



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
Estimated resources to be invested: **US\$5,000,000¹**

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF STAR resources endorsed (\$2,500,000) by the PNG government, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian International Aid Agency
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
EU	European Union
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IW	International Waters
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
LDC	Low Developing Countries
PNGLMMAs	Papua New Guinea Locally Managed Marine Areas
M&EP	Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
MTDS	PNG Government Medium Term Development Strategy
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NSCs	National Steering Committees
NZAID	New Zealand International Aid Agency
OP	Operational Phase
PNGRIS	Papua New Guinea Resource Information
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SGP	Small Grants Programme
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Area
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (GEF5)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDaO	United Nations Delivering as One
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - BACKGROUND

The country programme of the Global Environment facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Papua New Guinea (PNG) has been in operation for more than seventeen (17) years, ranking it among the long-standing SGP country programs. Since establishment in PNG in 1994, the GEF SGP was implemented through five different GEF Operational Phases (OP) including the Pilot Phase (1993-1996); Operational Phase 1 (1996–1998); Operational Phase 2 (1999–2004); Operational Phase 3 (2005-July 2007) and Operational Phase 4 (July 2007–2011).

PNG joined the SGP in 1993 after United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in-country discussions and consultations with the government of PNG, the Non Government Organisation (NGO) sector and relevant stakeholders. The country programme commenced with the aim to establish an effective small grants programme supporting community based initiatives in the GEF focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, and international waters. During OP1, about twenty five (25) projects were funded at a total value of roughly US\$ 339,117.

The SGP grant portfolio in PNG received an increased annual allocation of approximately US\$400,000 and US\$350,000 in OP2 and OP3 respectively. During OP4, the GEF allocation to SGP PNG was increased considerably to US\$1,000,000 under the country Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). In the Fifth Operational Phase (OP5), commencing from 2011-2014, SGP received an endorsement by the Government of PNG for US\$2,500,000 from the country's allocation under the GEF5 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).

The contribution of the GEF5 STAR resources, as well as the RAF allocation during the previous GEF operational phase, presents an unyielding commitment by the government of PNG towards the preservation, management and conservation of its natural environment for its peoples, and their sustainable future. The allocation of these GEF resources by the government to the SGP country programme is also in recognition of SGP niche in the country's development and the premise that local communities can be mobilized and empowered to make collective decisions to manage, conserve and sustainably use their natural resources to improve their livelihoods, reduce poverty and contribute to arresting global environmental challenges.

To date, the country programme has committed about US\$2.2 million in grants to over 150 projects in biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation, prevention of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and protection of international waters projects that address environmental issues and enhancing community livelihoods. Many of these projects have contributed to sustaining and protecting some of the country's critical ecosystems and habitats leading to larger programmes and outcomes.

One such project is the Huon Coast leatherback turtle project. The Huon Coast is the largest turtle rookery (outside Raja Ampat in Papua, Indonesia) for the endangered Western Pacific Leatherback turtle on the island of New Guinea. The project eventually

led to a tri-national government Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)² between the governments of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands for the protection, management and conservation of this endangered species in the Bismarck and Solomon Seas facilitated by WWF. The collaboration between the three governments and NGO partners has in many ways set the foundations for the multi-country cooperation on the '*Coral Triangle Initiative*' (CTI) by leading environmental organizations and the governments of Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

The work of SGP project partners have also been recognized internationally. At least three biodiversity projects were recipients of international awards and acclaim including Conservation Melanesia and Sepik Wetlands Management Initiative project which received the Equator Initiative Prize in 2004 and 2006 respectively. More recently, the Whitely Conservation Award in 2010 was given to a local project staff of the *Tenkile Conservation Alliance* for his work on management and protection of the endangered tree kangaroos.

The growth of SGP globally has been significant since 1992 with successes contributing to a wealth of knowledge, information and data through community led projects worldwide. In recognizing the contribution of SGP to addressing global environmental issues and demonstrating its maturity in mobilizing community actions, the GEF Council resolved in April 2008 that the execution arrangements and 'upgrading policy' for SGP country programmes be implemented. Three major categories of country programmes were proposed:

- **Category I:** All Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Low Developing Countries (LDC) country programmes and country programmes that have been in operation for fewer than 5 years.
- **Category II:** All country programmes that have been in operation between 5 and 15 years; the country programmes in this category to be further subdivided into those in operation between 5 and 9 years; 9 and 12 years; and 12 and 15 years; and for equity considerations, including those in operation more than 15 years but with cumulative grants received of less than \$6 million before GEF-5.
- **Category III:** All country programmes that have been in operation for more than 15 years and have been able to access a cumulative total of more than \$6 million in grants received before GEF-5.

