

**Report on the summary of outcomes
and proceedings from the Niue
Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
Meeting, 14 to 17 March, 2011**

**Report of
27 April, 2011**

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Summary of outcomes from the Niue Pacific Climate Change Roundtable Meeting, 14 to 17 March, 2011

27 April, 2011

INTRODUCTION

1. The Third Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) met in Niue from 14 to 17 March, 2011. The PCCR was established in 2000 to support Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) with the implementation and monitoring of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change and its Action Plan (PIFACC).

Previous Roundtables have been held in the Cook Islands (2000), Fiji (2002) amongst others. The re-establishment of the PCCR was held in Samoa in 2008 and the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 2009. The Roundtable also plays an important role in sharing experience on climate change and coordinating regional approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. The Niue PCCR adopted Terms of Reference and Working Arrangements for the PCCR, attached as Annex A, while noting these will be updated as required.

OUTCOMES FROM PLENARY SESSIONS

PCCR Working Arrangements

3. The PCCR agreed to a structure of four Working Groups and a Steering Committee. The Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee and for each Working Group are attached as Annex B. The following persons were appointed as Coordinators for the Working Groups for 2011-2013:

- Mitigation Working Group – Solomone Fifita (SPC), assisted by Scott Hook (PIFS), supported by SPREP as secretariat
- Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group– Diane McFadzien (SPREP), assisted by Padma Lal (IUCN), supported by SPREP as secretariat
- Climate Change Resources Working Group– Coral Pasisi (PIFS), assisted by Joe Stanley (SPREP), supported by SPREP as secretariat
- Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management Working Group– Tagaloa Cooper (SPC), assisted by Dean Solofa (SPREP), supported by SPREP as secretariat

4. The Steering Committee for the 2011-2013 PCCR was appointed as follows, while noting that some groups will advise their representatives in due course:

- Chair of the 2011 PCCR – Niue (Richard Hipa – Secretary to Government)
- Melanesia region – To be confirmed
- Micronesia region – Russ Kun (Nauru), Riibeta Abete (Kiribati - alternate)
- Polynesia region – Cook Islands, with the alternate to be confirmed

- Developed countries in the Pacific – Ryan Medrana (Australia), Anne Giles (Australia – alternate)
- SPREP – Netatua Pelesikoti, Espen Ronneberg (alternate)
- PIFS – To be confirmed
- SPC – To be confirmed
- USP – To be confirmed
- United Nations system in the Pacific – To be confirmed
- Non-governmental organizations in the Pacific – Peter Emberson (Pacific Conference of Churches), Tafue Lusama (Tuvalu Climate Action Network - Alternate)

Cancun Outcomes

5. Outcomes from the 2010 UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Meeting in Cancun, Mexico were discussed. The PCCR highlighted the importance of SPREP convening preparatory meetings for the 2011 UNFCCC Meeting in Durban, South Africa, which could include regional development partners. The PCCR thanked SPREP for its continuing assistance to Pacific Island Countries with preparations for UNFCCC meetings, including coordination on the ground in Durban by assisting to co-locate accommodation for Pacific Island Countries representatives as far as possible in the same area.

6. The PCCR noted the intent of SPREP to work on the Regional Economic Costs of Climate Change in the Pacific and invited SPREP to report back on progress.

7. It was noted that it would be beneficial for SPREP to develop simplified outcomes documents from future UNFCCC COP meetings.

Mobilizing climate change resources for the Pacific

8. The PCCR acknowledged the importance of effective resource mobilization and utilisation, as also expressed by Forum Leaders, Ministers of Environment and Economic Ministers in 2010. It noted the development of the Options Paper presented by the Forum Secretariat which aims to provide options on improved access to and management of climate change resources, building on existing efforts in the region.

9. The PCCR noted the complexities in climate change financing and suggested the Options Paper should accommodate the finding of the SPREP study and further explore information on accurate funding information in terms of what is available and accessible, and the methods of access and eligibility criteria. Further advice for inclusion in the development of the Options Paper is contained in the report of the RWG.

10. The PCCR noted the Director of SPREP's presentation of the findings of the SPREP Study on "Mobilising Climate Change Resources in the Region" and that this study would provide valuable input to the development of the Options Paper being coordinated by the Forum Secretariat. The Director noted the report emphasised strengthening capacity of national and regional institutions and non-governmental organizations to confront the many challenges of climate change, and in this regard

suggested establishing a technical backstopping mechanism for climate change work in the region to help facilitate this. The Director called on the PCCR to provide guidance on a recommendation to this end.

