



# Pacific Resilience Meeting 2019



*Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific*

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Engel Raygadas

## Chair's Welcome to the Pacific Resilience Meeting

The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific is the current regional policy that guides action to ensure that future development is more resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change and disasters. After coming into place in 2016 there has been a significant groundswell of momentum at the regional and national level across the Pacific to ensure that the underlying ethos of the FRDP is embedded in how countries will take forward development practice in the future.

The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) is the umbrella implementation mechanism for the FRDP and was established in 2017. The inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting is a key event of the PRP intending to bring together practitioners from around the Pacific and from further afar to share their experiences and the lessons they have learned in implementing the FRDP. The meeting is intended to showcase transformational and innovative approaches to addressing issues that undermine our development as peoples, communities and nations of this region, and thus, our resilience.

The theme of the 2019 inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting is 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific'. Embracing our youth and aspiring to a resilient future should serve as a reminder that whilst urgent action on the ground is critical to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change and disaster, it should be action that forges a resilient and sustainable future. Furthermore, it emphasizes that inclusive, resilient and sustainable development is everyone's responsibility across all stakeholders and all sectors. Equally important whilst this inaugural meeting celebrates and promotes our achievements to date, it should also inspire us to do better and to achieve more; to aspire for increased and more focused resilience action.

We all have a responsibility as individuals, agencies, communities, governments and partners in making our development for the future more resilient, and in acknowledging this, our achievements can only be further enhanced through strong commitment, genuine and durable partnerships. Business as usual is no longer acceptable. We must strive individually and collectively to identify innovations and enhancements that will enable more meaningful resilient development.

I am confident that the inaugural meeting will yield some concrete and positive outcomes and seek your support to ensuring this as a reality.

**Engel Raygadas**

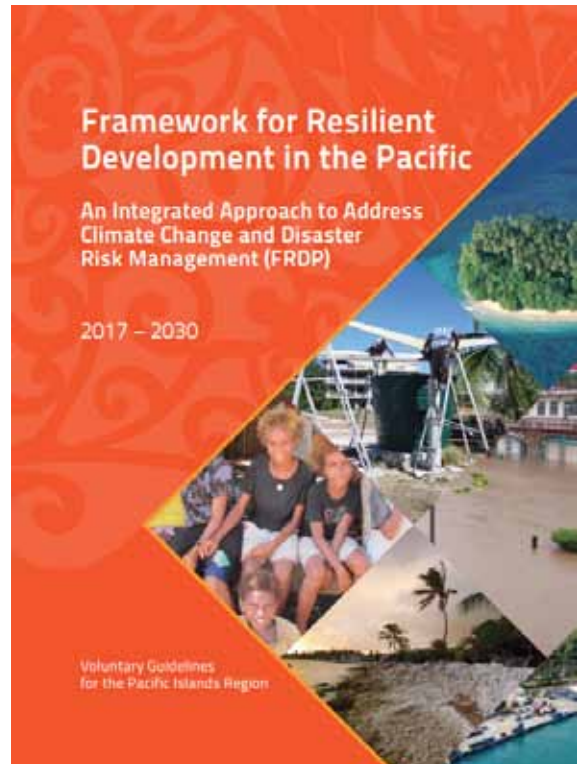
Chair, Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce

# Background Information

## The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)

The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP): is the overarching regional policy framework that provides high level voluntary strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in ways that contribute and are embedded in sustainable development.

The FRDP is a global first, inspiring and guiding integrated approaches to addressing climate change and disaster risk. It recognizes that in the Pacific, climate change and disaster risk reduction cannot be addressed in isolation of development aspirations. Furthermore, whilst it acknowledges the achievements to date, it advocates for systematic and transformational change across all sectors and all stakeholders to how we address the risks and impacts associated with climate change and disaster. Such changes should encourage more innovation and inspire higher standards of performance in our approaches and actions with the objective of greater positive impacts to the Pacific peoples, communities and nations.

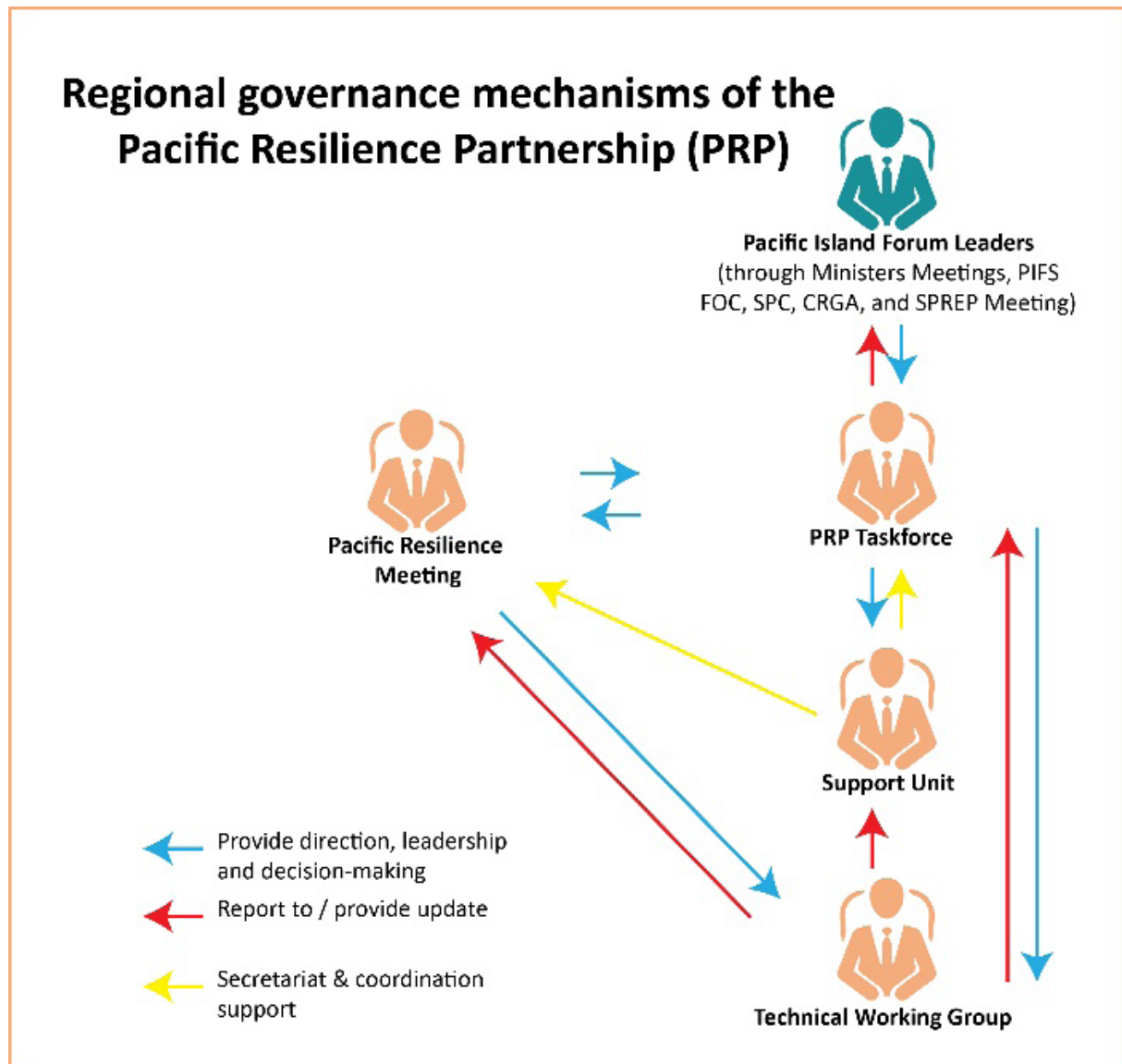


The FRDP further recognizes the opportunities that are rooted in the diversity of this region, the cultural and traditional resilience and knowledge of our peoples which should be preserved and inform how we approach and address climate change and disaster risks. It prioritises the needs of our most vulnerable, protect human rights for all, supports alleviation of poverty and hardship underscoring that resilience building at all levels are necessary perquisites for sustainable development. Equally important, the FRDP recognizes that everyone is part of the solution emphasizing inclusivity, collaboration and coordination through strong and open-ended multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The FRDP should inspire us to learn and build from our experiences, strive to do better as individuals and as a collective for a resilient Pacific.

For more information you can access the FRDP through: [www.resilientpacific.org](http://www.resilientpacific.org)

# Pacific Resilience Partnership



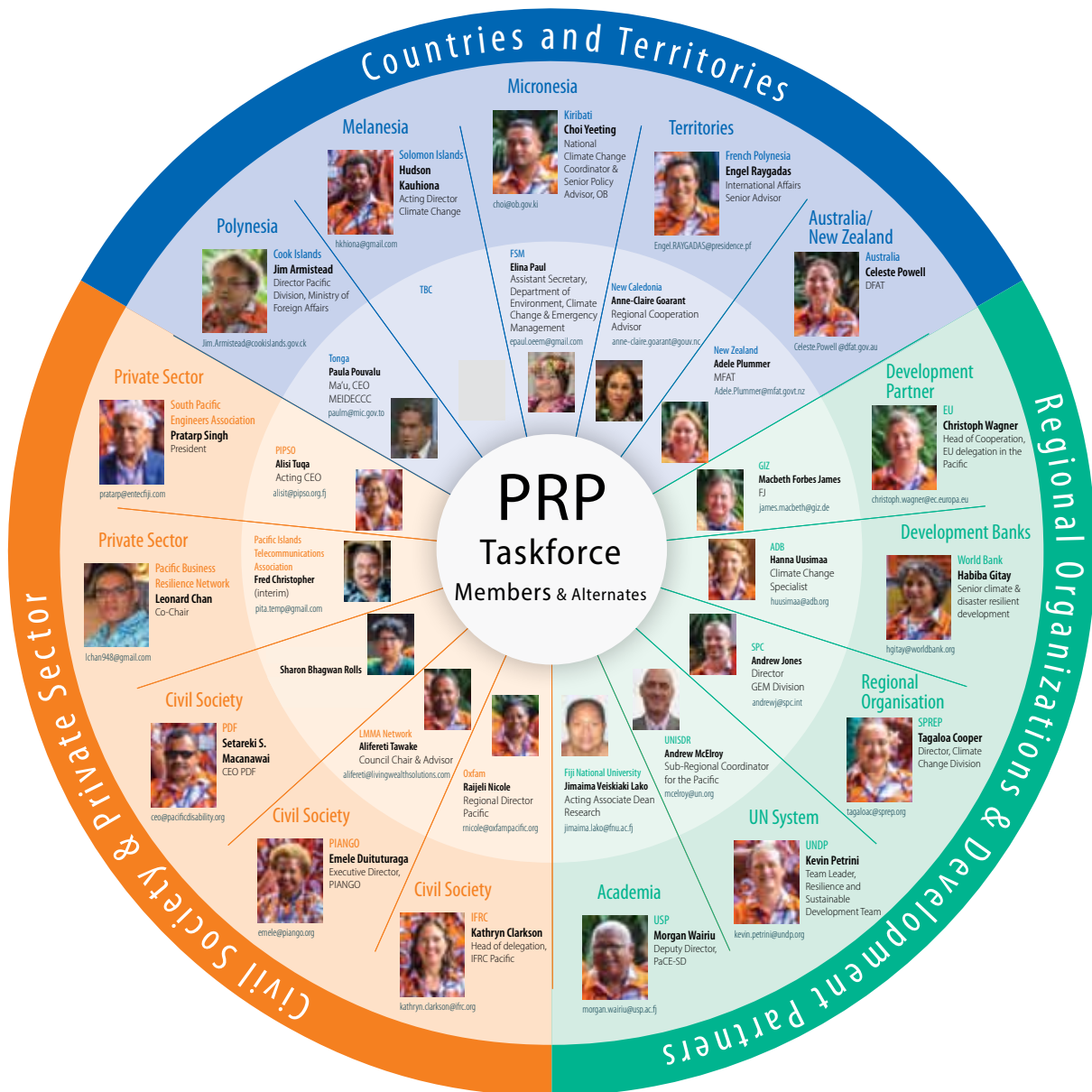
The Pacific Resilience Partnership is the overarching umbrella mechanism supporting implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).