For each successive category, higher levels of performance are now expected or required. During GEF5, funding access for country programmes differ according to these categories, with Category 1 having priority to access core funds, Category 2 having progressively decreasing access to core funds and increased access to STAR funds, and Category 3 being fully funded from STAR funds.³

² A first tri-national partnership arrangement by Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands

³ GEF Council document GEF/C.36/4

Apart from all other SGP countries in Category I, the PNG country programme period will no longer access Core funding for grant-making during GEF5. In OP5, the country programme will be implementing its grant-making functions using the STAR resources from the GEF allocation to the government of Papua New Guinea. While this is a significant step forward for SGP in PNG to becoming a mature country programme, it will require substantial co-financing for grant-making to community projects throughout the country. In OP5, the country programme will mobilize additional resources in partnership, major development partners including UNDP, AusAid, EU, USAID, private donors and foundations within PNG and abroad; civil society and community project partners; as well as government agencies including the Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of National Planning and Monitoring and the Office of Climate Change and Development.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2015 for PNG establishes the overarching goal to accelerate achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including : (1) poverty reduction, (2) primary education, (3) gender equity, (4) child mortality, (5) maternal health, (6) HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other diseases, (7) environmental sustainability, and (8) global partnerships for development. In order to facilitate this goal, the UNDAF specifies four programme pillars within which the UN System in the country will focus on for the UNDAF programme period as the ‘UN Delivering As One’ (UNDAO) approach.⁴ These programme pillars, or clusters, include: (i) Governance for Equitable Development; (ii) Social Justice, Protection and Gender Equality; (iii) Access to Basic Services; and (iv) Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

The UNDP Environment and Energy portfolio is nestled within the ‘Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management’ programme pillar. The pillar also provides the framework for SGP implementation, specifically focusing on sustainable livelihoods and the environment. SGP will be streamlining its program strategies to link the sustainable livelihoods outcomes of the UNDP CO country programme as its implementing agency in PNG. In an attempt to achieve the sustainable development and accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, the PNG Government’s strategic direction incorporated the following policy initiatives:

- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Degradation (REDD);
- Strategic Plan for supporting Public Sector Reform in PNG;
- The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals – Goal MDG7;
- Three UN Conventions (CCD, CBD & UNFCCC) and GEF;
- PNG Government’s Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2012-2015;
- Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Elections & 1995 Decentralization Policy.

⁴ Also referred to as ‘One UN’.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

Since the ratification of the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in 1992, PNG has developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2007, and has progressively taken steps to implement the CBD and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and national planning frameworks including the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and others (refer to table 1 below).

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2007
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1993
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st .)	2000
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2010 (Preliminary and Conditional)
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	2000
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2011
Stockholm Convention (SC)	2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Pending Transmission
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	Ongoing (Cross Cutting Analysis)
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2011
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	1997

The implementation of the SGP OP5 country programme is consistent with GEF priorities, and in line with all national priorities which forms the niche under which SGP will operate in PNG. The key government strategies in OP5 include the ‘PNG Vision 2050’, the ‘PNG Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030’ and the ‘Medium Term Development Plan 2011–2015’.

In OP5, the government of PNG has endorsed US\$2.5 million to the SGP country programme under its allocation of the GEF STAR for community based projects in three GEF focal areas including: biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change. The SGP country programme will implement projects in these focal areas across five regional geographical areas defined by environmental issues and needs (figure 1).

Biodiversity projects will be implemented throughout all the regions, land degradation projects will be implemented in the Highlands and Southern regions while Northern, Islands regions and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville are expected to be mainly implementing climate change projects. The Autonomous Region of Bougainville has suffered from a decade long civil war from 1987 which ended in 1997. Most SGP environmental projects implemented in this region will be mainstreamed into the ongoing efforts of UNDP, and other development partners on crisis prevention and recovery, including peace building and security through civil society, faith-based organizations, youth and women’s groups, and the Council of Elders.

The SGP country programme will be implemented in accordance with the SGP results framework (refer to Annex 1) which links key strategies of the global SGP programme, UN Country Programme, UNDAF 2012-2015, and PNG’s MTDP 2012–2015.



