



PACIFIC RESILIENCE MEETING REPORT

1 – 3 May 2019



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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) was held at the University of the South Pacific (USP), Suva, Fiji from 1 to 3 May 2019.

Themed Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific, the PRM brought together well over 300 participants who attended around 20 sessions and side events over the 3 day programme. The biennial PRM is a key element of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) serving as a platform to showcase and inspire innovation and higher standards of performance in how the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) is being implemented in the region. The PRP is a governance mechanism endorsed by Pacific island leaders as a way to promote genuine, inclusive and active multi-stakeholder partnership towards implementing the FRDP and building resilience in the Pacific¹.

The uniqueness of the PRM was its highly inclusive, shared leadership approach from the planning to delivery stage. All the events were coordinated, convened, supported and delivered by a multitude of partners and practitioners from various stakeholder groups from community to cabinet and from policy to practice, reflecting a true spirit of diversity and inclusivity, and demonstrating the principles of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) in action. This inaugural meeting has been hailed as historical², authentic and relevant³ demonstrating that through genuine partnership we can do better and achieve more.

The meeting theme emphasised and embraced youth innovation, energy, and their role in shaping a resilient future. The Youth forum prior to the PRM contributed to the strong participation of youth. Feedback from the youth is that they are appreciative of the efforts taken to enable them to engage meaningfully with policy-makers and practitioners and wish to see it replicated across all other forums.

Livestreaming expanded participation beyond those attending physically to join remotely and participate through a moderated online process. The use of social media extended coverage of the meeting to around 400,000 viewers across the region through tagging and linking the social media platforms of the various partners and agencies to the PRP Facebook and webpage accounts, again highlighting the immense opportunities such a partnership presents in terms of mobilising and inspiring action across the region.

The meeting was plastic free and participants had opportunity to offset carbon emissions from travelling to and from the event through the New Zealand-based charity organisation, Ekos. Any carbon credits purchased through the website will come from the Fiji based Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project⁴, to ensure the offset directly invests into regional resilient development. GIZ has committed to offsetting the balance of the remaining (estimated) emissions to ensure the event is 100% carbon neutral.

The cultural performances, dances and songs by young Pacific island artists from the Oceania Centre grounded the meeting within a Pacific context. The meeting also including participation and contribution from well-known Pacific humourist Tofiga Fepuleai, and talented artist Tui Ledua, who interpreted discussions and ideas into pieces of artwork. These combined to contribute to the Pacific flavour of the Meeting.

The PRM was held in collaboration with the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) Global Climate Change Alliance Plus flagship initiative (GCCA+) meeting.

The PRM had the following overall objectives:

1. Showcasing status of progress against FRDP and consolidating the Pacific region's contribution to our national, regional and global commitments.
2. Identifying the gaps for more effective and efficient implementation of the FRDP and strengthening the PRP processes.
3. Inspiring leadership, partnership and ownership of the FRDP – taking ownership of our future by engaging young people and multiple stakeholders in decision-making and innovations.
4. Providing key outcome messages to inform high level Pacific political dialogues and decision-making.

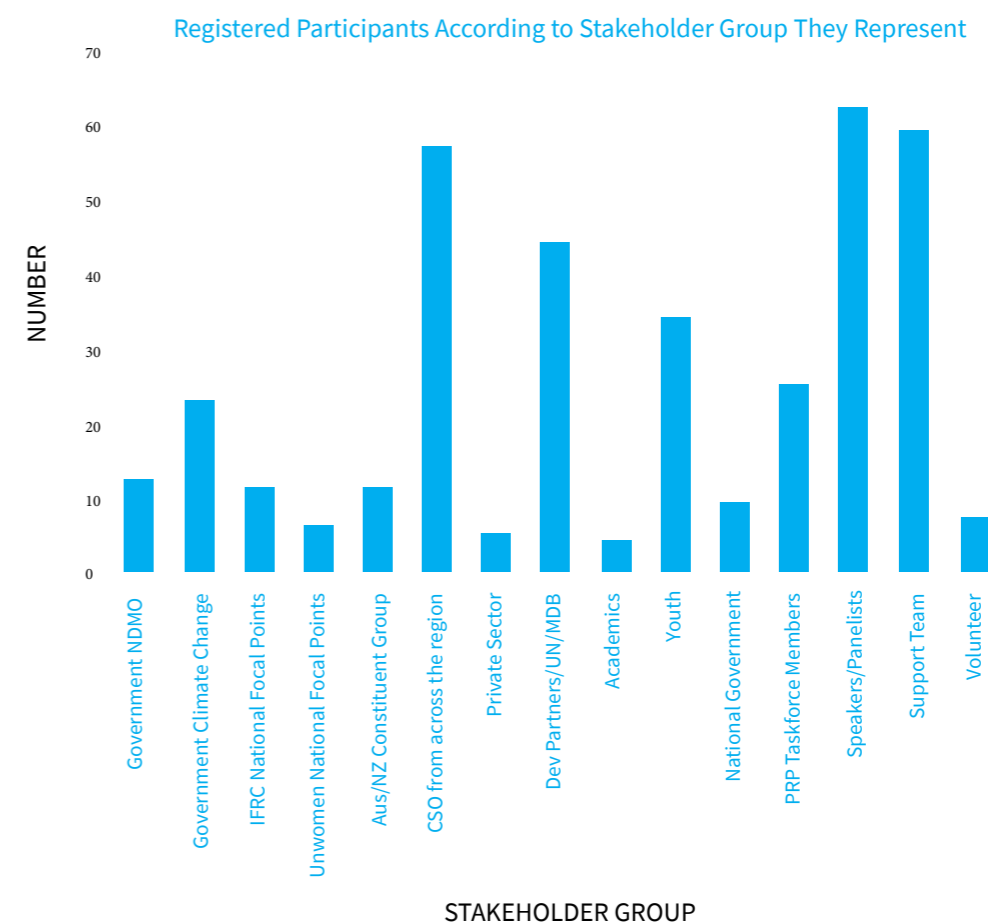


Figure 1: Breakdown of participants by stakeholder groups

¹For more information on the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP): www.resilientpacific.org

²<https://www.sprep.org/news/building-pacific-resilience-we-are-stronger-together>

³Comment by Lori Hieber-Girardet, Regional Director UNDRR at the Global Disaster Platform Asia-Pacific Briefing <https://www.facebook.com/PacificResiliencePartnership/photos/pcb.2338718103065420/2338715069732390/?type=3&theater>

⁴Community owned, the Drawa project protects 4,120ha of tropical rainforest on Vanua Levu, Fiji. The project provides resilience against environmental degradation and weather events, sustainable income and seed capital for other spin off community businesses.

Registration to physically attend the PRM exceeded the threshold of 300 participants with over 380 participants registering. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of the participants according to the stakeholder group they represented which included government representatives, civil society, private sector, UN agencies, development partners, multilateral banks, regional agencies, university students and youth. Figure 2 provides further details on the representation across the sub-region, where the participants were from plus partners (CROP, UN agencies, INGO's, Development Partners, Resource Personnel). Engagement remained consistent throughout the 3 days with the USP Japan-Pacific ICT Centre that can seat 307 participants remaining relatively full throughout the 3 days of the meeting.