The Leaders’ Pohnpei Statement in 2016 underscored that building resilience has to be an inclusive, genuine and active multi-stakeholder partnership calling on all development partners, the private sector and civil society to join with Pacific Islands Countries and Territories to support the principles and the implementation of this statement through high-level participation in a new Pacific Resilience Partnership.

Pacific Leaders in 2017 endorsed the PRP Governance structure with key elements that include strong inclusive and human rights based approaches, equal representation of stakeholders through the PRP Taskforce, enabling and facilitating action oriented and results based initiatives, support strong Pacific Leadership. The PRP Governance structure includes the PRP Taskforce, Support Unit, Pacific Resilience Meeting and the Technical Working Groups.

For more information on the PRP visit: [www.resilientpacific.org/taskforce](http://www.resilientpacific.org/taskforce)

# PRP Taskforce



[Taskforce constitution as January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019]

The PRP Taskforce provides strategic guidance and support to enable implementation of the FRDP to proceed through a range of regional and national mechanisms. The Taskforce was established in 2018 with 15 Members and 15 Alternates representing key stakeholders such as governments, civil society, private sector, regional agencies and partners.

## 2019 Inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting

The 2019 Inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) is being held at the University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019. The Pacific Resilience Meeting is bringing together community groups, leaders, government agencies, young people, and development partners to share experiences on how they are collaborating for the region's resilient development.

This PRM themed **Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific**, is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder meeting that will take stock of progress and review and strengthen operational processes for effective and enhanced resilience building in the region. Embracing the youth is acknowledging their energy and contribution and equally important is about emphasizing action towards a resilient future for all.

This year innovative ideas from Pacific countries, territories and people will be at the core of the work and lessons discussed and presented. The PRM will enable learning, sharing of information with the culmination of ideas and potential approaches that can inform future actions.

This inaugural PRM is also the first opportunity to facilitate 'Partnerships for Action' through the establishment of PRP Technical Working Groups (TWG) that will be expected to address relevant current or emerging challenges and opportunities relevant to the implementation of the FRDP.



# Meeting/Venue information

The inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting is located between three rooms at the University of the South Pacific, Laucala Bay Road in Suva.

All plenary will be held at the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, located near the USP administration block and is close to the Library. Participants will gather at the ICT Centre each morning. Parallel sessions and side events will also be held at the Oceania Pavilion and the Australia Pacific Performance Space.

The PRM Team, sporting blue lanyards, will be around to get you to and from each venue so please ask any of them for assistance. You may also wish to download the USP Mobile Map to help you find your way around.

## Venue Main Location Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

### Venue Two Location Oceania Pavilion

*A short walk from the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre*

### Venue Three Location the Australia Pacific Performance Space

*A short walk from the Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, behind the AusAID Lecture Theatre 1 & 2*





## Green Principles

This event is following green guidelines. We are committed to reducing the environmental and carbon footprint of the PRM as much as possible and with your support continue to improve. As such, this event is also plastic free. Water dispensers will be provided at the venue and registered participants will receive water bottles that we hope you will choose to use.

The bags we have provided to participants are supplied by a local vendor that helps generate economic empowerment with remote communities and women. All of the materials and bags are sourced locally, designed and then painted by women across Fiji, many of whom are from areas that were directly hit by the category 5 Cyclone Winston in 2016.

Energy consumption is being monitored. Air-conditioning and lighting will be controlled and optimised during the event.

The participants of the PRM are encouraged to offset their carbon emissions from travelling to and from the event through the New Zealand based charity organisation Ekos. Any purchased carbon credits purchased through the link provided on the website will come from the Fiji based Drawa Forest Project, this ensures the offset directly invests into regional resilient development.

To ensure the event is 100% carbon neutral remaining emissions will be set off by the Donors of the event, based on generous estimations.



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# A G E N D A

# I N F O R M A T I O N

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Tuesday 30 <sup>th</sup> April		PRM DAY 1 – Wednesday 1 <sup>st</sup>	PRM DAY 2 – Thursday 2 <sup>nd</sup>	PRM DAY 3 – Friday 3 <sup>rd</sup>
8.30 - 8.40		Guiding remarks and Meeting Objectives – Chair of the PRM Organising Committee	Reflections and Expectations	Reflections and Expectations
8.40 - 10.10	9am to 12 pm: Youth Preparatory Forum (Japan-Pacific ICT Centre)	<b>Session 1</b> Ignite Stage: “Youth futures in a resilient Pacific” Performance: <i>Oceania Dance Theatre &amp; Pasifika Voices</i>	<b>Session 4</b> <b>Goal 2: Low carbon development – parallel sessions –</b> <b>Session 4a</b> 1. Policy, legislative frameworks and NDCs 2. Island Solutions <b>Session 4b</b> Aus-Pac Performance Centre, EU GCCA The Climate Security nexus in the Pacific	<b>Session 6</b> Japan-Pacific ICT Centre Affiliation to the Pacific Resilience Partnership
10:10 - 10.30		Morning Tea	Morning Tea	Morning Tea
10.30 - 11.30		<b>Session 2</b> Interactive Panel on the Pacific Resilience Partnership – <i>Stronger together</i>	3. Private sector and community based approaches 4. Future Initiatives  (previous session continues)	<b>Session 7</b> Resilience Standards of Excellence  <i>[Cultural Performance]</i> <b>Session 8</b> Summary of meeting
11.30 - 12.00				
12.00 - 12.30		<b>“Meet your taskforce representative”</b> Room A: Melanesia and Room B: Territories	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative”</b> Room A: Academia and Room B: Private Sector	<b>Session 9</b> Film Festival and Awards
12.00 – 2.00	Youth Lunch	Break for Lunch (staggered seating from 12pm))	Break for Lunch (staggered seating from 12pm)	Break for Lunch (12.30-1.30)
1.15 – 1.45	Youth Forum WRAP-UP	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative”</b> Room A: Polynesia and Room B: Micronesia	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative”</b> Room A: CSO and Room B: UN Agencies & Partners	<b>Session 10</b> 1.30 -3.30pm: EU-GCCA+ engagement and potential opportunities
2.00 - 3.30	Side-event 2.00 – 4.30 pm Location: Grand Pacific Hotel (GPH) Information Knowledge Management and Resilient Development	<b>Session 3</b> <b>Goal 1: Strengthened integration and resilience building</b>  <b>– parallel sessions –</b> <b>Session 3a. Part 1</b> Japan-Pacific ICT Centre Island solutions and community approaches <b>Session 3b</b> Oceania Pavilion EU GCCA Nature Based solutions as adaptation strategies for the Pacific region	<b>Session 5</b> <b>Goal 3: Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery</b>  <b>– parallel sessions –</b> JP-ICT Centre Oceania Pavilion <b>2a. Early Warning, Early Action &amp; Effective Response</b>	
3.30 – 3.45		<b>Session 3a. Part 2</b> Strengthened governance for resilient development  (previous session continues)	<b>1b. Legislative frameworks</b>  <b>2b. Protection, Gender &amp; Inclusion</b>	<b>Cultural performance</b> Participants depart
3.45 - 5.30			Afternoon Tea	
6.00 - 8.00	Opening and Formalities for the Pacific Resilience Meeting + Launch of exhibition at the Oceania Centre	<b>SIDE-EVENTS 6.00 to 7.30</b> Refer separate side event schedule		

# PACIFIC RESILIENCE MEETING 1-3 MAY 2019

## PROGRAMME

**Tuesday April 30th**

### Youth Preparatory Session and Opening of the Pacific Resilience Meeting

<b>9.00 - 15:00</b>	<b>Youth Preparatory Session Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, USP</b>
<p>This session is organised and run by young Pacific islanders and will provide opportunity for meaningful feedback into the PRM. It will involve a plenary session that takes a reflective look at 'resilience' in the Pacific and the role of young people in building a Resilient Pacific, including discussions on the type of enabling environment at the global and regional level to let change happen through young people. The session will also explore the role that youth have played and can play in climate and disaster resilience. It will be followed by group work that focuses on what the youth would like to see as outcomes of the PRM around the 3 goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).</p> <p>The PRM Youth Preparatory Session will finalise three outcomes that youth participants would like to see reflected in the outcomes of the PRM.</p>	
<b>14.00 – 16.30</b>	<b>SIDE EVENT</b> How Can Information and Knowledge Management Support and Guide Resilient and Coordinated Development Across the Pacific? Grand Pacific Hotel
<b>18.00 – 20.00</b>	<b>Official Opening Cocktail for the PRM and launch of photographic exhibition Oceania Centre, USP</b>
<p>Guest speakers at the official opening of the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting will be the Chair of the PRP Taskforce, the Vice Chancellor of the USP, Vice President of the Pacific Business Resilience Council and the European Union Acting Ambassador to Fiji.</p> <p>The official opening of the PRM will be followed by the launch of two photographic exhibitions presided over by the GIZ Regional Director. The exhibitions are curated by GIZ: Exploring Boundaries – Voyagers of the Islands; and UNOCHA: Humanitarian Heroes. This marks the official opening of the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting.</p>	

**Wednesday May 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM)**

<b>08.40 – 10.10</b>	<b>SESSION 1: Setting the scene – Ignite session</b> <b>Japan – Pacific ICT centre, USP</b> <b>Moderator: Tofiga Fepulea'i</b>
<p>The theme of the Pacific Resilience Meeting, 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific', recognises that young people are vital partners in effectively implementing the FRDP and finding practical solutions to achieving sustainable development in the region. The concept for the Ignite session draws from the integrated approach of the FRDP as well as the resourceful energy, talent and creativity of our youth population to set the stage for the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting. More importantly, it provides a space for stakeholders, some who may not have historically had strong representation in the 'resilience' space, to share experiences and innovative ideas around building a resilient Pacific.</p> <p>This session sets the scene for the Pacific Resilience Meeting, reminding us that we must embrace new models and new ways of working while building on our traditional knowledge and values. It reminds us that, although change is inevitable, we can support each other in building stronger communities and a resilient Pacific.</p> <p>The Ignite session will follow a format of carefully curated and interactive talks that incorporate the use of technology, entertainment and design to communicate ideas worth sharing. Speakers/Performers will represent a number of sectors including government, private sector, community and youth representatives, civil society and Pacific Island scientists who have/are developing innovative solutions to challenges faced by Pacific Island countries and territories.</p> <p>Each short talk or performance will be thought-provoking/inspiring and speak to the three goals of the FRDP. The session is a mélange of vibrant speakers, performances and audio visual storytelling combined with a break to give the audience an opportunity to digest and discuss what they've seen and heard.</p>	
<b>10.10 – 10.30</b>	<b>Morning Tea</b> <b>ICT Centre Catering Tent</b>
<b>10.30 – 12.00</b>	<b>SESSION 2: Setting the scene – Interactive panel on the Pacific Resilience Partnership</b> <b>Japan – Pacific ICT Centre, USP</b> <b>Moderator: Dr Audrey Aumua, Deputy Director General, SPC</b>
<p>The Pacific demonstrated global leadership through the endorsement of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the establishment of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP). The FRDP provides high level voluntary strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development. Recognising that building resilience has to be an inclusive, genuine and active multi-stakeholder partnership, Leaders endorsed the PRP which will translate the FRDP from policy to action through enabling different stakeholder groups and communities of practice to undertake actions to support the goal of building resilience to climate change and disasters in the Pacific in support of sustainable development.</p> <p>This moderated session builds on from the Ignite session providing an opportunity to revisit the FRDP and the PRP with a particular focus on the value it adds towards strengthened coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders. The Keynote Speaker will provide a national level perspective while two panellists will share agency experiences on how they are facilitating a 'development first' and multi-stakeholder approach to resilience building. A youth panellist will share reflection on how inclusive these frameworks are in reflecting youth needs and their contribution towards making development for the future more resilient in a collaborative and inclusive manner.</p>	
<b>12.00 – 13.45</b>	<b>Lunch</b> <b>ICT Centre Catering Tent</b> <b>Lunch will be served in two seatings to allow participation in the Meet the Taskforce Sessions</b>

### Meet your Taskforce representatives

'Meet your Taskforce representatives' is an opportunity to advocate further and provide clarity on the PRP governance structure particularly the Taskforce and how members from each constituent group can maximise their broader contribution to the PRP through their representation on the Taskforce. This will be the first opportunity that most Taskforce members will have to meet face-to-face with their constituent groups and enable discussions on how the PRP governance structure could be strengthened to support action towards resilient and inclusive development.

