

Application Form

PCCC-JICA Mentoring Service for the Public and Private Collaboration for Climate-Resilient Pacific

Note for applicants

- Applicants must include information about a project under development by filling each item on the application form.
- The total number of pages for the application **should be minimum 5 pages and maximum 10 pages** (excluding supplemental materials).
- An application for the Mentoring Service must be sent to the PCCC-ISPCCR (agnesw.ext@sprep.org and taiji.ext@sprep.org) by 06 August 2025.

1. Information of applicant

Date of submission	05/August/2025
Country	Papua New Guinea
Organization	Hela Opener International Glorious Nature Association Inc
Department/ Division	Community Based Organisation
Name of contact person	Mr. Ben Itiyok
Position in organization	Director
Contact information	E-mail: benitiyok715@gmail.com Phone: +67573578736
PCCC_training programs or capacity building programs which you attended	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazard and Risk Assessment for Coastal Area Management by Using Remote Sensing Technology (Nov 2019) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Science – Observed Climate Change and Future Climate Projections (Sep 2020) <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 1: Essential Aspects for Access to Climate Finance (Nov 2020) <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 2: Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards (Nov – Dec 2020) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction through Structural Approaches (Mar 2021) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation (Jun – Jul 2021) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience and Food Production Systems – Agriculture and Coastal Fisheries (Sep – Oct 2021) <input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing Climate Resilience in Tourism in The Pacific (Jan – Feb 2022) <input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing Climate Resilience and Safe Water Access in Rural Areas in the Pacific (May 2022) <input type="checkbox"/> Health Systems and Climate Change: Enhancing Resilient and Low-carbon Development in the Pacific (Sep – Oct 2022) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change impacts and innovative solutions in the Pacific (Sep 2024) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify the name of the PCCC training course or capacity building program)

2. Information of a project under development

1. Project Title	Nature's Power: Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience in Yaibos Village, Wapenamanda, Enga Province, PNG
2. Themes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Urban resilience
3. Country(ies)	Papua New Guinea
4. Project objectives and project components	<p>Project Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance ecosystem resilience by restoring degraded forest areas and promoting native species reforestation to combat climate change impacts. 2. Strengthen community adaptation through sustainable, nature-based livelihood activities that reduce reliance on environmentally destructive practices. 3. Protect and restore biodiversity in vulnerable landscapes to ensure long-term ecological health and environmental services. 4. Promote climate-smart land use and agroforestry practices among local communities to improve soil health, water retention, and food security. 5. Build local capacity to manage natural resources sustainably and respond effectively to climate-related environmental challenges. <p>Project Components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reforestation and Ecosystem Restoration <p>Planting of native tree species across degraded landscapes.</p> <p>Establishment of nurseries and seedling distribution hubs.</p> <p>Protection of water catchment areas and riparian zones.</p> <p>Community-based monitoring of forest growth and survival.</p> 2. Sustainable Livelihood Development <p>Development of climate-smart piggery and poultry farming.</p>

Support for inland fish farming and organic gardening.

Agroforestry training and resource support.

Introduction of green income-generating opportunities (e.g., honey production, shade coffee, and handicrafts).

3. Biodiversity Conservation

Mapping and protection of local flora and fauna habitats.

Community awareness and engagement in biodiversity protection.

Establishment of conservation buffer zones.

Integration of indigenous knowledge in biodiversity planning.

4. Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building

Soil and water conservation techniques (e.g., contour trenches, mulching).

Construction of climate-resilient water systems (ponds, tanks).

Development of village climate resilience plans.

Support for natural disaster preparedness (droughts, landslides, etc.).

5. Institutional Capacity Building and Governance

Training of local leaders, youth, and women's groups in climate adaptation practices.

Strengthening of landowner groups and community-based organizations.

Development of sustainable land use and environmental policies at the local level.

5. Alignment with national and sectoral policies and strategies

The project aligns strongly with Papua New Guinea's national development goals and climate priorities by promoting ecosystem restoration, biodiversity protection, and community resilience.

PNG Vision 2050: Supports Pillar 5 – Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change by restoring degraded lands and promoting green growth.

Medium-Term Development Plan IV (2023–2027): Contributes to KRA 4 – Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability through nature-based adaptation and sustainable livelihoods.

