WORKSHOP REPORT

2nd National Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on the Draft NDC 3.0 of Papua New Guinea

11th February 2026
Gateway Hotel, Port Moresby



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Supported by: NDC Partnership & UN-ESCAP

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Executive Summary

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) convened the Second (2nd) National Consultation Workshop on Papua New Guinea's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) to present the Zero Draft of the country's updated climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. The workshop brought together representatives from national government agencies, development partners, civil society, academia, and the private sector to provide technical inputs and strengthen inter-agency coordination.

This 2nd National consultation workshop marked an important milestone in PNG's NDC 3.0 development process, ensuring that the updated commitments reflect national priorities and key sectoral plans. Discussions focused on strengthening mitigation ambition across key sectors, enhancing adaptation responses for vulnerable communities, loss and damage and cross cutting issues on Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).

Participants provided technical recommendations to improve clarity, ensure alignment with existing national policies, and strengthen monitoring, reporting, and transparency arrangements. Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring realistic, measurable, and implementable targets.

The workshop reaffirmed the importance of a whole-of-government approach and strong stakeholder ownership in shaping PNG's NDC 3.0. The inputs gathered will inform revisions to the Zero Draft before it proceeds to further validation and endorsement processes.

Overall, the consultation demonstrated continued national commitment to addressing climate change while pursuing sustainable development. NDC 3.0 is expected to provide a strengthened framework to guide climate action, enhance resilience, and position Papua New Guinea to access international climate finance and technical partnerships.

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BPNG	Bank of Papua New Guinea
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CCDA	Climate Change Development Authority
CEPA	Conservation and Environment Protection Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAL	Department of Agriculture and Livestock
DMPGM	Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management
DNPM	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
DPLGA	Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
EU-FCCB	European Union- Forest, Climate Change and Biodiversity Program
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equalitty and Social Inclusion
Gg	Giga gram
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGi	Greenhouse Gas inventory
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
K	Kina, monetary unit of Papua New Guinea
LULUCF	Land use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-Based Solutions
NC	National Communication
NCDC	National Capital District Commission
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEC	National Executive Council
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGFA	Papua New Guinea Forest Authority
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of Conservation, Sustainable management of forest and enhancement of carbon stocks
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea

Speeches

The workshop commenced with housekeeping remarks and agenda overview, followed by opening remarks from:

- **Mr Lorenzo Santucci, Chief, Environment and Development Policy Section, ESCAP**

Very good morning, to all of you.

Ms Debra Sungi, the Acting Managing Director of the Climate Change and Development Authority of Papua New Guinea. Mr. Nicholas Booth, UNDP Resident Representative, distinguished colleagues, distinguished participants, partners, and friends. It's really a pleasure for me, on behalf of ESCAP to be here this morning and to be able to welcome you all on this second national consultation for the development of the nationally determined contribution 3.0 for Papua New Guinea.

At the outset, I would like to commend CCDA for the successful submission of Papua New Guinea's first biennial transparency Report, and we congratulate Papua New Guinea for this important milestone, for completing this important milestone under the Paris Agreement. ESCAP has been really pleased to accompany PNG in this journey, together with different development partners, NDC Partnership, UNDP, CISIRO, UNEP, and other development partners here today.

We have, contributed to strengthening the capacity across the board to enhance national greenhouse gas inventories, and supporting the drafting of the NDC.
We're really pleased by the great progress that has been achieved today, and we thank all the representatives that are here today for this consultation, for your inputs, your guidance, your active participation in this process.

- **Mr Nicholas Booth, Resident Representative, UNDP Papua New Guinea**

Morning tru olgeta!

I want to start by acknowledging our acting Managing Director of CCDA Ms Debra Sungi. Fantastic that you're here today and Lorenzo has come all the way from Bangkok. The great help that ESCAP is giving us in this prospect. We all know about the importance of every country renewing and upgrading their commitments in this round of NDCs. So given the reasons for that it's really important for Papua New Guinea. Let's look at the climate vulnerabilities in this country that are so great, and we see them, and we're so vulnerable to climate shocks. So, we need to make sure that our whole development plan, that everything that we do, our whole vision for economic transformation, everything has got climate mitigation and climate adaptation mainstreamed at the heart of it, because otherwise, it won't work. Nothing could be more important in a country where the reality of climate change is as much a part of the daily experience of everyone and making sure that the NDCs give us the right blueprint, and then also checking that that blueprint is really going to be translated into action. In terms of policies, laws, finance. and implementation modalities.