Figure 1. Geographical focus for SGP in Papua New Guinea

During GEF OP5, SGP PNG will focus on steering itself towards maturity, greater up-scaling and policy impact of results. In this regard, SGP PNG will replicate several key initiatives including: (i) supporting the consultative processes for RAMSAR otherwise known as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance and World Heritage Sites (WHS) implementation in PNG; (ii) parallel implementation alongside at least one GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP) or Full-Size Project (FSP); (iii) implementing agricultural certification for two community livelihood projects in association with

biodiversity conservation, (iv) enhancing and strengthening capacities of CBO's (v) . SGP PNG will raise 1:1 co-financing to match its STAR allocation.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities ⁵	SGP niche
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Land and marine areas protected to maintain and improve biological diversity and Development and implementation of criteria for protected area system	Proportion of women and men in communities able to participate and undertake conservation initiatives for Protected Areas, Wildlife Management Areas or Community Based Conservation and Management Areas to conserve biological diversity
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Formulation and Implementation of an environmentally sustainable economic growth policy	Number of local interventions developed, established, installed, applied and maintained to mainstream biodiversity conservation management practices to support sustainable community development
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	Enforcement of minimum technology and maintenance standards within the economic and infrastructure sectors including forestry, agriculture and energy	Number of community projects supporting the introduction and application of low-GHG technologies in rural and peri-urban areas
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	NA	NA
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Maintenance and monitoring of primary forest areas and the development of Land Use Planning Scheme to ensure protection of natural environment and cultural diversity	Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained to support initiatives on carbon stock conservation and enhancement including collaboration, partnerships among key stakeholders on sustainable forestry management and climate proofing
	Continuity of extension services	Number of interventions

⁵ National Priorities identified from the Medium Term Development Plan 2011–2015 of the Government of Papua New Guinea.

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>to agriculture and livestock enterprises for information transfer and technology use.</p>	<p>applied to promote sustainable ecosystem-based resource management and community benefits extended to households for sustainable livelihood support</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p>Development of Land Use Planning Scheme to ensure protection of natural environment and cultural diversity</p>	<p>Proportion of women and men in communities incorporating better land use and management practices</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>Development of management strategy for coastal and marine resource management.</p>	<p>Coastal community groups and civil society along international borders engaged in supporting in the management or protection of significant transboundary species and ecosystems including turtles, dugongs, whales and coral reef systems and conservation corridors</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Improvement of CSO and State partnership for effective service delivery, planning and monitoring and coordinated flow of information (and data).</p>	<p>Number of CBO/NGO partners with improved capacity on project implementation and management</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender, People living with Disabilities</p>	<p>Building a peaceful and harmonious society to prosper and empower our people through systems addressing the current, persistent, socioeconomic inequalities which must be funded and established to eradicate poverty and reduce disparities in income, asset and wealth. People living with disabilities should be empowered, their rights recognised and they</p>	<p>Equitable proportion of men and women engaging and participating in community interventions to safeguard the environment.</p>

	should be included in the mainstream of social and economic life.	
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3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY REDUCTION AND GENDER RESULTS FOR SGP

While implementing its focus on grant-making for community-based environment and community livelihood projects in the identified geographical and thematic focal areas of PNG, the SGP country programme will instigate partnerships amongst the civil society network and all relevant stakeholders for the primary purpose of developing capacity for project partners, resource mobilization and dissemination of appropriate information and technology for potential replication and up scaling.⁶

Being an integral part of the ‘One UN’ through the UNDaO, SGP has adopted several key indicators addressing gender, human rights, education and health considerations, including mainstreaming crisis prevention and good governance to achieve improved livelihoods and local benefits through its projects. The country programme will facilitate regular capacity building workshops for project monitoring and evaluation including project reporting and benefits monitoring. Successful projects will be encouraged to document lessons learned, participate in national and regional meetings and nominate for awards and recognition both nationally and internationally.

4. OP5 COUNTRY OUTCOMES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

The Results Framework of the SGP Country Programme (see list of OP5 Indicators in Annex 1) was reviewed by GEF SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) in April 2011, then subsequently considered and approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC) on 6 July 2011 prior to the commencement of the GEF5. This document draws heavily from the concept, strategies, and hierarchical chain of results in the SGP OP5 project document.

