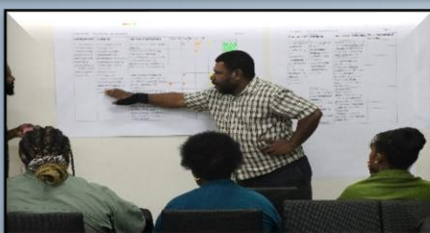


WORKSHOP REPORT

GREEN CLIMATE FUND RESULTS-BASED PAYMENT PILOT PROGRAMME NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

Friday, 28th FEBRUARY 2025

Liamo Reef 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.

© Climate Change Development Authority

P O Box 4017

BOROKO

National Capital District

Papua New Guinea

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	6
1. Executive Summary	6
2. Background	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
3. Expected Participants	8
4. Summary of Workshop Presentations	8
4.1. Inaugural Session.....	8
4.1.1 Opening Remarks by Ms. Debra Sungi - Acting Managing Director Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)	8
4.1.2 Opening Remarks by Mr. Mathieu VanRijn - Forestry Officer-FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific and Lead Technical Officer.....	8
4.2 Technical Session.....	8
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 ..	8
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	9
4.2.5 Presentation on the Use of Proceeds by Ms. Gwen Sissiou – General Manager REDD+ & Mitigation Division, CCDA.....	9
5. Group Discussions	9
5.1 Instructions on the Group Discussions	9
5.1.1 – Session 1 Results for PNG’s GCF RBP use of proceeds	10
5.1.2 - Session 2 Results for Environmental and Social Risks,	12
5.1.3 – Session 3 Results Validation Gender Action Plan (GAP).....	16
6. Closing Session	22
6.1 Way Forward/Next Steps	22
6.2 Closing Remarks.....	23
7. Appendices/Annex.....	23
7.1 Participants List	23
7.2 Workshop Agenda.....	25
7.3 Workshop Presentations	27
7.4 GRMS Scheme.....	27
7.5 Workshop Pictures.....	28

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
tCO_{2e}	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 New Guinea Islands 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 has done its Regional Consultation Workshop for the GCF RBP Funding Proposal. The workshop was held on 28th February 2025, at the Liamo Reef Hotel, Kimbe, 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 **39(27 males, 12 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 Acting Managing Director for CCDA gave her opening remarks welcoming all key stakeholders and officially opening the New Guinea Islands Region workshop. After her opening remarks Mr. Mathieu VanRijn, Forestry Officer-FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific and Lead Technical Officer gave his 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 New Guinea Islands 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 Opening Remarks by Ms. Debra Sungi - Acting Managing Director Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)

In Ms. Sungi's opening remarks, she first acknowledged the New Guinea Islands 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 are dignified to take significant steps in forest conservation, emissions reduction, and sustainable development.'*

4.1.2 Opening Remarks by Mr. Mathieu VanRijn - Forestry Officer-FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific and Lead Technical Officer

Mr. VanRijn first acknowledged the participants from the New Guinea Islands Region who had travelled to Kimbe for the workshop. In his speech he gave thanks to the CCDA for their hard work and collaboration with the FAO. He 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 PNG's 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. 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: 18
Indicative Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	Comments
Integrate and/or coordinate existing governance systems				5	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Updating of forest policy to consolidate amendments and incorporation of legality standards		3	1	1	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Relevance Some districts have existing standards; however, no funding to update
Regulation of Small-Scale Timber Operations.		2	1	1	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Development or update of spatially explicit subnational development plans			1	5	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Application of environmental safeguards at the national and subnational levels			1	2	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Implement forest management and enforcement practices		1		1	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
TABLE B1 Component 2(Output 1.2 & 1.3)	Regional Focus (Rating I to V)					Total Regional Participants: 18
Indicative Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	Comments
Application of PNG’s Timber Legality	1	2	1		14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Relevance Existing in some districts, not all
Awareness and Training Programs customary landowning groups, private sector and			1		17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance

provincial governments, including for environmental monitoring						
Fulfilling and enhancing readiness elements such as the FREL/FRL and the NFMS			1	3	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Benefit-sharing plan development			1	1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Establish and Strengthen a Safeguard Information System				7	11	<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	1			2	15	<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: 18
Indicative Activities	I	II	III	IV	V	Comments
Identification of priority livelihoods alternatives				2	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Provide administrative, financial, and technical training to the ILG				1	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Create cooperative-managed financial mechanisms		2	1	1	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance Mechanism strengthening is a challenge due to limited training provided
Tailored technical support to smallholders and customary landowning groups on their production				3	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance

systems / alternative livelihoods						
Establishment of Conservation agreements ensuring that sacred sites are effectively protected					18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Relevance
Cooperative-managed financial mechanisms		2	1	1	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance
Support to the implementation of the sustainable agriculture value chain					18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High relevance Trainings must also be delivered for crop preservation and access to different markets

