :90% Female:10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best to utilize existing non-government groups, community-based organizations with existing “women empowerment” programs. • Church Based Organizations must also be included. • Planning for capacity building must aim as much as possible to have equal representation between genders, whilst bearing in mind the levels of capacity and the minimum required representation .
<p>Deliver gender-responsive, culturally</p>	<p># of training materials integrating gender aspects and adapted</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>No comments, all agreed.</p>

appropriate and accessible training and capacity-building materials, considering the gender digital gap and differing access rates of youth and remote communities to information and digital systems.			
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Table 3B

Gender responsive Actions	Indicator	Number/Percentage	Comments
Build financial and technical capacity of women and youth from customary landowning groups on local production systems / alternative livelihoods	# of women received training # of young people received training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of women must be trained. • 100% of young people to receive training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided on special needs, considering persons with disabilities, dropouts, uneducated youths, through categorizing the criteria for training
Consider gender-specific forest needs in the definition of production systems, sustainable livelihoods, and sustainable agriculture value chains	# of economic opportunities integrating gender-specific needs	3 activities to achieve, which include the tree planting, supplying nursery seedlings & floriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be equal gender effective engagement in the activities.
Generate benefits for women and other relevant vulnerable groups through	# of women engaged in production systems, financial	100% women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated farming systems • Aquaculture

inclusive economic opportunities and productive mechanisms.	mechanisms, productive schemes, etc. # of people (marginalized, vulnerable) engaged in production systems, financial mechanisms, productive schemes, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family farming to supply the market • Access market
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Table 3C

Gender responsive Actions	Indicator	Number/Percentage	Comments
Mainstream gender into the design of land use and development planning instruments at national and sub-national levels, as relevant.	# of land use plans integrating gender considerations # of development plans integrating gender considerations	Male:70% Female:30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agreed to keep it at the percentage proposed for male and female participation • Based on society and customs to be considered in this indicator.
Mainstream gender into the design of information and reporting systems such as the Benefit-Sharing Plan, Land Use Information System, Safeguards Information System, as relevant.	# of information systems integrating gender considerations	Male:60% Female:40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women can take part in this indicator
Provide women, and other vulnerable people with the appropriate training	# women, young and other vulnerable people received training to	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agreed for this indicator with no

and information to facilitate the use and access to planning instruments and information systems	use/access planning instruments and information systems		further comments
Generate sex-disaggregated data and/or gender specific data/information through key information management systems, as possible.	# of information systems generating sex-disaggregated and/or gender-specific data and information	Male:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal participation of both genders to provide information in key management systems

Note:

- Each group was facilitated by the CCDA & FAO Team, respectively
- Each group facilitator explained each indicator in English and Tok Pidgin(PNG mother tongue)
- Equal participation of males and females was distributed in each group
- Individuals who took part in each group to provide feedback were purely from the Provinces of the **HIGHLANDS** region.

After the 3 discussion sessions, the results were presented by the facilitators of each table, summarizing all the discussions from each group and their feedback/responses.

6. Closing Session

6.1 Way Forward/Next Steps

Moving forward, the next steps for the GCF RBP Funding Proposal are as follows.

- Participants will be informed & updated on the Funding Proposal
- Summary Funding Proposal shared after the Regional Consultation Workshop
- Discussion Outcomes to be shared on March 10th, 2025
- National Validation Workshop of GCF RBP Funding Proposal on 28th March 2025,
- Submission of GCF RBP Funding Proposal on March 30th, 2025.

6.2 Closing Remarks

Mr. William Lakain, on behalf of the A/Managing Director, gave the closing remarks, acknowledging and thanking the stakeholders for their participation with the statement, ‘On behalf of the A/MD, thank you very much for all your time, and I now bring this workshop to a close.’ The workshop ended, and participants left.