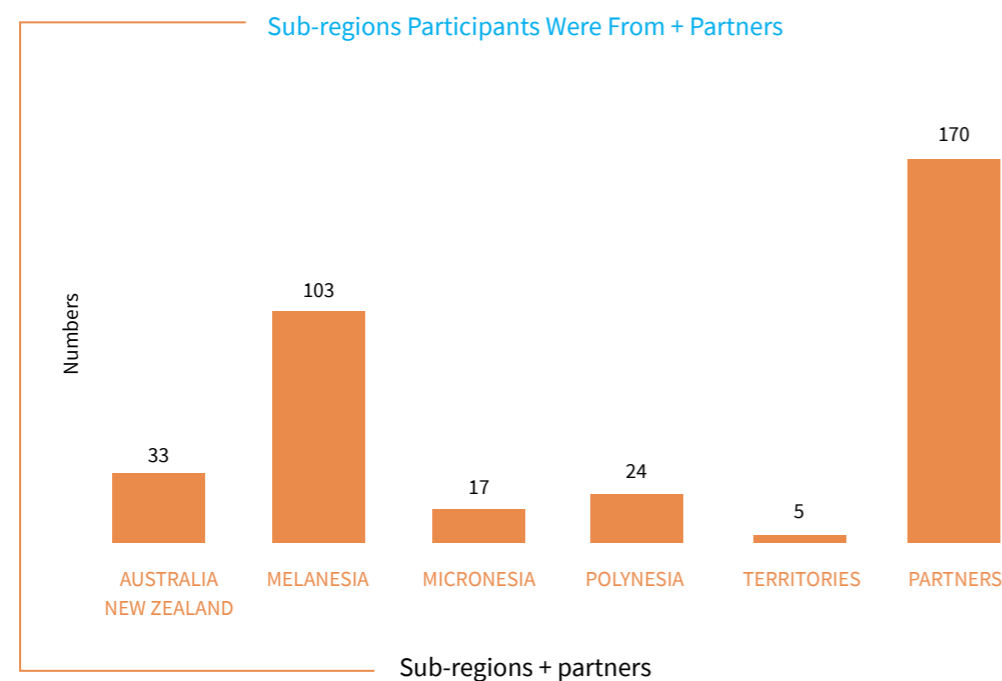


Figure 1: Breakdown of participants by stakeholder groups

NEXT STEPS

The PRP is being seen as a coming together of all actors across the region to help each other address more meaningfully the development challenges posed by climate change and disaster. Through the sharing of knowledge and enhancement of partnerships, the PRP is a step towards greater cohesion and coordination between many of those involved with implementing and operationalising Pacific responses to climate change and disasters. The inaugural PRM further enhanced this collective intent and spirit, highlighting the need to continue to build on this momentum and appetite for change. Continued collaboration in the development of the resilience standards of excellence, the PRP affiliation process and the establishment of the technical working groups to support innovation and progression of the methods, ideas and modalities required to accelerate action under the guidelines and approach set out by the FRDP will be the next steps in this process with guidance from the PRP Taskforce in partnership with all stakeholders.



2.0 PRE-PRM YOUTH FORUM

The PRM was themed 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific' and there was early commitment to actively engage and involve new generation participation across the planning and delivery of the meeting and in the implementation of the FRDP, resilience building and sustainable development.

The power of young people cannot be overstated – young people often gain unique insights into their communities and local environment and can bring innovation and passion as leaders of the future. However, to be able to affect change for their future, youth will need skills and knowledge, and be equipped to make choices and participate in decision making processes. The 2014 United Nations Population Fund State of the World Population Report found that in 11 Pacific island countries, the median age is 20-24 years and, in 8 PICs, 35%-40% of the population is between 0-15 years old⁵.

The PRM provided a platform for young people to express themselves through active participation in policy dialogue and be real agents for change. Youth also mobilised, through the Pacific Youth Council, and held a Pre-PRM Youth Forum, which was opened by

⁵State of World Population 2014. The Power of 1.8 Billion: Adolescents, Youth and the Transformation of the Future. UNFPA, 2014.

Ms Cristelle Pratt, Deputy Director General of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIFS) on Tuesday 30 April. A youth declaration, “Nothing about us, without us” was submitted at the end of the meeting (Annex 2). Of note is the guidance provided for future such meetings and how to ensure ongoing and effective engagement of youth.

▶ 3.0 OPENING OF THE PACIFIC RESILIENCE MEETING AND LAUNCH OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

The official opening of the 2019 Pacific Resilience Meeting commenced to the vibrancy and colour of the Pacific with the Ocean Dance Theatre performing for the audience.

The PRM was officially opened by Professor Pal Ahluwalia, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific (USP).

Guest speakers included the Chair of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) Taskforce, Mr Engel Raygadas, who welcomed participants to the inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting and reflected on the expectation of our Leaders that the PRP would inspire change, motivate inclusion; and instigate real and strong commitment individually and as a collective to enhance Pacific resilience.

Professor Pal Ahluwalia, the Vice Chancellor and President of the USP and host of the inaugural PRM, welcomed participants to the regional university campus and reaffirmed the commitment of academic and research institutions to support resilience building in the region.

The European Union (EU) Acting Ambassador to Fiji, Mr Corrado Pampaloni, spoke on the value of partnership and the EU’s support to the region through the FRDP and PRP.

Mr Epeli Lesuma, Chair of the Fiji Red Cross Society Youth Commission, highlighted the integral role of youth and the opportunities presented through the FRDP and PRP.

The official opening was followed by the launch of two photographic exhibitions presided over by the GIZ Regional Director, Mr James Macbeth. Chanting performers from Oceania Dance Theatre led the audience to the two exhibitions, the first, curated by GIZ: Exploring boundaries – voyagers of the islands; and the second, by UNOCHA: Humanitarian heroes.



▶ 4.0 IGNITE SESSION

Moderator: Tofiga Fepulea’i

Presenters:

Sandra Uwantege Hart - Pacific Cash & Livelihoods Advisor for Oxfam, Vanuatu

Sylvia Elias - Red Cross Volunteer and College of Micronesia Lecturer, Federated States of Micronesia

Madeleine Johnson - REACH-MI (Radiation Exposure Awareness Crusaders for Humanity - Marshall Islands), Republic of Marshall Islands

Tauala Katea - Director of Meteorological Services, Tuvalu

Simione Sevudredre – iTaukei Institute of Language and Culture, Fiji

The Ignite session set the scene and tone for the meeting. It used humour and human stories to communicate and break down boundaries to achieve change. It highlighted through the experiences and ideas shared by the presenters that resilience building should be cognisant of the different vulnerabilities of individual nations and/or stakeholders and the need to understand these vulnerabilities in order to support each other in building stronger communities and a resilient Pacific. It also emphasised embracing innovative and traditional approaches, particularly those that have demonstrated meaningful impact at the ground level. The session built on the principles of the FRDP, drawing on the resourceful energy, talent and creativity of the youth population and providing a space within the meeting for stakeholders who may not have historically had strong representation in the ‘resilience’ space to share experiences and innovative ideas around building a resilient Pacific. The session was moderated by renowned Pacific comedian, Tofiga Fepulea’i.

Six presenters, hailing from diverse backgrounds and interests, shared their thoughts and experiences on resilience building, reminding all of us that there is innovative and effective work happening around the region that supports resilience building. There is a need to share these more widely so that change and innovation can be inspired at every level.

The session highlighted:

- a. Harnessing youth energy and innovation. Sandra Hart discussed how involving and inspiring the Pacific’s young people to act is key to sustainable resilience measures in the future. Youth are leading the way as seen in the innovative mechanisms used to deliver assistance following disaster through the post-disaster Cash Transfer Program work in Vanuatu.
- b. Strengthening preparedness to disasters through innovative and effective technology. Tauala Katea discussed Tuvalu’s response as a result of the unexpected and destructive storm surges associated with TC Pam in Tuvalu. Tuvalu developed the Regional SWAN simulation, a ground-breaking forecasting system and the only one of its kind in the Pacific. As a result, better information on wave warnings and forecasts are now available, and shared with communities on outer islands in a timely way.
- c. Calling for youth to lead through action with accountability. Sylvia Elias shared how she is leading by example and the opportunities that youth present when enabled to lead and participate beyond tokenism. She emphasised integrity, commitment and action as

essential to resilience building concluding with a strong call that 'we cannot go home (from meetings such as this) and do nothing'.

d. Learning resilience from history. Madeleine Johnson discussed the idea of spreading awareness amongst young people of their history and becoming resilient through turning negatives into positives with a special look at how RMI is more resilient today because of its nuclear legacy. The Marshallese youth have become very active in raising awareness on this issue and drawing attention to its potential to impact the region's resilience efforts.

e. Revisiting and reviving indigenous knowledge for resilient development. Simone Sevudredre suggested that our attention can be re-focussed through indigenous knowledge and language and that the solutions can sometimes exist around us. He discussed the need to revisit what worked in the past and build on it and shared a practical example from a community in Fiji on how when they re-applied their traditional methods of fishing, they have been able to sustain and develop their community and, in the process, build their resilience.