We need you to ask that question and provoke us as we look through, not only in looking at this document before us

I want to highlight a few things which I'm very pleased to see, which I want you to look at and discuss with us today, and to validate. There's a vitally important section on the NDC 3.0 on energy and we at UNDP have been particularly engaging on that one, because energy access is one of the key development issues in this country. we know that worldwide, we're not doing very well on the Sustainable Development Goals. We need to get as close to that miracle as we can, but one SDG target that most of the world is on track for is around energy access. And around the world, that target is that everyone should have access to affordable, reliable, and renewable energy. And that target, 92% of the world is on track to meet that target**,** so you know that access to energy, which is fundamental for every element of development in this country, we need an absolute revolution in the rollout of energy access, and renewable energy is the only way to achieve it**.**

A key question before us is whether the country has the necessary plans, policies, institutional arrangements, and financing mechanisms in place to achieve its energy transition targets. While reaching 100 percent renewable energy by 2030 may not be feasible, achieving 70 percent renewable, affordable, and reliable energy by 2030 remains an attainable and strategic objective. Realizing this ambition will require strong policy coherence, sustained political commitment, and the mobilization of adequate public and private investment.

The energy targets under the NDC are central to this objective. They are not solely climate commitments; they are integral to national development priorities. Expanding renewable energy contributes to economic growth, improved service delivery, enhanced energy security, and increased access for rural and underserved communities. Achieving the 70 percent target will depend on strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving coordination across sectors, and unlocking innovative financing solutions to accelerate implementation.

The revised NDC 3.0 also introduces an important advancement in approach. For the first time, gender equality, social inclusion, youth empowerment, and disability inclusion have been systematically integrated into the framework. This represents a significant step forward in aligning climate ambition with inclusive and equitable development.

Gender inequality remains one of the most pressing development challenges in the country. Structural and cultural barriers continue to limit women's full participation in economic, social, and political life. Without deliberate measures to address these constraints, climate action and broader development efforts will not achieve their intended impact. Ensuring equal access to resources, financing, land, energy services, and decision-making processes is therefore essential. Policies and programmes must be intentionally designed to overcome the barriers that hinder women's participation and leadership.

This principle applies across all climate-related interventions, including mitigation, adaptation, nature-based solutions, and the expansion of clean energy access. Gender equality must be mainstreamed throughout targets, implementation strategies, and monitoring frameworks. The NDC 3.0 reflects a concerted effort to embed this commitment within the national climate agenda.

Furthermore, with approximately 60 percent of the population under the age of 25, youth inclusion is not optional; it is fundamental. Young people must be meaningfully engaged in policy development, implementation, innovation, and green economic opportunities. Their participation is critical to ensuring long-term sustainability and national ownership of climate action.

Similarly, disability inclusion and broader social inclusion considerations must be integrated across planning, budgeting, and evaluation processes. Inclusive climate action strengthens resilience and ensures that no segment of society is left behind.

In conclusion, NDC 3.0 represents meaningful progress in integrating inclusivity and equity into climate ambition. Continued consultation and stakeholder feedback will be essential to ensure that these commitments are translated into measurable, practical outcomes that contribute to sustainable and inclusive national development.

- **Ms. Debra Sungi, Acting Managing Director, Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA).**

Firstly, I would like to acknowledge our key partners who are here in the room, Lorenzo all the way from Bangkok, UN Escape for being ourkey support in this program, as well as UNDP. Mr. Nicholas Booth, UNDP is a resident representative here in the country**.**

This workshop comes at a critical time. Papua New Guinea has demonstrated leadership in climate action, yet we must acknowledge that ambition without adequate support and financing will not deliver the transformational change required. While we have made measurable progress under our NDC commitments, the level of support from development partners has not matched the scale of our implementation needs. Meeting our mitigation and adaptation targets requires predictable, sustained, and programmatic financing—not fragmented or short-term interventions. Technical assistance, technology transfer, and capacity building must also align directly with our nationally determined priorities.Despite these challenges, Papua New Guinea has made meaningful progress.

