

## The 2015 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR)

### Lessons Learnt from the ten-year implementation of the The Pacific Islands Framework Action on Climate Change (2006-2015)



12-14 May 2015 ■ TanoaTusitala Hotel ■ Apia, Samoa

## Report of Proceedings and Key Recommendations



## Acknowledgements

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Similarly, acknowledgement is due to the EU and the GIZ ACSE Project for funding the Market Place during the PCCR.

The support and guidance of the PCCR Steering Committee namely representatives of the Governments Australia, RMI, Fiji, Samoa, GCCA-PSIS, PIFS, SPC, USP, UNDP, USAID and SPREP ensured that the PCCR was a success.

Lastly, to the SPREP Director General, David Sheppard and all staff for the commitments and teamwork demonstrated during PCCR.

## Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMWG	Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BAU	Business As Usual
BURs	Bi-annual Update Reports
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCE	Climate Change Education
CDCRM	Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management Program
CHICCHAP	Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Program
CliDE	Climate Data for the Environment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
EU-GCCA	European Union – Global Climate Change Alliance
EU-PacTVET	European Union – Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training
EWS	Early Warning Systems
ESD	Education in Sustainable Development
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GIZ ACSE	German International Cooperation Agency - Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy
FINPAC	Finnish Pacific Project
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IRD	Institut de la Recherche pour le Développement
KM	Knowledge Management
KMWG	Knowledge Management Working Group
LDWG	Loss and Damage Working Group
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MHEWS	Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
MWG	Mitigation Working Group
NAB	National Advisory Board (Vanuatu)
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Options
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs of Action
NCCCT	National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NIWA	New Zealand Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research
NMS	National Meteorological Service
P3D	Participatory 3 Dimensional Modelling
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PACCSAP	Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning
PCCP	Pacific Climate Change Portal
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
PCCSP	Pacific Climate Change Science Program

PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PDN	Pacific Disaster Net
PEIN	Pacific Environment Information Network
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PIGGAREP	Pacific Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Program
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PIFs	Pacific Islands Forum
PIMS	Pacific Islands Meteorology Strategy
PIPSO	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation
PRDR	Pacific Regional Data Repository
PRRP	Pacific Risk Resilience Programme
PVs	Photovoltaics
R2R	Ridge to Reef
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIE	Regional Implementing Entity
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RMWG	Resource Mobilisation Working Group
RTSM	Regional Technical Support Mechanism
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRDP	Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United National Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
WARD	Working Arm of the CEO Sub-Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism
Wol	Whole of Island

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## SUMMARY and KEY RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED

### Summary

The Fifth Pacific Climate Change Roundtable was held from 12 - 14 May 2015 at the Tanoa Tusitala Hotel, Apia Samoa. The conference was jointly organized by the PCCR Steering Committee, consisting of country representatives, development partners and CROP agencies, hosted by SPREP and Government of Samoa with major funding support from the Government of Switzerland. The meeting brought together some 183 participants from Pacific Island Countries and Territories, regional and international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private sector, academia and development partners. The theme for the roundtable was “Lessons Learnt from the ten-year implementation of The Pacific Islands Framework Action on Climate Change (2006-2015)”.

The overall objective of the conference was to share lessons learnt in the context of PIFACC implementation and to facilitate discussions on enhancing integrated climate change and disaster risk management policies, programs, projects and actions in the Pacific Region. The 2015 PCCR gathering also aimed to facilitate discussions and promote awareness and understanding of the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) and its Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) as well as PCCR transition to this new arrangement.

Outcomes included the following: sharing of lessons learned from the past ten years of PIFACC, thus a greater sense of awareness of both regional and national climate change activities; awareness of processes and tools used in successful adaptation and mitigation projects and how to be replicated in new activities; clear understating of the new SRDP and its PRP; clear understanding of how PCCR and or its Working Groups transition to the SRDP PRP and awareness and understanding of new initiatives and opportunities to build capacity and to access climate change finances and other resources.

The conference was opened by the Honorable Prime Minister of the Government of Samoa, Tuilaepa Lufesoliai Neioti Aiono Sailele Malielegaoi spoke on the challenges faced in the Pacific in relation to climate change, the significance of the transition towards the SRDP, SPREP’s commendable achievement in acquiring accreditation as a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the need for PICTs to prepare themselves for COP 21. Opening statements were also delivered by: H.E. Ambassador David Vogelsanger, Ambassador of Switzerland to Samoa who highlighted the on-going support of his government to current and previous Pacific Climate Change Roundtables and to addressing climate change globally; by H.E. Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the Pacific Community and the SPREP Director General Mr. David Sheppard, who both made reference to the Lifou Declaration calls on COP 21 in Paris to bring about fundamental changes to the way the world deals with climate change by committing to the strongest legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as urging donors to coordinate their efforts in a way that clearly addresses the priorities of Pacific Countries.

Other key officials who addressed the conference included: the Chair of AOSIS and Maldives Ambassador to the UN, H.E Ambassador Ahmed Sareer who made reference COP 21 preparation, the need to strengthen the recognition of Loss and Damage within the UNFCCC and for developed countries to take the lead in making ambitious GHG reduction targets and provide resources in a transparent manner; as well as Samoa’s Ambassador to the UN, H.E. Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia who highlighted the paradigm shift innovatively promoted by the Global Climate Fund and the need for Pacific Island Countries to be proactive and strategic in accessing the Fund.

Lessons learned after 10 years of PIFACC implementation were presented by countries and partners and there were a very rich and diverse scope of lessons learnt from policy to institutional strengthening, adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction and disaster management. The lessons learnt from each session is included in the body of the report.

The second objective of the round table was on the transition to the draft integrated strategy for climate change and disaster risk management - Strategy for Climate and Resilient Development for the Pacific (SRDP). The Mainstreaming and Adaptations working group, the Mitigation working group, the Resource Mobilisation working group and the Knowledge Management working group called for the continuation of their roles in the Pacific Resilient Partnership and the implementation of the SRDP. The Loss and Damage working group while proposing to continue their role as there are clear benefits in measures that address both climate change and disaster risk management on the ground; the working group recommended consideration should be accorded to the different UNFCCC and DRM contexts, as the former process addresses anthropogenic emissions, and the latter natural hazards.

With regard to the Pacific Island Countries preparation for the UNFCCC COP in Paris at the end of the year, the 2015 PCCR noted that the key asks from the Pacific to date have included: the adoption of a legally binding protocol; that the mitigation target be high enough to ensure long term sustainability of all PICS; that adequate provision of technical and financial support to address climate change and that this support takes into account the special circumstances of Pacific SIDS; ensure that loss and damage is anchored in the Paris Agreement.

There were a total of eight side events held during the lunch breaks of the PCCR. The side events have a range of topics that included for example the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme, Climate Finance Economic Policy, Adaptation and International Climate Change Policy, the role of the Met Service in communicating weather and climate information to communities through partnerships with community mobilizers such Red Cross. The presentation from each of the eight side events are also attached.

## Key recommendations

The key recommendations below are arranged according to the themes of PIFACC including cross cutting goals such as climate finance, governance, COP 21, knowledge management and according to the sequence of the of overall programme (attached as Annex 2). 'Loss and Damage', while not a theme of PIFACC, the recommendations from the Loss and Damage Working Group are included in the key recommendations relating to the draft SRDP. Recommendations from the other four PCCR Working Groups for PIFACC implementation namely Adaptation and Mainstreaming, Mitigation, Resource Mobilisation, and Education and Knowledge Management in relation to the transition to the draft SRDP are not included in the key recommendation as requested by the PCCR final plenary, but are included in the report proceedings.

### **1. Adaptation and mainstreaming**

*Reference: Session 1 (Parallels 1 &2); Session 3 (Parallel 1) and Session 4 (Parallel 2).*

- 1.1** Environmental impact assessments of 'hard' adaptation measures should be undertaken to minimize risk of 'maladaptation'.
- 1.2** Gender assessments should be incorporated in all adaptation strategies for building resilience.
- 1.3** The design of adaptation measures should be informed by the latest and improved science of climate change projections.

- 1.4 More on-the-ground monitoring and analysis of the effectiveness of implemented adaptation measures is needed, particularly for coastal protection structures.
- 1.5 Multidisciplinary approaches that include social considerations should be used in the process of planning and implementation of adaptation measures that involve the relocation of communities.
- 1.6 The Whole of Island (Wol) approach, which coordinates efforts across multiple sectors, should be considered a useful means to integrate climate change, DRM and sustainable development objectives.
- 1.7 Government-community relationships should be supported, as positive outcomes are more likely when communities define their priorities.
- 1.8 National development plans that are informed by bottom-up approaches should be further encouraged and resourced.
- 1.9 Government, community and private sector partnership such as water subsidy schemes and ‘food banks’<sup>1</sup>, which can strengthen ownership, and enable self-reliance should be further explored and supported.
- 1.10 To ensure project sustainability, maintenance plans should provide for access to affordable and locally available spare parts for newly installed systems as well as tailored community maintenance guidelines.
- 1.11 Programs should recognize the underlying factors of community resilience. Evidence gathered from the aftermath of Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu suggests that traditional knowledge, knowledge co-production (traditional and modern) and inclusive community preparedness and coordination are crucial.
- 1.12 Climate change science should be appropriately communicated to communities to improve understanding of necessary adaptation measures (such coastal protection) as to generate community interest, involvement and ownership.
- 1.13 Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of climate change interventions should be undertaken in order to identify and make the necessary implementation changes (e.g. agency and staffing suitability; improving community ownership; developing trusting relations between partners) required for success.

## **2. Resource mobilization (Climate Finance)**

*Reference: Session3 (Parallel 2); Session 5 (second component of the plenary); and Session 7 (Parallel 1: third presentation]*

- 2.1 The establishment of National Climate Change Trust Funds should be guided by a whole of country approach, including legislation development based on effective cooperation between financial and legal experts, and thorough national consultations.
- 2.2 Central Government Agencies, including Ministries of Finance, are essential actors in climate change financing and their involvement should be promoted and supported.

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<sup>1</sup>Community agricultural production for sale as a means of community savings for use post-disasters



- 2.3 PICs are encouraged to apply for international funds accreditation as an opportune way of strengthening country systems and ownership and to enhance development partner confidence.
- 2.4 Countries and development partners are encouraged to strengthen the coordination and tracking of climate change finance.
- 2.5 Additional financial resources from the private banking sector, as well as foundations, should be encouraged.
- 2.6 Countries and Regional Organizations should continue to build national capacity for project design and proposal development, including logical framework analysis.

### **3. Knowledge Management**

*Reference: Session2 (Plenary)*

- 3.1 Inter-ministry and department buy-in for information and knowledge management tools should be sought through consultation and advocacy to facilitate a sense of ownership.
- 3.3 As computer and internet access in the Pacific is limited, work being done with the portals should be integrated with the social media, radio and other more accessible media sources.
- 3.4 Climate, climate change and disaster data, information and services, and knowledge accessibility continues to be a foundational need for climate change and disaster resilience, and should be resourced.
- 3.5 A robust monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communications plan should be developed and resourced.

### **4. Mitigation**

*Reference: Session4 (Parallel 1); and Session 7 (Parallel 1: forth presentation]*

- 4.1 The PICs are encouraged to improve national GHG inventories and systems, and to build the necessary capacity.
- 4.2 An enabling environment should be created, including appropriate regulations and legislation, to encourage private sector to take advantage of the greater opportunities for climate change financing, including for renewable energy.
- 4.5 The Pacific Regional Data Repository (PRDR) is a regional effort that has potential for enhancing and supporting national capacity. Hence, inventories, baseline studies, BAU projections support could be important functions for the PRDR.
- 4.6 Inter-sessional discussions on mitigation should be encouraged to utilize opportunities through existing mechanisms, projects and Ministerial meetings, among others.
- 4.7 Recognise and promote REDD projects in a way that strengthen existing forest management systems.

- 4.8 Transport should be given adequate attention as a sector with mitigation potential, with particular emphasis on sea and land transport.

## **5. Loss and damage**

*Reference: Session 5 (first component of the Plenary) and Session 6 (Working Group on Loss and Damage)*

- 5.1 As loss and damage is a critical issue for the Pacific Islands Region, dedicated work should be undertaken in this area.
- 5.2 While there are clear benefits in measures that address both climate change and disaster risk management on the ground, consideration should also be accorded to the different UNFCCC and DRM contexts, as the former process addresses anthropogenic emissions, and the latter natural hazards.
- 5.3 A regional risk transfer scheme to address loss and damage should be explored based on lessons learned from the development of risk transfer schemes in other regions.
- 5.4 Developments on loss and damage under the UNFCCC should either be referenced and addressed explicitly in the SRDP, or a placeholder should be embedded in the SRDP referring to UNFCCC developments including the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism, with a separate process established to take forward work in this area.

## **6. Strategic Program for Climate Resilience [SPCR] for the Pacific Region**

*Reference: Session 9 (Plenary)*

- 6.1 All Climate Change and Disaster Risk Related experts are encouraged to register on the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) mechanism to further enhance the current consolidated pool of expertise to assist Pacific island countries as envisaged by Pacific Island leaders.
- 6.2 Countries are encouraged to access and utilize the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) that is now operational for technical assistance requests.
- 6.3 All interested parties and development partners are invited to contribute funding for the sustainability of the RTSM/RRF that has been funded in its initial phase by the ADB Strategic Fund.

## **7. Climate Science (analytical frameworks, models and tools)**

*Reference: Session 7 (Parallel 1)*

- 7.1 The SRDP should be based on sound science and there is a critical need for continued investment in human and technical capacity and adequate resourcing in this area.
- 7.2 Traditional and contemporary knowledge should be considered jointly to design analytical frameworks, models and tools.
- 7.3 Invest in the capacity of meteorological services by building on MET office data collection capacities to deliver targeted climate services for adaptation planning.

## **8. Education, Training and Awareness**

*Reference: Session 7 (Parallel 2)*

- 8.1 Youth participation in climate change discussions, decision-making and activities should continue to be encouraged.
- 8.2 Climate change education should have a more prominent role in climate change adaptation discussions.
- 8.3 National education stakeholders can and should lead education initiatives to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- 8.4 Developing the capacity of primary and secondary students in the Pacific to engage with their local communities to address climate change risks should continue to be encouraged.
- 8.5 Sustainable resourcing and capacity development for Pacific media is needed to support their vital role in education and awareness.
- 8.6 Pacific media should make a concerted effort to raise the profile of Pacific issues internationally.