- A. Proactively identify opportunities for Pacific youth to lead and actively participate (beyond tokenism);
- B. Consider and integrate indigenous knowledge and solutions, and learning from our history into our resilience programming needs;
- C. Acknowledging that there is innovative and effective work on resilience building across our region and ensure these lessons and experiences are being shared more widely so that change and innovation can be inspired at every level.



5.0 INTERACTIVE PANEL ON THE PACIFIC RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP

Moderator: Dr Audrey Aumua, Deputy Secretary General, The Pacific Community (SPC)

Panellists:

His Excellency Albon Ishoda – Republic of the Marshall Islands Ambassador to Fiji

Dr Scott Hook – Economics & Infrastructure Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Mr. Christoph Wagner – Head of Cooperation, EU delegation in the Pacific

Ms. Sunishma Singh – Youth representative, Resilience officer in UN Habitat based in Lami Town Council

Building from the Ignite session, this moderated session provided background and context to the FRDP and the PRP. It acknowledged the foresight by the Leaders of this region when they endorsed the FRDP as the region’s guiding framework for the integration of approaches to addressing climate change and disasters with the Pacific Resilience Partnership seen as the process for bringing together stakeholders and enabling meaningful collaboration towards building a “resilient Pacific”.

Governments particularly in SIDS have traditionally led action; there is now an increasing acknowledgement for the need to be inclusive as governments cannot address all the issues. There is also a need to recognise and acknowledge the voice of the youth as they bring a different perspective to the issues at hand.

The panellists shared their reflections including:

The diversity and geographical dispersed nature of the Pacific poses challenges to engagement by partners particularly around building resilience across the region with the FRDP and PRP providing the tools to better manage these challenges. At the same time there was recognition that there are many different frameworks in the region and the need to coherently align these frameworks for more meaningful impact under the umbrella of the Sustainable Development Goals.

a. The FRDP and PRP are opportunities for different actors to relook at the way they work and make improvements. Different communities have different approaches towards building resilience. The value of traditional knowledge is recognised and science should enhance and build on this knowledge.

b. Better understanding is needed of historical challenges such as the nuclear legacy of the Marshall Islands and how to better contextualise it within climate change and disaster risk issues as it poses challenges to building a resilient Pacific region if it is not understood and/or managed properly.

c. This inaugural PRM has embraced the spirit of collaboration and inclusivity central to the principles of the Talanoa Dialogue⁶, the FRDP and PRP with participation inclusive of stakeholders not traditionally associated with ‘resilience activities’ emphasising that a whole of sector approach is necessary to build resilience. The absence of central planning and finance officers in this inaugural PRM was noted and the need to include them going forward.

⁶ <https://talanoadialogue.com/>

- A. Emphasising the FRDP and PRP as opportunities to revisit and improve the way we approach resilience building in the region including being inclusive of and engaging more collaboratively with all stakeholders.
- B. Encouraging engagement of finance and planning officers in the efforts of the PRP.

6.0 FRDP GOAL 1 - STRENGTHENED INTEGRATED RISK REDUCTION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

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.

Two parallel sessions were conducted to focus thinking on how FRDP Goal 1 is being implemented and what gaps need addressing.



6.1 INNOVATIVE ISLANDS

Moderator: Pepetua Latasi, Director Department of Climate Change and Disaster, Tuvalu

Panelists/Speakers:

Zakiyyah Ali, USP law student and winner of SPC Climate Essay Competition: What does a future resilient Pacific look like? The youth perspective on action and advocacy for resilience building.

Esline Garaeibiti: Director of the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department: Linking scientific assessments to follow up action: National investments in multi-hazard early warning, seismic monitoring and broader regional application: a government perspective.

Adi Bale Kurunavanua: Market Vendors Association Executive: Women's economic empowerment: the power to influence resilient actions and the impact it has on the personal resilience of women

Suliasi Batikawa. (WASH) cluster: Ready Pacific & UNICEF Pacific: Bridging disaster response and development, a practical Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) example as a resilient development solution

Presenters discussed their experiences in addressing resilience building in the context of climate change and disaster risk reduction. The final presentation showcased a 3D model of a toilet that can potentially be produced locally at low cost and be made available to communities following a disaster to ensure sanitation gaps can be addressed at such times.

Several points were made in the presentations and discussion and are summarised here:

- a. Many Pacific island countries have developed Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the implementation of which contributes toward the recommendations of the FRDP. Regional frameworks and national development planning need to be better aligned.
- b. Networks and multi-agency collaboration such as through the Pacific Meteorological Council, need to be maintained and enhanced to share multi-hazard scientific data, resources and expertise to help across all stages of DRR. Quality data is required for robust solutions, including for risk analysis.
- c. Involve youth in the planning, decision-making and delivery aspects of the region's resilience building efforts. This requires understanding and appreciating how Pacific youth embrace innovation and working with them to find solutions.
- d. Include women in the decision making process and provide leadership training opportunities. The work with women vendors in the market vendor decision making process has resulted in the women being more empowered and reporting that they feel "good and strong". Women also tend to take their work "home" for example, the DRR plans developed for market vendors have been translated to the homes and communities of the women vendors.
- e. Meaningfully include people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, including those not visible (social anxiety, intellectual disabilities, etc), in planning/consultations, design/testing and preparation, training and during disaster recovery
- f. Disaster preparedness plans, including for businesses, and early-warning systems are essential and must be fit for purpose, connecting with the communities and tailoring the solutions accordingly. In urban areas, it is important to involve and assist the town councils.
- g. While recognising that simplifying technical and scientific information is not easy, involving and collaborating with the community and working with communication stakeholders can help get key messages across.

6.2 STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE FOR RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

Moderator: Adi Qalekepoto, Oxfam

Presenters:

Anare Leweniqila – Director Fiji National Disaster Management Office, NDMO

Frances Namoumou – Stewardship Officer with the Pacific Conference of Churches. What role can spiritual stewardship play in resilience building? Theological perspectives and actions on climate change and disaster management

Litia Kirwin – Director Loving Islands Sustainable Pacific Island Development: The use of technology to capture data to support community governance and development in remote island settings.

Litea Biukoto – Disaster Risk Team Leader, Disaster and Community Resilience Programme SPC

Daniel Lund – Resilient Development Advisor at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat: 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

This session discussed inclusive risk governance and the roles and approaches taken by different stakeholders in informing resource allocation and investment decisions with regard to resilience building.

RISK GOVERNANCE

- a. For development to be sustainable, it must be risk-informed and for this to happen, a whole of government approach is needed. There is still a perception that "risk" relates to NDMO. Need to be able to communicate across the sectors so that risk is understood as everyone's business, particularly finance ministries.
- b. Risk governance must be instituted as a process of reform and requires building blocks of: finance, planning, products, leadership, human capacity, knowledge and promoting behavioural change.
- c. Risk financing tools designed for the Pacific need to be simple, affordable and identify clear division of labour.
Effective stakeholder engagement
- d. Communities must be engaged and involved. Effective community engagement and support has to consider culture, tradition and spiritual aspects as well as hard data and evidence.
- e. Collaboration among churches is required to undertake resilience building in communities; the church can play an important role in providing psychosocial support.
- f. Importance of spiritual stewardship - three P's: prophetic (answering questions people have during a disasters, questioning their beliefs), Pastoral (care and support to victims of disasters), and Practical (restoring infrastructure and people's faith).
- g. Involve the finance ministries in disaster decision making.
- h. National governments remain in the lead on sustainable and resilient development but are increasingly working in partnerships with development partners, civil society and the private sector to mainstream disaster and climate risk actions into broader programming.

Quality analysed data

- i. Insurance and local finances depend on risk assessment for the nation and community.
- j. Applied technology and use of quality analysed data informs policy and better decision at all levels.
- k. While a lot of data is collected at the community level, it is difficult to aggregate and analyse towards informing effective policy formulation – more robust data collection is expensive and time consuming.
- l. Efforts are underway to share data, and resources throughout the region.
- m. Collaboration requires energy and commitment.