In the m2itigation space, we continue to pursue the transition to a low-emissions development pathway. A notable development under our NDC targets is the gradual introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) into the transport sector. As part of our broader objective to reduce emissions from energy and transport, this initiative signals the beginning of a longer-term transformation toward cleaner mobility systems. While still at an early stage, it represents a practical and visible step toward decarbonizing one of our growing emissions sectors.

Importantly, Papua New Guinea remains net zero in the AFOLU sector. This achievement is underpinned by the continued efforts of the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority and the stewardship of our forest resources. Our forests continue to serve as a globally significant carbon sink, offsetting emissions from other sectors. However, maintaining this status requires strong forest governance, effective monitoring systems, and sustainable land-use planning. It

also requires international recognition and results-based support for the ecosystem services we provide to the world.

On adaptation, progress is equally noteworthy.

In the infrastructure sector, the Department of Works has taken important steps to integrate climate-proofing standards into infrastructure planning and design. This ensures that roads, bridges, and public infrastructure are built with resilience in mind—able to withstand extreme weather events and climate-related risks. Embedding resilience at the design stage reduces long-term costs and safeguards development investments.

In agriculture, we are advancing climate-smart agriculture approaches to improve productivity while enhancing resilience to climate variability. These initiatives are critical for food security, rural livelihoods, and economic stability. Farmers are increasingly supported with climate-informed practices that strengthen adaptive capacity at the community level.

In the health sector, we recognize the growing risks posed by climate-sensitive diseases, heat stress, and disaster-related health emergencies. Strengthening climate-resilient health systems is essential to protecting vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, progress in transport infrastructure planning is increasingly aligned with climate resilience and emissions considerations, reinforcing the need for integrated sectoral approaches**.**

A key enabler of all these efforts is climate finance. In this regard, the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), in collaboration with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG), has been advancing important groundwork on sustainable finance. This includes the development of a national Green Taxonomy to guide public and private investment toward environmentally sustainable activities. The Green Taxonomy will provide clarity to financial institutions and investors on what qualifies as green and climate-aligned investments, thereby unlocking capital flows into priority sectors. Furthermore, CCDA is in the process of establishing a dedicated Climate Finance U2nit to strengthen coordination, project pipeline development, and access to international climate funds. This institutional strengthening is critical to ensuring that Papua New Guinea is better positioned to mobilize, manage, and track climate finance in support of NDC implementation.

In conclusion, Papua New Guinea has demonstrated that we are not standing still. We are progressing sector by sector toward a more resilient and low-emissions future. However, ambition must be matched with support. Implementation must be matched with resources and national commitment must be reinforced by international solidarity.

This 2nd NDC Consultation Workshop provides us with an opportunity to reflect honestly on our progress, identify gaps and strengthen our collective efforts. Let us move forward with clarity, coordination, and determination to ensure that our NDC is not only a statement of intent, but a roadmap for real and measurable transformation.

I thank you all for your continued commitment and engagement.

1. Background

1.1. Introduction

Papua New Guinea (PNG), as a Party to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has demonstrated continued commitment to global climate action through the submission of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Following the submission of PNG's Initial NDC (NDC 1.0) in 2015 and the Enhanced NDC (NDC 2.0) in 2020, the Government of PNG is now undertaking the development of its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0).

The development of NDC 3.0 is informed by recommendations from the Global Stocktake adopted at COP28, the preparation of PNG's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), and the need to align climate commitments with the country's Long-Term Low Emission Developme2nt Strategy (LT-LEDS), national development priorities, and carbon neutrality ambitions.

PNG, as a member of the NDC Partnership, submitted a request for technical assistance to develop the Pathway to NDC 3.0. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was selected as the implementing partner under the 7th NDC Partnership Action Fund, with additional support from UN agencies and development partners.

1.2. Key Objectives

The 2nd National Consultation Meeting was organized by CCDA and ESCAP as a follow-up to the 1st National Consultation Meeting held on 3 March 2025. The workshop aimed to present and discuss the draft NDC 3.0 with national stakeholders and gather technical inputs and policy feedback to support its finalization ahead of the national validation meeting planned for March 2026.