⁶ During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

Table 3. Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of Protected Areas and Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities⁷
<p>SGP Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas <i>Category II Step-up: Good practices replicated and scaled up outside SGP supported areas, as appropriate</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women and men in communities able to participate and undertake conservation initiatives in or surrounding PAs or ICCAs • Number of interventions developed/ established/ installed, applied and maintained over the number of hectares of PAs or ICCAs • Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in conserving local biodiversity • Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders to strengthen and/or expand the coverage of PAs 	<p>Regular project reports including progress and final reports, participatory project monitoring as well as approved project proposal to contain project workplans and updates on baseline data collection from SGP partners</p> <p>Reports from NC on project monitoring and evaluation site visits; end-of-project evaluation report as well as Country Programme reports and reviews including the 4-in-1 reports and NSC meetings.</p> <p>External reports from Govt. as well as independent reports or reviews from media, civil society and UN/UNDP</p>	<p>More than 33 conservation initiatives, aggregate of 1,650 ha in existing and/or new PAs</p> <p>Protection and management of rare and endangered endemic specie/s and/or significant habitat and ecosystem including support for the gazettal process for PAs and CCAs, conduct of a biodiversity assessment, development of environment management plan or documentation related to IUCN requirements.</p>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
<p>SGP Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations <i>Category II Step-up: Market mechanisms and standards replicated and scaled-up, as appropriate</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women and men in communities participate and involved in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation management practices • Number of interventions developed/ established/ installed, applied and maintained to mainstream biodiversity conservation management practices over the number of hectares of production landscapes/seascapes • Extent of benefits 	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>More than 33 conservation initiatives, covering an aggregate of 1,650 ha promoting sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes and seascapes</p> <p>Promotion of more sustainable resource use within the context of promoting</p>

⁷ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

	<p>provided to households and/or community in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders to develop and maintain biodiversity conservation management practices 		<p>terrestrial/forest, marine and wetland management. Interventions include support for organic certification for forest and non-forest products including cottage industry which cultivate shade-grown crops to minimize forest clearing; community level enforcement measures such as awareness raising, education and training to put in force local protection policies, e.g. local government coastal zoning or tourist education on dugong sanctuary and protection; among others.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>			
<p>SGP Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and men in communities demonstrating/ deploying low-GHG technologies Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained on innovative low-GHG technologies Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in the introduction low-GHG technologies Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders to promote low GHG technologies 	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>6 community projects supporting the introduction and demonstration of low-GHG technologies</p> <p>Pilot the demonstration and dissemination of innovative GHG technologies, i.e. micro-solar lighting, solar pumps for water pumping and fuel-efficient stoves; and activities to improve the knowledge or understanding on climate change.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>			
<p>SGP Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and men in communities supporting initiatives carbon stock 	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>4 community-based initiatives to enhance carbon stocks in over 100 ha of conservation area</p>

including peatland	<p>conservation and enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained over the hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices • Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in support to initiatives on carbon stock conservation and enhancement • Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders on sustainable forestry management and climate proofing 		<p>Demonstration of good practices on carbon stock enhancement such as sustainable forest management and other conservation activities in high value biodiversity landscapes as well as initiate complementary activities to UN REDD+ as may be necessary.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>			
<p>SGP Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-forestry, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women and men in communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices • Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained over the number of land applying sustainable forest, agriculture and water management practices • Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in promoting sustainable ecosystem-based resource management • Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders on sustainable ecosystem-based resource management 	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>7 community initiatives supported to promote sustainable ecosystem-based resource management in 350 ha of agricultural and forest ecosystem including catchment areas</p> <p>Promotion of Sustainable Land Management in forestry (integrated land and water management), agricultural production (organic farming, soil conservation measures, fertilizer switch or management to reduce GHG emissions), and coastal protection system (protection or restoration of sea grasses, coral reefs, coastal forests, soil erosion control, coastal zone management).</p>