11. The Climate Change Resources Working Group (CCRWG) suggested that the Regional Backstopping Mechanism be considered separately from any possible regional fund (which has not yet been agreed) and that it should focus on a few focal areas. Amongst other things this backstopping mechanisms should provide support to Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to help in:

- developing strategic programming for resource mobilization, including the development of concept notes into project proposals with effective M&E frameworks and exploring opportunities for resource implementation; and
- facilitating access to capacity and expertise externally to support national activities on climate change on a needs basis. This should include flexible resources to support timely TA mobilisation from other PICT's, CROP agencies, and other partners.

12. The PCCR agreed that draft Terms of Reference for the Regional Backstopping Mechanism should be developed by SPREP in consultation with the Climate Change Resources Working Group (CCRWG).

13. The PCCR welcomed the Pacific-EU Joint Initiative on Climate Change and noted the processes for PICTs input to the EU-Pacific Action Plan, which would be facilitated by the Forum Secretariat in consultation with CROP agencies, in view of possible endorsement at the EU-PIF Ministerial Meeting towards the end of the year.

14. The PCCR welcomed the participation of the Pacific Representative (Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia) on the Transitional Committee of the Cancun Green Fund and agreed to provide comments, information and requests to him through the Climate Change Resources Working Group, and other bilateral mechanisms where necessary. The Representative invited views on how to best represent the challenges of Pacific SIDS in the design phase of the Transitional Committee. He also requested CROP agencies to provide internationally credible data to assist in the call for a special window for SIDS in the funding windows. He also challenged the development partners present at the Roundtable to support Pacific positions to respond to challenges in a spirit of partnership. Further initial advice was provided by the CCRWG and is captured in the report of the RWG.

15. The PCCR noted the presentation from the Asian Development Bank/World Bank and noted Island Countries and regional agencies should be fully consulted in the process going forward so that this programme will bring new benefits and complement existing regional and national initiatives and institutional arrangements.

Regional climate change coordination

16. The PCCR welcomed the presentation by the SPREP Director and acknowledged the CROP Executive sub-committee on climate change's continuing lead role. National climate change committees

should also be encouraged to work closely with such mechanisms. Better and more focused coordination between CROP and donor agencies should be promoted. It was noted that SPREP would address PCCR outcomes consistent with its 2011-2015 Strategic Plan, and that PCCR partners were invited to consider similar actions. The PCCR invited the PCCR Chair to write to the Co-Chairs of the CROP Executive sub-committee on climate change to make a formal link between the PCCR and the CROP Executive sub-committee on climate change. The PCCR noted that the SPREP Director will endeavour to provide staff to support PCCR functions.

17. The PCCR noted the importance of utilizing the Rio+20 process to promote the needs of Pacific Island Countries and Territories regarding climate change, including the potential benefits from greening national economies. The PCCR invited the Director of SPREP to submit this PCCR Outcomes document, including the working group reports, to the regional preparatory process and meeting for Rio+20.

Climate change policy and information management

18. The PCCR welcomed the PIFACC mid-term review and invited SPREP to widely disseminate the draft version of the revised PIFACC. The final version will be presented to the 22nd SPREP Meeting in Samoa.

19. The PCCR welcomed the presentation by the web portal consultants outlining the objectives and functions of the proposed web portal proposal. The PCCR requested that SPREP:

- Undertake further consultations on the web portal at and after the PCCR, including a stakeholder needs survey;
- Make a decision on who will take this forward (The PCCR recommended SPREP, working closely with a Steering Committee from the Knowledge Management Working Group); and
- Commence implementation, addressing issues such as: fundraising, governance, and partnership arrangements.

20. Other suggestions included the need to have French translation of materials on the portal, potential use of new ICT resources at USP, possible collaboration with SIDSNet and the Caribbean, the use of incentives, and ensuring that the content was demand driven from the country level.

Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

21. The PCCR welcomed presentations by Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue and Tonga outlining how climate change adaptation has been integrated with disaster risk reduction in these countries. The PCCR suggested CROP agencies work in cooperation with PICTs to develop a timetable for similar exercises in the other interested PICTs. It noted that Tonga had been innovative in financing its Joint National Action Plans primarily through the 2nd National Communication process and its emphasis on inter-disciplinary teamwork, while Cook Islands had sought financing from the Italian Government.