6.3 NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS AS ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR THE PACIFIC REGION EU GCCA+

Moderator: Guido Corno – EU GCCA+

Presenters:

Mr Stuart Chape – SPREP

Dr Andrew Foran – IUCN: NbS and biodiversity conservation in the Pacific

Ulu Bismarck Crawley – CEO, Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Mr. Jonathan Landers – The Blue Pledge Initiative: Private-Public partnerships and NbS: a win-win in the Pacific

Manu Manuofeta – U-GIZ ACSE In-Country Coordinator, Climate Change Department, Government of the Kingdom of Tonga: Coastal Protection Trials in Western Tongatapu

Mrs. Habiba Gitay – Senior Climate Resilient Development Specialist, World Bank: NbS Lessons Learnt in the Pacific

This session, organised by the EU-GCCA+, focused on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective and can simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. It included panellists representing a wide spectrum including conservationists, government, multilateral banks and the private sector.

The session explored the current progress and challenges of NbS planning, implementation, financing and sustainability in the Pacific region. The session discussed five key NbS parameters which include ecological complexity, long-term stability, scale of ecological organisation, direct societal benefits and adaptive governance. Finally, the session assessed potential best NbS- operational framework in the Pacific, through discussing the gaps and possible opportunities for scaling up NbS or Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in the region drawing on practical examples and experiences.

- a. There is need for a paradigm shift in approach to climate change adaptation response. Strengthening resilience and capacity to adapt and transform should be incorporated across from policy to implementation. Should shift away from piece meal approaches and ensure involvement of the finance sector in the governance structure.

- b. Process of involving the community and key stakeholders such as the civil society and private sector should be from planning to implementation. There is also value in ensuring the consultation and implementation processes are coordinated to understand the roles of key stakeholders given the societal challenges. Also consider the value of having a community integrated management plan (planning tool) through a consultative process and focusing on resilient levels.
- c. Challenges involve the lack of commitment from government and non-state actors. This is reflected in the current NDCs commitments which are insufficient to make real impacts. There is a need to build on current NAP and NDC processes – do it at scale (national policy implementation, subnational and community engagement). There is also value in employing a risks identification process – determine specific actions linking to national development plans.
- d. Useful to clearly understand the cost of restoration versus infrastructure solutions. Also underscore the importance of monitoring and evaluation to ensure sustainability in the long term further emphasising the importance of having data and information to support solutions to adapt and mitigate climate change impacts.
- e. Every business is a contribution to society – engaging with the private sector is useful if risks are shared with market opportunities developed.
- f. Nature-based solutions must be cost-effective and practical and can be community-based. Consider tailored nature-based solutions (NbS) for specific socio economic and ecosystem context. NbS principles can be implemented alone or in an integrated manner with other solutions – standardisation approach for design and verification.
- g. There is strong environment leadership in the region but the application of this is still a challenge. Continue learning by doing – action to measurement (analytical work and learning from a number of development projects).

- Recognising the need to identify and manage risks into a longer term continuous and transformative process.
- Encouraging private sector participation and acknowledging that the private sector role should not be limited as sole contractor but as a convening actor and catalyst among various stakeholders (small entrepreneurs, community led organisation, regional private networks) to promote adaptation and conservation strategies.
- Integrate and consider no-climate related issues (overfishing, environmental degradation, land and coastal planning) into EBA and NbS strategies.
- Encouraging and supporting community involvement in discussing and identifying nature-based solutions through dialogue, collaboration of women and youth-led groups.

7.0 FRDP GOAL 2 - LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT

Moderator: Tofiga Fepuleai

Chair: Tagaloa Cooper, Director Climate Change, SPREP

Speakers/Presenters:

Espen Ronneberg – SPREP

Jeanette Samantha Mani – Government of Fiji

Pepetua Latasi – Government of Tuvalu

Koin Etuati – SPC

Angeline Heine-Reimers – Director, RMI National Energy Office.

Ryan Tuato'o – American Samoa Power Authority

Epironi Ravasua, Chief Wainika, Wainika, Vanualevu, Fiji Community-based Solar powered refrigeration – challenges and successes

Rupeni Mario, Project Development Specialist – Mitigation, SPREP New, Innovative and Low Emission Transport Solutions -

Mr. Mathew Keighley, Clean Energy Solutions Centre – Asia Pacific Coordinator Quick-response support for Pacific Island Governments – clean energy policy and finance mechanisms

Dwain Qalovaki – Uto ni Yalo Trust Secretary, Fiji

Solomone Fifita – Manager, Pacific Community's Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE)

Bobby Siarani – Coordinator for Honiara Youth Council & Secretary for the SSEC Bethlehem Chapel Youth Ministry, Tuvaruhu Community in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

Goal 2 of the FRDP focuses on low carbon development, which may include 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. Moving to a low carbon future makes economic and social sense. Through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and other programmes such as the Pacific NDC Hub, Pacific island countries have been allocated financial and technical assistance to support efforts in designing and implementing our vision for a low-carbon future.

This session highlighted current efforts by PICs in low carbon development, challenges and opportunities.

a. For the Pacific, low carbon development is integral to sustainable and resilient development. It is not only about mitigation, but adaptation. Investment in non-fossil fuel sources of energy, can create opportunities for employment, social protection and healthier air, oceans and environment. Less reliance on fossil fuel imports will result in greater savings for individuals and communities.

b. Regional efforts in Renewable Energy are accelerating, as outlined in presentations from American Samoa, Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu, but there are many challenges in terms of governance structures, possible monopolies, resourcing both

human and financial, transportation costs, geographic location (remoteness, bio-physical and size) and sustainability of interventions, and land issues and technology involving landownership – despite availability of renewable energy source (solar and wind) there is little space, particularly in the smaller atoll islands, to set up the required infrastructure (e.g. roofs of traditionally built homes are not suited for solar panels).

c. An enabling environment is needed. This would include clear pathways and policies, plans, cost effective business models, Energy Efficiency standards, and awareness and roadmaps to translate international commitments into national actions. Actions should be monitored through an established nationally determined contributions (NDC) directory or implementation plan, and consulted through an inclusive approach considering women, youth, people with disabilities and marginalised groups.

d. CSOs and Private Sector play a key role in Low Carbon Development. Win-win incentives need to be leveraged such as Power Purchasing Agreements as a means to reduce costs for consumers in the short and medium term, and promote renewable energy technologies.

e. Traditional knowledge can inform adaptation and mitigation measures and help communities to better respond to climate changes and disasters.

f. The engagement of youth is essential in driving innovation and being involved in their future. More can be done to create an enabling environment for youth to be involved. An example from the Fiji Voyaging Society brings together revival of traditional sailing with low carbon approaches to sea transport as well as deploying waste management initiatives and engaging the private sector. Youth participation and entrepreneurship is encouraged through the PCREEE - a regional project focused on accelerating the implementation of RE and EE technologies. PICTs have also supported youth in the areas of research, internship and training.

g. The PRP Taskforce can help raise issues and bring new perspective in the areas of climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Encourage the hosting of tailored trainings for negotiations and for youth to be involved in design, decision making, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of carbon development incentives.

h. The Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub has been established by SPREP, SPC, GGGI and GIZ to provide support for NDC implementation and financing across the region. The NDC Hub can offer technical assistance and/or facilitate match-making services such as policy reviews, implementation roadmaps, legal/regulatory frameworks, data collection/management, establishment/strengthening of national and sector monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes for NDC reporting.

- A. Governments need to provide incentives and enabling environments for Private Sector to engage in green business initiatives
- B. Private Sector as providers of goods and services need support and training to ensure compliance with regulations and standards that support Low Carbon Development
- C. Support SMEs in business development and growth so less efforts is spent by businesses on compliance and more on green business initiatives

8.0 THE CLIMATE SECURITY NEXUS IN THE PACIFIC EU GCCA+

Moderator: Guido Corno – EU GCCA+

Presenters:

Dr. Volker Boege – Senior Research Fellow, Toda Peace Institute, Tokyo, Climate Change and Conflict in Oceania

Ms. Jane Neilson – Senior Policy Analyst (Climate Change and Security), NZ Ministry of Defence, New Zealand Defence Assessment on Climate Change and Security: The importance of culture and collaboration in mitigating security concerns

Dr. Upolu Lumā Vaai – Principal and Head of Theology & Ethics, Pacific Theological College, Suva, Fiji Oceanic Spirituality, Eco-Relational Consciousness, and Climate Security

Climate change will present a growing challenge to Pacific Islands' security for the foreseeable future. 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. 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.