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"> Lack of coordination at the national level to the sub-national level
		Updating of forest policy to consolidate amendments and incorporation of legality standards	
		Regulation of Small-Scale Timber Operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation will stop the people from taking over their land Monitoring is a huge risk High cost to go through the formal process
		Development or update of spatially explicit subnational development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working in silence Lack of a proper landuse plan, have risk on data collection Lack of data spatially explicit at the sub-national level

	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"> • Conflict on cultural beliefs • Overlapping of safeguards with the cultural ways • Lack of culturally appropriate engagement
		Implement forest management and enforcement practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Forest Policy does environmental damage • Governance system is weak from the national to the sub-national • Lack of measures or governance that affect the sub-national level. • Lack of regulatory power at the sub-national level.
		Application of PNG's Timber Legality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of FPIC through an abuse process • Bribery/compromise with officers on the project site is a great risk • Enforcement is affected
		Awareness and Training Programs for customary landowning groups, the private sector, and provincial governments, including for environmental monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high cost • Fluctuation of the prize has the risk of lower income affecting the implication on the forest
	1.3 Improve coordination and reporting on the implementation of the NRS, NDC and GHG for the CCDA	Fulfilling and enhancing readiness elements such as the FREL/FRL and the NFMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge gap on the target and non-target group • Engagement needs to be effective
		Benefit-sharing plan development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-national level of involvement is missing/not visible. • Inequitable distribution causes violence. • Financial literacy must be captured in the plan
		Establish and Strengthen a Safeguard Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • How to collect data between different agencies • Reliable system at the subnational to manage data/system

		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"> • Land dispute • NLUIS not accessible to every agency • Lack of capacity and resources • Lack of sustainability • Lack of land use spatial data
--	--	---	---

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 targeted provinces	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"> • Alternative livelihood is optional • Lack of sustainable living in alternative livelihoods • Not coordinated well • Social disorders(abuse) • Affects environment(eg.Oil Palm, Land Clearing/deforestation) • Affects sustainable livelihoods • Social Risk(Negative reactions) • Social Disintegration (business mind creep in)
		Provide administrative, financial, and technical training to the ILG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority will benefit • Abuse of process & resources • Capacity building will be confined(same people receiving training) • Conflict of interest(skills acquired will go to waste) • Issues with ILG which includes CBOs & NGOs • Lack of Capacity Building & recognition at the community level
		Create cooperative-managed financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of power(mismanagement) • Families may miss out on benefits due to some requirements not being met • Lack of education resulting in unfair representation • Creation of many cooperatives causing competition • Funds for the intended purpose are directed to something else(eg, Political interference, Political interest, etc.)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Monitoring & Evaluation in place • Lack of Capacity building with the targeted communities
		Tailored technical support to smallholders and customary landowning groups on their production systems / alternative livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build resilient communities since government service delivery will not be effective • Projects have a timeframe resulting in sustainability lacking due to no financial support when the project is over • No proper exit plan/strategy or even sustainability plan • Training received is not implemented in the real-life situation, leading to waste of resources and unproductivity • Minority benefit from projects • No proper coordination • Lack of technical support to meet the market standard • No standardized training in place • Decentralization of markets • Lack of infrastructure in terms of preservation of crops
	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"> • Land disputes between ethnic groups • Conflict amongst boundaries • Misconception of monetizing sacred sites • Conflict between existing companies/organizations at the area of interest • Less support from the responsible authorities • Lack of sustainable land use plans • No government recognition on customary protected areas • Restrictions on socio-economic development
Cooperative-managed financial mechanisms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable abuse of funds • Abuse of resources & Authority • No proper awareness and lack of capacity building to conserve sacred sites • No registration of conservation agreements • No proper reporting system from bottom-up approach • Dispute among resolution mechanisms 	
Support to the implementation of the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Tenure System Affected • More land cultivated • Focus given to one commodity 	

		sustainable agriculture value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal participation in terms of gender • Displacement of compromised existing Land Use Plan • Improve farming methods & techniques for climate resilience • Downstream processing of agricultural products
--	--	-------------------------------------	---