Climate-Compatible Development Strategy: Integrates adaptation and mitigation through

reforestation and low-carbon livelihood approaches.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP): Targets priority sectors (forestry, biodiversity, agriculture, water) with local, ecosystem-based solutions.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Advances PNG's commitments to reduce emissions, enhance adaptation, and promote community participation.

Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): Supports conservation of critical habitats and endangered species, using indigenous knowledge.

National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP): Promotes climate-resilient agriculture and food security through agroforestry and sustainable farming.

National Forest Policy: Aims to increase forest cover and strengthen community forest management.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy: Ensures inclusive participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in all project activities.

6. Justification of climate rationale (mitigation and/ or adaptation)

The project addresses both climate change mitigation and adaptation through nature-based solutions:

Mitigation: Reforestation with native species and sustainable land use will absorb carbon dioxide and reduce emissions from land degradation. Climate-smart livelihoods (e.g. piggery, fish farming, agroforestry) reduce reliance on forest exploitation and promote low-carbon development.

Adaptation: Restored ecosystems strengthen natural defenses against floods, droughts, and soil erosion. Improved water management and resilient livelihoods enhance food and income security. The project also builds the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups, especially women and youth.

Overall, the project harnesses the power of ecosystems to reduce climate risks, protect biodiversity, and strengthen community resilience in line with national and global climate goals.

7. Draft theory of change [OPTIONAL]

Theory of Change – Summary (Detailed)

Impact (Overall Goal):

To build climate-resilient communities and restore degraded ecosystems in Enga Province by using nature-based solutions that address both climate mitigation and adaptation, while improving livelihoods and biodiversity protection.

Pathway of Change:

1. Inputs

Funding (K350,000 grant).

Technical support in climate resilience, forestry, and agriculture.

Community participation and local knowledge.

Partnership with local landowner groups, NGOs, and authorities.

2. Activities

Establish native tree nurseries and carry out reforestation.

Train communities in agroforestry, fish farming, and piggery.

Develop sustainable water systems (ponds, trenches).

Engage stakeholders in biodiversity protection and land use planning.

Support inclusive community governance and awareness raising.

3. Outputs

Degraded land restored with thousands of native trees.

Climate-smart livelihood projects (piggery, poultry, fish farming) implemented.

Water catchments protected and trenches constructed.

Local groups empowered in conservation and resource management.

Women and youth actively engaged in project activities.

4. Intermediate Outcomes

Communities adopt sustainable and resilient practices.

Reduced pressure on forests and improved land productivity.

Increased biodiversity and availability of ecosystem services.

Stronger institutional capacity at community level.

5. Long-Term Outcomes

Enhanced climate resilience of people and nature.

Reduced greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration.

<p>Improved food and income security from sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Biodiversity habitats protected and restored.</p> <p>Key Assumptions</p> <p>Community buy-in and sustained participation.</p> <p>Stable climate conditions for restoration success.</p> <p>No major land disputes disrupting implementation.</p> <p>Continued government and donor support.</p> <p>This summary captures the logic of how your project will achieve impact, starting from inputs, through activities, to measurable outcomes that support climate action, sustainable development, and biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>8. Describe how the project promotes collaboration between public and private sector, and describe the name of the private company/ state-owned enterprise or another private sector actor that are/ can be involved in project financing or implementation.</p>
<p>The project “Nature’s Power: Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience” promotes strong collaboration between the public and private sectors to enhance climate action, community resilience, and sustainable development. Public sector agencies such as the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), PNG Forest Authority, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Enga Provincial Government play a key role by providing technical support, policy alignment, regulatory oversight, and stakeholder coordination. Their involvement ensures the project is implemented in line with national strategies and effectively reaches rural and vulnerable communities. This collaboration strengthens governance, facilitates knowledge transfer, and enables long-term sustainability.</p> <p>On the private sector side, the project identifies key partners such as Gold Mountain Limited (GML), which previously operated in the project area and can contribute to environmental rehabilitation and community development through corporate social responsibility (CSR) or carbon offset financing. Financial institutions like Bank South Pacific (BSP) and National Development Bank (NDB) may offer green financing or microloans to support community-based livelihoods such as piggery, fish farming, and agroforestry. Other potential collaborators include Ramu Agri Industries Ltd for agroforestry and ExxonMobil PNG or the Digicel Foundation, which could support capacity-building and infrastructure under their CSR programs. This public-private partnership model ensures resource sharing, innovation, and inclusive growth, ultimately delivering more impactful and scalable climate resilience outcomes.</p>
<p>9. History of stakeholder consultation and communication with the relevant ministries including climate change focal point agency</p>
<p>Stakeholder consultation for the project “Nature’s Power: Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience” has been actively conducted through community engagement and landowner consultations within Wapenamanda District. Local community-based organization HOIGNA INC has led inclusive discussions with landowners, women, youth, and other key stakeholders to identify priority needs</p>