Adaptation in the Pacific Island Countries

22. The Chair highlighted the following key points from presentations and discussions:

- Ownership of the process by the people is very important;

- Adaptation issues in different countries are different but there are also many similarities;
- There is a desire in the region to combine climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at national levels;
- It is challenging and expensive to implement adaptation programmes, including conducting surveys, consultations and implementing projects, in remote outer island communities and this needs to be reflected in decision making.

The road to Durban

23. The PCCR invited Pacific Island Countries to encourage the participation of NGOs and youth in their UNFCCC delegations to Durban and noted the important role that civil society groups play in assisting PICs in the lead up to, and in the actual negotiations. The PCCR noted the need to encourage region wide inclusion of climate change issues in the education curriculum. The PCCR invited SPREP to work with PICs, CROP agencies and civil society partners to prepare for Durban, including: (a) establishing a focal point for FCCC side events; (b) convening preparatory and negotiations skills training workshops; (c) utilizing existing opportunities to meet, such as the RMSD, PASAP Lessons Learned and Rio+20 preparations, as well as the meeting in Durban: and (d) working with PIC delegations to develop issues papers for priority areas identified by PCCR. SPREP will also follow-up on the necessary FCCC submissions required in the coming months.

24. The PCCR invited Pacific representatives on different FCCC committees and boards to provide regular updates to the relevant PCCR working groups and to communicate on a regular basis.

Capacity building

25. The PCCR welcomed the session on capacity building at the PCCR and agreed that capacity building should be hands-on, practical, relevant and country driven. Attachments, mentoring and networking were also noted as important elements for capacity building.

26. Five top priority capacity building needs were identified: (a) funding (including resource mobilization); (b) communication (including education & awareness); (c) policy development (including mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral policies, & strategy development on adaptation and mitigation); (d) climate change science; and (e) negotiation skills.

27. A session on communications and outreach was held to identify priority needs in climate change outreach and education and to clarify key messages for communication. A draft framework was developed to help guide SPREP in providing technical assistance and support to member countries and territories in climate change related communications and outreach. The draft framework is attached as an Annex and is awaiting comment by the session participants before revision and circulation to a wider audience in early May. The PCCR also held a communications session to formulate a regional communications strategy for the months leading up to Durban, and while at the COP 17 in Durban. This session laid the groundwork for a collective, Pacific communications approach as we prepare for COP 17.

OUTCOMES FROM WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group

28. The working group recommended further work on developing a loss and damage mechanism for the region, working with relevant international and regional agencies, and using a “think tank” approach to developing ideas and proposals. It agreed to develop terms of reference for a study on the implications on climate change and displacement, resettlement and relocation. It will also develop a manual of best practices on community based approaches. A database on suitable technologies should also be established.

29. It also noted that a joint meeting with the Pacific Platform for DRM, the PCCR and RMSD every 4 years, from 2013, would bring together a wide range of expertise from the region.

30. Full consideration should be given to gender and cultural issues in adaptation and mainstreaming in the Pacific region. In addition to mainstreaming climate change issues at the national level, through JNAPs, the group agreed there is an urgent need to mainstream climate change issues at the sector and local levels, incorporating including gender and cultural considerations. To support mainstreaming at all levels, the working group recommends key actions, including to:

- develop key knowledge products such as a manual of best practices on community based approaches; and harmonised and consolidated climate change adaptation and mitigation mainstreaming guidelines that reflect experiences and lessons learnt in various mainstreaming exercises in the region and best practices.
- provide mentoring and hands on practical training in technical aspects of adaption and mainstreaming of climate change

31. The full report of the Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group is outlined in Annex C.

Mitigation Working Group

32. The working group noted that the upfront capital costs of renewable energy technologies remains a challenge for the Pacific and solutions (such as revolving funds) are required to spread these costs over time, including through the new and existing funds. Noting that the energy systems in the region are too small to qualify for CDM the working group proposed that in the development of the mitigation elements of the Green Fund that these particular challenges of PICs situations are taken into account in terms of defining eligibility criteria.

33. There should also be a better reflection at the international level of mitigation actions in the Pacific region, and the working group recommended that a stocktaking of actions be undertaken and documented. PICs as well as PITs should be encouraged to develop these into reportable NAMAs, including low-carbon policies. There should be a broadening of the mitigation discussions to REDD, waste management, tourism, transportation and agriculture, and taking stock of what is occurring in terms of mitigation.