Specifically, the consultation sought to:

- Present the draft PNG NDC 3.0 to key national stakeholders;
- Provide updates on relevant policies, plans, strategies, and programmes supporting NDC implementation;
- Identify opportunities for development partner support for NDC 3.0 implementation; and
- Discuss the mainstreaming of gender and youth considerations within NDC 3.0.

1.3. Participation

The consultation brought together representatives from:

- CCDA and relevant government agencies;
- Members of the NDC Core Group and Sub-technical Working Committees;

- Development partners and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT);
- Civil society organizations, private sector representatives, youth, and gender-focused groups.

2. Main Presentations

2.1 Presentation 1

Mr. Jason Paniu- Acting MRV Manager- CCDA

Mr. Jason Paniu presented on the process of developing NDC 3.0 and the support received from development partners. Key contents from his presentation include:

1. The Paris Agreement ambitious cycle.
   The ambitious cycle is for five years. The four main phases of the cycle are **REPORT, REVIEW, PLAN** and **IMPLEMENT.**
2. PNG's progress.
   - PNG has been a member of the UNFCCC since 1993
   - PNG ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016
   - PNG also passed the United Nations Paris Agreement (Implementation) Act in Parliament in 2016
   - Article 4 of the Paris Agreement requires Parties to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)*
   - PNG submitted its First NDC in 2016
   - PNG submitted its Enhanced NDC in 2020

3. An overview of the NDC 2.0 capturing the adaptation priorities and the mitigation actions
   - **Mitigation Contributions**

   a. Energy Sector (incl. Transport)
   b. Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use Sector

   - **Adaptation Priorities (targets)**

   a. Health
   b. Infrastructure
   c. Agriculture
   d. Transport

4. Key priorities for NDC 3.0
   - Timeframe – 2035
   - Enhance mitigation commitment
   - Adaptation
     i. Health
     ii. Transport
     iii. Agriculture

iv. Infrastructure
- Loss and Damage
- Cross-cutting
    v. Nature-Base, Gender, Youths, and Children

5. Preparations and Next steps
    - Secured support from NDC Partnership and ESCAP, ADB, UNDP, EUFCCB and UNICEF
    - Initial Workshop February 2024
    - One-on-One Consultations with key stakeholders *(ongoing)*
    - Internal Working Session in October 2025 (supported by EUFCCB)
        i. Zero draft of NDC 3.0 (Adaptation and Loss & Damage supported by ADB)
    - Core group working session January 2026
    - Socio-Economic Analysis (supported by ESCAP)
    - Draft GESI Framework (supported by UNDP)

2.2 Presentation 2

Mr. Paul Hasagama- NDC Consultant, CCDA

Mr. Hasagama presented the zero draft NDC 3.0 for Papua New Guinea and the suggested priority projects to support its implementation. The objective of his presentation was to highlight the overall structure of the NDC 3.0 document, identify gaps, priorities and areas of technical inputs, and agree on the next steps towards the next draft.

The key content of the NDC 3.0 zero draft is as follows.

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Country context and climate profile
- Chapter 3: NDC 3.0 Planning and Preparation Process
- Chapter 4: Mitigation Contribution (2025-2035)
- Chapter 5: Adaptation Commitments and Priorities
- Chapter 6: Loss and Damage
- Chapter 7: NDC 3.0 Alignment with 1st Global Stocktake
- Chapter 8: Cross-Cutting Issues
- Chapter 9: Governance, Institutional Arrangements, and Stakeholder Engagement
- Chapter 10: Means of implementation and Support
- Chapter 11: Transparency and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

- Chapter 12: Conclusion

Mr. Hasagama highlighted that two new key chapters that will be included in this NDC 3.0 are the **Loss and Damage** and the **Cross Cutting Issues** which include Nature-Based Solutions and GESI.

Loss and Damage:

- Three-pillar approach to the development of PNG's L&D Strategy:
    - PILLAR 1: NATIONAL L&D POLICY FRAMEWORK,
    - PILLAR 2: ESTABLISHMENT OF PNG L&D FUND, and
    - PILLAR 3: FINANCING AND CAPITALISATION STRATEGY
- Initial priority actions for 2025-2026 have been identified.