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

Region	Comments
New Guinea Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRMS is very important in projects • There must be a standard GRMS template to raise concerns and address issues • Follow a system for offline application that GRM can be sent to the responsible authorities • Transparency in GRMS and report, Monitoring & Evaluation as proof • GRMS response/feedback must be early and in detail, and a timeline must be given on how long it would take for the response/feedback • Each GRMS step must have a specific officer assigned to deal with it • Direct and Indirect GRMS can lead to social disorder • Rephrase the word Authorities with Local, Provincial, & District • Patrilineal & Matrilineal society to be considered in stakeholder engagement (especially with Landowners) • Be Neutral in GRM resolution based on society • Rephrase the word community and put landowners in place of the word, to be specific, since they know the land boundaries • Consult clans and not ILG

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	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full participation of male & female

<p>Promote equal representation and engagement of men/women in participatory events/activities.</p>	<p>Male-female ratio in events' participation # of women's groups represented</p>	<p>Female Representation:40 % Male Representation:60 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum threshold should be identified and set. i.e. 40% representation of females. Indicators should be mindful of international thresholds but more importantly, the social in-country norms in order to design appropriate indicators. • Considerations such as security/safety, confidentiality and opportunity should be included in planning and the project. i.e. Women breakout sessions with women facilitators. • Projects must be "labelled" specifically to include equality and equity in gender participation and representation. This will allow for an additional consideration
---	---	--	--

			<p>atop the usual designation and capacity-based decision-making that goes into identifying representation in events or projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the existence of Matrilineal societies in PNG, which identify as women-oriented in land ownership and leadership – male counterparts (<i>in these societies</i>) will always be responsible for enforcement or the physical component of land ownership and decision-making matters. • Therefore, there must be more promotion of equal gender participation – particularly for women.
Take affirmative measures to solicit and promote the perspectives of women in stakeholder engagement processes and participatory activities	Record of male/female interventions during events	Male:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing structures which facilitate women interventions exist within the sub-national level administrations/ governments. These existing structures

			<p>need to be empowered and/or strengthened through recognition and resourcing. This will provide for the recognition of women decision making and leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection for participation, particularly for this consultation is a privilege usually accorded based on designation. Invitations which explicitly call for equal participation in future will facilitate for equity in participation and provide more opportunity for equity in interventions as well. • Development partners and government partnership on the project, like GEF 7, has women's group
--	--	--	--

			work with a woman officer while men's group work with a male officer
Deliver gender-responsive, culturally 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.	# of training materials integrating gender aspects and adapted	100%	No Comments. All agreed.

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	Male:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrilineal society in the NGI, so women are heard, therefore equal participation in all gender responsive actions
Consider gender-specific forest needs in the definition of production systems, sustainable	# of economic opportunities integrating gender-specific needs	Male:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrilineal society in the NGI so women are heard

livelihoods, and sustainable agriculture value chains			therefore equal participation in all gender responsive actions
Generate benefits for women and other relevant vulnerable groups through inclusive economic opportunities and productive mechanisms.	# of women engaged in production systems, financial mechanisms, productive schemes, etc. # of people (marginalized, vulnerable) engaged in production systems, financial mechanisms, productive schemes, etc.	Male:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrilineal society in the NGI so women are heard therefore equal participation in all gender responsive actions

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:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrilineal society in the NGI, so women are heard, therefore equal participation in all gender responsive actions
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:50% Female:50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrilineal society in the NGI, so women are heard, therefore equal participation in all gender

			responsive actions
Provide women, and other vulnerable people with the appropriate training and information to facilitate the use and access to planning instruments and information systems	# women, young and other vulnerable people received training to use/access planning instruments and information systems	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments, all agreed
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"> Matrilineal society in the NGI, so women are heard, therefore equal participation in all gender responsive actions

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 **New Guinea Islands** 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

The closing remarks were given by Mr. William Lakain on behalf of the A/Managing Director, 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 ends and participants leave.

7. Appendices/Annex

7.1 Participants List

No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
01	John Sitapai	M	Deputy PA/Social Services	WNB Provincial Administration		Attended
02	Desmond Vaghelo	M	Environment & Climate Change Director	WNB Provincial Administration		Attended
03	Hubert Kava	M	Deputy PA-CS	WNB Provincial Administration		
04	Anastasia Kaue	F	WNB Womens Association Rep	WNB Provincial Administration		Attended
05	Ryan Mondo	M	Youth Development Rep	WNB Provincial Administration		Attended
06	Julianna Mohe	F	Community Engagement & Development Officer	WNB Provincial Administration		Attended
07	Dorothy Tubu	F	Womens Blue Economy Rep	Blue Economic-WNBP		Attended
08	Julie Nakmai	F	Women in SME Rep	Women in SME		Attended
09	Jonathan Tilomu	M	National Level Program Team Leader	FORCERT		Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
10	Daniel Savenat	M	PNG Benefits from Environmental Services Trust (BEST) Team Leader	FORCERT		Attended