34. The working group urged the continuation of the capacity building efforts for energy efficiency and renewable energy systems, and specifically including electric power utilities in the capacity building activities. There should also be a survey of the real energy costs in outer islands, and of regulatory disincentives to renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as to low-carbon initiatives and to sustainable resources use in other sectors. There is also a need to link mitigation with adaptation issues through mainstreaming. The need to give full consideration to gender and cultural issues in mitigation and mainstreaming in the region was emphasized.

35. The full report of the Mitigation Working Group is outlined in Annex D.

Climate Change Information and Knowledge Working Group

36. The working group noted the distinction between climate change information and knowledge management, and discussed the key audiences for the climate change web portal. Further discussion will be needed on: (a) clearer identification of audience groups; (b) types of information and products; (c) capacity building needs; (d) process for quality control; (e) involvement of non-government groups and development of a policy in this regard; (e) role of administrators in uploading and management of information; (f) in-country training and awareness raising; (g) removal of barriers to data sharing; and (g) dissemination strategy, including a library of regional climate change information to be disseminated through different means.

37. It was agreed the portal should be relevant and user friendly. It should also document lessons learned and best practices.

38. The PCCR report should be widely disseminated and translated into French if possible. Information and statements given by Leaders should also be disseminated widely. Climate change science information and data needs to be relevant at the national level. The need to assist the out-posting of climate change portal of personnel was also noted. Information also needs to be continuously disseminated in the more traditional manner. The need to give full consideration to gender and cultural issues in climate change information and knowledge management in the region was emphasized.

39. The full report of the Climate Change Information and Knowledge Working Group is outlined in Annex E.

Climate Change Resources Working Group

40. The working group discussed and revised the terms of reference for the group and agreed a work plan in moving forward.

41. The working group discussed the regional backstopping mechanism suggested by the Director of SPREP. It was agreed to develop this separately from the development of any Regional Fund (as this was not yet agreed). The working group suggested the backstopping mechanism should focus on providing some key functions to support PICTs, including support for strategic approaches to resourcing, project and M&E development, and advice on sources of funding. Further functions could include a facilitating of access to technical assistance on a needs basis.

42. It was also suggested that the backstopping mechanism needs to be costed to ensure that it would be a good investment and that options on its structure i.e. stand alone or strengthened existing network should be considered.

43. The PCCR agreed a roster of experts would be helpful in this regard, and it was noted that SPREP is already undertaking this task. The PCCR noted that the development of this roster would follow an inclusive process and the roster would be periodically updated and reviewed. It was also noted that further nominations for the roster would be welcome.

44. The RWG also discussed the development of the “Options Paper on Improved Access to and Management of Climate Change Resources” being coordinated by the Forum Secretariat. The working group suggested the development of case studies, and noted their willingness to be a part of the consultative process in developing the paper. The PIFS was encouraged to continue its consultative process and to pay particular attention to in-country consultation where ever possible to fully gauge the issues most important at the national level, including complexity of access to resources as well as the need to effectively coordinate management of these resources.

45. The working group also discussed with the Pacific representative on the Transitional Committee for the Green Climate Fund some expectations they had in relation to the Green Fund. They raised a number of initial issues including direct access, modalities, build on existing processes, presenting the case for a special funding window for SIDS, consideration of less stringent requirements for small scale projects, need for institutional support such as the GEF Support Adviser at SPREP and the SIDS officer at the GEF and to promote a quota for SIDS and separate financing for enabling activities in SIDS.

46. Further issues to address are pre-requisites for access and the nature of funds being made available under the Green Fund. The working group agreed to supply further information for the work of the Transitional Committee. It was also noted that the RWG would facilitate coordinated input to the Pacific Representative. The Pacific Representative welcomed submissions from the PCCR, and the RWG and undertook to report back to members on progress in the Transitional Committee through Missions in New York, direct to Kiribati, Niue and Cook Islands who do not have PR’s in NY, and to CROP technical focal points on the issue.

47. The full report of the Climate Change Resources Working Group is outlined in Annex F.

Development Partners and Donor consultation

48. Development partners and donors at the met and discussed issues associated with the PCCR, including how to improve the profile and ownership of the PIFFAC and the role of the PCCR itself.

49. The full report of the development partners and donors consultation is attached as Annex G.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE PCCR

50. The PCCR expressed its sincere gratitude to the Government and People of Niue for the excellent hosting of the 2011 PCCR. The PCCR also expressed its gratitude to the Governments of

Switzerland and Australia for funding the PCCR, and also the contributions from the UNDP-GEF-SPREP projects PACC and PIGGAREP.

