

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	06/08/2025
Country	Papua New Guinea
Organization	Private Sector
Department/ Division	Livestock Stock (BenArox Piggery)
Name of contact person	Micah Bonny Safatigi
Position in organization	Business Owner Project Manager
Contact information	E-mail: benaroxpiggery@gmail.com Phone: (675) 70926299
PCCC programs or capacity building which you attended	☐ Hazard and Risk Assessment for Coastal Area Management by Using Remote Sensing Technology (Nov 2019) ☐ Climate Science – Observed Climate Change and Future Climate Projections (Sep 2020) ☐ Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 1: Essential Aspects for Access to Climate Finance (Nov 2020) ☐ Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 2: Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards (Nov – Dec 2020) ☐ Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction through Structural Approaches (Mar 2021) ☐ Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation (Jun – Jul 2021) ☒ Climate Resilience and Food Production Systems – Agriculture and Coastal Fisheries (Sep – Oct 2021) ☐ Enhancing Climate Resilience in Tourism in The Pacific (Jan – Feb 2022) ☒ Enhancing Climate Resilience and Safe Water Access in Rural Areas in the Pacific (May 2022) ☐ Health Systems and Climate Change: Enhancing Resilient and Low-carbon Development in the Pacific (Sep – Oct 2022) ☐ Climate change impacts and innovative solutions in the Pacific (Sep 2024) ☐ Others (please specify the name of the PCCC training course or capacity building program)

2. Information of a project under development

1. Project Title	Empowering Women and Youth through Climate-Smart Piggery, Biogas, and Watershed Management in Lower Bena, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea
2. Themes	☒ Energy ☒ Agriculture and fishery ☐ Tourism ☒ Water ☐ Urban resilience
3. Country(ies)	Papua New Guinea
4. Project objectives and project components The BenArox Piggery Project is a transformative, community-driven project designed to modernize pig farming practices while enhancing environmental sustainability and local economic empowerment in Unggai Bena District, Eastern Highlands Province. At the heart of the project is a strong commitment to climate-smart agriculture, clean energy, watershed protection, and inclusive community development, with a special focus on women and youth. The project has several integrated objectives that guide its structure and delivery. The first objective is to increase production capacity and biosecurity through modernized piggery infrastructure. This includes completing a piggery building capable of housing up to 300 pigs, equipped with proper drainage and a waste management system for biogas generation. These facilities will be supplied with clean water through a gravity-fed system, which will also serve surrounding community households, improving both livestock health and public hygiene. This water system is part of the broader watershed management component, which promotes environmental protection through tree planting, erosion control, and water catchment preservation to ensure sustainable water supply for both farm and community use. Part of this objective is to introduce a circular waste management model through biogas generation. Pig waste from the expanded piggery will be processed through a biodigester to produce clean biogas for cooking and lighting, and the slurry will be used as organic fertilizer on the farm for feed cultivation and in surrounding gardens. This not only reduces environmental pollution and dependency on firewood or fossil fuels but also lowers farm input costs and adds value to waste products. The second objective addresses the rising cost of pig feed and the need for local food system resilience. The project will promote the cultivation of climate-smart pig feed crops, including maize, soybean, sorghum, cassava and sweet potato. A two-hectare demonstration and production plot will be established and managed by local youth, supported by technical guidance from National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). In partnership with stakeholders like Goroka Farmset Ltd, Chemica and Brian Bell, agricultural inputs, such as tools, seed and packs will be distributed to women and youth farmers across the lower Bena catchment and communities. These farmers will be trained in sustainable cultivation practices, with support in storage and pest control. To close the loop, BenArox will establish a local buying point, where feed crops can be sold back to the piggery. This will not only ensure consistent feed supply but also create an economic opportunity for participating farmers mostly women and youth, allowing them to earn income from their harvests while contributing to the farm's operations.	