12.00 – 12.30	<b>"Meet your taskforce representative"</b> Japan-Pacific ICT Centre: Melanesia sub-region	<b>"Meet your taskforce representative"</b> Oceania Pavilion: Territories
13.15 – 13:45	<b>"Meet your taskforce representative"</b> Japan-Pacific ICT Centre: Polynesia sub-region	<b>"Meet your taskforce representative"</b> Oceania Pavilion: Micronesia sub-region
14.00 – 17.30	<b>SESSION 3: FRDP Goal 1 - Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters</b> – PARALLEL SESSIONS – Japan Pacific ICT Centre and Oceania Pavilion	

Enhanced resilience strengthens and protects economic development and sustainable livelihoods. Pacific Island communities are renowned for a resilience that combines tradition and indigenous knowledge with the best of applied new technology and thinking. At the same time, Pacific Island communities are among the most exposed to climate and disaster risk and often suffer disproportionately because of their environmental, social and economic vulnerability. As such, resilient development must extend beyond the anticipated worsening of extreme events and climate change impacts. It must fundamentally address the underlying causes of vulnerability and has to fully embrace the role, vision and innovation of youth, who have the biggest stake in a resilient future here in the Pacific. The sessions under Goal 1 will provide examples of integrated climate and disaster risk management being mainstreamed into development planning, as well as how private sector partnerships are crucial for building a resilient Pacific. The EU-GCCA+ session focuses specifically on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Discussions should lead to recommendations to strengthen integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters across a range of diverse partners and possibly the establishment of relevant Pacific Resilience Partnership Technical Working Groups to support achievement of FRDP Goals.

14.00 – 15.30	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 3a Part 1: Innovative Islands</b> Japan – Pacific ICT centre, USP	14.00-17.30	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 3b. Nature Based solutions as adaptation strategies for the Pacific region EU GCCA+</b> Oceania Pavilion
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This session will champion and promote the innovation and 'probing and learning' culture of the Pacific which has young, innovative and entrepreneurial people at its heart. It will highlight Pacific island leadership in adaptation, innovation and resilience and will feature case studies relevant for several communities of practice including showcasing opportunities for resilience building at many levels.

The opening of this session will include reflections from the winner of the SPC essay competition on 'What does a future resilient Pacific look like? The youth perspective on action and advocacy for resilience building.' It will be followed by a discussion on innovative tools for resilience building. Three panellists will showcase examples of resilient development solutions being progressed through scientific approaches, the power of stakeholders to influence action and practical ways that bridge disaster response and development.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are defined by IUCN as actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges (e.g. climate change, food and water security or natural disasters) effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. The NbS concept, as used in environmental sciences and nature conservation contexts, has emerged within the last decade or so, as international organizations search for ways to work with ecosystems – rather than relying on conventional engineering solutions (such as seawalls) – to adapt to and mitigate climate change effects, while improving sustainable livelihoods and protecting natural ecosystems and biodiversity. The EU define NbS to societal challenges as solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience.

		<p>A lack of operational clarity presents a major obstacle to the credibility and applicability of new concepts in the fields of conservation and development.</p> <p>To help in this endeavour, this session will explore the current progress and challenges of NbS planning, implementation, financing and sustainability in the Pacific region. In particular, this session will discuss some key five NbS parameters: ecological complexity, long-term stability, scale of ecological organization, direct societal benefits and adaptive governance. Finally, this session strives to review and assess the best NbS- operational frameworks in the Pacific, so as to scale up NbS implementation and strengthen their impact in the region</p>
15.30-15.45	<b>Afternoon tea break</b> <b>Served at both venues</b>	
15.45-17.30	<b>SESSION 3a Part 2: Strengthened governance for resilient development</b> <b>Japan-Pacific ICT Centre, USP</b>	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 3b continues</b>
	<p>This session will champion the role of inclusive risk governance that embraces a ‘whole-of-society’ ethos to resilience building. It will highlight the critical importance and role of many stakeholders in resilience building, and explore how science, technology and knowledge are being increasingly applied and engaged through a range of innovative networks such as government, faith based organizations, the private sector and regional organisations to inform resource allocation and investment decisions.</p> <p>The opening Speaker will share a government perspective defining resilient development and putting development at the forefront of national resilience building efforts to climate change and disasters. There will be 3 panellists who will showcase the use of technology to capture data to support community governance and development in remote island settings; the role spiritual stewardship can play in resilience building and a strategic regional approach to Disaster Risk Financing in the Pacific and the critical importance of hazard and exposure data to inform risk financing resilience-building efforts.</p>	
18.00 – 19.30 <b>SIDE EVENTS</b>	<b>Launch of cash transfer feasibility assessment for Vanuatu and the cash transfer feasibility study for Fiji</b>  <b>Oceania Pavilion</b>  <b>OXFAM Pacific</b>	<b>RedR and Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Joint Side event</b>  <b>Japan Pacific ICT Centre</b>



## Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> May

8.30 – 8.40	<b>Reflections and Expectations Japan-Pacific ICT Centre</b>		
Participants will gather in brief plenary to reflect on previous day's activities and key messages before dispersing into the two parallel sessions.			
8.45 – 12.30	<b>SESSION 4: FRDP Goal 2 - Low Carbon Development – PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>		
<p>The theme under this goal is on ambition. Though the Pacific region contributes less than 0.03 per cent of the world's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, small island nations have the opportunity to make lasting transformational change over a relatively small period of time - an opportunity that other countries do not have. A transition to a low carbon economy not only puts us at the forefront of the fight against climate change but can bring a wide range of societal benefits including energy security, upskilling of the workforce, employment opportunities (and associated economic benefits) as well as reduced pollution. It can help to connect our islands, bring the benefits of renewable energy to the remotest places and protect our unique ecosystems.</p> <p>This session highlights innovation and collaboration as the way forward, emphasizing the need to engage governments, the private sector, academics, regional partners and local Pacific communities, including young people if we want our solutions to be sustainable. It also focuses attention through the EU-GCCA+ session on how climate conflict resolution approaches could be integrated to plan and implement adaptation strategies, and to develop and disseminate science-based knowledge to meet the threat.</p>			
8.45 – 10.10	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 4a. Low Carbon Development Japan-Pacific ICT Centre</b>	8.45– 10.10	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 4b. The Climate Security nexus in the Pacific EU GCCA+ Aus-Pac Performance Centre</b>
<p>This session will increase understanding of low carbon development and why it is critical for resilient development, emphasize the value of working collectively to realize this goal including enhancing interest from countries, donors and partners to work with the Pacific on low carbon development actions, and explore opportunities for youth engagement. The session will be in four components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Policy &amp; Legislative Framework – discussions on the societal and economic benefits of Low Carbon Development - a Fiji case study showcasing using the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to make change, examples of policies in an atoll context from Tuvalu for resilient energy infrastructure and regional initiative on appliance labelling and standards.</li> <li>(2) Island Solutions – the successes and challenges of going 100% renewable from an atoll and territories national perspective.</li> <li>(3) Private Sector and Community based approaches to renewable energy.</li> <li>(4) Future Initiatives – youth participation and entrepreneurship, new, innovative and low transmission transport solution.</li> </ol>		<p>Climate change will present a growing challenge to Pacific Islands' security for the foreseeable future. Pacific Island countries and territories must seize opportunities for regional collaboration to plan and implement adaptation strategies, and to develop and disseminate science-based knowledge to meet the threat. The European Union (EU) has begun to develop "climate security" strategies that address the strategic and political impacts of climate change. The EU has been incorporating climate-related factors into initiatives designed to predict and prevent conflicts, including by improving governance in resource-stressed states. This session will explore current challenges and opportunities to address the climate-security nexus in the Pacific. In addition, this session will discuss the local and regional approach to solve climate-security issues and analyze how various climate conflict resolution approaches could be integrated in current and future climate programs in the Pacific.</p>	

10.10 – 10.30	<b>Morning Tea Served at both venues</b>		
10.30 – 12.30	Session continues	10.30 – 12.30	Session continues
12.30 – 13.45	<b>Lunch ICT Centre Catering Tent Lunch will be served in two seatings to allow participation in the Meet the Taskforce Sessions</b>		
	<b>Meet your Taskforce representatives</b>		
<p>Meet your Taskforce representatives is an opportunity to advocate further and provide clarity on the PRP governance structure particularly the Taskforce and how members from each constituent group can maximise their broader contribution to the PRP through their representation on the Taskforce. This will be the first opportunity that most Taskforce members will have to meet face-to-face with their constituent groups and enable discussions on how the PRP governance structure could be strengthened to support action towards resilient and inclusive development.</p>			
12.40 – 13.10	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative” Japan-Pacific ICT Centre: Academia</b>	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative” Aust-Pac Performance Space: Private Sector</b>	
13.15 – 13.45	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative” Japan-Pacific ICT Centre: CSO</b>	<b>“Meet your taskforce representative” Aust-Pac Performance Space: UN agencies and partners</b>	
14.00 – 17.30	<b>SESSION 5: FRDP Goal 3 - Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery – PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>		
<p>Climate change is increasing the risk of weather-related disasters in the Pacific and is predicted to increase in the future. Pacific Island countries are showing leadership in mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction. Example of this include: Fiji’s presidency of the COP 23 and the hosting of these climate talks in the Pacific; and the Pacific Island Leaders’ adoption of an integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management through the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. Despite these positive developments, significant challenges and vulnerabilities remain and development partners continue to play a critical role in supporting countries the region.</p> <p>This session of the Pacific Resilience Meeting will focus on comprehensive discussions on Goal 3 of the FRDP which is ‘Strengthened Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery’. Pursuing this goal includes improving capacity of PICTs to prepare for emergencies and disasters, thereby ensuring timely and effective response and recovery in relation to both rapid and slow onset disasters, which may be exacerbated or caused by climate change. Disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives will reduce undue human losses and suffering, and minimize adverse consequences for national, provincial, local and community economic, social and environmental systems. Four sessions on related themes will be run under this session.</p>			
14.00 – 15.30	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 5a. Island Solutions Japan-Pacific ICT Centre</b>	14.00 – 15.30	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 5b. Early warning, early action and effective response Oceania Pavilion</b>
<p>The session will explore humanitarian response and assistance in disaster related short and long term displacement and discuss the cultural, environmental, social and economic challenges faced, lessons learnt including identifying minimum standards of island preparedness as well as looking at youth engagement as first responders and participation/strengthening capacity to undertake needs assessments in the Pacific islands context.</p>		<p>The session will identify ongoing partnerships and approaches in Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) policy, financing facilities and resource requirements, its challenges and benefits in relation to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, what developments are needed in forecasting science to support EWEA and who are the actors involved in EWEA. The session will also explore perspectives on the ongoing and emerging coordination approaches to humanitarian response and recovery in disasters, and capacity constraints and needs in disaster preparedness and response.</p>	