The session reviewed the current and emerging climate-security nexus in the Pacific across various environmental and social sectors. It discussed the technical, management and financial elements for successful and sustainable climate change -security in the region with a view to stimulate technical and management cooperation for peacebuilding and conflict resolution among various stakeholders in the Pacific.

Presentations and discussion included the following key points:

- a. Pacific Leaders acknowledge that climate change presents the single greatest threat to the livelihood, security and well-being of Pacific people, as affirmed by the Boe Declaration endorsed in 2018.
- b. Definition of 'Climate Security' is multidimensional, dependent on the context and platforms from which it is discussed. However, whilst 'Climate Security' has many different definitions, the mainstream definitions are those proposed by ideologies external to the Pacific with the need to redefine the security concept in the context of the Pacific by integrating the traditional knowledge and culture.
- c. There is an over reliance on a development system and climate change adaptation process that lacks indigenous consideration and under-appreciation of indigenous knowledge and mechanisms, including traditional governance/community structures. Noted the importance of community and indigenous knowledge to addressing the impacts and adaptation mechanisms of climate change. Ensure the marriage of local indigenous knowledge, and scientific knowledge as well as supporting scientific and indigenous research on non-traditional approaches to Climate Security and adaptation



- d. There are traditional and non-traditional security impacts of climate change with climate change seen as a complex disrupter to international rules-based order. Climate change and the linkages to traditional security issues may not be clear, but manifest through traditional security threats. More broadly we should recognize climate change as a part of the wider concept of security; and acknowledge 'conflict sensitivity' in climate change adaptation (conflict sensitive development).
- e. There are challenges emerging from development partners, donor agencies, organisations implementing western approaches to Pacific and nonlinear contexts with the unintended consequences of climate change adaption projects and programmes contributing to potential conflict. Climate adaptation project and programme designs need to be inclusive, contextualised, and conflict sensitive as well as acknowledge the interconnectedness of climate change and all aspects of life, including physical, emotional, spiritual (perspective);
- f. The role of government and community structure in conflict prevention is crucial. Elevating the Blue Pacific perspective of Climate Security through greater socialization and engagement at the community, national, regional and global level;

- A. Support the need for a Pacific conscious understanding of 'Climate Security' in a Blue Pacific context;
- B. Given the emerging threat of climate change, there is continuous need to recognize traditional or indigenous knowledge and to harmonize with new knowledge and/or science to support planning for mitigation, adaptation and response. Regional organisations are encouraged to engage in developing knowledge networks for climate adaptation and response, in collaboration with partners.
- C. Holistic and visionary approaches, including policy, are urgently needed as climate security is and will become the most pressing, political and technical issue in the Pacific region across a range of sectors (governance

9.0 FRDP GOAL 3 - STRENGTHENED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

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. Examples 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 in the region.

The various sessions under this component of the PRM discussed Goal 3 of the FRDP: '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.



9.1 ISLAND SOLUTIONS - DISPLACEMENT

Moderator: Alisi Vosalevu, Regional Advisor for the Pacific Platform For Disaster Displacement

Speakers/Presenters

Jonathan Tafiariki, Deputy Director, National Disaster Management Office, Solomon Islands
Jesse Benjamin, Director General, Ministry of Climate Change and National Disaster Management, Vanuatu

Tautala Maualaivao, Secretary General, Samoa Red Cross

Serupeleli Udre, Director Assets Monitoring Unit and the Chair of the Education Cluster Ministry of Education, Fiji

The number of people being forced to leave their homes as a result of sudden and slow onset hazards is increasing globally, and including across the Pacific. There are many different trends, and different types of disasters (and location) may require different types of interventions. Eg. in Vanuatu, displacement from one island to another island is more complex while volcanoes also have a different impact on displacement compared to flooding. Also, there is a trend toward urbanisation when communities relocate following a disaster and resulting pressures and risks must be addressed. In some cases, people tend to move to homes of their family members and host communities, placing pressure on these groups.

Displacement resulting from slow onset and sudden onset disasters is a humanitarian, human rights and development challenge in the Pacific – and a challenge that requires coordinated and targeted action, as recognised in the FRDP. A whole of government and whole of sector approach to displacement needs to be taken – displacement is everyone's business..

Presenters in this session discussed their experiences with displacement linked to disasters in the Pacific and highlighted best practices, challenges and lessons learned relating to preparedness, response, recovery and the implementation of law and policy. The complexity of planned relocation, including linked to land issues, and customary land approaches, was highlighted as a particular challenge.

Key points and recommendations raised through the presentations and discussions included:

- a. Action to address displacement needs to be integrated into disaster risk reduction; preparedness; response and recovery as well as through targeted national and regional laws and policies such as those related to climate change adaptation. Some issues to be considered in such policies include: costs of displacement, exposure to secondary risks of displaced people, increased costs of goods and services in displacement area, emotional trauma, human rights. Existing examples include, after many cyclones, the Samoa government developed the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Disaster Act. This helped all the stakeholders to ensure they have respective roles and responsibilities in coordination with the NDMO and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Vanuatu has a national policy on climate and disaster induced displacement. This is complemented

by an approach to national sustainable development, SOPs on operation and management of evacuation centres.

- b. Action to address displacement needs to be informed by past experiences and by assessments, including community needs and capacity, including traditional mechanisms and approaches.
- c. Host communities must be included in our efforts to address displacement – including in preparedness initiatives, in psychosocial support and in social cohesion initiatives.
- d. We need more focus on DRR and preparedness for displacement – including early warning systems, effective communication, prepositioning of relief supplies and more resilient infrastructure and shelter (including schools); localised capacity training of communities to increase awareness of disaster risk and build resilience should also be prioritised. Samoa, for example, holds simulation exercises, tsunami drills, including training of staff and volunteers of the Red Cross.
- e. Need to address psychological issues and needs resulting from displacement, including for youth, children and host communities.
- f. Communication and awareness with communities is a vital component in the context of displacement and planned relocation;
- g. Human rights should be protected for people on the move in the context of disasters, including displaced communities, host communities and evacuees.
- h. Protection, gender and inclusion concerns, including GBV and child protection, need to be central to addressing displacement.
- i. Displacement has a major impact on children, and their education. Youth need to be central to initiatives to address displacement.
- j. Technical guidance (including on planned relocation), terminology, best practices, experiences and lessons learned need to be shared across the Pacific; and contextualised for each Pacific Island nation. A regional platform could be created to facilitate this.



9.2 EARLY WARNING, EARLY ACTION AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

Moderator: Olivia Warwick, Senior Advisor, Pacific Red Cross Climate Centre, IFRC

Speakers:

Leveni 'Aho – Former NDMO Director, Tonga

Tauala Katea – Director/Meteorologist in Charge, Tuvalu

Adi Vasulevu – Rural Convenors & Correspondent, Women's Weather Watch

Joe Curry – Regional Advisor, USAID-OFDA

Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) refers to taking humanitarian action before a disaster or health emergency happens, making full use of scientific, local and risk information on all timescales. Early warning requires: accurate forecasting and tracking (of cyclones), timely issuing of the warning; constant communication and updating the public on the status of the hazard event; and use of language that is simple, understandable and precise so the public can make timely decisions in response to the warning.

The purpose of this session was to identify ongoing partnerships and approaches in EWEA policy, financing facilities and resource requirements, its challenges and benefits in relation to DRR and humanitarian response, what developments are needed in forecasting science to support EWEA and who are the actors involved in EWEA.

Presenters shared their experiences relating to EWEA in different country contexts and situations. The following key points were made.