11	Jerome Aiake	M	Fundraising & Partnerships Officer	FORCERT		Attended
12	Florence Paisparea	F	NRMD Officer	ENB Provincial Administration		Attended
13	John Liskia	M	Pomio District Administration GEF 7 / FOLUR	ENBP-Pomio District Administration		Attended
14	Hubert Wangun	M	Pomio District Administration GEF 7 / FOLUR	ENBP=Pomio District Administration		
15	Gideon Bogosia	M	Environment and Climate Change Manager	New Ireland Provincial Administration		Attended
16	Esrom Toligur	M	CEO NIGT Holdings	NIHT Topaiyo REDD+ Project		Attended
17	Luke N'drasal	M	Climate Change Coordinator	Manus Provincial Administration		Attended
18	Wilonia Kuria	M	AROB Provincial Administration	AROB Provincial Administration		Attended
19	Rooney Solly	M	A/Director-Environment Conservation and Climate Change	AROB Provincial Administration		Attended
20	Ms. Debra Sungi	F	Acting Managing Director	Climate Change and Development Authority		Attended
21	Gwen Sissiou	F	General Manager-REDD+ & Mitigation Division	CCDA		Attended
22	William Lakain	M	General Manager-MRV&NC Division	CCDA		Attended
23	Terence Barambi	M	Manager-REDD+	CCDA		Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
24	Kenneth Nobi	M	REDD+ Officer	CCDA		
25	Sonia Baine	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA		Attended

26	Jacqueline Aitsi	F	GM Executive Assistant	CCDA		Attended
27	Limen Puri	M	REDD+ Officer	CCDA		Attended
28	Deborah Meana	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA		Attended
29	Aida Kai	F	REDD+ Officer	CCDA		Attended
30	Kila Warimo	M	Admin Driver	CCDA		Attended
31	Michael Guba	M	Public Relations Officer	CCDA		Attended
32	Japheth Gai	M	MRV Officer	CCDA		Attended
33	Paul Hasagama	M	MRV Expert	FAO		Attended
34	Chris Mong	M	Climate Finance Expert	FAO		Attended
35	Mathieu VanRijn	M	FAO Regional Rep, Bangkok	FAO		Attended
36	Lucio Santols	M	FAO HQ Rep, Rome	FAO		Attended
37	Masamichi Haraguchi	M	FAO, International Consultant NFMS Expert	FAO		Attended
38	Litamele Sabbath	F	Operation Support	FAO		Attended
No	Name	Gender	Designation	Organization	Email	Signature
39	Ruel Yamuna	M	Climate Change Special Envoy GCF Focal Point	Expertise France – EU FCCB Programme		Attended

7.2 Workshop Agenda

Time	Activity	Speaker/ Presenter
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival & Registration	All

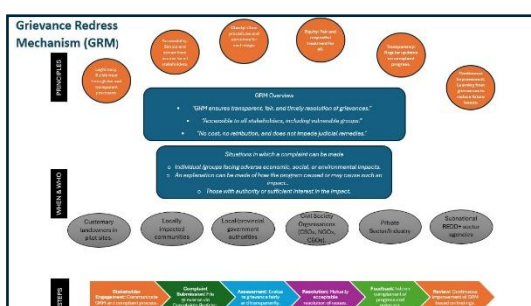
9:00 – 9:30	<p>Opening Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening Prayer ▪ Welcome Remarks by Provincial Administrator ▪ Welcome Remarks by CCDA ▪ Welcome Remarks by FAO 	<p>Ms. Debra Sungi A/Managing Director, CCDA</p> <p>Dr. Hitofumi Abe FAO PNG</p>
9:30 – 10:00	<p>PNG's progress on REDD+ and opportunities in the GCF RBP Pilot Programme</p> <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 	<p>Ms. Gwen Sissiou General Manager, REDD+ and Mitigation, CCDA</p>
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 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 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	Validation Gender Action Plan	TBC, CCDA- Sonia/Ken

	<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 	
12:15 – 12:30	Group presentations	
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	All
13:30 – 14:45	<p>Group discussion: environmental and social risks identified associated with the Project's indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 1 - Component 2 - Grievance redress mechanism 	<p>Mr. Mathieu VanRijn</p> <p>Forestry Officer-FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific and Lead Technical Officer</p>
14:45 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea	All
15:00 - 15:50	Group presentations	
15:50 - 16:00	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wrap up and next step ▪ Closing Remarks 	<p>Mr. William Lakain</p> <p>General Manager, MRV and National Communication Division, CCDA</p>

7.3 Workshop Presentations

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

7.4 GRMS Scheme



7.5 Workshop Pictures