<b>15.30 – 15.45</b>	Afternoon tea Served at both venues		
<b>15:45 – 17:30</b>	PARALLEL SESSION 5c. Legislative frameworks Japan-Pacific ICT Centre	15:45 – 17:30	PARALLEL SESSION 5d. Protection, Gender & Inclusion Oceania Pavilion
<p>This session will identify practices and partnerships that promote good legislative governance, present examples of DRR legal provisions from different country contexts and legal systems as a resource for DRM practitioners and legislators. It will also provide recommendations that promote cross-sectoral inclusive approaches to DRM law that focuses on building a strong institutional basis for DRR advocacy and implementation particularly at the community level.</p>		<p>The session will provide practical guidance for policy and legislative arrangements that encourages inclusive gender-responsive decision-making systems, human rights-based approaches and sound financial management approaches across all implementation levels that takes into account the differing needs of persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds for fast and effective humanitarian action, disaster response and recovery.</p>	
<b>18.00 – 19.30</b> <b>SIDE EVENTS</b>	Habitat for Humanity Side Event Launch of Fiji Shelter Handbook Oceania Pavilion	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Side Event – Legal preparedness for a resilient future Pacific Japan Pacific ICT Centre	

## Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> May

8.30 – 8.40	<b>Reflections and expectations Japan-Pacific ICT Centre</b>
8.40 – 11.30	<b>Facilitating full effectiveness of the PRP – plenary sessions</b>
<p>The following sessions bring together the discussions and feedback from the previous two days to guide and inform how the PRP as a regional mechanism could support and facilitate effective implementation of the FRDP at the national, sub-national and regional level. The meeting will conclude with a session that showcases EU-GCCA+ engagement in the region and the potential opportunities associated with this initiative.</p>	
08.40 – 10.10	<b>SESSION 6: Affiliation to the Pacific Resilience Partnership Japan-Pacific ICT Centre</b>
<p>This participatory session will focus on getting views and expectations of participants on their potential contributions to the PRP, getting feedback on the value-add they would expect from the PRP as well as the value-add the partnerships and/or groups they are already a part of could bring to the PRP that will inform the 'Affiliation' process.</p>	
10.10- 10.30	<b>Morning tea</b>
10.30 – 11.30	<b>SESSION 7: Resilience Standards of Excellence (SoE)</b>
<p>Stakeholders attending the PRM will have opportunity to directly provide input to enable the refinement of the work in progress for the Resilience Standards of Excellence.</p>	

11.30 – 12.00	<b>SESSION 8: Summary of the meeting Presentation of meeting summary, which will highlight key messages and learnings from the meeting.</b>
12.00 – 12.30	<b>SESSION 9: Film Festival Winning entries of the European Union funded Film Festival will be showcased and awards presented at this session</b>
12.30 – 13.30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 15:30	<b>SESSION 10: Specific initiative session EU-GCCA+ engagement and potential opportunities.</b>
<p>This session aims to share information on the GCCA+ and foster dialogue with and between GCCA+ project focal points in the Pacific. Starting with a general presentation of the GCCA+ flagship initiative, and continuing with overviews and updates from the ongoing projects funded in the Pacific, the session will highlight and discuss GCCA+ climate action focus, progress as well as challenges faced worldwide and in the region. An interactive session will follow the presentations and provide space for Q&amp;A and exploring venues for stronger climate action inclusive of youth vision for the future.</p>	
<b>-END OF MEETING-</b>	

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# A N N E X 1

# C O N C E P T N O T E S

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## Youth Preparatory Session, 30 April 2019

### Japan ICT Pacific Theatre, University of the South Pacific

Time	Description
08:00 – 08:30am	Registration
08:45 – 9:00am	<p>“Pacific drumbeats”</p> <p>Brief Opening Remarks</p> <p>An Intergenerational Dialogue - Where have we come from and the key role of young people? - Moderated by Dwain Qalovaki (TBC).</p>
9:00am – 10:30am	<p>A reflective look at ‘resilience’ in the Pacific, the birth of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and the variety of ways in which our Pacific people have worked in the three goals of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and the important role of young people in building a Resilient Pacific.</p>
<b>10:30 – 11:00am</b>	<b>MORNING TEA &amp; NETWORKING</b>
11:15 – 12:00pm	<p>World Café</p> <p>Where do we want to go?</p> <p>A discussion on what youth would like to see as outcomes of the PRM.</p> <p>Modality:</p> <p>Break into three groups according to the 3 Goals of the FRDP. This will be a facilitated group discussion by 3 Lead Facilitators and 3 Youth Rapporteurs.</p>
12:00 – 12:30pm	Rotate amongst the 3 groups to gather wider perspectives as per PRM 3 goals.
12:30 – 1:00pm	Last rotation on group discussions
<b>1:00pm – 2:00pm</b>	<b>LUNCH &amp; NETWORKING</b>
2:00pm – 2:30pm	<p>Finalisation of at least 3 outcomes we want from the PRM: 1 per goal</p> <p>Rapporteurs and Facilitators Finalise Youth Messages.</p>

# Session 1. Wednesday 1 May 2019, 8.40am

Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

Opening Session: Ignite

## Background and Outline

The theme of the Pacific Resilience Meeting, 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific', recognizes that young people are vital partners in effectively implementing the FRDP and finding practical solutions to achieving sustainable development in the region. The concept for the opening IGNITE session draws from the integrated approach of the FRDP as well as the resourceful energy, talent and creativity of our youth population to set the stage for the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting. Importantly it provides a space for stakeholders, some who may not have historically had strong representation in the 'resilience' space, to share experiences and innovative ideas around building a resilient Pacific.

This session sets the scene for the Pacific Resilience Meeting, reminding us that we must embrace new models and new ways of working while building on our traditional knowledge and values. It reminds us that, although change is inevitable, we can support each other in building stronger communities and a resilient Pacific.

The IGNITE session will follow a format of carefully curated and interactive talks that incorporate the use of technology, entertainment and design to communicate ideas worth sharing. Speakers/Performers will represent a number of sectors including government, private sector, community and youth representatives, civil society and Pacific Island scientists who have/are developing innovative solutions to challenges faced by Pacific Island countries and territories.

Each short talk or performance will be thought-provoking/inspiring and speak to the three goals of the FRDP. The session is a mélange of vibrant speakers, performances and audio visual storytelling combined with a break to give the audience an opportunity to digest and discuss what they've seen and heard.

## Session 2. Wednesday 1 May 2019, 10.40am

Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

### Interactive Panel on the Pacific Resilience Partnership – Excellence in Resilience Building: Stronger Together

#### Background

The Pacific demonstrated global leadership through the endorsement of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the establishment of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP). Whilst it is revolutionary in its approach, at the same time, it highlights that there is a lot of room for improvement particularly in how stakeholders work as a collective for the betterment of the region.

#### Objective

This session provides an opportunity to revisit the FRDP and PRP with particular focus on the value it adds towards strengthened coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders through:

- Increased understanding of the FRDP and PRP and what it means in the context of implementation at the community, national and regional level with a particular focus on coordination and collaboration.
- Raising awareness on the region's commitment to the inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnership approach that is a key feature of the PRP and reflected strongly in the membership of the PRP Taskforce. Provides an opportunity for practitioners to reflect on the challenges and opportunities of coordination and collaboration within their own sectors and across other sectors.
- Identifying possible areas to progress that can be translated into action by the PRP and/or participants through their various roles.
- Perspective from the youth on what coordination and collaboration means and their role and/or engagement through the FRDP and PRP.

#### Structure of the Session

The session will be moderated by a Facilitator who will ensure that the session is as interactive as possible and underlines the importance and value-add of working together. The Keynote Speaker will provide a practical example and in doing so set the scene for the discussions that will follow. 2 to 3 other panellists from different stakeholders will contribute by sharing their own experiences. The audience will be given an opportunity to share experiences and/or ask questions of the panellists.

Working together or multi-stakeholder approach may look different and have a different meaning at different levels of implementation. So understanding what this means from the different stakeholder groupings is important. At the same time the session should provide an element of self-reflection by those participating in terms of whether or not they are facilitating and supporting a multi-stakeholder approach in their work.

#### Possible Outcomes from the Session

At the end of the session, participants will have a better understanding of the benefits and value-add of working together, one of the key principles of the FRDP and contextualized through the PRP governance arrangements. It could potentially inspire new partnerships.

Within the resilient development agenda, there is a whole spectrum of issues that present barriers to effective coordination and collaboration. The PRP has the potential to trigger action that can provide options to address such barriers with this interactive session providing an opportunity to identify some very practical actions going forward. The PRP through its multi-stakeholder representation on the Taskforce could potentially leverage and elevate such actions across the various stakeholder groupings.



This session will set the scene for how the participants approach the different sessions with the underlying objective that the region works as a collective across all stakeholder groupings and across all implementation levels. The key message that we hope to share and that will underline discussions and outcomes for the subsequent sessions is 'Stronger Together for a Resilient Future'.

The next few days of the meeting provide further opportunities to prioritise and agree on targeted actions going forward with a strengthened resolve to work together more coherently and collaboratively.

## SESSION 3. Wednesday, 1 May 2019, 2.00pm

Japan – Japan Pacific ICT Centre

**FRDP Goal 1: Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters**

**Enhanced Resilience for Sustainable Development**

### Focus of session

Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters

### Background

Enhanced resilience strengthens and protects economic development and sustainable livelihoods. Pacific Island communities are renowned for a resilience that combines tradition and indigenous knowledge with the best of applied new technology and thinking.

This wisdom of integrated thinking and action combined with a common sense approach to make the most out of limited resources led the region to develop a landmark approach to climate and disaster risk governance.

A series of national Joint National Action Plans (JNAP) and the consequent Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2017-2030 (FRDP) provided a global lead in approaches to national and regional governance.

The FRDP consolidates – and articulates – a broad range of Pacific ambitions as reflected across the whole global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

While achievements to date are widely acknowledged, there remains a pressing need for the Pacific to address increasingly complex and escalating climate and disaster risk issues, through the pursuit of greater innovation and local 'island solutions' to strengthen community and national resilience.

This session – focused on Goal 1 of the FRDP – will highlight the importance of addressing climate and disaster risk in a holistic manner, requiring collaboration, commitment and action:

- At all levels i.e. local, national, regional and global;
- Across all sectors, i.e. agriculture (food security and nutrition), water and sanitation, infrastructure and coastal zone development; and
- Between national governments and their partners in civil society, private sector, local government and communities, and various regional and international organizations.

## Key Issues

Pacific Island communities, while noted for their innovation and resilience, are among the most exposed to climate and disaster risk. They often suffer disproportionately because of their environmental, social and economic vulnerability.

Communities are exposed to single shocks – such as a storm or flood (quick onset) or drought or sea level rise (slow onset) – as well as the accumulated impact of smaller events such as a localized landslide or flash flood. Both exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, resulting in increased economic and non-economic costs for those who can least afford it.

Livelihoods, housing, land management and local infrastructure are all on the ‘frontline’ of climate and disaster risk. When these ‘community lifelines’ are destroyed and damaged, at-risk communities become increasingly locked into a cycle of poverty. In addition, the Pacific’s economic make up of heavily subsistence reliant economies means the impact of disaster disproportionality effects many Pacific countries.

As such, resilient development must extend beyond the anticipated worsening of extreme events and climate change impacts. It must fundamentally address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

In addition, resilient development has to fully embrace the role, vision and innovation of youth, who have the biggest stake in a resilient future here in the Pacific.

## Partnerships

The FRDP states that ‘the achievement of its three goals will critically depend on the existence of a sound enabling environment, including the availability of resources, the establishment of good governance arrangements and effective dialogue, communication and partnerships’.

Partnerships are most effective when they are grounded in a shared understanding resilience, and future programs should invest more in strengthening long-term capacity of local partners to advocate for change at national level.

## Session objective

The session focuses on the Strategic Objective of Goal 1 of the FRDP: Present and future disaster risk and climate change are successfully managed, in an integrated manner where possible, within social and economic development planning processes and practices, to build resilience.