- a. Strengthened coordination among government sectors and their communication with the public during the disaster period allowed for an effective response in TC Gita (Tonga).
- b. Having a structured partnership is important for consistency and communicating early warnings to all stakeholders. Government, for example, can develop relationships with partners operating in the outer islands to communicate with the public.
- c. Involving and empowering vulnerable groups is crucial in decision-making for effective early action. Vulnerable groups are capable of acting and responding to disasters if they are empowered and their voices are heard. They can communicate the unique needs that affect them during disasters. Women's engagement in early warning sees the inclusion of the more vulnerable groups in the community (women, girls, children, people with special needs, elderly and other groups).
- d. Localisation of disaster preparedness and response is critical in the Pacific because of the remoteness of the islands and difficulty in reaching these islands. It is important for these islands to have capacity to cope with disaster themselves and be self-sufficient. Integrating traditional weather forecasting knowledge with modern methods of early warning may also help with EWEA for remote areas. Assessment of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities are important in planning and tailoring response to the unique circumstance of the community and regular training/drills are needed, with a "leave n-one behind" principle being central in all phases..
- e. Decision makers and community members should be timely and consistently informed about the hazard event in order to make a confident decision (declaring state of emergency, evacuating) especially as scientific forecasting about the pending disaster might

conflict with what people are actually seeing in the weather. Early warning messages are more readily accepted if the message is coming from a leader (national and local leaders).

- f. Participation and engagement in weather watch is key in identifying challenges
- g. Seasonal and long-term forecasting and early warning are critical for communities who rely on rain water to prepare for disasters.
- h. Invest in disaster risk reduction to reduce the impact that disaster have on GDP.



9.3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

Moderator: Meiapo Faasau, Disaster Law Manager, IFRC

Presenters:

Anare Leweniqila, Director, National Disaster Management Office, Fiji

Waymine Towai, Executive Director, National Emergency Management Office

Eva Tuipeatau-Tu'uholoaki, former Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Ministry for Internal Affairs, Tonga

Louisa Mana Miracle, Women's Group President, Pacific Disability Forum

This session aimed to (a) 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 and (b) help identify ways to coordinate international humanitarian assistance to strengthen regional disaster response coordination for a strong Pacific response.

Key points raised included:

- a. Forging partnerships under the PRP at local/national/regional levels can be an innovative way of strengthening legal frameworks to help clarify roles and responsibilities and provide certainty and authority in disasters, as well as encouraging information sharing and strengthened regional coordination in emergencies.
- b. Inclusivity is essential and can be achieved through collecting disaggregated data, consulting with various community groups, including with marginalized groups, using plain, everyday language when drafting frameworks, valuing community volunteers, and including traditional knowledge in frameworks and messaging.
- c. Encourage youth to stand for local elections in their communities or engage with local parliamentarian.
- d. Create frameworks that ensure partnerships between national, sub-national and community levels, as well as regional coordination in emergency response and information sharing
- e. Pacific Island Countries without formal Disaster Risk Management legislation should develop one, with the support of partnerships under the PRP as required.
- f. Update the draft Regional Guidelines for International Disaster Assistance and Cooperation in the Pacific 2015, for formal endorsement at the Ministerial level. Guidelines can also include draft texts for countries to draw on which includes provisions on climate change, DRM arrangements and climate financing.



9.4 PROTECTION, GENDER & INCLUSION

Moderator: Setareki Macanawai, Chief Executive Officer, Pacific Disability Forum

Speakers:

Johnalyn Regenvanu, Gender and Protection Cluster Coordinator, Department of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Community Services, Vanuatu

Polikalepo Kefu, Head of Communications and Chair of Tonga Leiti Association, Tonga Red Cross

Adi Qalokepoto, Co-chair National Protection Committee, Oxfam

Subhashni Raj, Humanitarian and Gender Analyst, UNWomen

This session considered 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 and 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.

Presentations outlined the following key points:

- a. Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) is important for all sections of the community/society. There cannot be a resilient Pacific without the inclusion of PGI in all aspects of humanitarian action. The messaging on PGI needs to be adapted appropriate to the Pacific cultural context and to engage leaders in governments, communities and churches so they can see how exclusion and discrimination (e.g. against women, young people, people with disabilities, SOGIESC) weakens resilience and disaster preparation and response and, conversely, understand what can be achieved when vulnerable people have opportunities and are supported to participate and lead in this work.
- b. Population data (disaggregated by sex, age and other forms of diversity) needs to be collected urgently, safely and ethically, to better inform disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
- c. Youth have an important role to play in supporting PGI in disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities and the opportunities offered for capacity building. We need to develop strategies and initiatives especially targeted at them.
- d. Resilience building and humanitarian action needs to be localised at national, provincial and community levels in ways that ensure inclusion of women, girls, men and boys in all their diversity.
- e. Collaboration – opportunities to share knowledge and experiences between Pacific countries to improve the development, implementation and monitoring of PGI related policies and activities at a national/provincial/community level.
- f. Support for survivors of gender-based violence and access information on sexual reproductive health by integrating these in health services.
- g. Financing, capacity and human resources are needed to enable inclusivity and PGI activities/actions within resilience/disaster systems and structures. For example, to set up local protection communities that allow for participation of women and/or people with disabilities; for Protection Cluster Coordinators; and for training humanitarian responders in PGI at all levels. Funds are also required to support the development, implementation and monitoring of PGI activities.

⁷ Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics

▶ 10.0 FACILITATING FULL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRP – PLENARY SESSIONS

The sessions on the morning of the final day aimed to bring together the discussions and feedback from the previous two days to guide and inform how the PRP as a regional mechanism can support and facilitate effective implementation of the FRDP at the national, sub-national and regional level. The day opened with a song performed by USP's Pasfika Voices and a brief reflection on the youth and collaborative aspect of the PRM.

“We leave our islands in search for our paradise
And through the rough seas and the burning sun
We realise that we are one” Igelese Ete, Malaga – The Journey



10.1 AFFILIATION TO THE PACIFIC RESILIENCE PARTNERSHIP

Facilitators: Kevin Petrini and Celeste Powell – PRP Taskforce Members

Kevin Petrini – Resilience and Sustainable Development Team, UNDP, Member representing UN Agencies on the Taskforce

Celeste Powell – DFAT, Australia, Member representing Australia & New Zealand on the Taskforce

This participatory session provided an opportunity for participants to actively engage in determining how the PRP can be progressed and what it should look like through crowd-sourcing the design of the PRP Affiliation process in a participatory manner. The session sought views and expectations from participants on the Pacific Resilience Partnership and how likely they, their project or organisation would affiliate to the PRP, what would affiliation mean to them, who did they think should affiliate, and what their thoughts would be about PRP affiliation. Feedback would inform the affiliation process.

The session used the online conference tool Slido.com to engage and get feedback from the participants. The feedback from participants included:

- There was interest to affiliate with a response of over 90% stating they will affiliate and/or were likely to affiliate. For the question on who should affiliate, respondent views ranged from governments to anyone.
- Some key motivations for affiliation included collaboration, partnership, mainstreaming, connection, integration, access and resilience partnerships. Affiliation should enable access and inclusivity/involvement (youth, media, disability, academia, media), innovation/Pacific innovation, should drive ownership in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- The Partnerships entailed in the FRDP need to extend beyond the conventional climate change and DRR/humanitarian practitioners to include wider stakeholders and sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, health, etc. Consideration should also be given to youth and Media who are often regarded as an ‘afterthought’ with a definite request for youth to be represented on the PRP Taskforce.
- The PRP taskforce could contribute to enhancing policy coherence, coordination and simplifying reporting on relevant key regional and international frameworks.

- A. The process of affiliation will be finalised and will include a public call for affiliation with a view to initially target entities.
- B. Acknowledge ‘partnership’ with all stakeholders in regional policy development and implementation of resilient objectives that is equal, effective and inclusive. Recognise the important role of academia and the private sector to drive innovation and knowledge sharing for implementation.
- C. Promote the principle of ownership at the national level to progress existing programmes and implement new initiatives that are related to mitigating the impacts of climate change and disasters.
- D. Promote the role of PRP to support coherence of national, regional and global mechanisms and policies including simplification of reporting for the countries against these mechanisms

10.2 RESILIENCE STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (SOE)

Presenters:

Mosese Sikivou – Regional Coordinator, PREP, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Sarah Selby – Resilient Development Adviser

Resilience Standards are being developed in order to help ‘raise the bar’ when it comes to integrity and ability to deliver activities that build resilience. The standards aim to enhance implementation of the Goals and Priority Actions of the FRDP and are founded on the ten FRDP Guiding Principles; in order to inspire, motivate and effect transformational change and improvement.