51. The PCCR adopted the summary outcomes, while noting that a final draft of the outcomes will be circulated as soon as possible. The PCCR also noted that a full record of the PCCR would also be prepared and circulated in due course. SPREP will work with partners and stakeholders to ensure actions identified in these PCCR Outcomes are followed.

52. Closing remarks were made by Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia on behalf of the participants, the Director of SPREP and the Premier of Niue.

Pacific Climate Change Roundtable - Working Arrangements and Terms of Reference

(Endorsed in Niue, March 2011 by the PCCR as a “living document” and subject to revision by future PCCR meetings as necessary)

Background

The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) initially established in 2000, was re-established in 2008 primarily to support Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) with the implementation and monitoring of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change and its Action Plan (PIFACC). The PIFACC at the direction of the SPREP Governing Council is in the final stages of a mid-term review, and is anticipated a revised PIFACC will be endorsed out of session in order to be launched at the 2011 SPREP Council Meeting. In 2005 the Pacific Leaders endorsed the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) as the regional climate change policy framework.

Since the endorsement of PIFACC by the Leaders in 2005, many important developments in the area of climate change have happened. Some PICTs have completed two national communications cycles (first and second) to the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, with others in the process of completing their second. The LDCs are at various stages of implementing their NAPAs and the remaining PICTs are developing and implementing national action plans through a ‘NAPA’ like process. From 2010 many countries are requesting support for joint climate change adaptation and disaster risk management national action plans. A low carbon development strategy for PICTs has been endorsed. The GEF rules of accessing resources are changing and more PICTs can now access resources directly, and there are now more climate change donors active in the region and funding is increasing as a result of the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun outcomes, including the establishment of the Green Fund.

In 2010 the Forum Leaders called for a report on options to improve access to, and management of, climate change resources, and tasked the Forum Secretariat to work with relevant organisations to develop mechanisms to assist countries access the different international financing for climate change.

Objectives of the PCCR

The PCCR has a monitoring, evaluation and reporting role for the PIFACC, and at the same time facilitates:

1. a region wide opportunity for coordinating regional approaches for climate change, in particular including adaptation and mitigation measures and actions;
2. the dissemination of information on new and existing funding modalities and opportunities;

3. regional support for the development and implementation and mainstreaming of climate change strategic national action plans and policies under the context of sustainable development strategies; .
4. an open forum for building networks and partnerships among development partners, regional organisations, PICTs governments, civil society and the private sector;
5. working groups on specific topics of current interest and importance, and ensures that the work of the working groups support national initiatives
6. promote the awareness of climate change initiatives and programmes that are currently running or being planned for the region;
7. the sharing of lessons learned from best practices in the implementation of climate change projects and programmes;
8. assistance is built on the efforts and experiences of all stakeholders.

PCCR Facilitator and Convenor

Until the PCCR decides otherwise, the Facilitator and Convenor of the PCCR is the Director of the Pacific Islands Regional Environment Programme, SPREP, Apia Samoa

The roles of the Facilitator and Convenor:

- Convene and manage the planning and logistics of the PCCR.
- Provide progress and major activity reports as appropriate to PCCR members.
- Facilitate the work of the working groups (WG) through the working group coordinators.
- Coordinate and report on the implementation of the PIFACC.

PCCR Members

Membership of the PCCR is open-ended and voluntary. PICTs and any stakeholders from the donor community, development partners, academic and research institutions, regional/international civil societies and NGOs and others who are interested in climate change in the regional may participate in the PCCR. Interested parties should write or email the Facilitator/Convenor if they would like to attend the PCCR. Organisations that attend the PCCR will become a member of the PCCR and will be kept informed of the PCCR activities.

PCCR Working Arrangements

The PCCR is a bi-annual meeting where all stakeholders come together to discuss climate change issues and priorities, strengthen regional coordination, and strengthen partnerships to enhance the implementation of the PIFACC. The host country will be invited to provide the Chair for the PCCR.

The PCCR working arrangements are guided by a Steering Committee and operates through working groups. As of March 2011 there are four working groups:

- Adaptation and Mainstreaming
- Mitigation
- Climate Change Resources
- Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management

The Steering Committee TOR and working groups TORs are attached in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively. In the future, it is anticipated working groups will be formed or disbanded as necessary.

The Steering Committee coordinators and members will be appointed on a bi-annual basis coinciding with the PCCR bi-annual meeting. Coordinators and members are representatives of the PCCR members and will hold office for two years and are eligible for reappointment. The PCCR will convene a drafting committee to prepare an outcome statement which will be submitted to the PCCR Facilitator/Convenor for dissemination, and submission to the SPREP Governing Council for their consideration.