The third objective focuses on economic empowerment of women and youth through inclusive participation. Women already engaged in informal feed supply will be formally organized and equipped with the skills and tools to expand their production. The piggery has supported the women and youth in establishing a cooperative called BenArox Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd, through which all assistance will be channelled. Youth will be employed in various aspects of the project, from crop production and piggery operations to feed processing and waste management. By building the skills and income-generating capacity of these groups, the project fosters long-term resilience and social inclusion, addressing unemployment and reducing rural-urban migration.

5. Alignment with national and sectoral policies and strategies

The BenArox Piggery Project is directly aligned with Papua New Guinea's national and sectoral development frameworks, particularly the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV) and the National Agriculture Sector Plan 2024–2033. These strategies emphasize inclusive economic growth, agricultural modernization, youth and women empowerment, and sustainable natural resource management, all of which are embedded within the project's design and intended outcomes.

Under MTDP IV Strategic Priority Area 1, the project supports women and youth empowerment through practical agribusiness opportunities. By providing access to agricultural inputs (such as seeds, tools, and training), establishing structured value chains, and creating employment in areas such as pig farming, feed cultivation, and waste management, the initiative empowers rural women and youth to become active participants in the agricultural economy. In alignment with MTDP IV Strategy 9.1.4, which prioritizes the

commercialization of livestock,

particularly piggery, the project introduces modern pig housing, improved crossbreeding techniques, and a reliable feed supply chain, supported by a biogas-powered waste management system. These innovations aim to transition subsistence pig farming toward a viable and scalable smallholder enterprise model.

The project also closely aligns with the National Agriculture Sector Plan 2024–2033, which emphasizes partnerships, research-based farming, and the development of local feed sources. By working with institutions like NARI and private sector suppliers such as Farmset Ltd, Chemica and Brian Bell, BenArox will establish a local pig feed production system using climate-resilient crops (e.g., maize, sorghum, soybean, and sweet potato silage). This directly contributes to the plan's objective to reduce reliance on imported feeds and enhance national food security.

Another key area of alignment is natural resource and water source protection. The project's watershed management interventions, including the planting of native trees, erosion control measures, and the installation of clean water supply systems, reflect national commitments to land mobilization and the safeguarding of vital water resources. This supports both the livestock sector and the broader rural community, improving hygiene, environmental health, and resilience to climate shocks. In terms of

infrastructure, the National Agriculture Sector Plan calls for agricultural infrastructure development to enable smallholder productivity. BenArox will contribute to this by investing in piggery expansion, feed processing machinery like cassava grinder, electric chaff cutters and pellet machines; waste-to-energy systems, and market linkage infrastructure such as a local buying point for feed crops.

Finally, the project supports the government's broader vision for inclusive rural transformation, as articulated across both MTDP IV and the Agriculture Sector Plan, by promoting sustainable farming practices, improving rural livelihoods, and creating local enterprise pathways rooted in environmental stewardship and community ownership. Through these strategic alignments, the BenArox Piggery Project not only addresses the immediate needs of its community but also contributes meaningfully to PNG's national development goals and long-term agricultural resilience.

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

The BenArox Piggery initiative presents a strong climate rationale by integrating both mitigation and adaptation strategies within its core design. At the heart of the project is a clear understanding that climate change is already affecting local communities in Lower Bena, particularly women and youth who depend heavily on agriculture for income and food security. Extended dry periods, unpredictable rainfall, and declining soil productivity have made it increasingly difficult to grow traditional pig feed crops such as sweet potato and cassava. This situation has not only reduced household incomes but also placed pressure on local pig farmers who rely on these crops to feed their animals.

To address these challenges, the project supports the cultivation of more resilient and nutritious feed crops, including maize, soybean, and sorghum. These crops are better suited to withstand climate-related stresses, offering a more stable and sustainable feed source for the pigs. Women and youth farmers will receive agricultural tools, seeds, and training to increase their productivity and adapt to changing climate conditions. This, in turn, strengthens their capacity to support the local piggery value chain and creates a new layer of economic opportunity in a region where employment and income-generating avenues are limited.