7. Appendices/Annex

7.1 Participants List

No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
01	Joseph Mangpial	M	WH Provincial Administration	WH Provincial Administration	josephkuluang@gmail.com 70083000	
02	Pais Kar	M	Provincial Disaster Coordinator	Western Highlands Provincial Administration	Paikartiki1@gmail.com 73311450	Attended
03	Daniel Dukuma	M	CEO, Mul Baiyer Lumusa District, GEF 7 Project Site	Mul Baiyer District Administration	71796667	Attended
04	PS Agnes Mek	F	WHP Women Leader Rep. to General Hospital	Mul Baiyer District	Agnesmek39@gmail.com 72702260	Attended
05	Shirley Wane	F	SME Business Owner	Mul Baiyer District	shrlwanes@gmail.com 74449511	Attended
06	Timothy Lawton	M	Environmental and Climate Change	Enga Provincial Administration	Timilawton@gmail.com 73009150	Attended
07	Andigi Eric Yuguli	M	Manager-Environment Conservation and Climate Change	Hela Provincial Administration	ericuguli@gmail.com 73795386	Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
08	Agnes Tondoli	F	Chairlady – Hides PDL 1 Women’s Association	Hides – Hela Province	Agnes.3.tondoli@gmail.com 72688155	Attended

09	Andrew Kaupi	M	DPA- Corporate Services	Hela Provincial Administration		
10	Chris Mondo	M	Deputy PA -FS	Simbu Provincial Administration	Chrismondo858@gmail.com 70709376	Attended
11	Kale Simai	M	Deputy PA – Programs	Simbu Provincial Administration	Kalesimai45@gmail.com	
12	Katrina Aiwa	F	Principal Advisor for Division of Community Services, Youth & Women GEF 6 Mt Whilem Biodiversity Project	Simbu Province	katrinaaiwa@gmail.com	Attended
13	Rick Kogen	M	Jiwaka Provincial Administrator	Jiwaka Provincial Administration	72677289	
14	Samson Kapak	M	Program Manager for Environment Conservation	Jiwaka Provincial Administration	Samson.kapak@gmail.com 70309103	Attended
15	John Kupul	M	Provincial Disaster and Climate Change Officer	Jiwaka Provincial Administration	kupulj@gmail.com 73567313	Attended
16	Frank Wanganapi	M	Advisor Natural Resources	EH Provincial Administration	fwangnapi@yahoo.com 70506788	
17	Benson Imara	M	Goroka District GEF 7 Project Site	EH Provincial Administration	73312766	Attended
18	Demo Imara	M	Lufa District GEF 7 Project Site	EH Provincial Administration	imarademo@gmail.com 70708399 / 81496004	Attended

19	Warea Andasua	M	PNGFA, Highlands Regional Area Manager	PNG Forest Authority	awareatechsup@gmail.com 73429642	Attended
20	David Kelma	M	Provincial Administrator	Southern Highlands Provincial Government		
21	Fidelis Pon James	M	Manager, Environment and Conservation, Division of Minerals and Natural Resources	Southern Highlands Provincial Government	fidelispon@gmail.com 74899745	Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
22	Stephanie Wambi	F	Coffee Manager	Southern Highlands Provincial Government	kolopitinene@gmail.com 70795184	Attended
23	James Paraka	M	DEI District	WHPA	Jamesparaka01@gmail.com 71454223	Attended
24	Daniel Lomutopa	M	Coordinator, Environment Conservation & Climate Change	EHPA	dlomutopa105@gmail.com	Attended
25	Timothy Tept	M	SHP Representative	SHPA	timothytept@gmail.com 78348622	Attended
26	Steven Moka	M	Executive Officer	WHPA	Smoka.whpa@gmail.com 71893541	Attended
27	Gwen Sissiou	F	General Manager	CCDA	gwendoline.Sissiou@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
28	Terence Barambi	M	Manager, REDD+ Branch	CCDA	terence.barambi@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
29	Aida Kai	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA	aida.kai@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
30	Kila Warimo	M	Admin Driver	CCDA	kila.warimo@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
31	Sonia Baine	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA	sonia.baine@ccda.gov.pg	Attended

32	Jacqueline Aitsi	F	GM Executive Assistant	CCDA	jacquie.aitsi@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
33	Limen Puri	M	REDD+ Officer	CCDA	limen.puri@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
34	Deborah Meana	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA	debora.means@gmail.com	Attended
35	Everlyn Mel	M	MRV Officer	CCDA	everlyn.mel@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
36	Debra Sungi	F	Acting Managing Director	CCDA	debra.sungi@ccda.gov.pg	Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
37	William Lakain	M	GM MR&NC	CCDA	william008lakain@gmail.com	Attended
38	Michael Guba	M	Public Relations Officer	CCDA	79666009	Attended
39	Dr. Abe Hitofumi	M	Chief Technical Adviser-EU/NFI/FAO/UN REDD	FAO	hitomuiabe@fao.org	Attended
40	Paul Hasagama	M	MRV Expert	FAO	paul.hasagama@fao.org	Attended
41	Chris Mong	M	Climate Finance Expert	FAO	christopher.mong@fao.org	Attended
42	Mathew Vanriijn	M	FAO Regional Rep. Bangkok	FAO	Mathew.VanRijn@fao.org	Attended
43	Lucio Santols	M	FAO HQ, Rep, ROME	FAO	Lucio.Santos@fao.org	Attended
44	Masamichi Haraguchi	M		FAO	Masamichi.haraguchi@gmail.com	Attended
45	Operation Support		Operation Support	FAO		
46		M	Advisor		Paul.darugusa@monash.edu	