Pacific Climate Change Roundtable – Terms of Reference for the PCCR Steering Committee and Working Groups

(Endorsed in Niue, March 2011 by the PCCR as a “living document” and subject to revision by future PCCR meetings as necessary)

(i) PCCR Steering Committee Terms of Reference

Aim:

The PCCR Steering Committee is established to provide strategic oversight, guidance and coordination within the PCCR and with other relevant regional and national mechanisms in support of reducing development risks to climate change impacts in the Pacific. The PCCR also oversees the implementation of PCCR and its working groups’ recommendations following the roundtable.

Objectives:

The work of the Steering Committee will be supported by the Secretariat of the Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and also facilitate reporting to CROP CES-CCC. The SC has the following specific tasks:

Pre-PCCR:

Prior to the PCCR, the chair will convene a meeting of the SC to be responsible for the following:

- Determine a theme for the PCCR
- Providing strategic input into the overall programme and agenda of the PCCR
- Determine the roundtable meeting format
- Identifying key speakers for the PCCR
- Discuss and/or identify resources for the PCCR budget
- Promote PCCR

During the PCCR:

The SC is to provide the following:

- Provide guidance to the PCCR Chair and working group coordinators
- Provide input into the drafting and draft outcomes of the PCCR
- Report to the PCCR where required

- Provide the role of chair or take the lead on selected agenda items
- Provide strategic input into the work of the four Working Groups (as above) through the Working Group Coordinators.

Post PCCR:

- Provide on-going advice to PCCR working groups and other relevant regional partnerships mechanisms such as the CROP Climate Change Working Group (CES-CCC).
- Provide input in terms of lessons learned and recommendations for future meetings
- Make recommendations as to the composition of the Steering Committee in preparation for the next PCCR
- Provide input and sign off into the final PCCR report

SC Membership:

Steering Committee will be made up of representatives from governments and organisations (Annex 3 provides the SC members for 2011) as follows; host country as Chair, Polynesia representative, Melanesian representative, Micronesia representative, Developed country representative, SPREP (Secretariat), USP, PIFS, SPC, UN representative and one NGO representative.

Process:

The Steering Committee will meet mainly via teleconferences (to be organised by SPREP) in advance of the PCCR, but members will have at least one face to face meeting in preparation for the PCCR.

Steering Committee members are invited to nominate one alternate member, who will represent them in cases when they are not available.

(ii) PCCR Working Groups Term of Reference

In an effort to improve the working arrangements of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) the following working groups (WG) are established:

- Climate Change Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group;
- Mitigation Working Group;
- Climate Change Resources Working Group; and
- Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management Working Group.

Membership / Participation

Membership of the WG is open to all National, Regional and International Organizations at all levels. In particular, Regional and International Organizations and Agencies who have competence to deal with issues identified in the PIFACC on climate change adaptation and mainstreaming, mitigation, climate

change information and knowledge management and resource mobilisation are encouraged to participate in respective WGs.

- Each WG membership is on a voluntary basis;
- Participation of partners and CROP at each MWG meeting is self-funded;
- PICTs participation could be supported if resources are available
- Each WG shall meet at least once in a year or when specifically requested by a member
- Any member may offer to host an MWG;
- Any member who offers to host the MWG Meeting shall cover the costs of venue and refreshments;
- SPREP will be the supporting secretariat for each WG
- Each WG will also be responsible for addressing relevant cross cutting issues such as capacity building, awareness, communications, gender, poverty reductions and other emerging issues relevant to the WG.

Process:

- The coordinator of each WG will be elected at each PCCR, and will be responsible for convening teleconference meetings and face-to-face meetings during and in between PCCR, draft their agendas and request necessary background papers, supported by the secretariat.
- The WG coordinators and alternates shall be appointed on a rotational basis
- The coordinators is expected lead and utilize their own organizational structures for support and in consultation with the SC to ensure resources needs are discussed and identified

Climate Change Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group

Introduction

Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) are among the most vulnerable in the world to the impacts of climate change. Most of the PICTs however, are significantly constrained in terms of their ability to adapt to climate change. Most countries have very limited human and financial resources at their disposal to fully assess and analyze climate related risks, identify viable adaptation options or implement response measures. In this context, supporting climate change adaptation is a key priority for the region. The work of this working group contributes to promote awareness and understanding of what adaptation opportunities are out there and how to systematically identify risks, assess vulnerability and identify and implement adaptation priorities.