Cross-Cutting Issues:

- Nature-based solutions, including forests and blue carbon
- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)
- Youth, children, and vulnerable groups
- Capacity building and education

In conclusion, Mr Hasagama highlighted the next steps towards refining the NDC 3.0 zero draft

- Receive technical feedback from the stakeholders
- Revise Zero Draft based on agreed recommendations
- Confirm sectoral targets, actions, and indicators
- Undertake further consultations with sectors and stakeholders
- Prepare revised draft for validation and endorsement

2.3 Presentation 3

Mr. Erick Sarut- Climate Change and Sustainable Department, ADB

Mr. Sarut's presentation was based on the Adaptation and Loss and Damage Chapters which the Asian Development Bank is providing technical support to develop these chapters. This presentation was based on a one-on-one consultation with the 4 adaptation sectors of Agriculture, Infrastructure, Transport and Health.

Findings from sector consultations:

1. **Strong sector engagement.**

- Clear ownership and willingness to contribute to NDC 3.0.
- Emerging sector focal points can strengthen coordination

2. **Capturing implementation results.**

- Limited familiarity with NDC/NAP reporting.
- Data gaps and weak data-sharing systems constrain reporting.

3. **Driving ambition on adaptation**
- Need for sector-driven target setting.
- Strengthen reporting and verification before adjusting targets.

4. **Enhance adaptation monitoring & reporting**
- Fragmented climate data collection and reporting.
- Limited evidence to update or refine adaptation targets.

Findings from sector consultations – NEXT STEPS:

1. **Climate resilient standards**
   - Enhance resilience of sector operations
   - Mobilize finance to scale proven adaptation measures.

2. **Sector case studies**
   - Highlight implementation success, learn from failures.
   - Position adaptation as a pillar of sustainable development.

3. **Centralized climate data repository**
- Clear CCDA guidance on targets and evidence standards.
- Stronger alignment between NAP and NDC processes.

Loss & Damage section in NDC 3.0

Mr Sarut highlighted the difference between Adaptation which refers to actions taken to prepare and reduce the risks of climate change impacts and Loss & Damage refers to the impacts of climate change that occur despite mitigation and adaptation efforts when adaptation is not possible. Loss and damage outlines importance of residual and irreversible impacts. Residual impacts are climate-related harms that remain even after adaptation measures have been implemented. Irreversible impacts are losses that cannot be restored, repaired, or replaced, even in the long term. These impacts involve permanent damage to ecosystems, livelihoods, culture, and territory.

Including a Loss and Damage chapter in PNG's NDC 3.0 is important because it:

- Recognizes unavoidable climate impacts
- Positions PNG for targeted finance
- Protects vulnerable communities
- Strengthens policy alignment

2.4 Presentation 4

Dr Jennifer Gabriel, GESI Expert, UNDP

Dr Gabriel presented on the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) framework that will be incorporated into the NDC 3.0

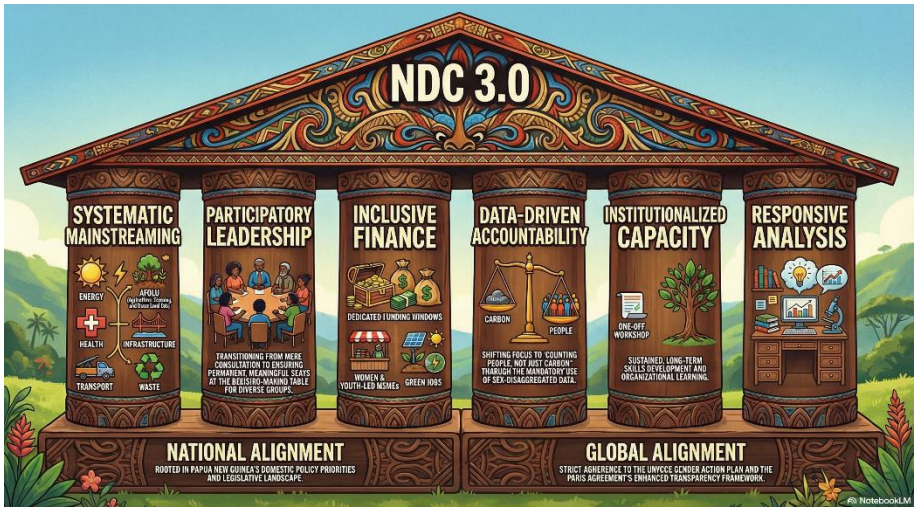
PNG's climate commitment acknowledges the inclusion of women and youth as a core cross-cutting principle; however, realising the full potential of PNG's climate commitments depends on deeper, sustained engagement and collaboration with vulnerable social groups, guided by principles of equity and inclusion.