## **9. Preparation for the COP21**

*Session 8 (Plenary)*

- 9.1 A coordinated preparation for COP21 is essential.
- 9.2 A platform at COP21 is needed to get Pacific Island Country Leaders' message of vulnerability, urgency and the special circumstances of Pacific SIDS across to the world.
- 9.3 Sustainable and long-term financial support to enable Pacific countries and island countries everywhere to adapt to CC is needed.
- 9.4 Pacific Island Countries have been facing difficulties in accessing climate finance and welcomes progress made by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), acknowledging substantive funds dedicated to small island states and LDCs and for readiness support.
- 9.5 As an accredited RIE to the GCF and Adaptation Fund (AF), SPREP should capitalize on this opportunity and submit proposals from the region before the Paris COP.
- 9.6 Pacific Island Countries who are parties to the UNFCCC should work diligently to submit their INDCs by the October 2015 deadline.

## 5<sup>th</sup> Pacific Climate Change Roundtable

12-14 May 2015,

Apia, Samoa

### REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## Day One: 12 May, 2015

### OPENING CEREMONY

#### Welcome

1. The opening devotion and prayer for the 2015 PCCR was conducted by Rev. Nuuausala Siaosi Si'utaia.
2. This was followed by the first keynote address by H.E. Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the Pacific Community. France's preparation of the COP21 and support provided for the Pacific Island countries was highlighted. Particular reference was also made to the outcomes of the Lifou Declaration that was the outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Oceania 21 Summit in April of this year. [Refer to Annex 1 for the Lifou Declaration]
3. The second keynote address was made by His Excellency Ambassador David Vogelsanger, Ambassador of Switzerland to Samoa who welcomed participants to the 2015 PCCR. He highlighted the ongoing support provided by the Government of Switzerland to previous and the current PCCR alongside other activities in the Pacific; and especially mentioned the commitment by Government of Switzerland to contribute 100 Million Swiss Francs to the Green Climate Fund.
4. The Honorable Prime Minister of the Government of Samoa Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Neioti Aiono Sialele Malielegaoi spoke on the challenges faced in the Pacific in relation to climate change. He highlighted the PCCR as a key Pacific regional forum for climate change whilst noting the important transition to the SRDP. He also congratulated SPREP on its accreditation as a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), considering that there are only seven organizations accredited worldwide. The honorable Prime Minister also emphasized the importance of the Paris COP21, and urged participants to use the 2015 PCCR prepare for this as a region.
5. The Director General of SPREP, David Sheppard highlighted the importance of SRDP and its anticipated endorsement at the Pacific Leaders Meeting later in PNG this year. He referred to the impact of cyclone Pam on Vanuatu and Typhoon Maysak in FSM and other countries last month as a reminder of the vulnerability of Pacific nations to natural disasters and climate change and how these also have implications on national security. He also highlighted the previous week's Pacific Leaders and Ministers meeting in New Caledonia, issuing the Lifou Declaration which: calls on the COP 21 in Paris to bring about fundamental changes to the way the world deals with climate change by committing to the strongest legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Lifou Declaration also urges donors to coordinate their efforts in a way that clearly addresses the priorities of Pacific Countries.

## SETTING THE SCENE

6. The SPREP Director of Climate Change, Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti, as the session facilitator, set the stage for the conference by highlighting the 2015 PCCR objectives which was to: share lessons learnt in the context of PIFACC implementation and to facilitate discussions on enhancing integrated climate change and disaster risk management policies, programs, projects and actions in the Pacific Region; and facilitate discussions and promote awareness and understanding of the new SRDP and its PRP and how the PCCR would transition into this new arrangement.
7. The Session Facilitator reminded participants that there would be an opening cocktail in the evening; and a Pacific Climate Change Market Place the Wednesday evening, at the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum.
8. Participants were informed that a total of 10 working sessions, 8 side events, and over 35 papers based on lessons learned would be presented mainly by governments in response to the call from the 2013 PCCR for stronger country involvement and participation at the Roundtable.
9. The session facilitator then invited participants to join an open ended drafting group, which would be meeting at the end of each day.
10. An update of achievements and lessons since the 2015 PCCR followed by brief presentations from the five PIFACC working group coordinators followed.

## Update from the 5 PIFACC Working Groups

11. Key achievements reported by the Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group included: significant improvements in adaptation planning processes at national levels with the establishment of the Vanuatu National Advisory Board (NAB), the Climate Change Technical Working Group (Sol. Is) and the NCCCT (Samoa); at the regional level various institutional achievements have also emerged such as the SRDP development, the establishment of the WARD, and development and implementation of major projects such as the GCCA, GIZ ACSE as well as other supportive knowledge management and networking initiative like the PEIN and various portals (PDN, PCCP, Pacific Ocean Portal). [Presentation document can be accessed by clicking [here](#).]
12. The Mitigation Working Group reported: Key achievements included larger and bigger renewable energy installations, an accelerated planning and implementation of mitigation related activities, widespread consideration of mitigation in the broader development strategies and the recognition of the key role of power utilities in mitigation. Challenges and lessons learnt included political commitment was paramount to reducing fossil fuel reliance and there was a need for consistency in messaging at the national, regional, SIDS and global levels; existing coordination set-ups could be improved as well as better utilized; there is a need for an enhanced implementation plan and an enhanced M&E framework with appropriate baselines and regular progress reporting procedures (so as to accurately and regularly capture the impacts); the need to increase in financial support for hardware projects; the need to better consider 'GHG emission vs. Lower Power Tariff' and 'Actual vs. Calculated GHG savings'. [Presentation document can be accessed by clicking [here](#).]

13. The Resource Mobilization Working Group reported: tracking of climate finance flow to countries is difficult due to the fragmentation of funding at the national level as well as labeling of climate change funds (eg for the sector that it is intended); climate change funding accessed have been mainly project-based; based on two PIFS reports, while RMI and Nauru have access to a wide range of climate finance sources, most of the funding is based on bilateral arrangements which, in the short-term, requires less time and effort to acquire compared to multilateral funds; the extent to which funds channeled through the national budget (direct budget support) have reached climate change related activities are limited as a significant portion of climate related funds fall outside of the purview of national systems; finance ministries have not been pro-active in understanding CCF; in line with Pacific priorities, more climate change funding has been channeled to adaptation activities compared to mitigation. [Presentation document can be accessed by clicking [here](#)].
14. The Loss and Damage Working Group explained that: the concept was new to the Pacific and there was a need for further studies and capacity development on this in the region; better information and data access on slow onset events (such as ocean acidification, coral bleaching) is important to loss and damage discussions in the region; there was need to consider how will loss and damage be dealt with in the SDRP in a way that is coherent with the UNFCCC. [Presentation document can be accessed by clicking [here](#)]
15. Finally, the Knowledge Management Working Group reported that: user needs and relationships are critical and users have a responsibility to communicate their needs; IKM champions are needed to support a strong culture of sharing information internally and externally; IKM needs resources; synergize structures with existing IKM groups such as PCCP Advisory Committee; review IKM working group ToR to align with proposed SRDP; utilize key messages developed widely as part of all CC/DRM programs. [Presentation document can be accessed by clicking [here](#)].

## **SESSION 1: PARALLEL 1 & 2**

16. Two parallel sessions followed the 2015 PCCR opening and introduction and these were based on the PIFACC Themes 1 (Implementing Tangible, On-ground Adaptation Measures) and 2 (Governance and Decision making).

### **Parallel 1: PIFACC Theme 1 (Implementing Tangible, On-Ground Adaptation Measures)**

17. The first parallel for Session 1, titled 'Implementing Tangible, On-ground Adaptation Measures' was facilitated by Samoa and included the following presentations: 'Addressing Food Security and Relocation in Fiji – Lessons from Narikoso Village' by Peter Emberson (Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fiji); Kiribati Water Smart Project by Reenate Willie (SPREP-USAID National Project Coordinator, Ministry of Public Works and Utilities, Kiribati); 'Palau Approaches to Achieving Food Security Under the PACC Project' by Joe Aitaro (Grants Assitant, Office of the President, Palau); 'Trialing Coastal Protection Measures in Eastern Tongatapu' by Luisa Tu'i'afitu Malolo (Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications, Tonga); 'Building Community Resilience: Experiences on Implementing Integrated Approaches to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management' by Loti Yates (Director, National Disaster Management Office, Solomon Islands).

18. About 117 participants attended this session and lessons shared from these presentations were as follows.
19. Lessons shared from the **food security and relocation project in Fiji** were: adaptation projects need to be carried out within the official government framework to secure support from relevant agencies; proper environmental impact assessment should be undertaken before major earthworks for community relocation; gender assessments are important for developing a gender differentiated suite of project options; community education and awareness-building is critical for project sustainability; multidisciplinary teams (that especially involve social scientists) are needed for relocation planning and implementation. [Presentation brief can be accessed [here](#); Powerpoint document by clicking [here](#)]
20. Lessons shared from the **water security project in Kiribati** were: The Whole of Island (Wol) approach is an effective approach to integrating climate change and disaster risk management activities at the island level; capacity building from national to community level builds resilience; some communities prefer household-based water installations to community-based ones; communities are more receptive to projects that involve more practical activities as opposed to those that involve extensive community consultation; access to affordable and locally available water plumbing spare parts for newly installed systems and tailored maintenance toolkits are important for project sustainability in outer remote islands. [Presentation brief [here](#); presentation in powerpoint by clicking [here](#)]
21. Lessons shared from a **food security project in Palau** were: adaptation projects should either work within coordinated institutional arrangements or should be facilitated by existing arrangements; project monitoring and evaluation processes (e.g. mid-term reviews) are important for making necessary implementation changes (e.g. agency and staffing suitability; improving community ownership; developing trusting relations between partners, among others); flexible work programs enables the team to better support each other during implementation. [Presentation in powerpoint by clicking [here](#)]
22. Lessons shared from a **coastal protection project in Tonga** were: Developing a well thought out plan before engaging with donors; it is critical for coastal protection plans to include a coastal feasibility study, a costed conceptual design, and an EIA; a comprehensive master plan that includes a completed feasibility and EIA has the potential to attract 'additional' funds for replication with surrounding villages; community engagement from the start of the project was key to facilitating ownership; need to link national-level work to regional and international frameworks; south-south cooperation between PICs is an effective way of sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences within the region; clearly explaining climate science to communities is important for enabling local appreciation for coastal protection measures and for generating community participation and ownership of the project. [Presentation brief [here](#); presentation document by clicking [here](#)]
23. Lessons shared from an **integrated CC and DRM community resilience project in the Solomon Islands** were: it was essential to ensure the community is at the center of the adaptation project; need to simplify consultation process e.g. refrain from using jargons; there is need to recognise the role of women in communities as they are key advocators for safe and resilient communities. [[Presentation brief](#)]
24. Other key lessons drawn from the question-and-answer discussions were: **monitoring and evaluation of coastal protection** measures should extended beyond the life of the project and involve the local community so as to enable adaptation interventions that respond to improving climate science data and projections; opportunities to **incorporate traditional knowledge in coastal protection, agriculture, fisheries, water management and other sectoral adaptation projects** exists and should be

exploited. (For example: Palau is using science to support traditional knowledge; Tonga is planning to document traditional knowledge on climate change as a key activity for some projects in a way that recognizes the importance of science to confirm/verify traditional knowledge; extensive traditional knowledge studies have been carried out in Fiji and the findings are being kept by the Ministry of *iTaukei* (indigenous Fijian) Affairs while national discussions are underway to determine how this information can be accessed and used to support Fiji's resilience building efforts; and the Solomon Islands has produced a DVD on traditional food preservation techniques).

## Parallel 2: PIFACC Theme 2 (Governance and Decision Making)

25. The second parallel session titled 'Governance and Decision Making' was facilitated by RMI and included the following presentations: 'Bottom-up approach to integrating climate change and disaster risk management into development planning' Mr. Inoke Fotu Kupu (Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Tonga); 'Tokelau Institutional Arrangements for Accessing Resources for Renewable Energy' by Jovilisi Suveinakama (General Manager, Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau); 'The Role of the P3D Tool in Community Decision Making in Samoa' by Yvette Kerslake (ICCRIFS Project Manager/Coordinator, Forestry Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa); 'Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Integration: the Role of the National Advisory Board' by Florence Lautu (Communication and Community Outreach Officer, Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department, Vanuatu); 'Challenges in Developing a Climate Change Policy for Disaster Resilient Low Carbon Development' by Xavier Matsutaro (Associated Climate Change Coordinator and national Coordinator and National Coordinator to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Palau National Focal Point to UNFCCC, Office of the President).

About 62 participants attended this session from which the following lessons were shared.

26. Lessons shared from **bottom-up integrated CC and DRM planning project in Tonga** were: enabling communities to take ownership of the planning process was challenging; earlier use of 'word-of-mouth' approach was an effective means of facilitating a bottom-up approach to planning. Increasing the participation of different social groups, and accounting for traditional knowledge and governance systems, allows better protection for communities and is fundamental for increasing national capacities for building people's resilience to climate change and disaster risks.
27. Lessons shared from a **renewable energy financing project in Tokelau** were: Pacific Island Territories (such as Tokelau) had difficulties accessing funds for reaching their goal 100% renewable energy use; there were also challenges in finding the balance between quality of life and carbon footprint (for 24hour power) as it required full community support; creating an enabling environment for incorporating climate change into development planning requires a redesign in the relationship between government and communities whereby communities define the priorities from which government sets targets.
28. Lessons shared from a **P3D Tool in Community Decision Making in Samoa** were: P3D proved to be an effective tool for enabling community participation in CCA planning as communities were more responsive to the tool compared to written documents. [[Presentation document](#)]
29. Lessons shared from a **national approach to integrating CC and DRM in Vanuatu** were: the establishment of a National Advisory Board (NAB) was effective way to better coordinate CC and DRM efforts at multi-levels; and that it was critical that government 'speaks to the people with one voice'. [[Presentation document](#)]



30. Lessons shared from a **Climate change policy for disaster resilient low carbon development policy in Palau** were: utilizing existing coordination mechanisms to develop national CC policy needs to be inclusive; effective plans of action requires a core team that is supportive and dedicated to the objectives of the policy; and there is a need to make climate change positions permanent so that the institutional memory and technical capacity for implementing low carbon policies is sustained in the long term. [[Presentation document](#)]
31. Other key lessons drawn from the ‘question-and-answer’ discussions were that multi-level (community, district, province/island and national) development planning that combines both ‘bottom-up’ and ‘top-down’ approach can be an effective way of integrating CC, DRM with development objective. This requires enabling communities to participate in a planning processes that is linked to sub-national and national planning processes and this requires time and resources.