	Paul Darugusa			CCDA MONASH		Attended
47	Martin Timperley	M	Advisor	MONASH	Martin.timperley@monash.edu	Attended
48	Mirzo Isoev	M	EU-FCCB National Component Deputy Project Manager & Technical Coordinator	Expertise France	Mirzo.isoev@national-fccbpng.eu	
49	Michael Klewaki	M	ICT Expertise	Expertise France	Michael.klewaki@gmail.com	
50	Sam Moko	M	Stakeholder Engagement Coordinator	Expertise France	Sam.moko@national-fccbpng.eu	

7.2 Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Speaker/ Presenter
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival & Registration	All
9:00 – 9:30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening Prayer ▪ Welcome Remarks by Provincial Administrator ▪ Welcome Remarks by CCDA ▪ Welcome Remarks by FAO 	Ms. Debra Sungi A/Managing Director, CCDA Dr. Hitofumi Abe FAO PNG
9:30 – 10:00	PNG's progress on REDD+ and opportunities in the GCF RBP Pilot Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG's progress on REDD+ • PNG's REDD+ results and GCF's RBP Pilot Programme • Funding proposal formulating process • Update on PNG's status with other jurisdictional REDD+, including ART/TREES and LEAF Coalition 	Ms. Gwen Sissiou General Manager, REDD+ and Mitigation, CCDA
10:00 – 10:20	Morning Tea/Group Photo/Media Interview	All

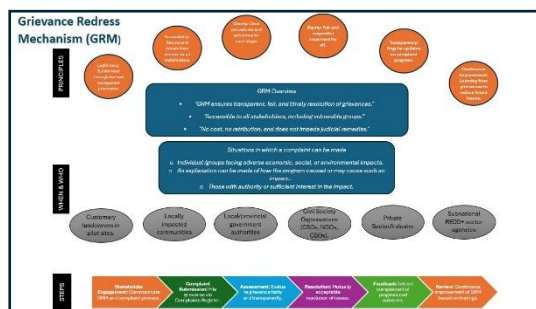
10:20 - 10:30	<p>GCF and its RBP programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the GCF RBP Programme • Outcomes of the initial RBP Programme • GCF RBP process & requirements • Experience from other Countries on GCF RBP proposal 	<p>Mr. Lucio Santos</p> <p>Forestry Officer – Climate Finance Specialist, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy</p>
10:30 - 10:40	<p>PNG’s funding proposal for the GCF RBP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the funding proposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contents ○ Timeline 	<p>Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi</p> <p>NFMS Consultant, FAO</p>
10:40 – 11:15	<p>PNG’s use of proceeds on the first draft</p> <p>Questions & Answer</p>	<p>Ms. Gwen Sissiou, CCDA</p> <p>REDD+ Team</p>
11:15 - 12:15	<p>Validation Gender Action Plan</p> <p>Group discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before discussing some presentations on ESMF & GAP - Fair and equal participation by all stakeholders affected by the RBP project - Strengthened capacities and benefits for women and vulnerable groups in forest landscape management and sustainable livelihoods - Gender considerations integrated into planning & information systems 	<p>Ms. Sonia Baine, CCDA</p>
12:15 – 12:30	Group presentations	
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	All
13:30 – 14:45	Group discussion: environmental and social risks identified associated with the Project's indicative activities	<p>Mr. Mathieu VanRijn</p> <p>Forestry Officer-FAO Regional Office for Asia</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 1 - Component 2 - Grievance redress mechanism 	Pacific and Lead Technical Officer
14:45 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea	All
15:00 - 15:50	Group presentations	
15:50 - 16:00	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wrap up and next step ▪ Closing Remarks 	Mr. William Lakain General Manager, MRV and National Communication Division, CCDA

7.3 Workshop Presentations

<https://pngreddplus.org/document-library/>

7.4 GRMS Scheme



7.5 Workshop Pictures