Similarly, sustaining climate change adaptation calls for the mainstreaming of climate change risks and impact analysis into national development strategies and sectoral strategies including decision making and budgetary planning processes.

Aim

The establishment of the CCAM WG is to support the monitoring and evaluation role of the PCCR under the PIFACC. The CCAM WG is to facilitate a forum where PCCR members share lessons learned, discuss priorities and identify opportunities for addressing these priorities both at the regional and national levels. The CCAM WG is to also provide 'linkages' to other regional mechanisms including policies and strategies where climate change adaptation should be mainstreamed.

Objectives

CCAM WG is to promote and ensure that a coordinated, cooperative and strategic approach is taken by Regional, International Organizations and Donor Agencies when assisting Pacific Island countries undertake adaptation activities within the context of PIFACC and other relevant regional policies calling for climate change adaptation and reducing the risk of climate change related disasters. Specific objectives include the following:

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation by regional and international organizations and agencies to facilitate the implementation of the Framework with relation to adaptation;
- Develop a transparent process at the national level to monitor and measure progress in implementing the adaptation component of the PIFACC.
- Foster Adaptation Partnerships linked to other relevant development partnerships in support of national adaptation initiatives and priorities
- Support the CCA mainstreaming into regional policies and national development policies, strategies and decision making and budgetary planning processes
- Provide CCA linkages to other regional mechanisms
- Provide support to national CCA and mainstreaming initiatives
- Facilitate WG activities in between roundtables
- Report to the PCCR

Utilization of existing mechanisms

In the Pacific adaptation issues are dealt with by many groups, but the primary adaptation activity at the regional level is covered by the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Project, and PACC has established structures that could be utilized as key building blocks for the AWG in the region. In addition there are the steering committees of SPC/GIZ ACCPIR, the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Platform, the SOPAC Div/SPC – EU Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Facilities and the Pacific Pilot on Climate Change Resilience (PPCR) as well as institutions such as the University of the South Pacific (USP), ICCAI/PASAP and others. The WG will need to draw on these to develop an appropriate working modality for cooperation.

Intended Activities

- Improving the availability and use of information, knowledge and expertise;
- Strengthening the participatory process of national level policy and planning, policy integration and strategy formulation to ensure adaptation is considered in decisions across all sectors;
- Strengthen planning processes which are fully participatory and holistic i.e. development of adaptation strategies and action plans;
- Strengthen and support community based approaches by developing a larger pool of people able to conduct such processes;
- Develop awareness and education support;
- Share lessons learnt on adaptation actions on the ground and approaches taken;
- Strengthen ability to access adaptation funding resources; and
- Report to the roundtable key adaptation activities and new/emerging ones.

Mitigation Working Group

Introduction

While Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) have minimal greenhouse gas emissions, being the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change they have the most to lose should emissions not be addressed, globally. PICTs also stand to benefit from transforming their economies towards low carbon models.

Aim

The establishment of the MWG is primarily to ensure that a coordinated, cooperative and strategic approach is taken by Regional, International Organizations and Donor Agencies when assisting Pacific Island countries undertake national mitigation activities and efforts as provided for by the PIFACC. The MWG will draw together national and regional expertise in all areas of mitigation activities, relating to energy efficiency and renewable energy, reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, enhancement of carbon sinks and controlling emissions from waste management.

Objectives

The following key objectives apply to the MWG:

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation by regional and international organizations and agencies to facilitate the implementation of the Framework with relation to mitigation;
- Support the development of a transparent process at the national level to monitor and measure progress in implementing the mitigation component of the PIFACC.

Utilization of existing mechanisms

In the Pacific energy-related mitigation is also covered in the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP). The FAESP has established the Pacific Energy Oversight Group (PEOG) which is made up of regional agencies; and the Pacific Energy Advisory Group (PEAG) (PEOG, PICT and Industry representatives as well as NGOs) as two coordinating mechanisms for its implementation and monitoring), and these are expected to continue as core constituents of the MWG. The MWG will draw on the PIFACC and FAESP and other related regional frameworks / strategies to develop an appropriate working modality for cooperation. The MWG will also draw on committees and teams working on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), afforestation, reforestation and agriculture, as well as waste management expertise.