## Day 1 Side Events

32. Session 1 was followed by lunch whereby two side events occurred.
33. Lessons from **UNDP’s Pacific Risk Resilience Program** were: CC&DRM needs to be mainstreamed into the overall development and planning; for resilient development to really happen, all national level technical CC and DRM assessments, experiences and lessons learnt should inform development planning and budgeting in countries; complementary top down and bottom up approaches to integrating CC and DRM into development planning meets at the subnational level (e.g. Provincial or Island Councils); the benefit of integrating climate change and disaster risk management into the national planning processes is to strengthen existing coordination mechanisms within the government systems to synergise activities, risk sensitize development activities and increase community resilience. [[Presentation document](#)]
34. The second side event informed participants of the **Commonwealth Secretariat’s Climate Change Finance Hub**. Key points from the event were: the Hub would not duplicate the efforts of climate funds in areas such as accreditation and fiduciary arrangements, but would seek to draw these in if required; the Hub would deliver skills through advisers placed at regional and national institutions and via specific plug-in support such as training, or consultancies e.g. to implement cost benefit analysis or via the provision of synthesized expert options as needed; the Hub will partner with Commonwealth private sector efforts such as the Commonwealth Environment Investment Platform and will seek to strengthen regional capacity to enable pooling of intelligence, projects and skills. [[Presentation document](#)]

## SESSION 2: PLENARY (PIFACC On-line Monitoring; Vanuatu Climate Change Portal)

35. Session 2 of the conference was a plenary event that was facilitated by Fiji Climate Change Division Director Peter Emberson. The plenary included presentations on the findings of the “PIFACC 2006-2015 Final Evaluation Report” by Netatua Pelesikoti (Director, Climate Change Division, SPREP) and **PIFACC on-line Monitoring Tool** by Makelesi Gonelevu (Knowledge Mangement Officer of SPREP) followed by the **Vanuatu Climate Change Portal** by Florence Lautu (Communication and Community Outreach Officer, Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department, Vanuatu).

36. Lessons shared about the evaluation report and the **PIFACC on-line Monitoring Tool** were: it is difficult to measure PIFACC impact on the ground due to the voluntary nature of PIFACC and the type of indicators developed (set at a high-level); the absence of baseline information made it difficult to mark out progress; challenges were experienced in working with information filtered from community to national to regional levels; and there is a need to look into alternative methods of accessing information for increased participation from Pacific island countries (e.g. use of mobile applications). [[Presentation document](#)]
37. Lessons shared about the **Vanuatu Climate Change Portal** were: a user-driven administration of the portal forces project managers to reference the SRDP objectives and indicators when they upload project reports; users require incentives to utilize the portal; the NAB portal backup systems are essential, yet often expensive and not considered until a crash; GIS integration into qualitative data structures; access to portals is restricted to urban users with good internet access; the portal has become the working hub and public interface for CC/DRR information management. [[Presentation document](#)]
38. Other key lessons drawn from the ‘question and answers’ discussions following the presentations were: given the limited internet access to rural and remote areas, there is a need to integrate work being done through the portals with the other more accessible media such as radio; the PIFAAC was successful as a framework for coordination and representing national priorities and was a vehicle for attracting donor interest; the specific role of PIFACC, however, remains unclear despite the benefits delivered; the important role of people behind the policy and the connectivity of relationships and information on climate change and coordination; inconsistencies in IKM arise when there is limited buy-in; a planned ROI of the PCCP will demonstrate the perceived usefulness of the portal; continuous consultations, awareness raising and advocacy across sectors and stakeholders was key to getting government buy-in for the NAB portal.

## SESSION 3: WORKING GROUP

39. Session 3 comprised two concurrent working group discussions on Adaptation and Mainstreaming and the Resource Mobilization respectively.

### SESSION 3 Working Group 1: Adaptation and Mainstreaming (What have we learnt from Implementing Tangible, On-Ground Adaptation Measures)

40. The Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group Session included the following presentations: ‘Samoa Tourism Sector Adaptation’ by Amiaifolau Afamasaga Lutua (Tourism Climate Change Project Manager, Samoa Tourism Authority); ‘Capacity Building for Adaptation’ by Cecilia Amosa (Community Coordinator, Pacific Centre for Environment & Sustainable Development, USP); ‘Gender and Adaptation’ by Paul Maoate (Acting Director / PACC Coordinator, Civil Works Division / Infrastructure, Cook Islands); ‘Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHCCCHAP)’ by Hudson Kauhiona (Deputy Director Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Islands); and ‘Tuvalu NAPA 1 and NAPA 2’ by Alan Resture (National Technical Advisor/Acting Project Coordinator, Tuvalu NAPA 1 Project, Department of Environment, Tuvalu).

41. Lessons shared from the **Tourism Sector Adaptation project in Samoa** were: the use of knowledge materials and P3D modeling was an effective way of informing decision making in the drafting of the local tourism destination area management plans through the ridge to reef approach in water and coastal resource management; care should be taken to avoid 'consultation fatigue' at the community level; local communities need to be assured and properly informed of implementation plans and processes. [[Presentation document](#)]
42. Lessons shared from an **Adaptation Capacity Building project in Samoa** were: Training of Trainer approach implemented at the community level on farming (gardening and poultry) resulted in the development of farms and improved management of water sources; there is a need to better enable a more gender-inclusive approach in adaptation capacity building. [[Presentation document](#)]
43. Lessons shared from the **Gender and Adaptation project in the Cook Islands** were: key gender consideration were introduced too late in the project and this made implementing additional recommendations difficult; more effective to have a gender analysis at the start, middle and end of all project phases.
44. Lessons shared from the **Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (Solomon Islands)** were: careful design of an integrated holistic ridge-to-reef (R2R) partnership approach on the ground was key to such a program; the need to develop good governance processes was also critical; the success of such a programme requires a manager that can effectively manage communications (at the community, sub-national and national levels), a dedicated officer to manage the programme at the provincial level and dedicated technical support personnel when required. [[Presentation document](#)]
45. Lessons shared from the **NAPA 1 and NAPA 2 in Tuvalu** were: political interference delayed project implementation; keeping communities informed on project plans and implementation at all stages of the projects necessary to avoiding mistrust; communications support is required. [[Presentation document](#)]

### **SESSION 3 Working Group 2: Resource Mobilization (Lessons and experiences from accessing and managing climate change resources)**

46. The Resource Mobilization WG meeting comprised the following presentations: 'Tonga Climate Change Fund' by Sione Fulivai (Senior Climate Finance Analyst, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Tonga); 'Marshall Islands Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework' by Riyadh Mucadam (Senior Climate Change Advisor, Office of Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination (OEPPC), RMI); 'Samoa Experience in Coordinating Climate Change Finance' by Litara Taulealo (Assistant Chief Executive Officer – Climate Resilience Investment & Coordination Ministry of Finance, Samoa) 'Cook Islands: Getting Accreditation as a NIE to the Adaptation Fund' by Lavinia Tama (Budget & Economic Policy Manager, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands); 'PNG Experience in Accessing and Coordinating Climate Change Finance' by Gwen Sissiou, PNG.
47. Lessons shared from the **Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund project** included: a whole-of-country approach is essential to setting up such a fund and this requires consultations and updates with stakeholders throughout the process; financial and legal experts should work together in the legal drafting process; and new support legislations must build on and not duplicate existing policies. [[Presentation document](#)]

48. Lessons shared from the **Pacific CC Finance Assessment Framework project in the Marshall islands** were: tracking climate change finance is difficult as funds are fragmented at the national level; pursuing multilateral funds may be beneficial for diversifying funding sources although, in the short term, building on existing bilateral relationships would require considerably less effort; a significant portion of climate related funds falls outside the purview of national systems (budget); and the need for the Ministry of Finance to be more pro-active in understanding Climate Change Finance. [[Presentation document](#)]
49. Lessons from **Coordinating CC Finance in Samoa** were: institutional strengthening is a long-term process that requires commitment from both development partners and implementing agencies; countries may not have the capacity to absorb relative larger funding from donors. [[Presentation document](#)]
50. Lessons shared from the **Adaptation Fund accreditation process in the Cook Islands** were: countries should set realistic timeframes given the resource and capacity constraints; engaging in the NIE accreditation process has also provided opportunities to strengthening national country systems and, hence, increase partner confidence. [[Presentation document](#)]
51. **Lessons shared from Accessing and Coordinating Climate Change Finance in PNG** were: the ability to access climate funding is restricted by the variation donor procedures for financing and implementation; having clear policy direction and strategies for addressing climate change helps; stakeholder engagement and consultation improves coordination of finance from global, to national and sub-national levels; nationally driven funding proposals or initiatives can be more successful; effective institutional arrangements such as a trust fund mechanism and manpower are important to support funding access and coordination. [[Presentation document](#)]

## Day Two: 13 May, 2015

52. Day Two of the 2015 PCCR began with a recap of lessons from the day before by the conference rapporteur, Patrina Dumaru. The recap, was followed by Session 4, comprising two parallel sessions that respectively covered Themes 5 (Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions) and 6 (Partnership and cooperation) of the PIFACC. A summary of lessons drawn from these sessions follow.

### SESSION 4 Parallel 1: PIFACC Theme 5 (Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions)

53. This parallel session was facilitated by SPC and the presentations included: 'REDD+ in PNG' by Gwen Sissiou (PNG); 'Effort to phase out inefficient appliances and lights from the PICTs' by Frank Vukikomoala (SPC); 'Actions for the Development of RMI Renewable Energy (ADMIRE)' by Riyad Mucadam (Senior Climate Change Advisor, RMI); 'Samoa Small Scale Biogas Youth With A Mission' by Rev. Usufono Fepuleai of Samoa (Director, Youth with a Mission, Samoa); 'Resilience of Renewable Energy Installations in Tonga, Vanuatu and FSM' by Frank Vukikomoala (SPC).

54. About 55 participants attended this session and lessons shared were as follows.

55. Lessons from the **REDD+ project in PNG** were: REDD+ projects have the potential to be successfully integrated with existing rainforest management; hard to align between REDD+ projects and forestry; awareness raising about REDD so as to create more realistic expectation as well as develop trusting relations with landowners continues to be a challenge; capacity building on the technical details of REDD still required; REDD fits in as part of the national policy profile that sets a target to be carbon neutral by 2050; REDD pilot activities have more potential when associated with policy. [[Presentation document](#)]

56. Lessons from the **Effort to phase out inefficient appliances and lights from PICTs** were: energy efficiency projects offer quick implementation timeline (compared to other projects); developing legislation was 'relatively' easy although challenges were experienced in getting countries' legislatures to adopt them; difficult to get retailers to sell energy efficient products over cheaper, less efficient ones; realistic timeframes, adequate stakeholder consultation and the identification and engagement of a champion is key to getting relevant supportive legislations through government. [[Presentation document](#)]

57. Lessons from the **RMI Renewable Energy project**: donor understanding and support during project delays was helpful (in light of the implementation problems experienced); the novelty of renewable energy **appeals to the younger generation**; challenges were experienced in accessing technical assistance and in starting a renewable energy project with a small market base.

58. Lessons from the **Small Scale Biogas project in Samoa**: difficult to access funds for such projects; important that the whole community is trained for this project rather than limiting to selected individuals. [[Presentation document](#)]

59. Lessons from the **Renewable Energy Installations in Tonga, Vanuatu and FSM**: all 12 turbines from Vergnet Wind Project survived cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, demonstrating the resilience of the technology; most of the distributed solar PVs that were damaged from exposure; future similar project should adopt guidelines and standards when designing and locating renewable energy technology so as to enhance resilience against extreme events. [[Presentation document](#)]

60. Other points shared during the question-and-answer discussions: the need to adopt guidelines and standards at the national level of systems design and installation for Grid and off Grid PV systems; regional guidelines have been endorsed and should be considered in the design and implementation of RE technologies; there is a need to identify and enable local champions to fight for mitigation; exploit opportunities to address youth and employment with renewable energy initiatives; mitigation or REDD requires legislation and intensive dialogue and consultations; there are certain unavoidable delays with project implementation and is often to do with local capacity.

#### SESSION 4 Parallel 2: PIFACC Theme 6 (Partnership and cooperation)

61. This parallel session was facilitated by SPREP and presentations included: 'Rarotonga Water Tank Subsidy' by William Tuivaga (SRIC Manager, Climate Change Cook Islands, Office of the Prime Minister, Cook Islands); 'Niue Partnerships for more Adaptation Benefits on the Ground' by Josie Tamate (Director General, Ministry of Natural Resources, Niue); 'Community Resilience in Vanuatu Lessons from Cyclone Pam' by Shirley Laban (Manager of Oxfam's Resilience Program in Vanuatu); 'Public Private Partnership for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management' by Elenoa Nimacere (Project Officer, Vinaka Fiji); and 'Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)' by Xavier Matsutaro (Associated Climate Change Coordinator and national Coordinator and National Coordinator to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Palau National Focal Point to UNFCCC, Office of the President).
62. Lessons from the **Water Tank Subsidy project in the Cook Islands**: the water subsidy scheme had encouraged partnerships between Government and private sector; resistance was experienced from beneficiaries expecting Government handouts; managing expectations is always a challenge and will need to be addressed throughout the project. [[Presentation document](#)]
63. Lessons from the **Niue Partnerships for more Adaptation Benefits on the Ground project** were: the flexibility of the Committee to change its strategy enabled the project to accommodate for additional funding and activities; communication is key to keeping stakeholders and beneficiaries informed at all times and for managing community expectations is especially for small island communities such as Niue. [[Presentation document](#)]
64. Lessons from the **Community Resilience project in Vanuatu**: traditional knowledge and inclusive community preparedness and coordination saved lives; durable partnerships are key to community resilience. [[Presentation document](#)]
65. Lessons from the **Public Private Partnership for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management project in Fiji**: Leveraging core competencies can result in mutual benefits for partners involved and long-term partnerships. The success of the 'Food Bank' partnership between Vinaka Fiji, Government and UNDP's Pacific Risk Resilience Programme in Soso and Kese village in Yasawa enables communities have a ready supply of food and water available before, during and after disasters such as drought and cyclone. [[Presentation document](#)]
66. Lessons from the **Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA) project in Palau** were: the project initiated the development of the national framework for energy efficiency and efficient use of energy for Palau; projects should respond to the changing baseline data availability. [[Presentation document](#)]
67. Other key lessons drawn from the 'question and answers' discussions following the presentations included: political will and commitment will enable RE project to have clear direction and therefore

easier to implement; Samoa private sector involvement is through involvement of key private sector members on project steering committees, small sitting allowances to compensate for their time and using active private sector members as champions to take the adaptation work further.

## SESSION 5: PLENARY (Loss and Damage; Climate Finance)

68. There were two parts to the Session 5 Plenary. The first two presentations were thematically linked to 'Loss and Damage' while the three presentations that followed focused on 'Climate Finance'.