In the FRDP, this Strategic Objective seeks the following Outcome: Stronger and more resilient communities where efficiencies are achieved by pursuing a more integrated approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

## Intended Outcomes

The session outcomes will provide:

1. Example(s) of integrated climate and disaster risk management being mainstreamed into development planning ;
2. Example(s) of how youth leadership is crucial for building a resilient Pacific including looking at social entrepreneurship ;
3. Example(s) of how private sector partnerships are crucial for building a resilient Pacific (FRDP guiding principle) ;
4. Recommendations to strengthen integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters across a range of diverse partners ;
5. Recommendations on the establishment of relevant Pacific Resilience Partnership Technical Working Groups to support achievement of FRDP Goals.

## Session Structure

The FRDP lists a series of Priority Actions for national and local government, civil societies and communities, private sector, and regional organizations and other development partners to build resilience.

This session is in two parts and will explore some of these priority actions whereby each part of the session will start with an opening speaker who will set the scene exploring the themes of (A) Innovative Islands and (B) Strengthened Governance for Resilient Development under the overall theme of Enhanced Resilience for Sustainable Development.

The sessions themselves are structured as indicated below.

### Session 3A: Part 1 - Innovative Islands

#### 2.00 pm - 3.30 pm Japan – Pacific ICT centre

What does a future resilient Pacific look like? The youth perspective on action and advocacy for resilience building. Essay Winner speaker, Zakiyyah Ali - USP

#### Panel Topics and Speakers

1. Linking scientific assessments to follow up action: National investments in multi-hazard early warning, seismic monitoring and broader regional application: a government perspective. Esline Garaebiti, Director of the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department, Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, GeoHazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management.
2. Women's economic empowerment: the power to influence resilient actions and the impact it has on the personal resilience of women. Adi Bale, MVA executive, Nadi Market, Markets 4 Change
3. Bridging disaster response and development, a practical Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) example as a resilient development solution. Suliasi Batikawai, National water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Coordinator, Fiji Ministry of Health and Medical Services

## Objectives

This session will champion the innovation-promoting, "probing and learning" culture of the Pacific, which has young, innovative and entrepreneurial people at its heart.

It will highlight Pacific island leadership in adaptation, innovation and resilience and will feature case studies relevant for several communities of practice including showcasing opportunities for resilience building at many levels. It will focus on the following areas

1. The importance of evidence based action and linking scientific and technical applications to an on-the-ground solution;
2. The recognition that efforts in disaster response can lend themselves to broader resilient development work and in particular at the community level;
3. The role of youth and women to strengthen livelihoods as a foundation for resilience;
4. Private sector partnership in terms of business development (youth enterprise and women in business) and key sectors, i.e. tourism.

## Session 3A: Part 2 - Strengthened Governance for Resilient Development

3.45 pm – 5.30 pm Japan – Pacific ICT Centre

### Opening Speaker

Opening speaker sets the scene on how governance in support of national development priorities becomes more effective the more integrated and inclusive it is. Defining resilient development and putting development at the forefront of national resilience building efforts to climate change and disasters.

### Panel Topics and Speakers

1. Good data in good decisions – why applied technology important and how it can work even in remote communities. Litia Kirwin, Director Loving Islands Sustainable Pacific Island Development.
2. What role can spiritual stewardship play in resilience building? Hard evidence and data yes ... but don't forget culture, tradition and spirituality. Frances Namoumou, Pacific Council of Churches.
3. Following the money towards a more resilient and sustainable future: the critical importance of hazard and exposure data to inform risk financing resilience-building efforts. Litea Biukoto, Disaster Risk Team Leader, Pacific Community (SPC) and Daniel Lund, Resilience Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

### Objective

The overall objective of the session is to demonstrate how effective governance saves lives, saves money and protects hard-fought development gains.

In an era of escalating disaster and climate risk, the session will share experience and wisdom from three important elements of effective governance, namely how:

- Applied technology and use of data informs policy and better decision making even in remote island settings;
- Effective community engagement and support has to consider culture, tradition and spiritual aspects as well as hard data and evidence;
- Disaster and climate resilience financing tools and mechanisms need to be increasingly innovative and accessible.

## Session 3B: EU-GCCA+: Nature Based solutions as adaptation strategies for the Pacific region

Wednesday 1 May 2019, 2.30pm – 5.30pm - Oceania Pavilion

### Background

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are defined by IUCN as actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges (e.g. climate change, food and water security or natural disasters) effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. The NbS concept, as used in environmental sciences and nature conservation contexts, has emerged within the last decade or so, as international organizations search for ways to work with ecosystems – rather than relying on conventional engineering solutions (such as seawalls) – to adapt to and mitigate climate change effects, while improving sustainable livelihoods and protecting natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

The EU Research and Innovation policy agenda on NbS and Re-Naturing Cities aims to position the EU as leader in ‘Innovating with nature’ for more sustainable and resilient societies. In this context, the EU define NbS to societal challenges as solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions.

These NbS approaches can be classified into: (i) ecosystem restoration approaches (e.g. ecological restoration, ecological engineering and forest landscape restoration); (ii) issue specific ecosystem-related approaches (e.g. ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based mitigation, and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction); (iii) infrastructure-related approaches (e.g. natural infrastructure and green infrastructure approaches); (iv) ecosystem-based management approaches (e.g. integrated coastal zone management and integrated water resources management); and (v) ecosystem protection approaches (e.g. area-based conservation approaches including protected area management).

A lack of operational clarity presents a major obstacle to the credibility and applicability of new concepts in the fields of conservation and development. Several parallel exercises are currently underway to develop operational parameters for specific NbS approaches (such as Ecosystem-based Adaptation and REDD+), each proposing its own set of criteria. Many of these criteria could be relevant for other approaches within the NbS ‘family’ and there is likely an overarching set of parameters, or ‘standards’, that can guide implementation of all types of NbS interventions.

To help in this endeavor, this session will explore the current progress and challenges of NbS planning, implementation, financing and sustainability in the Pacific region. In particular, this session will discuss some key five NbS parameters: ecological complexity, long-term stability, scale of ecological organization, direct societal benefits and adaptive governance. Finally, this session strives to review and assess the best NbS-operational framework in the Pacific, so to scale up NbS implementation and strengthen their impact in the region.

### Session Objective

1. Review current progress, opportunities and challenges of NbS implementation and planning in the Pacific;
2. Discuss the technical, management and financial elements for successful and sustainable NbS in the region;
3. Stimulate technical and management cooperation for NbS among various stakeholders in the Pacific.

## Session structure

Time	Items
14-14:10	<b>Session presentation (Objective, expected results, session structure)</b>
14:10- 15:10	<p><b>Selected Presentation on NbS in the Pacific:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Stuart Chape, SPREP Acting Deputy Director General Strategic Programmes and Director Islands and Ocean Ecosystems Programme, NbS in the Pacific: opportunities and challenges</li> <li>2. Dr. Andrew Foran, IUCN &amp; Mr Ulu Bismarck, CEO of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment NbS and biodiversity conservation in the Pacific and Samoa</li> <li>3. Mr. Jonathan Landers, The Blue Pledge Initiative, Private-Public partnerships and NbS: a win-win in the Pacific</li> <li>4. Manu Manuofeta - U-GIZ ACSE In-Country Coordinator ,Climate change Department Government of the Kingdom of Tonga, Coastal Protection Trials in Western Tongatapu</li> <li>5. Dr. Habiba Gitay, Senior Climate Resilient Development Specialist, World Bank, NbS Lessons Learnt in the Pacific</li> </ol>
15:10-15:30	<b>Moderated Q&amp;A</b>
15:30- 15:45	<b>Coffee Break</b>
15:45-16:50	<p><b>Group work</b></p> <p><b>Group presentations and discussion</b></p>
16:50-17:00	<b>Conclusion</b>

## Session 4. Thursday 1 May 2019, 8.40am

### Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

### Session 4A: Low Carbon Development – Navigating a Low-carbon Future

#### Introduction/Background

COP24 focused predominantly on delivering the Paris rulebook and raising political ambition. While the rulebook emerged from Katowice, efforts to raise ambition had very limited success. 2018 saw another year of weather extremes, with previous climate records surpassed. The need for climate change mitigation is, therefore, more critical than ever. Each year of political indifference is another year we can't afford.

This is why Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are crucial. The Paris Agreement requires member countries to make voluntary contributions in the form of NDCs in order to reduce greenhouse gases so the warming of the Earth stays well below 2 degrees Celsius, and all efforts are made to limit warming to 1.5 degrees. A scaling up of commitment from government and industry in terms of climate change mitigation requires meaningful actions towards implementing the existing NDCs, and to strengthen these as highlighted by the Talanoa Dialogue process. And by being ambitious and innovative, the Pacific will lead by example and deliver a powerful political statement to the international community.

Our theme here today is ambition. We know the Pacific region contributes less than 0.03 per cent of the world's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to other regions of the World, but the reality is that we are amongst the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. We also know that as small island nations we have the opportunity to make lasting transformational change over a relatively small period of time - an opportunity that other countries do not have. A transition to a low carbon economy not only puts us at the forefront of the fight against climate change but can bring a wide range of societal benefits including energy security, upskilling of the workforce, employment opportunities (and associated economic benefits) and reduced pollution. It can help to connect our islands, bring the benefits of renewable energy to the remotest places and protect our unique ecosystems.

Through the NDC and other programs such as the Pacific NDC Hub we have been allocated financial and technical assistance to support our efforts in designing and implementing our vision for a low-carbon future - alternative energy generation sources, energy efficient products, increasing the carbon sink through reforestation, conservation and rehabilitation of marine-based carbon sinks such as coral reefs, and using more ecosystem-based solutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

This session highlights innovation and collaboration as the way forward. We cannot bring about a transformational change by working in silos; we need to engage governments, the private sector, academics, regional partners and local Pacific communities, including young people if we want our solutions to be sustainable.

Our young people are inevitably likely to experience more severe impacts of climate change in the future although the evidence suggests they are contributing less to the problem. Currently, they are also less able to influence the decision-making that is needed to make the vital cuts in emissions required between now and 2030 as identified in the IPCC 1.5°C Special Report. We all know what the future will look like if action is not taken immediately. A vital question in the Pacific is how to come up with innovative and collaborative approaches to shape a low carbon future? As a Region how can we better engage our young people in crucial decision making to ensure that low- carbon future?

The investments made in a low-carbon future means our young people will be more resilient to the effects of climate change. Importantly, the low-carbon investments we make now will give our young people future employment opportunities; they will provide our young people with the skills and capacities to compete in a low-carbon market. And don't forget, the person drawing the most attention in the world right now to the climate change challenge is a young person. Teen activist Greta Thunberg is leading an international youth movement against climate change, holding governments to account, and governments are engaging.

This session will consider some of the ways countries can raise their ambition to meet their NDC objectives in the context of low carbon development. We are specifically focused on energy security and on the innovative technologies and the collaborative approaches that will be necessary to find low-carbon solutions and thereby strengthen Pacific resilience. We understand the diversity that exists in the capacity and needs of the Pacific – the low-carbon energy solutions for PNG and Fiji, are not necessarily going to be useful solutions for Tuvalu and Tokelau, for example. That is why today we will highlight solutions from Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia. This session will: 1. Provide examples of real-world solutions in low-carbon transformation from the Pacific; 2. Showcase examples of emerging technologies 3. Highlight the approaches needed to achieve energy security and, thereby, a low-carbon future. This approach emphasises the need for collaboration and a coordination of efforts at all levels (i.e. local, national, regional, and international) and across all relevant sectors. Innovation and transformation can come about through the strengthening of collaboration between governments, civil societies including youth and the private sector, academic institutions and regional partners. 4. We want you to leave here today with the ambition and motivation to act, and with ideas for a solid plan moving forward. The workshop of this session will focus on opening up discussion and collaboration to give you the means to address energy security and a low-carbon future.

## Key Issues

Substantial progress has been made in the Pacific region towards low carbon development. A number of Pacific countries and territories have progressed initiatives in creating enabling environment to facilitate the implementation of low carbon development such as capacity building activities, policy and regulatory frameworks, institutional strengthening programmes and piloting of small to medium size renewable energy projects in electricity and transport sectors. Projects range from piloting the use of biogas, bioenergy, biomass, hydro, wind and solar in the energy sector to advocacy on the use of more energy efficient modes of transportation in the transport sector.