The GESI Framework adopts a Twin-Track approach to:

a) Build climate resilience equally and to

b) Ensure that all citizens can contribute and benefit from climate strategies and actions.

The core transition from NDC 1 and 2 to NDC 3.0 represents a fundamental shift from "Passive Intent" to "Systemic Integration "of gender equality and social inclusion. While previous NDCs focused on high-level goals and improved transparency, NDC 3.0 prioritizes measurable targets on social inclusion and inclusive governance. The proposed GESI framework for NDC 3.0 is built on **six strategic pillars** designed to align national domestic priorities with global mandates. These pillars include **Systematic Mainstreaming**, **Participatory Leadership**, **Inclusive Finance**, **Data-Driven Accountability**, **Institutionalized Capacity, and Responsive Analysis.** The 6 pillars of the GESI Framework represent guiding principles that are foundational for strengthening social inclusion in the NDC – together the 6 pillars will facilitate systemic change for moving from high-level principles to concrete, measurable actions.



Integrating GESI into NDC 3.0 is essential for an equitable and effective climate response. Ensuring responsive approaches in the energy sector—such as clean cooking solutions and equitable finance—will strengthen PNG's ambition and support a just transition.

The NDC revision is the primary mechanism available to embed social inclusion into the very architecture of Papua New Guinea's climate future.

2.5 Presentation 5

Mr. Mirzohaydar Isoev- Disaster Risk Management Technical Specialist Environment and Climate Change, UNDP

Full Support (through NEA):

- Stakeholder Engagement in preparation of PNG's NDC 3.0
- Comprehensive review of energy sector policies to guide equitable transition pathways that prioritize GESI (National Energy Sector Development Plan (2026–2035)).
- Analysis of decentralized renewable energy opportunities for landowning communities, especially women and youth.
- Targeted capacity-building activities for stakeholders responsible for integrating energy related targets and actions in NDC 3.0

Partial Support/Cross Cutting:

- A consolidated, ambitious, and finance-ready NDC 3.0 document for PNG, supported by sectoral inputs, stakeholder consultations, and policy alignment.
- GESI Mainstreaming Framework and Technical Inputs for NDC 3.0 (Gender and Youth Targets)
- Institutional and Sectoral Assessment for Scaling Nature-Based Solutions (NbS)
- Strengthening AFOLU Contributions in PNG's NDC 3.0 considering gender equality and social inclusion

3 Questions & Answers

Question #1 Mr. Oala Iuda, PNG Forest Authority.

Why not have the forestry sector included as one of the priority sectors in loss and damage?

Answer: The four priority sectors that were selected was in alignment with the NAP. This is not the final list of sectors. If PNGFA sees the need to have the forestry sector captured in the loss and damage component, we are open to consultation and revision8.

Questions #2 Mr. Jonah Auka, CCDA

1. There must be clear demarcation among development partners that are supporting the NDC 3.0 in terms of technical and financial support.

2. The NDC regulations have not been mentioned in most presentations. This regulation gives prominence to CCDA to implement the NDC 3.0. How do we see this regulation implemented with the NDC 3.0?

Answer:

1.For PNG's NDC 3.0 process, clear demarcation of development partner support (technical vs financial) is essential to avoid duplication, gaps, and fragmented reporting, particularly given the number of actors supporting mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and cross cutting issues. To clearly demarcate technical and financial support, the NDC Core Group was established to transparency, accountability while maintaining national ownership of NDC 3.0 implementation.