and secure customary land for project implementation. These consultations have shaped the project's focus on ecosystem restoration, sustainable livelihoods, and climate resilience, ensuring strong community ownership and alignment with local development aspirations.

At the government level, the project team has initiated communication with key national institutions, particularly the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), PNG's designated focal point for climate change. Project updates and alignment discussions have been shared with CCDA and other relevant ministries, including the Department of Agriculture and Livestock, PNG Forest Authority, and the Enga Provincial Government. These interactions aim to ensure policy alignment, technical cooperation, and long-term institutional support, while also preparing the foundation for regulatory compliance and formal endorsements at the provincial and national levels.

10. Targeted climate financial sources if any (e.g. GCF, Adaptation Fund, bilateral donors, multilateral development banks)

The project "Nature's Power: Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience" is designed to be eligible for support from major international and national climate finance mechanisms that prioritize nature-based solutions, ecosystem restoration, and community resilience. Key targeted sources include the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund, both of which support climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives in vulnerable developing countries like Papua New Guinea. The project's emphasis on reforestation, biodiversity protection, and sustainable livelihoods aligns closely with the investment priorities of these funds.

In addition, the project seeks potential funding or co-financing opportunities through bilateral donors such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the European Union (EU), and development partners like Germany's GIZ and Japan's JICA. Support may also be sought from multilateral development banks, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank, under their climate resilience and sustainable land use programs. At the national level, the project aligns with funding windows coordinated through PNG's Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), including programs linked to the Biodiversity and Climate Fund (BCF) and REDD+ readiness financing.

11. Human or financial support currently receiving for project formulation and implementation

The project is currently receiving technical and human resource support from the leadership and volunteer team of HOIGNA INC, a local community-based organization operating in Wapenamanda District. This includes contributions from local youth, elders, and technical advisors with experience in agriculture, forestry, and climate adaptation, who are actively involved in project planning, land mobilization, and stakeholder engagement. Their voluntary input has been instrumental in shaping the project's priorities and identifying suitable customary land for implementation.

In 2024, the project also received initial financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) totaling K100,000, which was used to implement small-scale climate-resilient livelihood activities such as reforestation (1 hectare), inland fish farming, chicken and piggery projects, and coffee nursery development. This foundational support has helped build credibility, community trust, and proof of concept for larger-scale climate investment. The project now seeks additional funding to expand these initiatives under aligned climate finance mechanisms.

12. Description of institutional set-up for project formation

The formulation of the “Nature’s Power: Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience” project is being led by HOIGNA INC, a registered community-based non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Wapenamanda District, Enga Province. HOIGNA INC serves as the project coordinating agency, responsible for initiating stakeholder consultations, mobilizing local landowners, identifying climate risks, and developing the overall project concept in alignment with national priorities.

A technical team within HOIGNA INC, consisting of experienced agriculturists, environmental officers, youth leaders, and local facilitators, is guiding the design process. This team collaborates closely with local landowners, ward leaders, and community groups to ensure that the project reflects grassroots needs and uses locally available resources. The team also provides mapping support, community mobilization, baseline data gathering, and preparation of proposals in consultation with national climate institutions.

The project formulation process is supported by informal partnerships with sectoral agencies such as the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), Department of Agriculture and Livestock, PNG Forest Authority, and the Enga Provincial Government, who have provided policy advice and technical alignment. This collaborative structure ensures the project is built on a strong foundation of local ownership, technical credibility, and institutional coordination.