### Loss and damage

69. The first two presentations described study plans on loss and damage being conducted in the Pacific by UNESCO and SPREP respectively.
70. The first study, titled '**Towards Economic Resilience: Building Loss and Damage Experiences and Knowledge from Climate Change in the Pacific and Asia Region**' was presented by Denis Chang Seng of UNESCO and Cecelia Amosa of USP. The study will focus on the agriculture and tourism sectors of six countries, namely, Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Malaysia. A key part of the project is to understand the gaps and limits of adaptation; propose new innovative solutions and identify capacity development needs. [[Presentation document](#)]
71. The second study, titled '**Pilot Project Based in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Samoa to inform a regional approach for dealing with Loss and Damage in the Pacific**' was presented by Malia Talakai, a SPREP Consultant. The project is implanted by SPREP (with GIZ funding) and forms part of GIZ's preparatory activities towards the development of a longer term program to support for the Pacific Island region commencing in 2015. The study outcomes will also inform UNFCCC negotiations. The study seeks to assess the environmental, economic and social loss and damage due to climate change impacts in the three Pacific Island Countries of Samoa, Kiribati and Vanuatu. [[Presentation document](#)]
72. Other key points raised in the Q&A session for the above presentations were: **(i) Will there be an emphasis on the scientific literature for establishing baselines, such as those relating to temperature and sea level rise?** Technical workshops on loss and damage were held in Japan and Fiji seeking to identify what goes beyond adaptation. The region has done a lot of work on slow onset events. For example, the Australian funded sea level rise project now has thirty years of data. Ocean acidification is being monitored by NIWA and there is a large database of tropical cyclone data with the Australia Bureau of Meteorology for extreme events. Hence, it was recommended that studies on Loss and Damage in the region needs to establish baselines with scientific data and information and there were concerns that time lines of the two studies presented may be too short to accommodate the vast available literature. **(ii) Will the studies be able to identify risk transfer mechanisms to address loss and damage?** Some of the key sectors consulted on the Pacific PCRAFI have already identified limitations to its methodology, which does not address non-economic losses and only includes cyclone and earthquake events. Hence, there is momentum in favour to broaden this out in the Pacific. Risk transfer mechanisms will be closely associated with risk governance and, hence, come down to consultations around defining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable risk and if risk transfer is identified as a priority tool through these consultations then it will be further explored.

### Climate finance

73. Espen Ronneberg of SPREP presented on **How SPREP intends to execute its function as a Regional**

**Implementing Entity (RIE) of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF).** SPREP was first accredited the Adaptation Fund as a Regional Implementing Entity in Nov 2013 and, as a result, was fast-tracked to attain the GCF in March, 2015. Under the Adaptation Fund, SPREP can submit projects of up to USD10 million for national adaptation projects only act as implementing entity (execution of project activities must be done by national governments or designated agencies or consultants). For the GCF, SPREP has direct, fast track access to Projects up to USD50 million in grants as well as eligible for readiness funds (support for institutional issues, pipeline development). Projects for SIDS must focus on: livelihoods of peoples and communities; food water and health; infrastructure and built environment; eco-systems and eco-system services. There is a 50 – 50 split between mitigation and adaptation projects in the overall GCF portfolio. SPREP aims to co-ordinate a strategic approach in collaboration with CROP and PICTs; provide assistance to countries with Project Pipeline development. [[Presentation document](#)]

74. Adriana Dinu of UNDP-GEF presented on the **Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF)**. The presentation highlighted an important decision of the GCF to allocate 50% of funding to adaptation and as a result of a strong involvement from countries such as the Pacific, 50% of this adaptation allocation goes to LDCs, SIDS and Africa. GCF is the only fund that mentions sustainable development impact as one of its criteria, which is very important as it links climate and development finance. UNDP is an IE of the GEF and GCF and the Pacific is a priority region to UNDP with regards to climate change. UNDP has worked in all 14 Pacific Island countries to put in place sectoral strategies on water, food security, early warning systems, coastal resilience, among others and these programs must be developed further for GCF programming. UNDP is currently in discussion with SPREP to support the first submissions for October GCF Board Meeting.
75. Xianbin Yao of ADB presented on **Climate Change Financing – ADB, GCF, and the Pacific**. The presentation highlighted that ADB Works with 14 PICs, including Timor Leste, and has partnerships with countries like Australia and NZ, as well as UNDP and SPREP. ADB is one of the seven entities accredited to the GCF (alongside SPREP and UNDP) in the first round of accreditations in March, 2015. Credit for the structure of the GCF goes to the countries, in particular Ambassador Feturi from Samoa who has provided strong support, as the Alternative Board Member to moving this forward. ADB has already submitted 2 project concepts to the GCF secretariat for their preliminary feedback (for submission of full proposals for October consideration) and these include a Transport Infrastructure project in the Solomon Islands and an Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management project in Fiji. Proposals are also being developed for smaller countries, including Cook Islands, Tuvalu and Kiribati to develop projects for future pipelines. [[Presentation document](#)]
76. Other key points from discussions were: (i) SPREP has attempted to approach the private sector in the region to get involved in climate change, but this is not always easy (although relatively easier for renewable or mitigation projects). It is even more difficult to get private sector from outside the region to engage. SPREP is also talking to bilateral partners to see who can offer technical assistance in project development and management. The key is for countries to provide good concepts that also bring forward good partners including those from the private sector. (ii) In examining the GCF and how financing will be structured, there is a high co-financing ratio, with very little being through grants and much through loans and private sector involvement. The finance needed to address climate change are huge but there is no shortage of capital in the world. The challenge is how countries design interventions that put in place finance and policy instruments to use scarce public resources to catalyze larger resources from the private sector.



## SESSION 6: PLENARY (Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development for the Pacific)

77. The Session 6 Plenary focused on the background and design of the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development for the Pacific (SRDP) and was facilitated by SPREP.
78. The introductory remarks for the session was made by the SPC Deputy Director General Programmes Fabian McKinnon who highlighted the importance of the SRDP to the Pacific communities and the efforts undertaken to ensure that the strategy was internalized with the buy-in of Pacific Island Countries and Territories. He mentioned the compendium of case studies in the Pacific, developed by SPC in partnership with SPREP and other partners, showcasing regional Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives carried out in the Pacific. . He further emphasized the need for CROP agencies and key stakeholders to work in unison to support the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) as well as to respond better and faster via an integrated holistic sector-wide approach.
79. Netatua Pelesikoti of SPREP then described the background to the formulation of the SRDP, which was based on a partnership process that sought to capture on-ground experiences of countries with DRM and CC. She also highlighted that the two current regional frameworks on DRM and climate change (respectively, the RFA and PIFACC) were coming to an end and will be succeeded by an integrated regional policy framework through the SRDP. In doing this, the SRDP is the first in the World to integrate CC and DRM into a single strategy. [\[Presentation document\]](#)
80. The SRDP structure, principles, goals and implementation arrangements were then presented by Cristina Casella of SPC who elaborated that the SRDP provides high level strategic guidance and is not aimed at replacing national policies or strategies. Other key features of the SRDP highlighted were that it: emphasized on inclusiveness and incorporated inputs from marginalized/vulnerable groups; comprised 11 guiding principles and three key goals on integrated risk management, Low Carbon Development, Disaster Preparedness Response and Recovery; and outlined the establishment of a Support Unit to support the implementation of the SRDP and translate it to action. [\[Presentation document\]](#)
81. Helen Jacot Des Combes of USP then provided an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the SRDP support unit of which were: the monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning; to support dissemination and awareness raising, on the basis of an agreed communication plan; to build and facilitate partnerships, coordinate and facilitate cooperation between various stakeholders. The conference was also informed that the SRDP Support Unit would be hosted by PIFs for an initial period of 2 years and initially funded by the World Bank and other interested donors. [\[Presentation document\]](#)

### Day Two Side Events

82. Session 6 was followed by lunch whereby three side events occurred. The first side event was on **SPC's Climate Change Finance and Programmatic Integration** which shared perspectives from Republic of Marshall Islands, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and the European Union on maximising climate change financing and transitioning from a project-based to a programmatic approach. The key lessons from this side event were that efforts to date have largely focused on a demonstration site or pilot project approach. The challenge is how to move to strengthen an entire sector or a complete island so that it is resilient to the impacts of climate change over the next 30-50 years; and how to do that in communities and islands where human resources are already stretched

beyond the limit. [Click [here](#) further details]

83. The second side event was titled '**Building disaster ready communities through improved national meteorological services**'. The objective of the side event was to share lessons from Samoa on its efforts to communicate weather and climate information to communities for disaster preparedness through the work of the Finland-Pacific Project (FINPAC). Two channels are used by the FINPAC Project to deliver information to communities. These include the use of 'Community Mobilizers' through the partnerships between the Samoa Met Service and Red Cross as well as the Media. The integrated approach taken by the FINPAC Project in its community interventions using the Government led Community Disaster and Climate Risk Management Program was a success in raising the awareness of communities of tropical cyclone warnings a key threat to the pilot community of Lefagaoalii in Savaii Island. Key lessons from this project included: Important for the Met Services to be more involved in community awareness; climate language must be simplified and training workshops for the media needs to continue; Samoa's experience in having a national Community Disaster and Climate Risk
84. Management Program (CDCRM) is a model that can be considered by other PICs. [Further details [here](#)]
85. The third side event, titled '**Water Cooperation for a Secure World - Practical lessons and experiences from the Netherlands**' was organized by the Government of the Netherlands. Several lessons were shared. Climate change has added to the risk of flooding in the Netherlands and has urged government to review its policies and to prepare for future developments. Dutch national water and climate change policies are based on a forward looking and adaptive approach with a strong focus on prevention. Investments in resilience development measures so as to strengthen preparedness before the disaster hits. Being aware that zero risk doesn't exist, the Netherlands also took measures to deal with floods and storms. These measures consist of public awareness of risk, "Building with Nature" approaches, improving spatial management measures based on the principle of "Living with Water". The Netherlands has also created a special fund for climate change adaptation measures whereby 1 billion Euro are added each year. The fund will only be used when necessary and cannot be used for other purposes.

## SESSION 6 - Continuation: Transitioning to the SRDP

86. The continuation of Session 6 focused on transitioning to the SRDP and the Pacific Resilience Partnership whereby discussions were conducted according to the five PIFACC working groups. Each working group was given an hour to discuss how each should continue post-PIFACC and in transitioning into the SRDP. The questions are as follows: With the working group arrangements – what has worked and what has not and why? How would we continue the existing discussions (refer to the focus on your particular working group i.e. discussions on resource mobilisation) in the SRDP? What opportunities do you foresee associated with the integration of climate change and disaster risk management (such as in the SRDP) would support resilient development at the national and community level?
87. The **Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group** proposed to continue their function in the following way: try to include the private sector and NGOs; raise awareness of the private sector; integrate around overlapping issues and allow for separate working groups where necessary; define clear roles and responsibilities for country focal points; re-align WGs around SRDP goals; raise public awareness around 'slow onset impacts' of climate change; and integrate CC and DRM into broader development goals.

88. The **Resource Mobilisation Working Group** proposed to continue their function in the following way: broaden the membership base to include the private sector, academia, civil societies, international donors and non-governmental organizations; engage PIPSO in particular; SRDP to be the conduit to providing information to Pacific negotiators; continue the coordination of WGs, particularly noting the importance of bringing together the CC and DRM communities and to discuss the new arrangement might be accommodated the merge; clarify the role between SRDP and the Resource Mobilization Working Group; track DRM funding (as UNDP has done for CC funding).
89. The **Knowledge Management Working Group** proposed to continue their function in the following ways: review existing KM tools to ensure that end user needs and experiences are responded to; develop a KM plan to support SRDP implementation and to be managed by the support unit as a key part of monitoring, evaluation and learning; continue to strengthen existing KM networks and partner with other regional working groups; review existing KMWG arrangements and identify synergies with existing structures.
90. The **Mitigation Working Group** proposed to continue their function in the following ways: revise the MWG TOR so as to become more focused on low-carbon development (as per SRDP); formalize invites to bring in private sector and civil society; conduct inventories, baseline studies and BAU projections as additional functions of new WG; provide support for INDCs and NDCs, and NAMAs; regularly update work on the PRDR for use in Biannual Update Reports (BURs) and Natcoms; encourage national statistics to collect the necessary data for BURs and Natcoms on a regular basis; use PIGGAREP or similar regional projects as a platform for inter-sessional discussions.
91. The **Loss and Damage Working Group** proposed to continue their function in the following ways: while there are clear benefits in measures that address both climate change and disaster risk management on the ground, consideration should also be accorded to the different UNFCCC and DRM contexts, as the former process addresses anthropogenic emissions, and the latter natural hazards; a regional risk transfer scheme to address loss and damage should be explored based on lessons learned from the development of risk transfer schemes in other regions; developments on loss and damage under the UNFCCC should either be referenced and addressed explicitly in the SRDP, or a placeholder should be embedded in the SRDP referring to UNFCCC developments including the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), with a separate process established to take work forward in this area.

## Climate Change Market Place – Speed dating for climate change solutions

92. The evening was an informal event held at the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum, it brought together participants from Pacific island countries, development partners and a private sector business called CBS Power Solutions Ltd based in Fiji, which offers services in electricity generation through Renewable Energy technology.
93. Participants voted with their feet by walking to the tables hosted by the various partners to engage in discussions on potential funding opportunities and services to assist in addressing national climate change priorities of Pacific islands.
94. The development partners that participated in the talks were;
- European Union
  - German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ)
  - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- French Government
- Netherlands Government
- CBS Power Solutions Ltd based in Fiji
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- USAID ADAPT Asian and Pacific
- Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) (ADB/SPREP)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

95. The event had been an activity responding to the request by island countries to provide the opportunity for direct bilateral discussion with development partners, an event which had begun at the 2011 PCCR held in Niue. In similar fashion Samoa was able to provide countries and partners the same enjoyable atmosphere for discussion and at the same time to share a meal.

96. *"We are pleased that the private sector was a part of this event, it has helped strengthen this activity. We really wanted to bring countries together with development partners in an informal setting so they can nurture their networks and strengthen relationships," said Mr. Kosi Latu, the Deputy Director-General of SPREP.*

97. *"This is a crucial year for climate change and disaster risk reduction, and the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable is an important dialogue in moving towards the COP 21 meeting in Paris. This informal event gives countries the opportunity to see what development partners can offer," said Mr Jesus Lavina Richi, Head of Infrastructure and Resources Section, Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific, during the opening of the event.*

*"While this event may be informal, Pacific island countries can be reassured that the European Union is lobbying for a legally binding agreement,"*

98. The Speed dating for climate change solutions was made possible through the partnership of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the European Union and the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) joint Programme, Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE).

## Day Three: 14 May, 2015

99. Day Three of the 2015 PCCR began with a recap of lessons and discussions shared in Day Two. The recap was followed by Session 7, which involved two parallel sessions respectively covering Themes 3 (Improving our Understanding of Climate Change) and 4 (Education, Training and Awareness) of the PIFACC. A summary of lessons drawn from these sessions follows.