The SoE are also being developed as a basis for the evolving FRDP M&E Framework. It is envisaged the resilience standards will be applicable at all levels.

The following points were made:

- a. The SoE are less about “gold performance standards” and instead will support progressive change applying the FRDP Principles in practice.
- b. General agreement was reached on the value of a sliding scale to evaluate implementation progress and track change over time and across levels.
- c. There is a need to focus on the building blocks or enabling environment that need to be put in place for sustained implementation progress.
- d. The resilience standards will be based on a ‘distillation of experience and expertise’.
- e. The resilient standards need to be relevant for range of contexts, so it is important to get the balance right when it comes to the level of specificity (i.e. not too prescriptive, but not too generic).
- f. The majority of participants saw the SoE as relevant and a worthy undertaking that will support implementation and help with the measurement and monitoring of progress (93 percent of respondents).
- g. One participant highlighted the importance of the SoE considering and integrating existing global and regional frameworks linked to inclusion (i.e. the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).
- h. Another participant highlighted a need to ensure SoE’s include the principle relating to the role of ecosystems, given their importance to Pacific resilience.

The most common response from participants at the PRM regarding use of the SoE was to benchmark and show progress. Consultees recognised the importance of standards for creating a baseline and thereafter assessing progress to ascertain, benchmark and compare progress. As one consultee noted, “this would help organisations or government see how far they are progressing.” It was further noted that practitioners are already carrying out work guided by the principles, and the standards would help practitioners recognise principles in their own work and have this acknowledged. Participants also identified that the SoE would usefully increase aspirations, guide implementation, provide a common language, inform resource allocation and drive innovation.

- A. Timeline and process
 - a. Literature review and consultation: ongoing
 - b. Draft SoE: 21 June 2019
 - c. Regional consultation on draft SoE: Fiji 28 June 2019
 - d. Draft SoE revision: July – October 2019
 - e. Presentation to the PRP Taskforce: Late October/ early November 2019
 - f. Implementation roll-out: 2020 (together with FRDP M&E framework)
- B. Additional processes may need to be considered. Recommendations: 1) Consult with countries and central agencies to look at the applicability of such a concept, assess the state of play, and develop case studies to inform the development process; 2) Recognise that the SoE are “live” and their development is likely to be an ongoing process, given the different dimensions of the FRDP.
- C. Further define the relationship between the FRDP M&E framework and SoE’s to ensure they are complementary.

▶ 11.0 SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

The meeting summary, attached as Annex 1, was presented by the Chair of the PRP Taskforce, Mr Engel Raygadas.

▶ 12.0 FILM FESTIVAL

Winning entries of the European Union funded Pacific film competition “Take a Stand” were introduced and showcased by the Mr Adrian Nicolae of the Delegation of the European Union in the Pacific in Suva.

The first place winner was Mr Berysin Jr Salomon from the Federated States of Micronesia, while the third place prize was awarded to Yata Version from Fiji.

15-year old, Yale Kramer from the Republic of Marshall Islands and second place winner, addressed the PRM explaining his motivation for developing his film was to highlight the reality of the loss of his island home.

▶ 13.0 SPECIAL INITIATIVE SESSION: EU-GCCA+ ENGAGEMENT AND POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

This session shared information on the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) (www.gcca.eu) and was an opportunity for GCCA+ project focal points and other stakeholders in the Pacific to discuss the GCCA+ climate action focus, progress as well as challenges faced worldwide and in the region. 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. A general presentation was made on the GCCA+ flagship initiative, with examples of several achievements and successes in different countries. Updates from projects funded in the Pacific were also discussed.

Key outcomes of these sessions included:

- 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.

More information can be requested at info@gcca.eu

▶ 14.0 CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting was officially closed by the Chair and participants were farewelled with a moving performance by Pasifika Voices.



ANNEXES

▶ ANNEX 1: PRM OUTCOMES STATEMENT

PACIFIC RESILIENCE MEETING - OUTCOMES STATEMENT

WE, participants coming together under the uniting mechanism of the **Pacific Resilience Partnership** (PRP) at the inaugural **Pacific Resilience Meeting** (PRM) in Suva, Fiji, from 1 – 3 May 2019:

1. **Reaffirm** the importance of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) as the coordinating framework document to guide actions aimed at strengthening Pacific resilience at the regional, national and local levels;
2. **Embrace** the principles of the Talanoa Dialogue, reflected in the spirit of collaboration, inclusivity and sharing of this inaugural meeting, and **acknowledge** that our strength as a Partnership lies in our diversity and our determination to work together for the common goal of a more resilient Pacific;
3. **Recognise** the critical role of youth as important stakeholders and actors in Pacific resilience, **commend** their leadership demonstrated across the region and displayed throughout this meeting, and **highlight** the need to better harness their energy, innovation and foresight in PRP planning, decision making and action;
4. **Recognise** the critical importance of the elements of protection, gender and inclusion to the success of humanitarian actions and resilient development interventions, and the need for inclusive gender-responsive decision-making processes and human rights-based approaches that take into account the differing needs of persons of all gender identifiers, ages, disabilities and backgrounds;
5. **Promote** examples of actions that are progressing the goals of the FRDP, including initiatives led by National Governments, civil society, the private sector, regional organisations and development partners, and **recognise** the urgent need for wider and more effective sharing of lessons and good practices at all levels;
6. **Recognise** the ongoing work of our National Governments towards sustainable and resilient development and **encourage** the engagement of finance and planning officials in the efforts of the PRP to ensure that resilient development is embedded in national planning and budgetary processes;
7. **Reaffirm** the need for urgent action at all levels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and respond to the social, economic, environmental and security impacts of climate change;
8. **Promote** the need for investment in Low Carbon Development as an opportunity for innovation, employment, cleaner environment, and economic benefits to all, and **encourage** sector engagement and the establishment of an enabling environment (including through the Pacific Regional NDC Hub and existing country specific NDC Partnership Plans) to translate international commitments into national actions;
9. **Urge** the engagement of all partners in addressing issues of climate-driven and disaster-induced displacement and planned relocation, drawing on an improved understanding of diverse community needs, experiences, knowledge, capacity and perspectives;
10. **Recognise** the significant potential for nature-based solutions to contribute to resilience while also improving sustainable livelihoods and protecting natural ecosystems and biodiversity;
11. **Recognise** the contribution of indigenous knowledge, culture and experience to the resilience of our region, and urge the consideration and integration of these strengths in the formulation of effective actions for resilient development;

12. **Urge** the PRP to pursue opportunities to strengthen community resilience through the economic empowerment and leadership of women;
13. **Encourage** the strengthening of public-private partnerships through effective enabling environments, incentivisation, and support and training for resilient, green and low-carbon initiatives;
14. **Urge** the use of inclusive and consultative processes to ensure that early warning systems respond to local circumstances, needs and knowledge, and that messaging is accessible, understandable, and actionable by all;
15. **Acknowledge** the importance of effective, appropriate and accessible information and communication, systems and platforms in humanitarian action and resilient development, and **encourage** greater collaboration between the PRP and Pacific media;
16. **Emphasise** the need for legal frameworks and institutional support mechanisms for disaster risk management to be strengthened in order to clarify roles and responsibilities and provide certainty and authority in times of disaster;
17. **Recognise** that better access to locally relevant data and strengthened practical understanding of disaster and climate change impacts are essential to support evidence-based action by governments and communities, and **highlight** the need for greater awareness, coordination and adoption of localized disaster risk and climate financing solutions;
18. **Urge** the collection and utilisation of disaggregated data wherever possible to better understand and respond to the diversity of circumstances, needs and vulnerabilities of Pacific communities;
19. **Urge greater collaboration** with established regional scientific and technical networks and centres for the sharing of data, resources and expertise relevant to the goals of the FRDP;
20. **Urge** the consideration of Technical Working Groups to support the work of the PRP, including on: climate and disaster risk financing; science and research; information and knowledge management; and climate-driven and disaster-induced displacement;
21. **Encourage** the affiliation with the PRP of all actors in resilience, including non-traditional partners and sectors, and **recognise** opportunities for the PRP to strengthen the coherence of national, regional and global mechanisms;
22. **Commend** progress towards the development of standards of excellence and advancing monitoring and evaluation to guide the implementation, tracking and reporting of results against the FRDP; and

WE, encourage all constituents of the PRP to disseminate and advocate the important messages outlined in this Outcomes Statement and further elaborated in the meeting report to be prepared by the PRP Taskforce.