13. Expected schedule for project formulation and implementation

1. Project Formulation Phase (3 months)

Duration: August – October 2025

Key Activities:

Finalize stakeholder consultations and landowner agreements

Complete baseline assessments and mapping of project areas

Finalize project proposal and budget

Submit applications to targeted climate finance sources (e.g. BCF, GCF, Adaptation Fund)

Secure formal endorsements from government agencies (e.g. CCDA, DAL, Forest Authority)

2. Project Mobilization & Preparatory Phase (2 months)

Duration: November – December 2025

Key Activities:

Set up project office and coordination mechanisms

Recruit project staff and field facilitators

Establish nurseries, identify trenching/water points, and secure materials

Conduct capacity-building for initial implementation teams

Launch awareness and community orientation

3. Implementation Phase (18–24 months)

Duration: January 2026 – December 2027

Key Activities:

Reforestation of degraded areas using native species

Development of piggery, fish farming, and other sustainable livelihoods

Construction of trenches, water ponds, and agroforestry systems

Monitoring biodiversity protection zones and carbon sequestration

Ongoing community engagement, training, and data collection

Mid-term review and adjustments (mid-2027)

4. Project Close-out & Knowledge Sharing (3 months)

Duration: January – March 2028

Key Activities:

Final impact assessment and evaluation

Documentation of lessons learned and success stories

Handover of community-managed assets and sustainability planning

Submission of final reports to donors and government partners

14. References for existing feasibility studies, and projects/experience on which the proposal is based, etc.

1. UNDP PNG Climate Resilience Projects (2023–2024)

The project builds on experience and lessons learned from the United Nations Development Programme's support to small-scale climate-resilient livelihood initiatives in Enga Province, including reforestation, inland fish farming, and piggery projects. The initial funding of K100,000 enabled pilot activities demonstrating technical feasibility and community engagement models.

2. HOIGNA INC Community Livelihood and Reforestation Programs (2022–Present)

HOIGNA INC has been implementing community-led reforestation and agroforestry projects in

Wapenamanda District, generating local capacity and stakeholder trust. These efforts laid the groundwork for scaling up ecosystem-based climate resilience approaches.

3. PNG Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) Reports and Guidelines

The project aligns with national climate strategies and uses CCDA's technical guidelines for ecosystem restoration, carbon accounting, and adaptation planning. CCDA's REDD+ readiness and Biodiversity and Climate Fund (BCF) frameworks provide key methodologies.

4. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Papua New Guinea (2018)

The project's design incorporates priorities from PNG's NAP, particularly ecosystem-based adaptation approaches in forestry, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable agriculture sectors.

5. Feasibility Study on Agroforestry and Piggery Development in Enga Province (2021)

This study provided technical validation on climate-smart farming practices suitable for Wapenamanda's agro-ecological conditions and informed the selection of livelihood activities integrated into the project.

6. Local Government and Community Development Plans (Wapenamanda District, 2020–2024)

The project is consistent with district development priorities emphasizing sustainable land management, climate adaptation, and livelihood diversification.

15. Other related projects being implemented, under formulation, or under the approval process, if any.

1. Yaibos Sustainable Piggery Project

Currently being implemented in Wapenamanda District, this project focuses on developing climate-resilient pig farming to improve livelihoods and food security. It complements the climate resilience objectives by promoting sustainable agriculture and income diversification.

2. Waliya Fresh Water Fish Farming Project

Under formulation in the same district, this initiative aims to establish inland fish farming systems to enhance nutrition, increase income, and support sustainable resource use among local communities.

3. Biodiversity and Climate Fund (BCF) Project – Strengthening Biodiversity Protection and Climate Adaptation

A project proposal is under approval for ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation activities focusing on community forests and biodiversity corridors within the region.

4. UNDP Small-Scale Climate Adaptation Initiatives (2023–2024)



These ongoing projects support agroforestry, reforestation, and sustainable livelihood activities in Enga Province, providing foundational experience and partnerships that inform the current project.

5. Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Planning Program

Enga Provincial Government is in the process of developing a comprehensive climate adaptation plan aligned with national frameworks, aiming to integrate local projects into broader provincial strategies.