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SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
SGP Outcome 7.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women and men in communities incorporating better land use and management practices • Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained over the number of hectares of land incorporating better land use and management practices • Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community incorporating better land use and management practices • Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders for better land use and management practices 	Same as above	<p>5 projects promoting land use management practices or approaches in 250 ha of production systems or natural habitats</p> <p>Promotion of suitable land uses including mechanisms to resolve conflicts over land use and protection from conversion of land to farms and other land uses where necessary. SGP assistance to also provide support for capacity development to improve decision-making and management of production landscapes to ensure maintenance of ecosystem services to support peoples' livelihoods including training for local monitoring associated to GHG emissions from agricultural activities, deforestation and other changes in carbon sinks.</p>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
SGP Outcome 8.2: Synergistic partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and transboundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions <i>Category II Step-up: Scaling-up and replication of good practices and lessons learned, as appropriate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women and men in communities supporting in the management or protection of transboundary waters • Number of interventions installed, applied and maintained over the hectares of river/lake/marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably • Extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in supporting in the management or protection of significant transboundary waters • Evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key 	Same as above	<p>2-3 initiatives on transboundary waters supported to cover 100 ha of seascape protected and managed by communities</p> <p>SGP will explore complementation arrangement with large/medium-sized GEF projects to further promote community-based management of threatened marine species, fishing grounds, marine protected areas located in transboundary waters. Requirement will be sourced from additional funds mobilized by the NSC/NC.</p>

	stakeholders to support in the management or protection of significant transboundary waters		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
<p>SGP Outcome 10.1: Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level</p> <p>SGP Outcome 10.6: Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of NSC active participation and involvement in GEF consultation meetings and SGP activities Number of CBO/NGO partners with improved capacity on project management Number of CBO/NGO partners implementing community initiatives and actions supported by SGP 	<p>Regular SGP Programme Country reports including updates to NSC on project progress and financial status</p> <p>Regular UN/UNDP report and reviews as appropriate</p>	<p>Active participation and involvement of NSC members in GEF consultative processes and SGP activities such as NSC meetings, resource mobilization and joint project monitoring exercises.</p> <p>Engage more than 180 CBO/NGO proponents with strengthened capacities through capability building activities for partners held at least 2-3 annually on proposal making, project reporting and monitoring. At least 5 projects will be selected to pilot results reporting.</p> <p>Complete management audit and programme evaluation for OP4.</p>

The NSC in actively conducting business will focus on achieving the targets as outlined within the Results Framework and ensuring that there is fair distribution of approval of projects for each GEF focal area and the different regional zones.

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

A comprehensive Results Framework of the SGP Country Programme for PNG (Annex 2) was reviewed in April 2011, and approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC) on 6 July 2011, prior to the commencement of the 5th Operational Phase (OP5). This document provides the output indicators, concise information in indicator definitions, indicator baseline information and targets and means of verification - to track and measure the contribution of individual projects attributable to SGP.

The M&E Plan is built around the results matrix which supports strong coordination and monitoring for individual projects to deliver on expected results including arrangements on data gathering/collection and monitoring activities carried jointly with the NSC. Within the constraints of SGP resources, the implementation of the M&E plan (table 4 below) will be carried out to ensure that minimum M&E requirements are met, in particular the project monitoring and end-of project evaluation to be conducted at least once during the life of a project.

At the level of individual projects, the SGP Secretariat led by the National Coordinator (NC) will provide technical support and mentoring of SGP partners in:

- ✓ Defining and strengthening the project M&E framework and its link to specific OP5 output/s and targets. This exercise is aimed to finalize project results matrix which forms a part of the approved proposal, and look at the coherence and consistency of the project's work plan, targets and allocated resources to agreed activities. The updating of the project results matrix serves as a reference point for monitoring and evaluation, including reporting of the project.
- ✓ Setting up data gathering and collection for monitoring and reporting purposes, particularly for proponents selected to pilot project-level results reporting. All project results and monitoring information will be entered into the SGP global database, and lend itself to relevant in-country management information systems such as UNDAF, PNGRIS dataset, among others.
- ✓ Implementing joint monitoring activities with the NSC as part of sharing and learning better ways to improve project performance against its targets.
- ✓ Supporting initiatives to strengthen capacity of CBO/NGO partners on project management alongside results and financial reporting and monitoring through capacity building activities built in the annual work programme of PNG SGP.

Results from these undertakings together with observations from project implementation captured in periodic reports, represents the raw data for annual reporting and review process of SGP, as well as updates presented to the NSC during regular meetings.

Milestones and concrete contributions from community actions will be captured in four main output indicators cutting across the individual GEF focal areas and their associated outputs - where the monitoring of which can reveal success or failure. These indicators exhibit the strategies espoused by SGP on:

- (i) community empowerment and gender participation (*proportion of women and men participation in community projects*),
- (ii) adoption of new technology and good practice in biophysical areas (*number of interventions developed/established/installed, applied and maintained to, for example, conserve local biodiversity*),
- (iii) community benefit (*extent of benefits provided to households and/or community in, for example, conserving local biodiversity*) and
- (iv) Leveraging support through partnerships (*evidence of collaboration, cooperation and partnership among key stakeholders to strengthen and/or expand the coverage of protected areas*).