In addition to adapting farming practices, the project actively contributes to climate mitigation through the introduction of a biogas waste management system. Currently, unmanaged pig waste poses serious environmental risks, including water contamination and the release of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. By converting this waste into biogas for cooking, the project will not only reduce methane emissions but also lower reliance on firewood and other biomass-based fuels. This shift has the added benefit of reducing deforestation and improving indoor air quality for households using biogas as a cleaner alternative energy source. The project's location further justifies its climate rationale. Situated just ten meters from a natural stream

that supplies water to downstream communities, the farm's current waste disposal system risks polluting vital water sources. The proposed upgrades, including improved drainage, manure capture systems, and biogas conversion, will safeguard the local watershed and ensure that clean water is available for both livestock and the surrounding human population. In doing so, the project enhances the region's environmental resilience while reinforcing good land and water stewardship practices.

Through the integration of renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and inclusive community development, the BenArox Piggery project offers a climate-smart solution that is both locally driven and nationally relevant. It aligns closely with Papua New Guinea's commitments under the Paris Agreement, the National Agriculture Sector Plan 2024–2033, and the Medium Term Development Plan IV. These frameworks emphasize the need to reduce emissions, protect ecosystems, and empower rural communities to adapt to the evolving climate landscape. In essence, the project not only responds to immediate livelihood challenges but also lays the groundwork for a more sustainable, resilient, and environmentally responsible future.

7. Draft theory of change [OPTIONAL]

The BenArox Piggery Project is premised on the belief that sustainable, climate-smart pig farming can serve as a catalyst for rural economic empowerment, environmental stewardship, and community resilience in the Unggai-Bena District of Eastern Highlands Province. The Theory of Change articulates the pathway through which targeted investments in infrastructure, agricultural innovation, and inclusive community engagement will address existing barriers and transform the local livestock sector.

The starting point recognizes several critical challenges: limited access to quality breeding stock and technical knowledge restricts productivity; high costs and unreliable supply of pig feed impede profitability; inadequate pig housing and waste management systems threaten animal health and environmental safety; and climate change is undermining traditional feed crop production, impacting the livelihoods of women

and youth who form the backbone of the local agrarian economy. Furthermore, the absence of a formal cooperative structure limits farmers' capacity to pool resources, access markets, and adopt innovations.

To respond to these challenges, the project undertakes a series of interlinked interventions. First, it will expand and modernize piggery infrastructure by completing the construction of its bigger pig houses with proper drainage, gestation cages, and waste management facilities. This enhanced infrastructure will improve animal welfare, biosecurity, and operational efficiency, creating the physical foundation necessary for scaling production. Second, by initiating a crossbreeding program that introduces high yield breeds such

as Large White,

Landrace and Duroc, the project expects to increase pig growth rates, meat quality, and overall farm profitability. This genetic improvement is vital for meeting the growing demand for pork in the highlands region and aligns with national strategies to commercialize the livestock industry.

Third, to address feed supply challenges, the project will promote the cultivation of climate-resilient pig feed crops, including maize, soybean, sorghum, and sweet potato, through partnerships with local farmers, women, and youth. By distributing seeds, tools, and natural pesticides, and providing training on climate-smart agricultural practices, the project strengthens local food systems, reduces dependence on costly imported feeds, and enhances farmer incomes. The establishment of a buying point will formalize the supply chain, enabling farmers to sell feed crops directly to the piggery, creating a sustainable economic cycle within the community. Fourth, environmental sustainability will be ensured through the installation of a

biogas waste management

system that converts pig manure into clean energy for cooking. This system mitigates methane emissions, reduces water contamination risks, especially critical given the farm's proximity to a community water source, and creates additional value by lowering household energy costs. Complementary watershed management activities, such as reforestation and erosion control, will protect water quality and support ecosystem resilience.

Fifth, the formalization and strengthening of the BenArox Farmers' Cooperative Group will empower women and youth by improving access to inputs, knowledge sharing, and market linkages. The cooperative will facilitate innovative mechanisms such as a lay-by system for quality piglet acquisition, enabling members to establish and expand their own pig farms with continuous technical support from BenArox.