### SESSION 7 Parallel 1: PIFACC Theme 3 (Improving our understanding of climate change)

100. The parallel session was facilitated by GIZ and the five presentations included: 'Weather and climate information for adaptation' by OfaFa'anunu (Director, Tonga Meteorology Service, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications, Tonga); 'Coastal calculator' by Paul Maoate (Acting Director / PACC Coordinator, Civil Works Division / Infrastructure, Cook Islands); 'Developing capacity in outer islands to prepare project proposals using the logical framework approach' by William Tuivaga (SRIC Manager, Climate Change Cook Islands, Office of the Prime Minister, Cook Islands); 'Sustainable sea transport' by Morgan Wairui (Deputy Director, Pacific Centre for Environment & Sustainable Development, USP); and 'Samoa climate projections' by Mulipola Ausetalia Titimaea and Tile Tofaeono (Assistant Chief Executive Officer – Meteorology Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa).
101. Lessons shared from the **weather and climate information for adaptation in Tonga** were: meteorological information from weather monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) for rapid and slow onset climate and related events plays a vital role to supporting adaptation to climate variability; the need to prioritise support for PIMS and meteorological services in order to contribute to a resilient community; there is currently insufficient investment in the NMSs and the EWS; responses to managing climate change and disaster risks should be based on good science. [[Presentation document](#)]
102. Lessons shared from the **coastal calculator project in the Cook Islands** were: the coastal calculator can use climate science and traditional knowledge to simulate extreme events and assist with climate risk and climate-proofing development; the incorporation of traditional knowledge to the calculator also raised awareness of local communities; the project is able to assist with addressing flooding and coastal impacts; the calculator takes into account wave impact on physical infrastructure and natural structures such as trees and coral limestone; the coastal calculator took more than 2 years to develop and was very expensive; language is too technical to translate to the local vernacular; there is a need to widen the scope of the study and incorporate other variables such as rainfall (as done in Fiji); and the need to better understand physical model assessment instead of just doing a soft assessment. [[Presentation document](#)]
103. Lessons from **developing the capacity of outer island communities prepare project proposals in the Cook Islands using a logical framework approach (LFA)** were: conducting training in the local language was a challenge although the training enabled the completion of 10 proposals (in which 4 were approved); managers need to set goals for each training; engaging community agents in proposal writing increased their confidence in working with their own communities. [[Presentation document](#)]

104. Lessons from the **sustainable sea transport research project by USP** were: 10 million people and over 25,000 islands scattered across more than 3 million square miles of the world's largest ocean, represents arguably the most dependent on sea transport; all PICs rely significantly on sea transport, and all (land and sea) transport represents up to 75% of all fossil fuel used, and for extremes, such as Tokelau, this could be as high as 90%;renewable energy efforts in the Pacific are going into electricity while research data shows that transport contributes more to the GHGE; PNG is building a new ship that will fully (100%) operate on bio-fuel; RMI is the third largest registry for flag of convenience and have raised the issue at the global level supported by Vanuatu, Tuvalu and others; there is a need for better access to transport data especially sea transportation; there is a need for more stakeholder awareness, policy and investment in sea transportation in the Pacific; there are opportunities to work in a multi-partner low carbon sea transportation program in the Pacific. [[Presentation document](#)]

Intervention from the floor noted that there is a lot going on in sustainable sea transport, in the regions right now including SPC's years of assisting PICTs to comply with IMO conventions, the establishment of the Central Pacific and Eastern Pacific Shipping Commissions, training of sea farers according to international accredited standards, etc. It was also noted that land transport is equally as important and there is a wealth of national effort to address low carbon in the land transport too.

105. Lessons from the **climate projections initiative in Samoa** were: Samoa has the oldest observatory in the Pacific and weather data available dates back to the 1890s which is particularly valuable for making climate predictions; PCCSP study shows that Samoa's climate is warming; Samoa's climate consist of 2 seasons, wet and dry with very small variation in the temperature; sea level trend is also rising and the SST around Samoa is warming; ocean acidification is linked to increased GHG emissions; key challenge is to downscale climate prediction to the local level; dialogue with local communities has enabled interaction between scientific and traditional meteorological knowledge. [[Presentation document](#)]

## **SESSION 7 Parallel 2: PIFACC Theme 3 (Education, training and awareness)**

106. The parallel session was facilitated by the UNDP's Pacific Risk Resilience Programme's

107. Moortaza Jiwanji of UNDP and the five presentations included: The role of youth and the climate change movement by Brianna Fruean (SPREP Youth Ambassador); Working with the education sector to enhance students understanding and engagement in local adaptation and mitigation measures by Nicollette Goulding (Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, GIZ); Integrating climate change within the school curriculum – long term behaviour change by Bibiana Bureimoa (Acting Director, Curriculum Development Unit, Ministry of Education, Kiribati); Capacity building in climate change through academic and TVET Programmes by Leatuaolevao Ruby Vaa (USP); and Climate change media outreach by Samisoni Pareti (Editor in Chief, Islands Business Magazine, Fiji).

108. Lessons shared from **the role of youth and the climate change movement in Samoa** were: youth work best when in partnership with family, friends, school as well as organisations such as SPREP, 350.org, Pacific Assistance Media Scheme, the Commonwealth Secretariat and Pacific youth across the region; young people across the Pacific islands are actively working to save the environment in various ways such as demonstrated by Matea Nauto of Kiribati, Kelvin Anthony of Fiji and Betty Tuilotolava of Tokelau; youth ambassadors who participated at the Oceania 21 in

New Caledonia were able to contribute to drafting the paragraph on youth in the Lifou Declaration; the best way forward is through an intergenerational approach and what better partnership than the leaders of today partnering with the leaders of tomorrow? [[Presentation document](#)]

109. Lessons from **GIZ's work with the education sector to enhance student's understanding and engagement in local adaptation and mitigation** were: national education stakeholders can and should lead education initiatives to ensure ownership and sustainability; climate change education has to have a more prominent role in climate change adaptation discussions; exchange of views on relevant adaptation and mitigation messages and learning outcomes at national and regional levels is important; there is a need to continuously build student capacity to actively adapt to and mitigate climate change. [[Presentation document](#)]
110. Lessons from **integrating climate change within the school curriculum in Kiribati** were: everyone needs to be involved in curriculum development including community elders, retired civil servants and national, regional and international experts from various sectors; all steps of the curriculum change process must be consultative; there is a need for a shift from traditional teaching methods to a more participatory, practical and personalized teaching approach (child-centred); on-going monitoring and dialogue between the school and community is particularly important for climate change education; and climate change education (CCE) is well aligned with education for sustainable development (ESD) objectives. [[Presentation document](#)]
111. Plans for the **EU funded Capacity building in climate change through academic and TVET programmes by USP (EU-PacTVET)**. The project will be implemented in all 15 P-ACPs by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in partnership with the University of the South Pacific (USP). The project will: assess national training needs in SE and CCA and existing informal and formal TVET training courses; develop and implement benchmarks, competency standards and courses on Training of Trainers (ToT) and create a pool of national trainers; develop and establish training courses and support facilities within TVET institutions; and strengthen networking in SE and CCA. [[Presentation document](#)]
112. Lessons from the **climate change media outreach initiative by the Islands Business Magazine** were: Flexibly designed national and regional training workshops as well as fellowships offered reporters and journalism students an opportunity to build their professional capacity by covering regional and international events; media awards inspired Pacific reporters to write on environment issues; a number of Pacific reporters have reported and increase in the media releases received from government offices on climate change; training needs to happen on a regular basis; a continuation of partnerships and collaboration across various media agencies is needed; financial resources to start activities or sustain training activities and stories in newsroom is required.

## **SESSION 8: PLENARY (Preparation for COP 21; Climate Science and Information Management)**

113. There were two parts to the Session 8 Plenary. The first three presentations were about preparations for COP 21 while the three presentations that followed focused on Climate Science and Information.

## Preparations for COP21

114. Key points by **SPREP Director General David Sheppard's introductory remarks** were: AOSIS to advise how SPREP can assist with preparations for COP 21; Forum Leaders highlighted climate change as a matter of human security; COP 21 is crucial for inter-islands partnership; a strong legal agreement must to be reached at Paris; Japan support to PCCC has been welcomed as strengthening CC science in the region; a platform for Pacific Leaders to convey their messages was crucial; sustainable long term financial support is needed for SIDS to adapt to climate change; currently ramping up support for PICs in the negotiations but this needs to be sustained.

Key points from **H.E Ambassador Ahmed Sareer speech on AOSIS preparations for COP21** were: AOSIS has taken strong positions on important issues, such as making loss and damage a part of the legal agreements; loss and damage has been recognized within the UNFCCC but needs a firmer footing; while best practices and lessons learned have been well presented at the 2015 PCCR, countries will need to consider what will be the next steps when we start seeing accelerated impacts; progress on GCF is welcomed, but there remains a need for SIDS to have enhanced access; COP 21 should build on the positive momentum that has been achieved so far, in particular on the provision of resources; while many AOSIS countries are working on INDCs and are taking concrete action in RE within their limited resources, small GHG emissions proposals have received positive support; there is a need to improve the Geneva text with regards to streamlining to eliminate duplicate proposals and finding common ground on this will be difficult; deciding on what needs to be decided in Paris and what can be left to later will be a challenge; the need to ensure that developed countries take the lead in making ambitious GHG reduction targets, and provide resources in a transparent manner; there are still some fundamental differences between parties. [The Ambassador's speech is accessible by clicking [here](#)]

115. Key points on the **Pacific Region's Preparations for COP 21 by SPREP (Diane McFadzien)** were: Mandate to adopt in 2015 an agreement to come into force in 2020 was set in 2011; the PIC view is to come out of COP21 with a rectifiable treaty; key milestones and upcoming events were outlined, including regional preparatory events; the Pacific has asked for a legally binding agreement, strong mitigation targets, support for adaptation and loss and damage to be included in the agreement; support is being ramped up to PICs who are signatories to the UNFCCC for COP21; adequate support for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) has been a challenge; support should take into account special situation and needs of SIDS; negotiations training requires sufficient time and preparation; providing support to PICs is important but difficult to secure funding. [[Presentation document](#)].

## Climate science and information

116. Lessons from the **PACCSAP Climate Change Science, Tools and Outreach project presented Kevin Hennessy of the CSIRO** were: the project was successful at rescuing, digitizing and archiving climate change data and improved modeling and understanding of regional climate, with projections for all PICs; user-friendly tools such as CLiDE, Pacific Climate Futures, cc and cyclone data portal, journal papers, fact sheets and animations have been developed; collaboration with Met Services has been excellent; country specific brochures have been well-received and so have capacity development through mentoring and attachments in order to explain and communicate complicated science materials; the key challenge is in translating climate science into messages that can be used in communicating knowledge, and in bridging the gap between science, impact assessment and adaptation; more emphasis should now be on user-engagement and knowledge-brokering from the start; there is also a need for more targeted research on extreme events at local scales and improve



support services (e.g. guidance material, training, advice, Help Desk) to inform/facilitate evidence-based decision-making).[Presentation document can be accessed [here](#)]

117. Lessons from the **iCLIM project presented by Kalara MacGregor of Griffith University** were: effective information management, connectivity, and data discoverability are important and builds on PACCSAP and GIZ/CCCPIR work; effective information management requires high level support and understanding of what users are looking for; bridging the context for cc information for different end-users is a challenge; a significant amount of CC and DRM related information continues to be stored in forms that are not accessible to all; identified barriers are both supply related (e.g. misinterpretation of data or people not viewing knowledge management as part of their job) as well as from the demand side (bureaucracy and lack of accessibility; KM staff are often stretched with limited formal training). [[Presentation document](#)]
118. Lessons from the **PRDR repository and its link to the regions GHG mitigation efforts and the INDC process presented by Frank Vukikomoala of SPC** were: the repository has successfully become a one stop shop for energy data; next steps are to include datasets and integrated graphing features and mapping of other portals (such as Pacific Climate Change Portal) and the creation of country and project sites; challenges mainly relate to accessing open source application developers with DRUPAL background and securing commitment from all levels, particularly in enabling free sharing of energy data and information between within the region [[Presentation document](#)]

### Day 3 Side Events

119. Session 8 was followed by lunch whereby there were two side events were held. The first was on **'Human mobility and climate related disasters' organised by the Nansen Initiative**. The Nansen Initiative was established in 2012, by governments of Switzerland and Norway to address challenges of human mobility from the impacts of climate change and disasters. The Pacific focus has been on avoiding displacement, knowing what we do about future threats. Research papers were commissioned to explore the issue of displacement in the Pacific with respective foci on: land tenure and land laws; a discussion paper on human mobility in the pacific in the context of natural disasters and climate change; and case study of Tuvalu communities living in Auckland, NZ, and how they have transitioned, how they have adapted to a new environment and impacts on their cultural identity. Effort has been put into inserting language on human mobility via the SRDP process, the Sendai FW for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, the Humanitarian Summit and other relevant processes.
120. The second side event was the presentation of the **outcomes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Oceania 21 summit and of Lifou declaration (Nouméa and Lifou, 28-30 April 2015)** by the New Caledonia based Institut de la Recherche pour le Développement (IRD). The SPREP Director General underlined the usefulness of this summit as a concrete example of the links between English-speaking States and Territories and French-speaking Territories. The 2015 Oceania summit also showed the cooperation between scientific research teams on climate change, and the benefit of the signature of the MOU signed between IRD (and SPREP. The SPREP Director General appreciated the Lifou Declaration as an important contribution to the Pacific, in line with the Majuro Declaration adopted by the Forum Pacific Leaders. With these declarations, Pacific States and Territories bring a significant contribution to the COP 21 Paris Conference.