Through the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) established under the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific, initiatives are underway to support Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) in addressing existing barriers to the creation of sustainable energy markets and promote innovation across the industry and local private sector. Initiatives include working with PICTs to building local capacities in sustainable energy systems, policies and standards, awareness raising and knowledge management and establishing partnerships to leverage more investment and to support technology and knowledge transfer. The PCREEE launched in 2018, its Sustainable Energy Entrepreneurship Facility which aims at supporting PICTs in increasing investment in renewable energy and energy efficient business ventures. Other current activities include facilitation and support for national and sector-based dialogues and capacity building programmes.

Some countries have completed the review of their National Building Codes and building design standards such as Samoa, Niue and Cook Islands which have incorporated future climate change projections and impact scenarios to guide design and construction of structurally sound, environmental friendly and energy efficient buildings and infrastructure. Others are developing standards, policies and laws for goods/products for example electrical appliances that are energy efficient; and put in place power purchase agreements with private companies that are operating solar-powered grids.

Work is also progressing in establishing industry associations such as national sustainable energy associations and empowering the local private sector to be the driver of the transition to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

In addition, countries are also progressing on a number of forestry-based and marine conservation and rehabilitation to increase carbon sink and natural defense against climate change and disaster impacts, strengthen food security and ecosystem-based services.

On the opportunities through climate financing, SPREP as a regional direct access accredited entity developed a pipeline of low carbon development projects at the request of member countries and partners to be financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF – adaptation projects with mitigation co-benefits). These includes energy financing, energy and water security, energy efficiency – appliance labelling and standards, building indigenous community resilience with low emission sea transportation in the Micronesian region, and low carbon development in the tourism sector.

The key issues and challenges that are creating barriers in pursuing low carbon development are:

- Not all Pacific Island Countries and Territories have the enabling mechanisms to pursue low carbon development strategies. Private sector still needs a lot of assistance to fully understand this and how they could contribute to the reduction of GHGs;
- Limited understanding of low carbon development and viable solutions that could work at the scale of countries in the region and can be sustained in and by the region;
- Access to cost-effective and sustainable low carbon development technologies that could help enable mass production and utilization at all levels of Pacific communities;



- Limited Renewable Energy sources and options in some countries, particularly low-lying atoll and raised limestone islands;
- Lack of a centralized systems and processes that enables Pacific island countries to monitor and evaluate their emission to inform better planning and implementation of relevant measures;
- Lack of data on untapped Renewable Energy resources such as Geothermal, biomass, PHES, and ocean energies such as OTEC, tide and wave.
- Coordination and collaboration at all levels is still an issue that is yet to be fully addressed. Coordination within communities, countries, amongst CROP agencies and donors and development partners who does work in this space.

### **Recommended actions as a way forward:**

It is anticipated that at the end of the session, some key recommendations and way forward will be discussed and agreed. These recommendation might include the following:

- To address capacity gaps in low carbon development, a programme be developed through the Pacific NDC Hub and the PCREEE targeting increased youth participation and involvement with planning and implementation of low carbon development strategies;
- South-south cooperation for youth and relevant partners on low carbon development programmes to increase understanding and learning and opportunities to establish formal and informal youth networks and partnerships;
- Promote private sector funding facility or through concessional/soft loans to encourage private sector access and use of more clean energy through their industrial/commercial/manufacturing processes;
- Establish low carbon development 'community of practice' in the Pacific for information sharing, spearheading interest, employment, and create linkages to Renewable Energy institutions at both regional and international levels including private sector;
- Strengthen institutional, policy and legislative frameworks on low carbon development;
- Countries to invest in low carbon development strategies and mainstreaming across all sectors

### **Partnerships**

The implementation of the FRDP will require ownership by all stakeholders including governments, local communities, civil societies, private sector, regional organizations, academia, donors and development partners to work together in a concerted manner including sharing of expertise and resources, enabling mechanisms such as institutional arrangements and policy and legislative frameworks, financial and technical resources and partnerships.

Existing partnerships that supports renewable energy and energy efficiency such as the partnerships established to support implementation of the S.A.M.O.A Pathway, the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (7 and 9), NDCs, the Maritime Technology Corporation Centre (MTCC) and the PCREEE are viewed as some of the key partnerships that are supporting the achievement of low carbon development objectives and milestones in the region.

It is anticipated that following this inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting, potential partnerships could be formulated to progress this Goal further including possible partnerships with Youth Councils as part of the regional activities under the PCREEE and the Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014 – 2023, private sector and communities.

## Objectives of the session

The Strategic Objective of Goal 2 is “More efficient end-use consumption, reduced carbon intensity of development processes, increased conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and increased resilience of energy infrastructure in PICTs”.

The objectives of the Session are:

- Explore how to better engage the private sector, civil societies including the young people of the Pacific in low carbon development;
- Promote greater awareness of all stakeholders including government, civil societies, private sector in low carbon development strategies and establish a collective understanding of progress to date and challenges;
- Promote and encourage youth entrepreneurship/interest in low carbon development businesses enterprises and build their capacity in low carbon development;
- Consider the skills that young people will need to drive, and benefit from, low carbon development

## Intended Outcomes

The Goal 2 Outcome is “Improved energy security, decreased net emissions of greenhouse gases and enhanced resilience of energy infrastructure”.

It is anticipated that at the end of the Session,

- Greater understanding of low carbon development goal and how Pacific as a collective could collaborate to realise this goal;
- Concrete recommendations on way forward
- Increased interest from countries and donors and development partners to collaborate on low carbon development action;
- Ideas to inform a youth engagement plan on low carbon development

These objectives will be met through three main components of the session:

- 1) Progress in the region in low carbon development:
  - Renewable energy
  - Transportation
  - Waste sector (reduced methane emissions, waste to energy, biomass)
  - Building codes and energy efficient standards
  - Standards/policies/laws for products (e.g. electrical appliances that are energy efficient)
  - Institutional arrangements, low intensity carbon development processes, etc.
  - Encouraging youth entrepreneurship on low carbon development
  - Youth network to be established with linkages to established renewable energy and energy efficient projects and programmes including the PCREEE, Pacific NDC Hub, and others
  - Renewable Energy companies should also be involved right from the start as they will be providing most of the opportunities for employment, training, and entrepreneurship for youth
- 2) Understanding the key issues and challenges that are creating barriers in pursuing low carbon development and identifying solutions that are practical, cost effective, and sustainable in light of the cultural, social and economic challenges of Pacific SIDS.
- 3) Young people and low carbon development: Challenges and opportunities
  - Why engaging young people is essential
  - Skills for a low carbon future
  - Engagement – how do we involve youth in a real and meaningful way?

## Session Format & Speakers

Session 4 on Low Carbon Development is a four hours long session opened to all participants.

The format of the session will be as follows:

### 1. Ignite phase

Time allocation		Outcome
20 mins	Key Note Speaker: "Why Low Carbon Development Matters"	
	Moderator: Tofiga Fepulea'i	

### 2. Engagement phase

Summary of Session Plan: Low Carbon Development		
Time allocation	Presenter & Leading Questions	Outcome
5 mins	Moderator: Tofiga Fepule'a'i	Introduce the Engagement phase
65 minutes [6 x 10 mins per speaker + 5 mins for Chair]	<p>Chair: Tagaloa Cooper, Director Climate Change Resilience Programme, SPREP</p> <p>Policy and Legislative Frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Societal and Economic Benefits of Low Carbon Development, Espen Ronneberg, Climate Change Adviser, SPREP</li> <li>• Using the NDC to make change: The case of Fiji Jeanette Samantha Mani, Third National Communication Project Coordinator, Ministry of Economy, Republic of Fiji</li> <li>• Making Policy to Work for You:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Resilient Energy Infrastructure on Atolls, Pepetua Latasi, Director, Department of Climate Change and Disaster, Ministry of the Prime Minister, Tuvalu</li> <li>o Appliance Labelling and Standards, Makereta Lomaloma, Team Leader – PALS Project, SPC</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Island Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atoll Island Approach: RMI Successes and Challenges of going 100% renewable, Angeline Heine, Director, National Energy Office, RMI</li> <li>• What it Takes to Power Up an Island with Solar: Tau Island of American Samoa, Ryan Tuato'o, American Samoa Power Authority</li> </ul>	Open the session introducing the key objectives and outcomes required from the session.
20 mins	Questions and Answers	
30 minutes	Break and Cultural Intermission	

65 minutes (6 x 10 minutes each +5 mins for Chair)	<p>Chair: Akuila Tawake, Deputy Director, Geo-resources and Energy, GEM, SPC</p> <p>Private Sector and Community Based Approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving multiple benefits for communities through biogas in the Solomon Islands – Bobby Siarani, Youth Entrepreneur, Solomon Islands</li> <li>• Community-based Solar powered refrigeration – challenges and successes, Epironi Ravasua, Chief Wainika, Wainika, Vanualevu, Fiji</li> <li>• Leveraging the traditional and market influence of our ancient voyaging culture to promote low carbon sea transport through community partnerships with the business sector – Dwain Qalovaki, Uto ni Yalo Trust Secretary, Republic of Fiji</li> </ul> <p>Future Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Participation and Entrepreneurship, Solomone Fifita, Manager, SPC-Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</li> <li>• NDC Hub – Supporting the Pacific to Achieve Ambition, Vanda Faasoa-Chan Ting, Assistant CEO – Renewable Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources &amp; Environment, Samoa</li> <li>• Quick-response support for Pacific Island Governments – clean energy policy and finance mechanisms, Mr. Mathew Keighley, Clean Energy Solutions Centre – Asia Pacific Coordinator</li> </ul>	Open the session introducing the key objectives and outcomes required from the session.
20 mins	Questions and Answers	
40 minutes	Discussion	

## Session 4B.: EU GCCA+ The Climate Security nexus in the Pacific Thursday 2 May 2019, 8.40am - Australia-Pacific Performance Space

### Background

Derived from the concept of environmental security, climate security has shaped understandings of climate change in the Pacific in the last decade. Climate security has also brought the future of the Pacific into discussions about regional stability, failed states, and refugee crises. However, climate security is not a singular narrative and different discourses of climate security create differing political conditions for action and resource mobilization.

Some key points on the climate-security nexus include:

- The Pacific Islands are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change;
- Direct security impacts may include diminished access to fresh water, local food supply and coastal infrastructure damage;
- For atoll island nations, climate-related sea level rise is an existential threat;
- Areas for cooperation to manage the threat are mitigation, adaptation and response, plus knowledge creation and dissemination in support of those initiatives;

- The Pacific Islands should promote and exploit opportunities for regional collaboration to better manage mitigation, adaptation and response to climate change, and to develop and disseminate better knowledge in support of those activities;

Climate change will present a growing challenge to Pacific Islands' security for the foreseeable future. Pacific Island countries and territories must seize opportunities for regional collaboration to plan and implement adaptation strategies, and to develop and disseminate science-based knowledge to meet the threat. The European Union (EU) has begun to develop "climate security" strategies that address the strategic and political impacts of climate change. The EU has been incorporating climate-related factors into initiatives designed to predict and prevent conflicts, including by improving governance in resource-stressed states. This session will explore current challenges and opportunities to address the climate-security nexus in the Pacific. In addition, this session will discuss the local and regional approach to solve climate-security issues and analyze how various climate conflict resolution approaches could be integrated in current and future climate programs in the Pacific.

## Session Objectives

1. Review current and emerging the climate-security nexus in the Pacific across various environmental and social sectors;
2. Discuss the technical, management and financial elements for successful and sustainable climate change -security in the region;
3. Stimulate technical and management cooperation for peacebuilding and conflict resolution among various stakeholders in the Pacific.