These activities will produce immediate outputs including expanded and improved piggery facilities, increased numbers of high-quality crossbred pigs, established local feed production systems, operational biogas digesters, and a functional cooperative with engaged members. These outputs will lead to medium-term outcomes: increased pig production and farm income, improved feed self-sufficiency and cost-efficiency, enhanced environmental health through reduced pollution and sustainable waste use, and strengthened socio-economic status for women and youth.

In the longer term, the project envisions a resilient, climate-smart piggery sector that drives rural economic development, enhances food and energy security, reduces environmental degradation, and fosters community well-being and empowerment. Underlying these pathways are assumptions that farmers and

community members will adopt improved

practices when provided with appropriate resources and training, that crossbreeding efforts will yield the anticipated productivity gains, and that the cooperative structure will sustain collective action and market engagement. The project's success also depends on continuous stakeholder collaboration, effective knowledge exchange with research partners, and responsiveness to evolving climate and market conditions.

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.

The BenArox Piggery Project actively fosters collaboration between public and private sector actors to create a sustainable and scalable model for rural pig farming that benefits the entire community. By leveraging the strengths of diverse stakeholders, the project ensures access to technical expertise, financial resources, market linkages, and policy support.

On the private sector side, BenArox Piggery itself serves as the primary enterprise driving the project's implementation, bringing hands-on experience in pig farming and community engagement. The project also involves established agricultural suppliers from Farmset Ltd, Chemica, Brian Bell, Eastern Highlands Agro Park Industry and supermarkets, which provide essential agricultural inputs including seeds, tools, and natural pesticides. These private companies contribute not only product supply but also technical support and market channels, thereby strengthening the feed supply chain and enabling local farmers, particularly women and youth, to increase productivity and income. Furthermore, the project has engaged service

providers such as Pacific Grow and Pacific Waste to Energy

Industry Ltd, both specialists in biogas technology, to support the design and installation of the waste-to-energy system. This partnership brings essential expertise in environmentally sustainable technologies, ensuring the biogas component is both efficient and cost-effective.

On the public sector front, the project aligns closely with the Papua New Guinea Government's strategic frameworks, including the Medium-Term Development Plan IV and the National Agriculture Sector Plan 2024–2033. Collaboration with government extension services, provided by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Livestock (PDAL), local authorities such as the Unggai-Bena District agriculture extension officers, and support from the District Development Authority (DDA), will facilitate capacity building, regulatory compliance, and ongoing extension support for farmers and cooperative members. This engagement strengthens the project's legitimacy, scalability, and alignment with national agricultural development priorities.

While the project is currently exploring financing opportunities, partnerships with state-owned enterprises and development partners such as **NARI** and potential support from government programs focused on rural development and climate resilience are anticipated. These partnerships can provide technical research, training, and possibly co-financing mechanisms to further strengthen project outcomes.

9. History of stakeholder consultation and communication with the relevant ministries including climate change focal point agency

The BenArox Piggery Project has been developed through a series of ongoing stakeholder consultations and collaborative engagements (both formal & Informal) with key local, provincial, and national actors to ensure alignment with government priorities and community needs. From the outset, the project team has maintained open communication channels with relevant ministries, particularly those responsible for agriculture, environment, and climate change and relevant actors to foster shared ownership and technical guidance.

At the provincial level, consultations were held with the PDAL, where project objectives and planned interventions were presented and refined based on their input. These discussions helped tailor the project activities to regional development plans and identify opportunities for leveraging extension services and agricultural support programs.

Engagement with the NARI and National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (NAQIA) has been particularly instrumental, providing access to biosecurity measures, research expertise on climate-

resilient crop varieties and sustainable pig breeding practices. NARI's involvement also supports knowledge exchange and ensures that the project benefits from the latest scientific advancements such as sweet potato silage production for pig feeds and other climate smart agricultural approaches.

The project team has also had some informal discussions with the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) officers, the government's climate change focal point agency, to align the project's climate mitigation and adaptation components with national strategies and reporting frameworks.

Preliminary discussions with CCDA including Pacific Grow and Pacific Waste to Energy Industry Ltd also involve sharing the project's proposed biogas waste management system and climate-smart agriculture interventions to seek technical advice and compliance with climate-related policies.