## SESSION 9 – PLENARY (Strategic Program for Climate Resilience [SPCR] for the Pacific Region)

121. The session 9 plenary was facilitated by SPREP and the presentations included: An overview of the SPCR and the ADB/SPREP Output by Andrea Volentras; The RTSM (Regional Technical Support Mechanism) concept and operationalization by Satui Bentin; and The RTSM/RRF (Rapid Response Fund) Technical Assistance request application by Litara Taulealo.
122. Key points presented about the **SPCR** were: the project aims to improve the capacity of Pacific islands to respond to climate change impacts and related natural disasters via mainstreaming (SPREP, ADB); knowledge management (SPC, WBG) and through regional support via the RTSM/RRF (SPREP, ADB); it support PICs to respond to climate change risks and has established the **RTSM and the RRF**. The **RTSM** is a network of experts that can provide timely and quality technical assistance (damage assessment; risk assessments; climate change financing project pipeline proposals) to PICs on a needs basis while the **RRF** is a revolving fund of about USD\$1.1 million which finances technical assistance and operation of RTSM. [Details of the RTSM and RRF can be accessed on: <http://rtsm.pacificclimatechange.net/>.. [Details of the RTSM and RRF can be accessed by clicking [here](#); as well as [here](#)]

## SESSION 10: PLENARY (Wrap up and adoption of recommendation)

123. The final session of the conference was facilitated by Samoa with the support of SPREP and included: a brief presentation from Samoa's Ambassador to the UN, His Excellency Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia on the background and innovation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF); discussions and endorsement of the 2015 PCCR conference recommendations; closing remarks by the French Deputy representative; and finally the vote of thanks by SPREP DG and DDG.
124. H.E. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia explained that the GCF was innovative in that it promoted a paradigm shift by help developing countries transform their economies and put them on a low emission and climate-resilient pathway in a way that was country-driven. He then advised that to ensure the GCF's intentions materialise on the ground, Pacific countries must: be proactive in communicating with the GCF Secretariat; move quickly in identifying the institution of choice for accessing the Fund; use accredited regional entities in the region while developing national capacities to benefit from the first round of project approvals; develop ambitious project proposals to utilize the adaptation funding allocated for SIDS, LDCs and Africa; and make strategic use of the Fund's readiness preparatory support programme. [[Presentation document](#)]
125. The recommendations as put forward by the drafting committee were discussed and endorsed by the conference. However, due to time limitations the recommendations on: climate science; education, training and awareness; and preparations for COP 21 could not be discussed and formally endorsed but added and highlighted in the list of finalised recommendations as per pages 5 to 7 of this report.

## CONFERENCE CLOSING

126. The 2015 PCCR Conference concluded with closing remarks by H.E. Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, who reminded the conference of French President's assurance to take the Pacific region's climate

change concerns into account at the Paris COP21. He thanked AOSIS for their support to the French President and emphasized the critical importance of moving towards Low Carbon Development as the world cannot afford to go beyond 2 degrees Celsius.

127. H.E. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia also remarked on the valuable exchange made at the conference between PICs, CROP and Partners, of experiences, challenges, and gaps in addressing climate change in the region and that it was important to communicate what has been learnt with colleagues at the UN Headquarters in New York. He also thanked the conference organizer for such a successful event and wished all the participants a safe journey home.

128. The SPREP Director General David Sheppard gave the final closing remarks and vote of thanks whereby he commended the 2015 PCCR as the best of the five Roundtables. He also remarked that PCCR should be a key forum for information sharing for reflection on past efforts and planning into the future. He emphasized the important function of the PCCR as a forum for decision-making. The importance of partnerships was also emphasized as well as the need for the collaboration between the CROP agencies. Finally, the SPREP Director General thanked the participants, presenters, facilitators, the Steering Committee, SPREP staff and especially Netatua Pelesikoti for the success of the conference. The Switzerland Government was especially thanked for funding the conference and other partners including EU, GIZ, HLSM. Finally, DG Sheppard thanked the host country and people of Samoa before officially closing the 2015 PCCR.

**THE END**

## ANNEX

## Annex 1: The Lifou Declaration

### 3rd Oceania 21 Summit

#### Lifou Declaration

#### “Paris 2015: Save Oceania!”

**Lifou, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, 30 April 2015**

1. We, Leaders, Ministers and representatives of 15 of the Member States and Territories of the Oceania 21 Initiative, gathered in Lifou, New Caledonia in the presence of Australia, France, New Zealand, European Union, representatives of SPREP, the PIFS, MSG Secretariat, SPC, USP, and consistent with previous Oceania 21 Summits, which brought together the customary authorities, research bodies, namely IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) and youth strongly and resolutely commit ourselves to contribute to an ambitious and legally binding Agreement on Climate Change in Paris in December 2015.

2. We are all actual victims of climate change, a reality we cannot deny any longer and which is confirmed by the IPCC scientific reports. At a time when greenhouse gas emissions are constantly increasing, we observe in the Pacific region, which covers nearly half of all the earth's oceans and nearly one third of the globe's surface, the rise in average temperatures, the deteriorating ocean health, the rising sea level and extreme climate events including cyclone Pam and Typhoon Maysak which recently struck the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu with devastating effect.

3. We acknowledge the international community's efforts to combat climate change, but we recognize the following are still inadequate for vulnerable developing countries, in particular the Small Island Developing States: insufficient funding for mitigation and adaptation policy implementation, insufficient capacity building and transfer of technological advances, weakness of existing measures in terms of loss and damages as well as the lack of inclusion of civil society in climate negotiations.

4. Our countries are among the most severely affected in the world. However, Pacific Island countries and territories' emissions account for merely 0,03% (or 8 million tons) of global GHG emissions. On the other hand the Pacific Ocean absorbs 776 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

5. This observation alerts us and urges us to act. 2015 is the year for action. We sincerely want the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris this year to be the occasion to herald an international revolution in the way the World deals with climate change.

6. In line with the MSG Leaders Declaration on Environment and Climate Change made in 21 June 2013 in Noumea, New Caledonia and the Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership adopted by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders on 5 September 2013, we solemnly ask the Parties to the UNFCCC that are actively negotiating the Paris Agreement, to hear our common voice. Our call is also fully aligned with the message from the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States that was held in Apia in 2014 called the “SAMOA Pathway”.

7. We believe it is the responsibility of all States to act urgently to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adopt appropriate carbon sequestration mechanisms, restore the health of oceans and work together on adaptation and mitigation measures.

#### **Our approach:**

8. We want Oceania's claims to influence the *Ad Hoc* Working Group Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. We want our concerns, our sufferings, our hopes and our concrete proposals

to be heard by negotiators to ensure that COP21 will effectively address the challenge posed by climate change to *our* region.

**Our resolutions:**

9. The Paris Agreement will bring together all the Parties to the UNFCCC. The largest greenhouse gas emitting countries on the Planet must be Parties to commitments reached in Paris.

10. We, the Pacific Countries and Territories are not responsible for this climate change but we are its first victims in the Pacific. This reality is an emergency call for partners to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). We want our voice to be clearly heard at the negotiating table as our governments and our peoples show us the way towards a stabilised climate.

11. We urge the Parties to the UNFCCC to sincerely commit to long-term, quantitative and ambitious legally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. These targets must be clear and compatible with the objective of the Convention in limiting global warming to less than 2°C or even 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels as per the AOSIS' position. The Parties will need to define precisely their commitments and be held accountable in a transparent manner. Pacific Island Countries and Territories are ready to set an example in this regard. At the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) held in Lima last December, it was agreed that countries that are in a position to do so could present their intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) before the time of the COP 21 to be held in Paris this December. We undertake to meet this obligation with the support of SPREP and other partners.

12. Well beyond the yet crucial challenge of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, we recommend the Paris Agreement deals directly with reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Already widely engaged in an energy transition, we wish to improve, through effective cooperation and strong support from international partners.

13. We call for the model of global economic development to change to a green and blue economy and low carbon development and be made more inclusive, encouraging solidarity with each other.

14. We commit to the education and training of our young generations through formal and non-formal education, including integration in national school curriculum and programs of traditional knowledge and practices, in particular those related to Climate Change, with the help of customary authorities. We support ecosystems and nature based projects as a tool to Climate Change adaptation.

15. We commit to fully involve our youth, a major stakeholder, in planning, implementing and sustaining Climate Change adaptation measures; we invite them to come up with original solutions to be shared with all the parties at all our future meetings.

16. We commit to develop before April 2017 a common Oceanian platform on traditional knowledge and practices to collect, secure, enhance and transmit them, beginning with those necessary to fight against the effects of climate change;

17. We reaffirm the urgency to strengthen and develop observation systems in the Pacific in order to both, improve disaster risk management and monitor and enhance understanding of climate and environmental changes and their impacts. This will provide further useful scientific data and advice to Pacific Islands' decision makers for sustainable resources management and improved adaptation to climate change.

18. We affirm it is essential that the Paris Agreement promotes improved access by Pacific Island Countries and territories to Climate Finance, and include additional, predictable, sustainable and transparent financial resources, to support climate change responses in our countries and territories.

19. We are committed to implementing in the Pacific the Warsaw international mechanism for Loss and Damage to be defined in a concerted manner with all Parties.

20. We want this economic and environmental revolution to be clearly communicated to our peoples who need to be fully and directly involved.

21. We commit to communicating and implementing this Lifou Declaration.

Cook Islands

Federated States of Micronesia

French Polynesia

Kiribati

Marshall Islands

Nauru

Niue

New Caledonia

Palau

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Timor Leste

Tokelau

Vanuatu

Wallis and Futuna

**Annotated Agenda 2015**

**Pacific Climate Change Roundtable, Apia, Samoa**

Tanoa Tusitala Hotel, 12-14 May 2015



**LESSONS LEARNT FROM TEN YEARS OF PIFACC IMPLEMENTATION**

The Pacific Islands Framework Action on Climate Change (2006-2015) is the regional climate change policy endorsed by the Pacific Leaders in 2005. The Framework's vision is "Pacific island people, their livelihoods and the environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change". The 2015 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) will provide participants with the opportunity to share 'lessons learnt' as well as what is 'new and unique' to ensure the region's smooth transition to the new integrated strategy - Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) and its implementation.

**Objectives:**

The 2015 PCCR has two objectives:

- (1) to share lessons learnt in the context of PIFACC implementation and to facilitate discussions on enhancing integrated climate change and disaster risk management policies, programmes, projects and actions in the Pacific Region; and
- (2) to facilitate discussions and promote awareness and understanding of the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) and its Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) as well as PCCR transition to this new arrangement.

**Outcomes:**

1. Sharing of lessons learnt from the past ten years of PIFACC, thus a greater sense of awareness of both regional and national climate change activities.
2. Awareness of processes and tools used in successful adaptation and mitigation projects and how to be replicated in new activities.
3. Clear understanding of the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) and its Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP).
4. Clear understanding of how PCCR and or its Working Groups transition to the SRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership.
5. Awareness and understanding of new initiatives and opportunities to build capacity and to access climate change finances and other resources.



	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	
830	<p><b>Registration</b></p>	<p><b>Recap from previous day by Facilitator (PatrinaDumaru)</b></p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p>	<p><b>Recap from previous day by Facilitator (PatrinaDumaru)</b></p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p>	
900	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b> (Master of the Ceremony – Netatua Pelesikoti, Climate Change Director SPREP)</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p> <p><b>Opening Prayer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rev. Nuuausala Siasoi Si'utaia</li> </ul> <p><b>Keynote speakers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H.E. Ambassador David Vogelsanger, Ambassador of Switzerland to Samoa</li> <li>H.E. Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the Pacific Community</li> <li>David Sheppard, SPREP Director General</li> </ul> <p><b>Opening Address</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuilaepa Lufesolai Neioti Aiono Sailele Malielegaoui, the Honourable Prime Minister of the Government of Samoa.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SESSION 4: PARALLEL</b> <b>PIFACC Themes 5 and 6:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Partnership and Cooperation</li> </ul>	<p><b>SESSION 7 – PARALLEL</b> <b>PIFACC Themes 3 and 4</b></p> <p>Improving our Understanding of Climate Change Education, Training and Awareness</p>	
930		<p><b>PARALLEL 3:</b> <b>Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in the PICs through Enhanced Access to Safe, Secure, Clean, Efficient and Affordable Energy supplies</b></p> <p>(Session Facilitator: Solomon Fifita SPC)</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Small Scale Biogas Youth With A Mission (Rev. UsufonoFepuleai, Samoa)</li> <li>REDD+ in PNG: Experiences and Lessons Learned (Gwen Sissiou, PNG)</li> <li>Effort to phase out inefficient appliances and lights from the PICTs – Fiji (Frank Vukikomoala, SPC)</li> <li>Actions for the Development of RMI Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) (RiyadMucadam, Marshall )</li> <li>Resilience of Renewable Energy</li> </ol>	<p><b>PARALLEL 4:</b> <b>Partnership and Cooperation: Existing and Emerging Partnerships on Climate Change and related Issues Strengthened Effectively Coordinated and Harmonised to Maximise Benefits for the PICTs</b></p> <p>(Session Facilitator: Espen Ronneberg, SPREP)</p> <p>Venue: Breakout Room</p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cook Islands Water Tank Subsidy Program: Public-Private Sector Partnership (William Tuivaga, Cook Island)</li> <li>Niue Partnerships for more Adaptation Benefits on the Ground (Josie Tamate, Niue)</li> <li>Climate change adaptation and community resilience building initiatives in Vanuatu (Shirley Laban, Vanuatu)</li> <li>Public Private Partnership for</li> </ol>	<p><b>PARALLEL 5:</b> <b>Strengthened capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools (appropriate to the Pacific) to assess national and regional climate change vulnerabilities</b></p> <p>(Session Facilitator: Kevin Petrini, UNDP)</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather and climate information for adaptation (OfaFa'anunu, Tonga)</li> <li>Coastal Calculator – MangaiaHarbour, PACC Cook Islands (Paul Maoate, Cook Islands)</li> <li>Developing capacity in outer islands to prepare project proposals using the logical framework approach (William Tuivaga, Cook Islands)</li> </ol>

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900	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b> <i>(Master of the Ceremony – Netatua Pelesikoti, Climate Change Director SPREP)</i></p> <p><i>Venue: Main Conference Room</i></p> <p><b>Opening Prayer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rev.Nuuausala Siaosi Si'utaia</li> </ul> <p><b>Keynote speakers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H.E. Ambassador David Vogelsanger, Ambassador of Switzerland to Samoa</li> <li>H.E. Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the Pacific Community</li> </ul> <p>David Sheppard, SPREP Director General</p> <p><b>Opening Address</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Neioti Aiono Sailele Malielegaoi, the Honourable Prime Minister of the Government of Samoa.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SESSION 4: PARALLEL</b> <b>PIFACC Themes 5 and 6:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Partnership and Cooperation</li> </ul>	<p><b>SESSION 7 – PARALLEL</b> <b>PIFACC Themes 3 and 4</b></p> <p>Improving our Understanding of Climate Change Education, Training and Awareness</p>	
930		<p><b>PARALLEL 3:</b> <b>Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions in the PICs through Enhanced Access to Safe, Secure, Clean, Efficient and Affordable Energy supplies</b></p> <p><i>(Session Facilitator: Solomone Fifita SPC)</i></p> <p><i>Venue: Main Conference Room</i></p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samoa Small Scale Biogas Youth With A Mission (Rev. UsufonoFepuleai, Samoa)</li> <li>REDD+ in PNG: Experiences and Lessons Learned (Gwen Sissiou, PNG)</li> <li>Effort to phase out inefficient appliances and lights from the PICTs – Fiji (Frank Vukikomoala, SPC)</li> <li>Actions for the Development of RMI Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) (RiyadMucadam, Marshall )</li> <li>Resilience of Renewable Energy</li> </ol>	<p><b>PARALLEL 4:</b> <b>Partnership and Cooperation: Existing and Emerging Partnerships on Climate Change and related Issues Strengthened Effectively Coordinated and Harmonised to Maximise Benefits for the PICTs</b></p> <p><i>(Session Facilitator: Espen Ronneberg, SPREP)</i></p> <p><i>Venue: Breakout Room</i></p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cook Islands Water Tank Subsidy Program: Public-Private Sector Partnership (William Tuivaga, Cook Island)</li> <li>Niue Partnerships for more Adaptation Benefits on the Ground (Josie Tamate, Niue)</li> <li>Climate change adaptation and community resilience building initiatives in Vanuatu (Shirley Laban, Vanuatu)</li> <li>Public Private Partnership for</li> </ol>	<p><b>PARALLEL 5:</b> <b>Strengthened capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools (appropriate to the Pacific) to assess national and regional climate change vulnerabilities</b></p> <p><i>(Session Facilitator: Kevin Petrini, UNDP)</i></p> <p><i>Venue: Main Conference Room</i></p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather and climate information for adaptation (OfaFa'anunu, Tonga)</li> <li>Coastal Calculator – MangaiaHarbour, PACC Cook Islands (Paul Maoate, Cook Islands)</li> <li>Developing capacity in outer islands to prepare project proposals using the logical framework approach (William Tuivaga, Cook Islands)</li> </ol>