## Session structure

Time	Items
14:00-14:10	Session presentation (Objective, expected results, session structure)
14:10- 15:10	Selected Presentations climate-security nexus in the Pacific: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr.Volker Boege, Senior Research Fellow, Toda Peace Institute, Tokyo, <i>Climate Change and Conflict in Oceania</i></li> <li>2. Ms. Jane Neilson, Senior Policy Analyst (Climate Change and Security), NZ Ministry of Defence, <i>New Zealand Defence Assessment on Climate Change and Security: The importance of culture and collaboration in mitigating security concerns</i></li> <li>3. Dr. Upolu Lumā Vaai, Principal and Head of Theology &amp; Ethics, Pacific Theological College, Suva, Fiji, <i>Oceanic Spirituality, Eco-Relational Consciousness, and Climate Security</i></li> </ol>
15:10-15:30	Moderated Q&A
15:30- 15:45	<b>Coffee Break</b>
15:45-16:50	Group work Group presentations and discussion
16:50-17:00	Conclusion

## Session 5. Thursday 2 May 2019, 2.00pm

### Japan-Pacific ICT Centre and Oceania Pavilion (parallel sessions)

#### FRDP Goal 3: Strengthened Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery

##### Introduction

The Pacific region is highly susceptible to the effects of climate change and extreme weather events with frequently occurring natural disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis, droughts, floods, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes. On average, the region experiences three major disasters each year, which result in very high annual disaster losses as a proportion of economic activity. The economic losses from Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu in 2015 was over 60% of the country's GDP and over 20% in Fiji in 2016 as a result of Tropical Cyclone Winston<sup>1</sup>. A number of highly exposed countries are disproportionately affected including the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu and Tonga. Between 2014-2018 the region has experienced multiple tropical cyclones of high intensity and the impact of earthquakes, flooding and El Nino induced drought.

The experience of Tropical Cyclones Gita, Josie and Keni in 2018 and the ongoing concerns of the volcanic eruption on Ambae Island, Vanuatu, are recent examples of the region's vulnerability to disasters. Overall, natural disasters have affected over 1 million of the region's population of 2.4 million people in the last five years<sup>2</sup>. The Pacific Island countries vary greatly in geography, size, history, culture, socio-economic and political environment as well as their capacity to cope with disasters. Major challenges in the region are associated with lack of access to basic public services, such as drinking water, sanitation, reliable sources of energy, education and health care, lack of connectivity through transport, limited human capacity and limited investment, trade and aid flows which are exacerbated by natural disasters and climate change<sup>3</sup>.

The FRDP in promoting an integrated approach to tackling Climate Change and Disaster Risk, acknowledges that the Pacific can no longer progress its development priorities in silos. The FRDP provides the Pacific region with a unique opportunity to optimize its geopolitical position as large ocean states to own and implement resilient development measures that ensures the most effective and efficient use of its scarce resources. Historical trends and scientific evidence in relation to climate change and disaster risk, point to the fact that, in order to achieve the development aspirations of the Pacific, whether it be embedded in the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and 2030 Agenda, or within the FRDP, institutional mandates and national policies, there is a need to ensure a shift in focus to systematic changes rather than the usual incremental short term solutions. Without just focusing on technical solutions and additional financing, there needs to bold and transformative steps that ensures a focus on equal distribution of resources and power and tackles the root causes of poverty, discrimination and inequalities to build a more resilient Pacific community.

This session of the Pacific Resilience Meeting will focus on comprehensive discussions on Goal 3 of the FRDP which is 'Strengthened Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery'. Pursuing this goal includes improving capacity of PICTs to prepare for emergencies and disasters, thereby ensuring timely and effective response and recovery in relation to both rapid and slow onset disasters, which may be exacerbated or caused by climate change. Disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives will reduce undue human losses and suffering, and minimize adverse consequences for national, provincial, local and community economic, social and environmental systems<sup>4</sup>.

- 1 Vanuatu Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Tropical Cyclone Pam, March 2015; Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Tropical Cyclone Winston, Fiji, 2016
- 2 EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, [www.emdat.be](http://www.emdat.be) Brussels, Belgium; SPC Statistics for Development Division, <https://sdd.spc.int/en/>
- 3 ESCAP Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2018. <https://www.unescap.org/publications/economic-and-social-survey-asia-and-pacific-2018>
- 4 FRDP p.g. 3.

## The Role of Youth

The theme of the meeting, 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific', emphasizes the important role that young people play in finding solutions to improve sustainable development and seeks to place importance on the need for youth to have an active role in the implementation of the FRDP. Young people through advocacy and awareness raising within their communities' have the power to be a strong force of accountability for their national governments.<sup>5</sup> As they live and play in their communities they often gain unique insights into the local environment, its strengths, weaknesses, and the ways in which it is changing. In addition, young people are often creative and open-minded in their problem solving: they have energy, commitment and initiative to take action to reduce the impact of climate change and to prepare to face emergencies. Children and young people have a right, enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ([www.unicef.org/crc](http://www.unicef.org/crc)), and supported by other international treaties and agreements, to have their voices heard on matters that affect them. Climate change and disaster risk management certainly counts in this category<sup>6</sup>. This Pacific Resilience meeting provides an opportunity to harness the creativity and energy of young people by providing them with a platform to express themselves through active participation in policy dialogue and be real agents for change.

## Key Issues

Climate change is increasing the risk of weather-related disasters in the Pacific and is predicted to increase in the future<sup>7</sup>. Pacific Island countries are showing leadership in mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction. Example of this include: Fiji's presidency of the COP 23 and the hosting of these climate talks in the Pacific; and the Pacific Island leader's adoption of an integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management through the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. Despite these positive developments, significant challenges and vulnerabilities remain and development partners continue to play a critical role in supporting countries the region.

Coordinated and collaborative humanitarian action is vital to avoid duplication and enhance collective efforts to support PICTs in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Disaster preparedness and response must be situated within an enabling environment with the political will and commitment to build capacity of all relevant government agencies, development partners and humanitarian actors to respond to slow and sudden onset hazard events in a coordinated and integrated manner<sup>8</sup>. Well-coordinated, fast and effective disaster preparedness, response and recovery, combined with long-term initiatives on disaster risk reduction and risk prevention, help reduce losses and strengthen the resilience in the Pacific. There is a need to build awareness and capacity not just within the disaster management community but across the wider population at regional, national and local level, to broaden its practices<sup>9</sup>.

With regards to data, efforts have improved in the area of research and information gathering to better understand and develop methods and processes to support and inform adaptation decision-making. With approaches such as forecast based action and financing which focuses on early preparedness and community level actions based on credible forecasts, data and information is critical to ensure that actions are implemented before the disaster strikes. Using science and technology to anticipate and respond more quickly to disasters, reduces loss of life, assets and livelihoods. The Pacific whilst having made some progress in terms of data collection and dissemination over the last five years, still faces significant statistical challenges with regards to limited statistical collection and dissemination capacity and reliance on surveys which can be erratic, costly, sample-based and externally funded.

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5 [https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/youth/AYCEOs\\_climate-change\\_take-action-now\\_EN.pdf](https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/youth/AYCEOs_climate-change_take-action-now_EN.pdf) p.15

6 [https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/youth/AYCEOs\\_climate-change\\_take-action-now\\_EN.pdf](https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/youth/AYCEOs_climate-change_take-action-now_EN.pdf) p.15

7 Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) <http://www.resilientpacific.org>

8 FRDP, p.g. 22.

9 FRDP, p.g. 22.

## Partnerships

IFRC One Billion Coalition - <http://media.ifrc.org/1bc/>

## Objective of the session

FRDP Goal 3 Strategic Objective: Improved capacity of PICTs to prepare for emergencies and disasters, thereby ensuring timely and effective response and recovery, and to ensure future risk is reduced, in relation to both rapid and slow onset disasters.

## Part One

### Island Solutions

- Draw on experiences, existing best practices and lessons learnt from the Pacific region on disaster related short and long term displacement and how humanitarian response and assistance both existing and new approaches are adapted to the cultural, environmental, social and economic context of Pacific communities.

### Leading Questions:

- What are some of the current challenges for Pacific government systems and capacities in dealing with displacement during disasters and how can these be mitigated as a means of strengthening resilience within disaster preparedness, response and recovery?
- What are current approaches to integrating migration-related strategies in national policies and how are these being supported in terms of capacity building and resourcing?
- Share lessons learnt, challenges (new risks and issues impacting resilience building) and successes in adapting national approaches to the cultural, environmental, social and economic contexts of your country.

### Leading Questions for Development Partner presenters:

- As international responders, what are the guiding principles, challenges and lessons learnt to supporting and strengthening capacities and coordination mechanisms at regional, national and subnational level to assist communities to better prepare for and respond to situations of short and long-term displacement?
- What are some guiding principles, available resources, partnerships and networks that are available that can support the integration of gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches into disaster preparedness, recovery and response across all levels of implementation particularly with regards to situations that involve short or long term displacement across islands?

### Case Studies and Resources to be highlighted:

- AMCDRR Outcome Statement 2018
- Ambae Disaster and Response
- Cash based transfers as a new approach to humanitarian assistance – Vanuatu
- Kiribati or Cook Islands – Remote Island response, logistics aspects/constraints, minimum standards of Island preparedness
- Youth engagement as first responders and participation/strengthening capacity to undertake needs assessments
- ADRA mapping work on church-based facilities for emergency response
- IOM – displacement Tracking



## Part Two

### Legislative Frameworks

#### 1. Ensuring climate smart disaster risk management laws that empower local action

Identify good practices and partnerships for climate smart DRM frameworks that promote cross-sectoral inclusive approaches and provide an enabling regulatory environment for local action, DRR and inclusive community engagement.

#### 2. Preparedness for International Disaster Assistance and Cooperation in the Pacific

Draw on experiences, existing best practices and lessons learnt from the Pacific region on large scale disaster response and coordination of international humanitarian assistance and identify ways to strengthen regional disaster response coordination for a strong Pacific response.

#### Case Studies and Resources to be highlighted:

- Best practices from Tonga and Vanuatu on disaster legislation reviews – Ambae and TC Gita disaster response
- Update on the ongoing Solomon Islands disaster legislation process
- Fiji Humanitarian Code of Conduct
- [Samoa Protection, Gender, Inclusion and Disaster Law case study](#)
- IDRL impact study (2017): [From Pam to Donna: How Vanuatu strengthened its legal preparedness for international disaster assistance](#)

## Part Three

### Early Warning Early Action and Effective Response

- Identify ongoing partnerships and approaches in Early Warning Early Action policy, financing facilities and resource requirements, its challenges and benefits in relation to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, what developments are needed in forecasting science to support EWEA and who are the actors involved in EWEA.

#### Case Studies and Resources to be highlighted:

- Case studies on early modalities of response – cash-based assistance approaches and disaster risk financing facilities
- Highlight case studies of slow onset disaster response such as droughts – Examples from the North Pacific
- Case studies on partnerships that promote inclusive engagement between local actors/first responders and donors
- Japan – disaster risk preparedness work in the Pacific
- OFDA's work in the Pacific
- Tonga & Vanuatu – disaster preparedness and response
- Papua New Guinea – disaster in a conflict environment
- Solomon Islands - Preparedness

## Part Four

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

- Provide practical guidance for policy and legislative arrangements that encourages inclusive gender-responsive decision-making systems and human rights-based approaches across all implementation levels that takes into account the differing needs of persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds for fast and effective humanitarian action, disaster response and recovery.

### Case Studies and Resources to be highlighted:

- Ambae and TC Gita Disaster Response
- Ongoing legislative review – stakeholder engagement, gender responsive and human-rights focused

### Intended Outcome

- FRDP Goal 3 Outcome: Disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives prevent undue human losses and suffering, and minimize adverse consequences for national, provincial, local and community economic, social and environmental systems.

### Key outcomes of these sessions will include:

- Identifying sustainable, results-oriented and practical modalities and approaches of inclusive cooperation that focus on the commitment to strengthen humanitarian actions and coordination for improving the lives and well-being of the most vulnerable in Pacific communities with strong consideration for cultural, environmental, social and economic context.
- Participants will gain a stronger understanding of ideas, approaches, available resources and requirements to integrate disaster preparedness, response and recovery in policy, legislation, capacity building and advocacy for building resilience across the various sectors and levels of implementation.
- Developing recommendations that will inform political decision-making at national, regional and global level policy discussions.