In addition to government stakeholders, consultations have extended to local community leaders, women's groups, community church-based organizations, and the BenArox Farmers' Cooperative. These engagements have ensured that the project design incorporates local knowledge, addresses community priorities, and builds the capacity of grassroots actors to participate fully in implementation.

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

multilateral development banks)

The BenArox Piggery Project aims to secure funding from a range of targeted climate finance sources that support sustainable agriculture, climate adaptation, and mitigation initiatives. Potential funding avenues include prominent multilateral and bilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund, both of which prioritize projects that deliver measurable climate resilience and emissions reductions in vulnerable communities.

Additionally, the project is well positioned to attract support from Direct Aid Program (DAP) through the Australian High Commission, the National Gaming Control Board (NGCB) Community Benefit Fund, and the Global Green Growth Institute's (GGGI) Green Entrepreneurs Program, all of which offer grant mechanisms focused on green innovation, rural livelihoods, and inclusive economic development in Papua New Guinea.

Multilateral development programs such as the World Bank-funded PNG Agriculture Commercialization and Diversification (PACD) Program and the European Union's Forest, Climate Change and Biodiversity (EU-FCCB) Program also present opportunities for technical assistance and co-financing, particularly given their support for climate-smart agriculture, sustainable energy solutions like biogas, and community-driven development.

By targeting these diverse but complementary climate finance sources, the BenArox Piggery Project seeks to mobilize the necessary resources to implement its integrated climate adaptation and mitigation activities, scale impact, and contribute to PNG's national climate goals.

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

Currently, the BenArox Piggery Project is benefiting from a combination of human and financial support that has been instrumental in advancing both its formulation and early stages of implementation. Human resource support primarily comes from the dedicated project management team at BenArox Piggery, including farm managers and technical advisors who the piggery leverage on consultancy basis bring expertise in pig husbandry, feed management, and community engagement. Additionally, collaborations with external experts such as Pacific Grow have provided valuable technical guidance, particularly in the design and planning of the biogas waste management system.

On the financial side, BenArox Piggery has internally invested approximately PGK 40,000 towards infrastructure development, including the construction of a single-slope pig house and preparations for an expanded piggery facility. Part of this process involves purchasing high quality pig breeds and stocking feed pigs from Chemica and Farmset Ltd. This foundational investment reflects the farm's commitment and provides a tangible base for further scale-up.

At this stage, while the project team is actively pursuing external funding opportunities from climate finance mechanisms and development partners, no significant external financial grants have yet been secured specifically for full-scale implementation. However, ongoing consultations with public sector agencies and private sector actors are paving the way for future collaborations and resource mobilization. This combination of committed internal resources, technical partnerships, and strong stakeholder engagement underpins the project's readiness for the next phase of funding and implementation.

12. Description of institutional set-up for project formation

The BenArox Piggery Project is built on a strong partnership between a local business, community members, and technical experts to ensure smooth and effective implementation. BenArox Piggery is a registered local enterprise with over 10 years of experience in pig farming, initially operating informally before becoming formally registered.

Working alongside BenArox is the BenArox Farmers' Cooperative Group, made up mostly of women and youth. They grow feed crops, help with pig farming, and are involved in decision-making and marketing. This ensures the community is fully involved and benefits directly from the project.

Technical support comes from animal vets and relevant organisations or individuals who know the industry well, providing advice on farming, climate-resilient crops, and breeding. These partnerships help bring expert knowledge into the project and build local skills.

The project also works closely with government offices like the PDAL, CCDA, and the district DDA to stay aligned with national plans and receive technical support.

A project steering committee, including BenArox, the cooperative, technical partners, and local authorities, guides overall direction, reviews progress and supports coordination. A project coordinator handles daily activities and works with all partners to keep things on track. This setup brings together the strengths of the private sector, local communities, and government to ensure the project is inclusive, transparent, and sustainable.