2. CCDA will continue to use the NDC Regulation as the guiding framework in progressing NDC 3.0 implementation. We appreciate the clarity that has been raised on this matter. Moving forward, we will ensure the regulation is clearly reflected in the governance and implementation sections to reinforce CCDA's mandated role and institutional coordination under the UNFCCC.

Question #3 Carolyn Kumul, Special Projects Officer, CEPA

When is the deadline for each sector's contribution/feedback to the NDC3.0 draft?

8Answer:

The deadline for submitted feedback is by the end of February 2026.

4 Key Outcomes

Listed below were the key outcomes from the workshop:

- Stakeholders provided substantive feedback on the draft NDC 3.0, including sectoral priorities, implementation feasibility, and alignment with national development plans.
- Opportunities for enhanced collaboration with development partners were identified.
- Strong support was expressed for mainstreaming gender and youth considerations across NDC actions.
- Inputs from the consultation will inform the revision and finalization of the draft NDC 3.0 for submission to the national validation meeting in March 2026.

5 Next Steps

Below are the next steps:

- CCDA and ESCAP will consolidate feedback received during the consultation.
- The draft NDC 3.0 will be refined based on stakeholder inputs.
- Preparations will continue toward the national validation meeting scheduled for March 2026.

6 Acknowledgments

The Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) sincerely acknowledges the invaluable contributions of all stakeholders who participated in and supported the NDC Consultation Workshop. Your active engagement, technical insights, and constructive feedback have been instrumental in strengthening the development of PNG's NDC 3.0

We extend our appreciation to representatives from national government agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations, women and youth representatives whose perspectives ensured that the consultation process was inclusive and reflective of national priorities. Your commitment to climate action and sustainable development continues to shape a more ambitious and realistic pathway for implementation.

We also recognize the technical guidance and collaboration of our development partners and supporting institutions who continue to provide expertise and advisory support throughout the NDC process.

Special acknowledgement is accorded to the NDC core team member, facilitator, rapporteurs, and the CCDA technical officer for their dedication in organizing and delivering a productive and well-coordinated workshop.

Finally, we express our gratitude to all participants for their time, collaboration, and shared vision toward achieving a climate-resilient, low-emission development pathway for Papua New Guinea.

7 Appendix/Annexure

7.3 Participants List

No.	Name	Gender	Organization	Designation	Email/Phone #
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7.4 Agenda

Time	Agenda Item
08:30 – 09:00	**Arrival, coffee and registration**
09:00 – 09:10	**Housekeeping and agenda** **MC**
09:10 – 09:40	**Welcome and Opening Remarks** • Mr Lorenzo Santucci, Chief, Environment and Development Policy Section, ESCAP • Mr Nicholas Booth, Resident Representative, UNDP Papua New Guinea • Ms. Debra Sungi, Acting Managing Director, Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)
09:40 – 09:50	**Traditional Protocol Photo Session followed by Coffee Break**
09:50-10:00	**NDC 3.0 Preparation Process** • Presentation by Mr. Jason Paniu
10:00 – 10:30	**Presentation of the draft NDC 3.0 for Papua New Guinea and the suggested priority projects to support its implementation** • Presentation by Mr. Paul Hasagama, Consultant
10:30 – 10:45	**Presentation of draft adaptation and loss & damage sections of NDC 3.0** • Presentation by Mr Erick Sarut, ADB
10:45 – 12:00	**Moderated discussion on the policies, plans, strategies, and programmes that will support the implementation of the NDC 3.0** • **Moderator:** Mr. Jason Paniu, Climate Change and Development Authority
12:00 – 13:15	***Lunch and networking***
13:15 – 14:00	**Mainstreaming gender and youth in PNG's NDC 3.0** • Presentation by Dr. Jennifer Gabriel, UNDP International Consultant on Gender and Youth • Discussion
14:00 – 15:00	**Overview of opportunities for further support from development partners for NDC 3.0 implementation** • Mr. Lorenzo Santucci, Chief, Environment and Development Policy Section, Environment and Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific • Mr. Mirzohaydar Isoev, UNDP Climate Promise Coordinator • Other Development Partners
15:00-15:10	**Way forward and closing remarks by CCDA**
15:10	***Networking/coffee break***

7.5 Pictures of the Workshop