3 May 2019

▶ ANNEX 2: YOUTH STATEMENT AT THE PRM

We, representatives of youth of the Pacific Islands region, attending the Pre-Pacific Resilience Meeting Youth Forum in Suva, Fiji, 30th April 2019.

Recognize and Acknowledge

1. The important role young people as leaders, advocates, agents of change and educators in realizing the implementation of the Framework of Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP); and the role they play in disaster risk reduction and climate change, low carbon development and in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
2. That preparedness has always been part of our lives as Pacific people. Traditional knowledge is our scientific tool for a resilient Pacific, that it prepares our communities for disasters and assists in our quick and sustainable recovery. Therefore, we must capture that knowledge so that young people may carry on those skills and continue to build our regions resilience.
3. The importance of localization across the 3 goals of the FRDP. Locally-led initiatives are grounded in the realities of the communities they serve therefore are best able to respond to disasters in a timely and sustainable manner.
4. That the risks to our region are not only in climate change and future disasters but are also in our nuclear legacies that continue to impact our communities and pose an ongoing threat to our ocean and our people, both through radiation effects on generations of survivors and through the dispersal of nuclear wastes into our ocean due to ineffective management systems.
5. The lack of alignment with existing regional youth development frameworks, such as the Pacific Youth Development Framework, where leaders and young people prioritize young peoples role in climate change and environmental sustainable actions
6. That social inclusion is an important component of all work in preparedness and recovery as a disaster does not discriminate.
7. Those who are discriminated against, marginalized and vulnerable before disasters, such as persons of diverse gender identities and people with disabilities, are disproportionately impacted during and after disasters. While there are some promising areas of practice, those with 'underlying vulnerabilities' experience increased risk of death, injury, violence, economic and social hardship and a lack of access to resources including areas like Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights.
8. That mental health is important to building resilience particularly in times of disasters as it affects decision making.

Encourage

1. The building of relationships and trust through empowering and engaging youth in all levels of decision making, including adequate funding opportunities for youth-led and youth-based activities that will enable them to implement and support DRR, climate change and humanitarian initiatives that will contribute to the goals of FRDP.
2. Regional coordination that recognizes youth voice, participation and engagement within the Framework and mechanism.
3. The building of evidence-base information to support youth engagement, including the recognition of traditional knowledge and practices.

Recommend

1. There is sustainable, active, and meaningful engagement of young people and children of all diversities in the policy and decision making processes and spaces from a Rights Based Approach including but not limited to:
 - (a) The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) Taskforce
 - (b) Ongoing and future PRP and FRDP processes at both national and regional levels.
 - (c) Including a youth forum in all future PRP conferences and meetings.
2. The review of the FRDP with particular emphasis on:
 - (a) The definition and understanding of resilience from Pacific contexts
 - (b) The need for allocation of resources towards the localisation of the Framework on a national and community level
3. Building awareness of resilience, disaster preparedness and the FRDP to communities through the use of formal and informal storytelling, innovative technology and media, and mainstream media particularly radio recognizing that for many of our communities this is the most accessible form of media.
4. Establishing a Pacific Youth Resilience Hub with existing formal and informal youth groups for the purpose of knowledge and resources sharing.
5. The active enabling of national policies on ethical consumerism to effectively address unsustainable consumer patterns across the Pacific
6. The reintroduction of sustainable traditional resilient practices such as traditional sea transportation, farming practices and housing construction, as a means to reduce carbon emissions.
7. Instituting financial instruments that promote clean energy investments by requiring banks to ensure that 5% of their lending portfolio is geared towards clean energy.
8. Reduction of tariffs and taxes on bulk buying renewable energy technology and equipment that make it more economical for Pacific Island businesses to purchase.
9. Mental health training be a required component of preparedness and recovery work recognizing that stress can impair decision making.

▶ ANNEX 3: PACIFIC RESILIENCE TASKFORCE REPRESENTATIVES

Short sessions were set up during the meeting to enable PRP Taskforce representatives to meet with members of their constituent groups to clarify the PRP governance structure, discuss how members from each constituent group can maximise their broader contribution to the PRP through their representation on the Taskforce towards strengthening action towards resilient and inclusive development. The constituent groups that met were:

- Melanesia sub-region
- Territories
- Polynesia
- Micronesia
- Academia
- CSO
- Private Sector
- UN Agencies and Partners

To stay updated on the PRP Taskforce, please visit

▶ ANNEX 4: SIDE EVENTS

Side events were held on 30 April and on 1 and 2 May.

VENUE	GPH
Title	<i>How can Information Knowledge Management (IKM) support and guide resilient and coordinated development across the Pacific</i>
Convenor	The Pacific Community, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Griffith University
Contact	Vuki Buadromo
Summary	The purpose of this side event is to convene a high-level dialogue on how climate change and disaster IKM is currently coordinated nationally and regionally through the Pacific, and to explore opportunities for strengthen coordination and collaboration between agencies and stakeholders.

VENUE	Oceania Pavilion	Japan-Pacific ICT Centre
Title	Launching of Cash Transfer Feasibility Assessment for Vanuatu and the Cash Transfer Feasibility Study for Fiji	From Science to Practice and RedR in the Pacific
Convenor	OXFAM	RedR and Australia Pacific Climate Partnership (APPC)
Contact	Salote Baleisuva	Dr. Jeong Park & Dr. Christopher Bartlett (APPC) Heidi Winder (RedR)
Summary	<p>Studies/Assessments were conducted on cash transfer feasibility were conducted in Fiji and Vanuatu in 2018 with assistance from DFAT through Disaster Ready. The reports of the studies will be presented separately because of different methodology and analysis processes.</p> <p>Event format - video presentation on the data collection and purpose of the Study combined with a panel discussion highlighting the key findings of each report and the future of CTP.</p>	<p>Australia's experience in enhancing climate and disaster resilience for Pacific youth - an informational side event on Australian support for climate and disaster resilience across the Pacific with a focus on youth action and capacity development.</p> <p>Video presentation and discussion on the work Australia RedR is doing in the area of DRR and Emergency Response in the Pacific.</p> <p>Event Format-Short Presentations, followed by plenary discussions.</p>

VENUE	Oceania Pavilion	Japan-Pacific ICT Centre
Title	Launch of the Fiji Shelter Handbook: Inclusive and Accessible Shelter Planning for Fijian Communities	Legal preparedness for a resilient future Pacific
Convenor	Habitat for Humanity	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Law Programme
Contact	Contact: Doreen Narayan	Contact: Meiapo FAASAU Meiapo. FAASAU@ifrc.org
Summary	<p>The Fiji Shelter Handbook is the first of its kind national shelter guidelines for Fiji, published under the Australian Humanitarian Partnership</p> <p>(AHP) Disaster READY program, and supported by Oxfam Australia and World Vision Australia.</p> <p>The Fiji Shelter Handbook developed through intensive research and sector/community consultation, aims to increase knowledge of disaster resilient construction techniques</p> <p>and methodologies, and safer shelter practice, as well as the capacity of responding stakeholders to deliver better coordinated, more efficient and safer disaster response and recovery construction in Fiji.</p> <p>Event Format- Launch of the Handbook by Shelter Cluster Fiji followed by an interactive QnA session for audience (in relation to the handbook)</p>	<p>Law and policy has an instrumental role to play in establishing resilience building approaches and supporting the effective implementation of the FRDP. IFRC is seeking Pacific perspectives and input from participants of the PRM to the drafted recommendations of the Checklist on Law and Domestic Preparedness and Response to be finalised later in the year and be used as a global tool to support climate smart DRM frameworks that promote cross-sectoral and inclusive approaches.</p> <p>Event Format - Book Launch and QnA activity</p>