## Session 6. Friday 3 May 2019, 8.40am

### Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

### Affiliation to the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)

### Background

The Leaders' Pohnpei Statement in 2016 underscored that building resilience has to be an inclusive, genuine and active multi-stakeholder partnership calling on all development partners, the private sector and civil society to join with Pacific Islands Countries and Territories to support the principles and the implementation of this statement through high-level participation in a new Pacific Resilience Partnership.

### Objective

The PRM interactive panel on the Pacific Resilience Partnership – Excellence in Resilience Building: Stronger Together provides the underlying context on the importance of working closely together to ensure that our future is more resilient. This session builds from that discussion and provides an opportunity for participants to actively engage in determining how the PRP can be progressed and what it should look like. This will be done through by Crowd-source the design of the PRP Affiliation process in a participatory manner. The outcomes of the discussion will inform the 'affiliation' process.

## Structure of the Session

The session will be facilitated by the Taskforce members and the Support Unit. There will be a presentation to set the scene and then participants will participate in a plenary discussion which will be supported by PRP Taskforce members and the Support Unit. The session will be concluded with an action plan on the way forward for the affiliation process.

## Expected Outcomes from the Session

At the end of the session, feedback from the participants will be compiled and will inform the 'affiliation' process. There should also be a raised awareness of the process and potentially the value-add to 'affiliating to the PRP'.

## Session 7. Friday 3 May 2019, 10.30am

Japan-Pacific ICT Centre

Resilience Standards of Excellence

### Focus of the Session

The proposed establishment of Resilience Standards of Excellence (SoE) is one of the means of galvanising and inspiring all actors to higher levels of performance for resilience action linked to the FRDP. The PRP Taskforce is keen to examine how the Principles, Goals and Actions within the FRDP can be a basis for framing relevant SoE that will inspire higher levels of resilience performance.

### Background

The Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce, established in early 2018 as the regional coordinating body of the Pacific Resilience Partnership, agreed in November 2018 to establish SoE to enhance the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017 – 2030.

Historically, and prior to 2010, advocacy and capacity building initiatives to support climate change and disaster resilience in all Pacific island countries were undertaken as part of separate although related efforts. These were pursued in this manner largely due to the guidance of separate policy instruments at the global, regional and national levels. Climate Change and Disaster Risk action, though closely interrelated, were not typically pursued in an integrated manner. Commencing in 2010 however, Pacific island countries began to demonstrate commitments to integrated approaches to dealing with climate and disaster resilience; the first Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management was developed by the Kingdom of Tonga in 2010. This prompted action by other countries in the period 2010 – 2013 culminating with the adoption of the FRDP in September 2016.

The integration of approaches was a milestone achievement for the Pacific. It brought to light the realisation that the underlying issues of vulnerability and risk in relation to the changing climate and disaster risk were of the same ilk. Pacific island countries accepted that given the realities, the approach to addressing climate and disaster resilience needed to be through an integrated approach. Furthermore, countries are recognising the more substantive link between climate change and disaster vulnerability to development. This achievement by the Pacific has helped to re-invigorate action for resilience building through, not only an integration between climate change and disaster risk action, but also a more substantive integration with development. This is helping countries in the region to continue to seek enhancements and innovations that will not only encourage continued action but in fact raise the bar for resilience performance by actors at all levels.

The impetus for establishing 'Resilience Standards of Excellence' is derived from regional discussions within the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce (PRP TF). The PRP TF acknowledges the significant milestone achievement that the development of the FRDP represents; that it provides a sound basis to strengthen coordination, cooperation and collaboration amongst development actors in support of increased and

focussed climate and disaster resilience action at the national and sub national level in Pacific islands countries and territories. In this regard the PRP TF is also keen to inspire stakeholders to strive for higher levels of 'resilience performance' in line with the foundational principles of the Pacific Resilience Partnership, which encourages leadership, inclusivity, partnership and a commitment to the highest levels of integrity and quality in how resilience action is implemented at all levels.

The PRP TF are encouraging new ideas and innovations to help strengthen resilience performance and have agreed to the development of 'Resilience Standards of Excellence' to provide further clarity and guidance in terms of how best stakeholders can address the implementation of the FRDP.

## Objective

The objective of the session is to provide an opportunity for stakeholders attending the PRM to provide initial comments to help guide the development of draft Resilience Standards of Excellence.

## Expected Outcomes from the Session

At the end of the session the participants will have:

- Clarity on the rationale for and the process for developing Resilience Standards of Excellence
- Provided comment to help guide the development of Resilience Standards of Excellence

## Structure of the Session

The session is to be conducted as follows:

1. The lead facilitator for the session will present the background, rationale and initial concept for Resilience Standards of Excellence. The presentation is intended to 'set the scene' for the ensuing plenary discussions. This will include cross-referencing the related but separate initiative to develop an M&E framework for the FRDP. It will also include an emphasis on how 'youth' can be an agent for positive change to enable the strive for improved standards of resilience action.
2. In plenary, the session facilitators will then invite participants to respond to some key questions and provide an opportunity for participants to also provide their own questions and comments to help guide the development of Standards of Excellence.
3. Following the participant feedback the session facilitators will provide a recap of the views coming from participants and the lead facilitator will then close the session and provide guidance on the next steps/way forward for the finalisation of the Standards of Excellence.

**The European Union Global Climate Change initiative:  
Building Climate Resilience - Mitigation and Adaptation in a Changing Climate  
Day 3: Friday 03 May 2019, 1:30 to 3:30 PM**

**Introduction**

**WHAT IS THE GCCA+ INITIATIVE?**

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is the **European Union flagship initiative to address climate change** in the world's most vulnerable countries. Having started with just four pilot projects in 2008, it has become the largest climate initiative for vulnerable countries funding 77 projects of national, regional and worldwide scope in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific (as of end of 2018).

**WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM THE GCAA+?**

The EU GCCA+ flagship initiative targets mostly but not exclusively:

- o **Least Developed Countries (LDC)**
- o **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**

in line with the official [OECD/DAC](#) and UN lists.

**FROM PARIS TO THE NEW CONSENSUS**

The GCCA+ supports countries in implementing their commitments resulting from the **2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21)**, in line with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **new European Consensus on Development**.

**WHAT DOES IT DO?**

The EU GCCA+ initiative funds multi-year programmes 2018) with a focus on:

- o **climate change mainstreaming and poverty reduction**
- o **increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies**

**Key figures (not including intra-ACP GCCA+ programme):**

Financial commitment 2007-2020: 750 M€  
 Total allocated by end of 2018: 470 M€  
 Allocation to SIDS by end of 2018: 132 M€  
 72 countries supported  
 77 projects (69 national, 8 multi country)  
 54% of countries targeted are SIDS (39, including 14 countries from the Pacific)

**HOW DOES IT WORK?**

The GCCA+ primarily works through financing agreements with partner countries, including via budget support, grant and delegation agreements with EU Member State agencies and other agreements with international organisations. Regional organisations and civil society organisations (CSO) may also be supported by GCCA+ actions via grants. As part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – EU policy dialogue and cooperation on climate change, there is a specific [GCCA+ Intra-ACP Programme](#).

## GCCA+ PROGRAMMES

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The GCCA+ initiative promotes **national, regional and global projects and programmes** that support climate change adaptation and mitigation and thus the transition to climate-resilient, low-carbon societies. Click on the [map](#) on our website to see the projects.

## GCCA+ FACILITIES

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**Technical support and knowledge sharing** is provided by the global [GCCA+ Support Facility](#) and by the [Intra-ACP Support Facility](#).

## GCCA+ AND THE PACIFIC

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Since its launched the GCCA+ global initiative work in 14 countries of the Pacific also all members of the ACP group. 68,4 M€, including funding from the intra-ACP GCCA+ programme have been channeled through the region through global, regional or national projects.

### Objectives of the session

The session is aiming at sharing information on the GCCA+ to a general public and foster dialogue with and between GCCA+ project focal points in the Pacific.

Starting from a general presentation of the GCCA+ flagship initiative, and continuing with overviews and updates from the ongoing projects funded in the Pacific, the session will highlight and discuss GCCA+ climate action focus, progress as well as challenges faced worldwide and in the region.

The audience will then be invited through various means to comment and question the various presenters.

### Intended Outcomes

Key outcomes of these sessions will include:

- Informing and reaching out to the general public (including youth) on the EU GCCA+ flagship initiative and action worldwide and in the Pacific.
- Sharing and discussing status and issues related to the implementation of GCCA+ climate action in the Pacific between DEVCO, implementers and national representatives.
- Improving knowledge of GCCA+ mandate and services
- Exploring venues for stronger climate action inclusive of youth vision for the future.

### Session Format & Speakers:

The European Union Global Climate Change initiative: BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE - Mitigation and adaptation in a changing climate is a 120 minutes session opened to all participants.

**Summary of Session Plan: The European Union Global Climate Change initiative: BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE - Mitigation and adaptation in a changing climate**

Time allocation	Presenter & Leading Questions	Outcome
15 mins [5 min] [10min]	Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcoming – Guido Corno, GCCA+ Support Facility and facilitator</li> <li>• Opening – Christoph Wagner, Head of Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific</li> </ul>	Open the session introducing the key objectives and outcomes required from the session.
30 minutes [10 min for presenter] [20min]	The EU GCCA+ flagship initiative worldwide and in the Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Etienne Coyette, Head of Sector Climate, DEVCO-C6 - Sustainable Energy, Climate Change : The EU GCCA+ flagship initiative worldwide and in the Pacific</li> </ul> Facilitated questions and answers	Informing and reaching out to the general public (including youth) on the EU GCCA+ flagship initiative and action worldwide and in the Pacific. Improving knowledge of GCCA+ mandate and services
40 minutes [20 min for discussion] [20 min]	Overview of the opportunities for the countries under the GCCA+ and other EU related regional projects Facilitated panel by Guido Corno, GCCA+ Support Facility, Facilitator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Titilia Rabuatoka, Project Implementation Officer, EU - Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (SUPA) - GCCA+ project, SPC</li> <li>• Dr. Martin Sharp, Project Manager, Intra-ACP CGGA+ Pacific Project, SPREP</li> <li>• Prof. Elisabeth Holland, Project Manager, Intra-ACP CGGA+ Pacific Project, USP</li> <li>• Mr. Taito Nakalevu Project Manager, Building safety and resilience in the Pacific project, SPC</li> <li>• Mr. Adrian Nicolae, Team Leader Climate Change, Energy, Circular Economy; Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific</li> </ul> Facilitated questions and answers from the audience	Sharing and discussing status and issues related to the implementation of GCCA+ climate action in the Pacific between DEVCO, implementers and national representatives. Improving knowledge of GCCA+ mandate and services Exploring venues for stronger climate action inclusive of youth vision for the future

**Summary of Session Plan: The European Union Global Climate Change initiative: BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE - Mitigation and adaptation in a changing climate**

Time allocation	Presenter & Leading Questions	Outcome
25 minutes [3 x 5 min for presenter]	<p>GCCA+ bilateral action – Showcasing Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentations of GCCA+ national study cases in the Pacific                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Mr Gewa Gamoga, Acting Manager, REDD &amp; Climate Change Branch, Forest Policy &amp; Planning Directorate, PNG Forest Authority</li> <li>o Mr Ulu Bismarck, CEO of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</li> <li>o Mr Lete Avanietele, Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development (TBC)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Sharing and discussing status and issues related to the implementation of GCCA+ climate action in the Pacific between DEVCO, implementers and national representatives. Exploring venues for stronger climate action inclusive of youth vision for the future.</p>
[10 min]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated questions and answers</li> </ul>	
[10 mins]	<p>Closing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitator – Guido Corno, GCCA+ Support Facility and Facilitator</li> </ul>	<p>Key points of discussion and potential recommendations are summarised by the facilitator</p>



# Notes

# Notes