1230

PARALLEL 1:	PARALLEL 2:	
<b>What we have learnt: Implementing Tangible, On-ground Adaptation Measures</b>	<b>The Role of a Strong Enabling Environment: Governance and Decision Making for Achieving PIFACC Themes</b>	
<i>(Session Facilitator -Samoa)</i>	<i>(Session Facilitator – RMI)</i>	
<i>Venue: Main Conference</i>	<i>Venue: Breakout Room</i>	
<u>7 minutes presentations</u>	<u>7 minutes presentations</u>	
1. Addressing Food Security in Fiji – (Peter Emberson, Fiji)	1. Bottom-up approach to integrating climate change and disaster risk management into development planning (InokeFotukupu, Tonga)	<b>SESSION 6 - PLENARY SESSION</b> Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development for the Pacific (SRDP)
2. Kiribati Water Smart (Reenate Willie, Kiribati)	2. Tokelau Institutional Arrangements for Accessing Resources for Renewable Energy; Experiences and Challenges (Whelma Villar-Kennedy, UNDP& Jewel Toloa, Tokelau)	<i>(Session Facilitator –Tagaloo Cooper, SPREP)</i>  <i>Venue: Main Conference Room</i>
3. Palau Approaches to achieving Food Security under the PACC Project (Joe Aitaro, Palau)	3. The Role of P3D tool in Community Decision-Making in Samoa: Challenges & Lessons (Yvette Kerslake, Samoa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductory Remarks: Fabian McKinnon, Deputy Director General, SPC</li> </ul>
4. Tonga – Trialing Coastal Protection Measures (Luisa Tu’i’afituMalolo, Tonga)	4. Climate change and Disaster Risk Management integration: the Role of the National Advisory Board –Achievements and Challenges (Brian Philips, Vanuatu)	<u>10 minutes presentation</u>
5. Building community Resilience: Experiences on Implementing Integrated approaches to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (Loti Yates and Hudson Kauhiona, Solomon Islands)	5. Palau: Challenges in developing a Climate Change Policy for Disaster Resilient Low Carbon Development (Xavier Matsutaro, Palau)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background (Netatua Pelesikoti, SPREP)</li> <li>2. Structure, Principles, goals and Implementation Arrangements (Cristina Casella, SPC)</li> <li>3. SRDP Support Unit (Scott Hook, PIF)</li> </ol>

**Lunch & Side Events**

(Open-ended Drafting Committee to Meet)

1300	<b>Lunch &amp; Side Events</b>		<b>Lunch &amp; Side Events</b>			<b>SIDE Event 6:</b> "A Protection Agenda towards cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change" (Nansen/SPREP)  <b>Venue : Boardroom 2 Downstairs</b>	<b>SIDE Event 7</b> Outcomes and declaration of the third Oceania 21 meetings in New Caledonia, 28-30 April 2015 (New Caledonia)  <b>Venue: Main Conference Room</b>	<b>SIDE EVENT 8:</b> Reducing future climate risk: adaptation planning lessons from the PACCSAP program (PACCSAP)  <b>Venue: Breakout Room</b>
1330	<b>SIDE Event 1</b> Bottom-Up Governance Approaches to Integration of DRM & CCA (UNDP)  <b>Venue: Main Conference Room</b>	<b>SIDE Event 2</b> The Commonwealth Climate-Finance Skills Hub (Commonwealth Secretariat)  <b>Venue: Breakout Room</b>	<b>SIDE Event 3:</b> Maximising new climate change financing: Transitioning from a project-based to a programmatic approach (SPC)  <b>Venue: Main Conference Room</b>	<b>Side Event 4:</b> Building disaster ready communities through improved national meteorological Services (SPREP/Samoa)  <b>Venue: Breakout Room</b>	<b>SIDE Event 5:</b> Climate Change and Adaptation: Be Prepared, Adapt Now / practical lessons and experiences from the Netherlands, a low lying delta. (Netherlands)  <b>Venue: Boardroom 2 Downstairs</b>	<b>SESSION 9 – PLENARY</b>  <i>(Session Facilitator – USP)</i>  <b>Venue: Main Conference Room</b>  <u>10 minutes presentation</u>		
1400	<b>SESSION 2 – PLENARY</b>  <i>(Session Facilitator – Fiji)</i>  <b>Venue: Main Conference Room</b>		<b>SESSION 6 – BREAKOUT GROUPS</b> Transition to Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific and the Pacific Resilience Partnership  <i>(WG COORDINATORS AND SRDP TWG TO FACILITATE)</i>			SPCR – PPCR Pacific Regional Track: Mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk management, Regional Technical Support Mechanism –Rapid Response Fund: Partnership and Collaboration in Action.  1. Overview of SPCR and ADB/SPREP Output 1		

	<p>☑ Introductory Remarks: Kosi Latu, Deputy Director General SPREP</p> <p><u>15 minutes presentation</u></p> <p>1. PIFACC on-line Monitoring Tool (Netatua Pelesikoti &amp; Makelesi Gonelevu, SPREP)</p> <p>2. Vanuatu Climate Change Portal (Florence Iautu, Vanuatu)</p>	<p>Venues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adaptation and Mainstreaming – Main Conference Room</li> <li>2. Mitigation – Main Conference Room</li> <li>3. Resources – Breakout Room</li> <li>4. Knowledge Management – Boardroom 2 (downstairs)</li> <li>5. Loss and Damage – Boardroom 1 (upstairs)</li> </ol>	<p>(Andrea Volentras, Programme Manager)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. RTSM -From Concept to Operationalisation (Satui Bentin, RTSM Coordinator)</li> <li>3. RTSM/RRF TA Request Application (LitaraTaulealo, Samoa)</li> </ol>
1430			
1500		<p>Afternoon Tea</p>	<p>SESSION 10 -PLENARY</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p>
1530	<p>Afternoon Tea</p>		<p>Wrap up Discussions and Recommendations – informal plenary</p>
1600	<p>SESSION 3: WORKING GROUP – BREAKOUT</p>		<p>ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS</p>
1630	<p>Working Group 1: Adaptation and Mainstreaming</p>	<p>Working Group 2: Resource Mobilisation</p>	<p>CLOSURE</p>
1700	<p>What have we learnt: Implementing Tangible, On-Ground Adaptation Measures</p>	<p>Lessons and Experiences from Accessing and Managing Climate Change Resources</p>	
1730	<p>(Session Facilitator – WG Coordinators– Netatua Pelesikoti and Peniamina Leavai, SPREP)</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Samoa Tourism Sector Adaption: Lesson Learnt (Amiaifolau Afamasaga Luatua, Samoa)</li> <li>2. Capacity Building for Adaptation (Cecilia Aмоса, USP)</li> <li>3. Gender and Adaptation: Cook Islands (Paul Maoate, Cook Islands)</li> <li>4. Choiseul Integrated Climate</li> </ol>	<p>(Session Facilitator – WG Coordinators- Exsley Taloiburi (PIFS), Meapelo Maiai (SPREP))</p> <p>Venue: Breakout Room</p> <p><u>7 minutes presentations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tonga Climate Change Fund: Lessons Learnt (Sione Fulivali, Tonga)</li> <li>2. Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework: Lessons Learnt (Riyad Mucadam, Marshall Islands)</li> <li>3. Samoa Experience in Coordinating Climate Change Finance (Litara Taulealo, Samoa)</li> </ol>	<p>SESSION 6 (con't): Breakout Groups to report back to Plenary</p> <p>Venue: Main Conference Room</p>
			<p>Closing drinks and finger food at Tanoa Tusitala Hotel</p>

	<p>Change Programme (CHICCHAP): Achievements and Challenges (Hudson Kauhiona, Solomon Islands)</p> <p>5. Lesson Learnt from Tuvalu NAPA 1 (Alan Resture, Tuvalu)</p>	<p>4. Cook Islands: Getting Accreditation as a NIE to the Adaptation Fund (Lavinia Tama, Cook Islands)</p> <p>5. PNG Experience in Accessing and Coordinating Climate Change Finance (Gwen Sissiou, PNG).</p>		
1800				
1830 2130	<p>Cocktail Reception hosted by SPREP 6-8 PM, Tanoa Tusitala Hotel</p> <p>(Open-ended Drafting Committee to Meet)</p>		<p>CLIMATE CHANGE MARKET PLACE – Dinner is provided and will be held at Robert Louis Stevenson Museum, Vailima. In partnership with the EU/GIZ Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) Programme. Transport will be provided by SPREP from Tanoa Tusitala Hotel</p>	

Exhibition (Organisation Displays)  
From 8.00am to 6.00pm each day

**SESSION COLOR CODE**



Plenary Sessions



Parallel Sessions (All parallel and breakout sessions will be in a form of panel discussion with Q&A)



Working Groups Breakout

## Annex 3: 2015 PCCR Participants

### Final List of Participants

#### **American Samoa**

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# 2015 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable Meeting Evaluation Report

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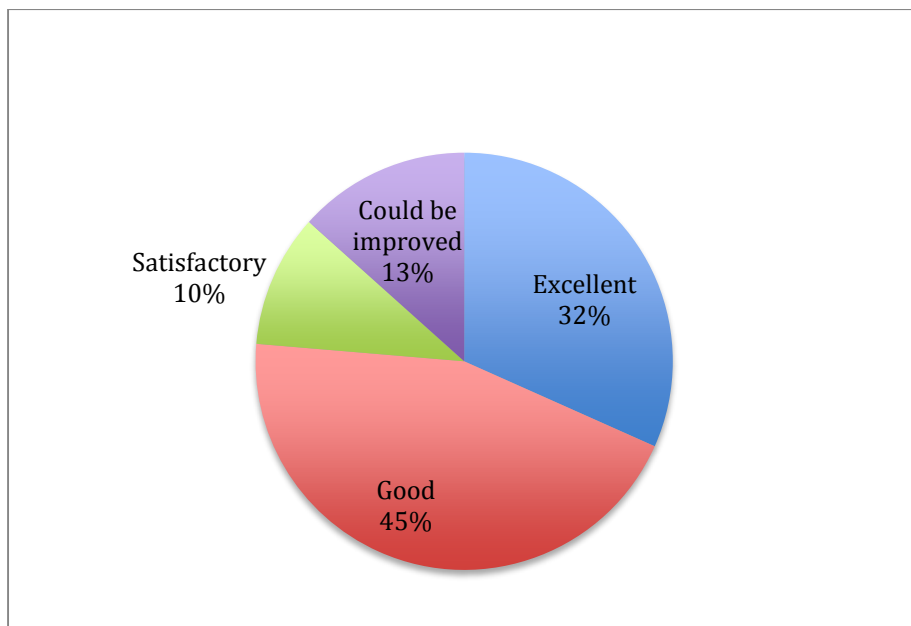
## 1. Introduction

The evaluation of the 2015 PCCR was conducted via a questionnaire survey distributed to conference participants. The questionnaire was based largely on participant rating and comments of how well the conference objectives were met, the quality of presentations, and various other aspects of the conference. Of the estimated 183 registered participants (over three days), 62 filled the questionnaire on their own at the end of the conference. Respondents included the following representations: 29 from Pacific Island member countries; 17 from CROP Agencies; and others from the international donor and development community and NGOs totaled 16. The outcomes of the evaluation are as follows.

## 2. How well did the conference meet its objectives?

Participants were asked how well the 2015 PCCR had met each of its stated objectives and the overall rating of this was mostly 'good' (50%) or 'excellent' (32%).

**Figure 1: Overall rating of how well the 2015 conference met its objectives**



In addition, as shown in Table 1, more participants indicated that the conference did particularly well in lesson sharing (Objective i.) and in strengthening networks and partnerships (Objective vi.) while clarifying how the PCCR would transition to the SRDP and Pacific Resilience Partnership (Objective iv.) was an area the conference could have done better at.