Progress reporting at the country programme level, in addition to factual description of indicator and status of project implementation, will include a description and analysis of the programme's performance, with special attention to documenting the challenges it has encountered and those newly emerging. In turn, the contribution of SGP will be captured at the intermediary level using existing mechanisms of the UNDAF.

The review cycle for SGP PNG will synchronize with the current plans for the UNDAF for both the annual and four-year exercise. The overall SGP PNG strategic direction will remain in place for the entire OP5 programming cycle, with the individual outputs and targets subjected to refinement and amendment on an annual basis. The product of the annual review cycle will be a revised Results Matrix, while the product of the four-year review cycle will be a new version of the PNG CPS as a whole.

New partnerships are being discussed with the School of Environmental Science and Geography (Remote Sensing and GIS Unit) of the University of PNG to lend an opportunity for reporting and rolling out a course curriculum for community practitioners using GIS. As such, data and information for the Annual Country Report will tap:

- Results of national censuses and sample surveys related to progress toward targets established for UN DAO outcomes undertaken by independent research and evaluation work by government or nongovernment actors;
- Administrative data collected through management information systems of government ministries and department, reflecting progress toward MDG 7 targets (in particular national reports to the UN conventions);
- Independent reports from media and civil society on the performance of government policy, programs, and projects including of SGP PNG.

See Table 4 for the full list of M&E activities to be undertaken at Individual project level.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ⁸	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project

⁸ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective ⁹)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary / cost effective)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary / cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

The network of NGOs and CBOs working on nature conservation in PNG is quite impressive in comparison with the rest of the Pacific region. While the mandates and focus of each organization may vary, collaborations amongst themselves are often sought, as well as with government agencies and institutions on various thematic areas, including protected areas (PAs), forestry, and climate change to name a few. Some of the existing network include: (i) the PNG Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) network; (ii) Technical Working Group on Adaptation; (iii) Policy Group on Programme of Work on Protected Area (PoWPA); (iv) Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), and others. The SGP PNG country programme is well connected with each of these civil society networks, government agencies and institutions. M & E at Programme level is equally important as contained in Table 5.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ¹⁰	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

⁹ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

¹⁰ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of the GEF SGP knowledge management plan is to compile and/or disseminate information and data on lessons learned from precedent projects (both successful & unsuccessful projects) and to replicate good practices. The knowledge management beneficiaries would utilize it for the following purpose:

- ✓ Analysis of and codification of lessons learned through generation of knowledge products and services;
- ✓ Knowledge dissemination through existing SGP and other mechanisms;
- ✓ Knowledge uptake to ensure that knowledge products are applied, used and further improved.

Knowledge gained through projects' implementation will be transformed and documented. The materials generated will then be disseminated by the SGP Secretariat to practitioners in the form of lessons learned to determine good practices and strategies about "what works", and to compare and share practices. The expertise of practitioners should not only be technical, managerial and entrepreneurial; it should also encompass cultural and behavioral motivations. SGP PNG will promote continuous learning and knowledge sharing through workshops and meetings among past and current grantees and partners. Such meetings will provide avenues for exchanges and interactions among local practitioners and relevant stakeholders, and will be for, but not limited to, the following:

- ✓ Sharing of best practices and lessons learnt;
- ✓ Documentation of best practices;
- ✓ Development of a national database of expertise among SGP grantees
- ✓ Development of websites and e-groups for learning

The country programme will document lessons learned including good practices for dissemination and promotion for replication of such practices in the country and potentially in the region. This information will be shared with relevant SGP partners and stakeholders including civil society, key government agencies and development partners, and may be stored in electronic format, or printed for distribution. Such knowledge may be presented or displayed in seminars or exhibitions through posters, brochures, power point presentations and online through SGP and UNDP country websites.

The collection of lessons and good practices will be integrated into project progressive reporting. All SGP project partners will be continually updated on techniques and methodologies of collating, and be encouraged to network among peers for the exchange of knowledge and information.

As SGP becomes an integral part of the UNDAO in PNG, the aggregate of lessons learned and good practices from SGP projects may provide empirical information and fill in data gaps for the UNDP's core functions in government policy and capacity development. Similarly, these knowledge will be promoted among civil society organizations and network for potential replication and up-scaling. Published materials

and documentation of such projects will be made available both in print and online through the SGP and UNDP websites including the use of social media.