13. Expected schedule for project formulation and implementation

The BenArox Piggery Project is planned to proceed through a carefully phased schedule that ensures thorough preparation, effective implementation, and the timely achievement of its objectives. The formulation phase is expected to take approximately two months, during which detailed project design, stakeholder consultations, technical assessments, and funding applications will be completed. This phase will also include finalizing architectural plans for the piggery expansion and biogas system, securing partnerships with agricultural input suppliers, and formally establishing the cooperative framework.

Following the successful completion of the formulation phase and the securing of financing, the implementation phase will span approximately seven months. The first three months will focus on construction activities, including the completion of the second single-slope pigsty, a larger piggery house, installation of drainage and waste management systems, and the setup of the biogas infrastructure. At the

same time, procurement of additional breeding stock, such as Large White and Duroc sows, will take place to initiate the crossbreeding program.

During the remaining four months of implementation, the focus will shift to establishing the local feed supply chain. This will involve distributing seeds, tools, and training to women and youth farmers, as well as setting up a local buying point to support crop sales to BenArox Piggery. Capacity-building activities for cooperative members and farm staff will also be intensified to promote the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and strengthen cooperative governance.

In the months that follow, the project will focus on consolidating early gains, monitoring production outcomes, and scaling up piglet distribution through the cooperative's lay-by system. Environmental monitoring will also be conducted to assess the performance of the biogas system and the effectiveness of watershed protection measures. Regular community engagement and stakeholder reporting will be maintained to ensure transparency and support adaptive management.

By the end of the 12-month cycle, the project aims to have fully operational infrastructure, an expanded piggery herd, a reliable local feed network, and a strengthened cooperative that delivers sustained economic and environmental benefits to the community. This schedule remains flexible to accommodate unforeseen challenges and incorporates periodic reviews to optimize project impact and sustainability.

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

The BenArox Piggery Project is grounded in a solid foundation of both practical experience and research that informs its design and implementation approach. Over nearly a decade, BenArox Piggery has accumulated extensive operational data and internal assessments that highlight key challenges such as limited access to quality breeding stock, high feed costs, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental concerns. These firsthand insights have been critical in shaping the project's needs assessment and strategic direction.

Complementing this practical experience is the valuable technical guidance and scientific research provided by the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). Their work on climate-resilient crop varieties suitable for pig feed, sustainable breeding practices, and the application of biogas technologies within PNG has been instrumental in developing the project's agricultural and environmental components. This research ensures that the project incorporates context-specific, scientifically validated solutions. The project's

alignment with national priorities is reinforced through key government frameworks, notably the PNG Medium Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV) and the National Agriculture Sector Plan 2024–2033. These documents emphasize the commercialization of the livestock sector, promotion of climate-smart agriculture, empowerment of women and youth, and the development of sustainable agricultural infrastructure. By aligning with these strategic plans, the project contributes directly to the country's broader development goals and policy commitments.

Further contextual understanding is drawn from reports by international development partners such as the World Bank, which provide analysis on the economic landscape of PNG's livestock industry. These reports highlight the potential for growth alongside existing constraints related to finance and technical capacity, underscoring the importance of targeted interventions like crossbreeding programs and localized feed production systems. Technical expertise from partners such as Pacific Grow has informed the design of the

project's biogas waste

management system, ensuring that environmental sustainability and energy generation are integrated effectively. Lessons learned from similar regional projects in climate-smart agriculture and livestock management have also influenced the cooperative engagement model and capacity-building strategies

embedded in the project. Together, these sources of knowledge and experience form a comprehensive evidence base that supports the feasibility of the BenArox Piggery Project. They provide assurance that the project's activities are both practical and well-aligned with local realities, national policies, and international best practices, thereby enhancing its potential for sustainable impact.

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

Not to our knowledge. Based on our research, there are larger-scale piggery operations in Lae, Morobe Province; however, there is nothing similar in nature to the BenArox Piggery concept. The BenArox Piggery model is informed by research conducted in several African and Asian countries and has been adapted to suit the Papua New Guinea context. It integrates climate-resilient practices and addresses challenges posed by climate change, making it a unique and context-specific approach to pig farming in the country.