**Table 1: Respondent rating of how well the 2015 PCCR met each of the conference objectives**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Could be improved</b>
i. Sharing of lessons learned from the past ten years of PIFACC, thus a greater sense of awareness of both regional and national climate change activities.	25	31	4	2
ii. Improving awareness of processes and tools used in successful adaptation and mitigation projects and how to be replicated.	19	34	7	2
iii. Improved understating of the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) and its Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP).	17	30	13	2
iv. Clarified how PCCR and or its Working Groups transition to the SRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership	8	33	17	4
v. Improved awareness and understanding of new initiatives and opportunities to build capacity and to access climate change finances and other resources	15	36	9	2
vi. Strengthened networking and partnerships	35	20	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>

Participants who indicated possible improvements to meeting the conference objectives, provided the following suggestions:

- There is a need to come up with a process to improve or reach agreement on a few sections of the SRDP that are unclear. Ignoring comments and inputs from Pacific Island Countries due to negative feedback from developed countries risks an implosion. There is only value in the SRDP if a process is made to get parties who



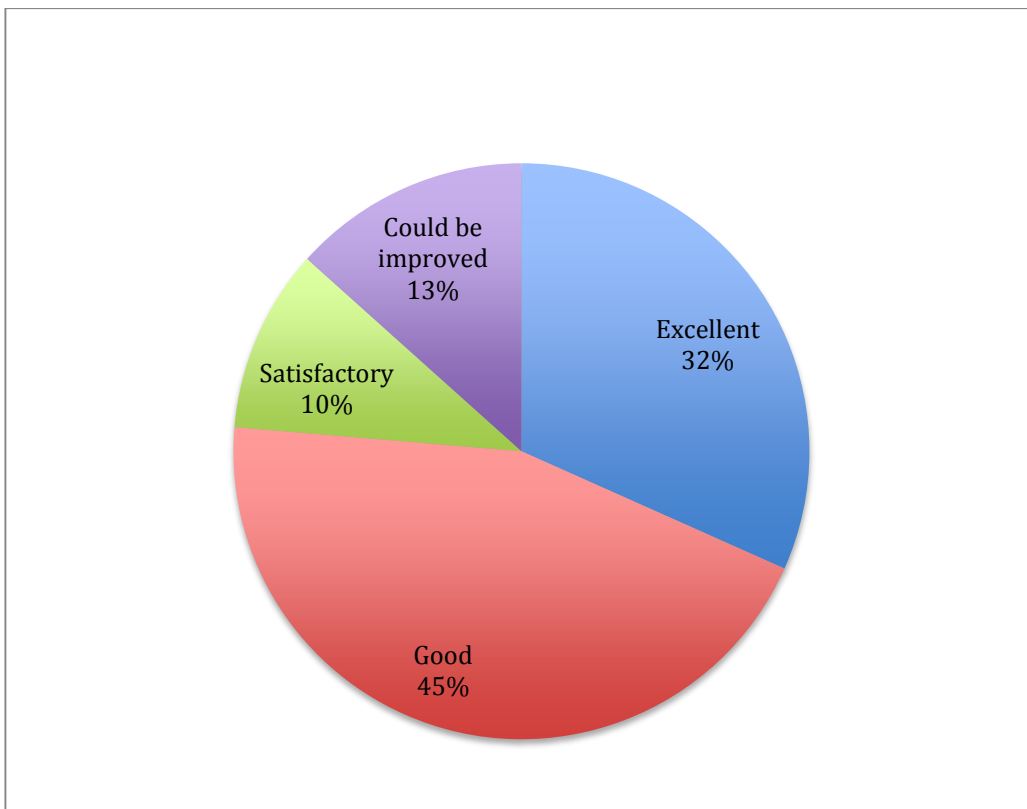
hold contentious views to come up with a 'fix' with frank negotiations and clear plan to further address important issues.

- There was a lots of information to digest over 3 days. Perhaps working in country to facilitate the understanding and use of the tools better should be on an on-going basis.
- The SPREP teams need not defend its work – so that debate can flow freely. There should be space for debate and exploration. Maybe some projects could be unpacked more or, if no questions, facilitators need to be more probing.

### 3. Quality of the conference presentations

Participants were asked about the quality of the conference presentation and, as shown in Figure 2, most indicated that it was either 'good' (45%) or 'excellent' (32%).

**Figure 2: Overall rating of the quality of presentations**



Additionally, as shown in Table 2, the more highly rated aspects of the presentations were in relation to the topics covered and the relevance of the knowledge shared in relation to the conference objective.

**Table 2: Respondent rating of various aspects of the presentations**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Could be improved
Topics covered (in terms of climate change related issues in the Pacific islands)	26	28	7	0
Content (relevance and usefulness of knowledge shared in relation to the conference objectives as per Q2?)	23	28	7	2
Country participation (representation of Pacific Island countries and experience)	21	25	12	1
Clarity (in the way lessons on improving climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Pacific was communicated and discussed)	13	36	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>

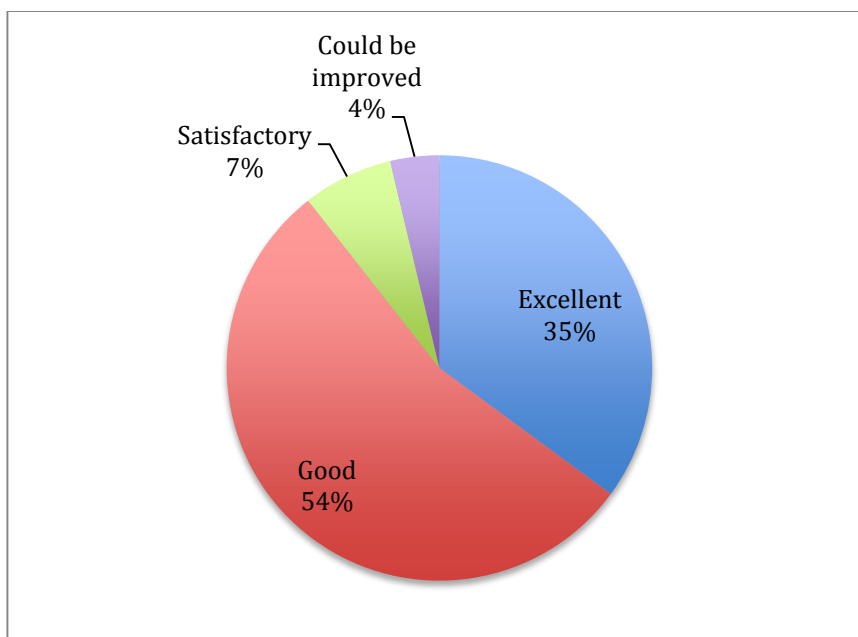
A significant number of participants also provided written feedback on the quality of presentations and they include:

- **Lesson learning:** Lessons learned come from failure and insight. We need to know the failures so we can all learn – this is the research and development part of our work. We need to be critical of ourselves, and each other so we can adapt and grow faster/ Need to hear more from users and stakeholders (project beneficiaries) to know if success is really taking place/ The involvement of the private sector in the forum needs to be re-looked at and encouraged/ Sharing of lessons should be ongoing and not at the end of the strategy period/There is a need to address all the common bureaucratic challenges we experience in all PICTs before we talk about CC adaptation and mitigation.
- **Early provision of conference papers and presentation summaries:** Maybe if participants could get hold of presentation summaries before the conference or actual presentation so that they will have time to read and prepare for discussions/ It would have helped discussions if all the materials were provided a week before the conference/ It would help to have all presentation summaries provided to participants before the actual presentation.
- **Clarity:** Presenters need to speak clearly when defining concepts.

#### **4. Other aspects of the conference:**

Participants were then asked to rate various other aspects of the conference and the overall rating of this was mostly 'good' (54%) or 'excellent' (35%).

**Figure 3: Overall rating of other aspects of the conference**



Furthermore, as shown in Table 3, the conference facilitation was the more highly rated aspect of the conference while the activity that most needed improving most was the side events.

**Table 3: Respondent rating of specific aspects of the presentations**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Could be improved
Facilitation	31	26	3	1
The arrangement of sessions (plenary, parallel sessions and working groups)	16	37	6	2
Side Events	12	35	7	7
Market Place	21	23	7	1
Country participation in general	17	30	10	3
Recap and reporting	22	28	8	1
Conference facilities and equipment	21	32	7	1
Timekeeping	15	36	8	3
Administrational and logistical support	24	30	7	0

Many participants also provided written feedback on the other aspects of the conference and they include:

**Other comments on 'other aspects':**

- **Arrangement of sessions:** Program was too intensive, information overload/Generally, topics were well covered/ Need more allocated time for sessions/ Allow more time for participants to ask questions.
- **Side events:** needed more time (1-1.5hrs) and should be scheduled after lunch and not before/ Side events not to overlap with lunch – maybe have it after hours in the evenings/ Side events were not given enough time, especially during lunch hour/ Lunch hour side events took time away from networking between participants
- **Market place** needed encouragement to rotate, people got stuck and there was no speed in the date. Also be good to fill in sheets on what they got from each table they could use. Also, have a pay bar/ Market place could have been better for countries they were informed beforehand on how it might be best used (e.g. preparing briefs for new and upcoming projects and proposals)/As well as addition to market place, need a technology expo – would have been good to see more private sector and equipment displays.
- **Country participation:** Key government representatives must make a commitment to fully participate in discussions/ It was best that countries presented rather than CROPs or development partners/ More awareness of the strategies is required at the national level, especially with the national leaders and decision-makers/ The need to allow more input from governments into the SRDP as they are the main users/ Not all climate change related project reps from countries (e.g. Samoa) were at the conference. It would have been good to have them all to learn from the lessons being shared from other islands.
- **Venue and facilities:** Having parallel sessions in the same room with just partition between was ineffective as each session could hear each other
- **Timekeeping:** Have a timekeeper or a display to show the remaining time for each presentation/ Time keeping for presentations could be improved/ Need to specify clearly to participants to stick to time.
- **Overall:** Excellent work SPREP, Neta and Espen/ Overall preparation and location was excellent.

## 5. Activities of this this year’s PCCR that were particularly effective and should be replicated in future.

Respondents’ suggestions for aspects of this year’s PCCR that should be replicated in future are shown on Table 4 and these have been arranged according participant representation.

**Table 4: Respondent suggestions on 2015 PCCR activities that should be replicated in the future**

Pacific Island Country governmental reps	CROP reps	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the entire PCCR should be replicated (logistics, presentations and facilitation, etc.)</li> <li>• deadlines for country nominations, registration and submission of presentations should be well ahead of the PCCR</li> <li>• speed dating</li> <li>• sharing of lessons and recommendations</li> <li>• 3 days is short enough</li> <li>• the 7mins allocated each presentation worked well</li> <li>• the range of topics covered by countries</li> <li>• Side events were excellent</li> <li>• The speed dating was a good opportunity for members to voice national priorities and get direct assistance on where to go and how to apply for funding from donors and partners.</li> <li>• The diversity at this PCCR was strong and unparallel to other CC events I’ve been to and the team must be commended</li> <li>• Breaking up into groups helped participant understand issues better</li> <li>• Side event provided participants with the flexibility to choose themes/areas that relate more to their countries</li> <li>• Market place</li> <li>• Country experiences</li> <li>• Break out groups were effective</li> <li>• Plenary and side meetings as they capture and continue discussions on climate change</li> <li>• Accessing climate finance</li> <li>• Sharing of lessons learned from different projects via the presentations.</li> <li>• Climate security</li> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Q&amp;A sessions</li> <li>• Lesson shared by countries via presentations</li> <li>• Market place</li> <li>• Available financing and assistance</li> <li>• Learning about various organisations’ activities in the CC area</li> <li>• I was most interested in how to translate all the lessons learnt and experiences into COP21 preparations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchanges between institutions and levels</li> <li>• Networking and experience sharing</li> <li>• Market place</li> <li>• Side events</li> <li>• Market event</li> <li>• Country discussion and engagement (improved from previous PCCR)</li> <li>• Parallel sessions and diversity of topics</li> <li>• Discussions on Loss and Damage</li> <li>• Some of the side events were good – that should be promoted</li> <li>• Country participation should be further encouraged</li> <li>• Speed dating</li> <li>• Topics were relevant</li> <li>• Good logistical arrangements and well organized</li> <li>• Having countries present rather than CROPs or development partners</li> <li>• Keeping presentations short</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market place event</li> <li>• Learning from PICs their current activities under PIFACC</li> <li>• Networking as there was full representation from stakeholders across these issues</li> <li>• Market place speed dating</li> <li>• Loss and damage and resourcing sessions were very useful</li> <li>• 7 minute presentations</li> <li>• parallel sessions on specific topics</li> <li>• PCCR and RTSM</li> </ul>

## 6. How could the PCCR be improved overall?

Respondent recommendations for how this year's PCCR might be improved overall are as provided in Table 5.

**Table 5: Respondent suggestions on 2015 PCCR activities that should be replicated in the future**

PICs	CROP	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the meeting around an actual round table</li> <li>• Look up open space technology</li> <li>• Better participation from affected sectors e.g. livelihood sectors and grassroots people</li> <li>• Include an opportunity to develop country capacity</li> <li>• Need to have more interactive discussions in the parallel sessions</li> <li>• Printed programme would help us rely less on announcements from moderators and hosts</li> <li>• Market place could have been better for countries they were informed before hand on how it might be best used (e.g. preparing briefs for new and upcoming projects and proposals)</li> <li>• Maybe include more private sector and youth representatives so that the conference focus is not limited to technical issues</li> <li>• Better rooms for break out and parallel sessions</li> <li>• Improve participation from private sector</li> <li>• There could have been better clarification between the PCCR and the future of its implementation – after the Pacific Leaders Forum</li> <li>• Have the PCCR in another PIC</li> <li>• Keep to the time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more but smaller group sessions to allow better exchange</li> <li>• have additional day so speakers can have more time to present</li> <li>• Increase the number of conference days to four due to wide range of issues to cover</li> <li>• Allowing more open dialogue</li> <li>• Better facilitation – more antagonistic</li> <li>• Prepare presenters better</li> <li>• An extra half day may allow more space for discussion</li> <li>• Good internet access is a 'must'!</li> <li>• Explore deeper into themes</li> <li>• Should have computer for loading presentations in a separate room</li> <li>• A dedicated timeslot for bi-laterals during drafting timeframe or maybe early in meet</li> <li>• Felt very rushed at times but also good that most sessions ran to schedule</li> <li>• More interactive sessions and ice breakers and smaller group focused discussions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the number of side events</li> <li>• Greater, in-depth presentation</li> <li>• Discussion on new strategy (SRDP)</li> <li>• Side-events could have been done in 15mins</li> <li>• More space for displays</li> <li>• Preparations was a bit late this year. Thus the quality of content of some sessions were not up to par</li> <li>• Presenters needed more briefing</li> <li>• A printed agenda would have been useful</li> </ul>

## 7. Other comments in general

Finally, other general comments provided by the various participants are as shown in Table 8.

**Table 6: Other general comments from respondents**

PICs	CROP	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conference was generally pleasant but the caliber and experience of attendees was way</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• well done to SPREP for a great conference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great forum</li> </ul>

<p>under-exposed or utilized. Should think of ways to evoke more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thanks for giving us the change and opportunity to share with you all our experiences and lessons at this meeting.</li> <li>• It would have been useful if some effort was rendered to compile a matrix of best practice and what were the contributing factors and reasons why expected outcomes were not achieved. This would make it easier for people to compare and contrast factors that contributed to success or the absence of it</li> <li>• Conference organisers and staff did a fantastic job</li> <li>• Generally most successful and effective PCCR since its launch</li> <li>• Need to include participation from other sectors and not limit to environment and climate change officials</li> <li>• Have further dialogue with Tuvalu to get their support on the SRDP.</li> <li>• Clearly define Risk Management, Disaster (time frame) and other terminologies under the SRDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thank you SPREP for a well organized meeting with room for improvement</li> <li>• SPREP has done a good job in organizing the event</li> <li>• There were more CROP reps than PICTs. CROP reps should be limited to 2 per organization to ensure more country participation</li> <li>• As well as addition to market place, need a technology expo – would have been good to see more private sector and equipment displays</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, very well run and informative</li> <li>• Thanks a lot for hosting this remarkable workshop</li> <li>• A private sector forum next year?</li> <li>• Good presentation and performance</li> <li>• Good conference</li> </ul>
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THE END