Table 6. Donor Programming Context in Papua New Guinea

Organization/ Partner	Mandate	Strategies to Engage	Co-Financing support
World Bank (IBRD)	IBRD's Country Strategy directives emphasize natural resource management including renewable energy and climate adaptation and infrastructure investment.	Being a GEF implementing agency, potential partnerships in areas of climate adaptation and climate mitigation projects.	Cash and Kind co- financing
European Union (EU)	Large financial assistance to PNG in three thematic areas including rural development, human resource development and governance and capacity development. The EU continues to maintain its interest in the country's natural resource management and development in agriculture, sustainable forestry, fisheries and mining and community development (water supply and sanitation). The EU is also a major development partner for capacity strengthening of state and non- state actors with emphasis on good governance.	Potential partnership for civil society to engage in capacity development in natural resource management and nature conservation; climate change mitigation; and adaptation, eco-forestry; marine and coastal resource management	Cash (directly or through UNDAO)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	The current Country Partnership Strategy directives emphasize transport infrastructure support, renewable and clean energy with support for climate and hazard proofing. ADB is also providing support to the government in preparing long-term plan for rural primary health services.	Possible partnership in areas of climate adaptation to build resilience in key sectors for improved natural resource management in collaboration with government agencies, including the Office of Climate Change and Development, Department of Environment and Conservation, and the National Fisheries Authority.	Cash and in-kind
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)	Diverse range of activities with priorities on gender empowerment, health, education, governance, law and justice, environment sustainability and climate change.	Partnership with AusAid is possible on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaption.	Cash (through UNDAO)
Japan International	Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries through	Potential partnerships in environmental research and	In-kind

Cooperation Agency (JICA)	education and research.	demonstration projects	
USAID	The program of focus for USAID in Papua New Guinea is predominantly on Health and the Environment including Sustainable Forestry and the Coral Triangle Initiative	Partnership with USAID is possible on marine and terrestrial biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.	Cash (directly or through UNDAO)
New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)	NZAID's support to PNG is defined by its 10 year joint strategy (2008 – 2018) targeting Rural Economic Development, Social Services and Bougainville.	There is an option for partnership given past collaborations with SGP. Current opportunities lie within its portfolio on Social Service targeting eco-enterprises for SGP livelihood projects	Cash (directly or through UNDAO)

In ensuring that the SGP country programme continues to mature in future GEF programme cycles, partnerships will be developed with several key partners for support and co-financing in the GEF5 programme phase, with the overall aim of mobilizing US\$ 2,500,000 as 1:1 co-financing to its STAR allocation of funding (Table 7) for grant-making to community projects in the five geographical focus areas; and GEF focal areas including biodiversity conservation and management, climate change mitigation, and prevention of land degradation (including through “climate proofing” of other interventions where relevant).

Table 7. Co-financing Targets

Organization	Thematic Area of Interest	Co-finance (US\$)
UNDP	BD, CC, LD and IW	\$400,000
Donor Partners (AusAid, NZAID, USAID, EU etc)	BD, CC, LD and IW	\$1,000,000
Other Donors and Private Foundations/ Private Sector/ Financial Institutions	BD, CC, LD and IW	\$500,000
Project Partners	BD, CC, LD and IW	\$250,000
Government Agencies	CC proofing and resilience, BD	\$300,000
	Total	US\$ 2,500,000

ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5:

Biodiversity (BD)

- Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced
- Hectares of protected areas influenced
- Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
- Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices
- Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)

Climate Change (CC)

- Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies
 - Renewable energy measures (*please specify*)
 - Low carbon transport practices (*please specify*)
 - Energy efficiency measures (*please specify*)
 - Other (*please specify*)
- Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
- Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices

Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

- Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

International Waters (IW)

- Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs
- Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably
- Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

- Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal
- Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately
- Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release

Policy Influence, Capacity Development & Innovations (all focal areas)

- Number of community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of innovations or new technologies developed/applied

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of local or regional policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

- Number of national policies influenced (*level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4*)

please specify (1 example per entry)

Livelihoods & Sustainable Development (all projects)

- Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) * *mandatory for all projects*
- Number of days of food shortage period reduced
- Number of increased student days participating in schools
- Number of households who get access to clean drinking water
- Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)

Empowerment (all projects)

- Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered
- Number of indigenous peoples directly supported
- Number of women-led projects directly supported
- Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place