Intended Activities

- Ensure there is coherence and consistency in the Implementation Plans, Strategies and Outcomes of the PIFACC and FAESP
- Improving the availability and use of information, knowledge and expertise;
- Strengthening the participatory process of policy-making, policy integration and strategy formulation;
- Strengthen planning processes which are fully participatory and holistic i.e. development of mitigation strategies and action plans;
- Develop awareness and education support; and
- Strengthen ability to access mitigation funding resources.
- Report to the Roundtable key mitigation activities and new/emerging ones.

Climate Change Resources Working Group

Introduction

The Climate Change Roundtable in 2009 recommended the establishment of the PCCR working groups in an effort to improve the working arrangements of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC). The Resources Working Group (RWG) is one of those established working groups.

The RWG is very important as it seeks to collate information on resource opportunities available for climate change initiatives in the region. It should help to provide a link from the PCCR to other complimentary climate change resources and coordination mechanisms that have common goals of facilitating greater coordination and harmonization of donor funds and country efforts. It should encourage increased access to climate change resources, reduced fragmentation of climate change funding, and in collaboration with other WG's, encourage more effective utilisation and management of climate change resources.

Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) are among the most vulnerable in the world to the impacts of climate change. Most of the PICTs however, are significantly constrained in terms of their ability to adapt to climate change or implement co benefit mitigation activities. Most countries have very limited human and financial resources at their disposal to fully assess and analyse climate related risks, mitigation opportunities, identify viable adaptation options or implement response measures. In this context, accessing climate change resources impacts significantly on each country's adaptation and mitigation capacity. The work of this working group contributes to promoting more awareness and understanding of what funding opportunities are available and how to successfully access them.

Aim

The establishment of the RWG is primarily to ensure that a coordinated, cooperative and strategic approach is taken by Regional, International Organizations and Donor Agencies when assisting Pacific Island countries with financial and technical support activities and efforts as provided for by the PIFACC. The RWG will draw together national and regional expertise in areas relating to climate change financing, technical support and regional coordination.

Objectives

The following key objectives apply to the RWG:

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation by regional and international organizations and agencies to facilitate the implementation of the Framework in relation to financing and technical support;
- Provide a link from the PCCR to the discourse and development of options to improve access to and management of climate change resources, focused particularly at the national level but also including the regional and international levels; and
- Support the development of a transparent process to monitor and measure progress in the effective provision of financial and technical support to all components of the PIFACC.

Utilization of existing mechanisms

In the Pacific financial and technical support as well as regional coordination are considered by several different entities such as the Pacific Plan Action Committee (PPAC), CROP Executives Sub-Committee on Climate Change, PIC/Partners Meeting, Development Partners in Climate Change (DPCC) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) constituency meetings. The RWG will need to draw on these to develop an appropriate working modality for cooperation.

Intended Activities

- Improving the availability and use of information, knowledge and expertise on funding opportunities to the climate change portal
- Inputting into regional finance coordination studies and initiatives

- Strengthening the participatory process of policy-making, policy integration and strategy formulation;
- Strengthen planning processes which are fully participatory and holistic i.e. development of strategies for sharing information on sources of support;
- Develop awareness and education support; and
- Build and strengthen the regions ability to access climate change funding resources.

Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management Working Group

Introduction

Understanding climate change data and information underpins adaptation and mitigation planning and implementation. However, the application of that understanding in decision making processes required that data and information are collected, analysed and applied in decision making processes. Before information could be applied, information needs to be disseminated in a format that is easy to understand by decision makers at national and community levels.

While PICTs are vulnerable to climate change impacts, it was noted in the 4th Assessment Report by the IPCC that assessments of existing and project climate change impacts are difficult because some climatic processes are still not well understood. It is in this context that this working group is established to respond to this gap.

Aim

The establishment of the CCI-KM WG is primarily to ensure that a coordinated, cooperative and strategic approach is taken by Regional, International Organizations and Donor Agencies when assisting Pacific Island Countries with knowledge management, science and observations and efforts to improve knowledge resource management as provided for by the PIFACC. The CCI-KM WG will draw together national and regional expertise in areas relating to knowledge management, science, climatology and observations, systematic observations, communications, education and public awareness.

A core function of the focus on knowledge management is to ensure information crucial to the strengthening and enhancement of climate change adaptation and mitigation and which contributes to sustainable development is supported with appropriate efforts to make such information easily available and accessible. It is intended that this will be a cross-cutting effort to support the other working groups of the PCCR and that the CCI-KM WG will be closely engaged in the work to establish and provide oversight for the Pacific Climate Change Portal.

Objectives

The following key objectives apply to the CCI-KM WG:

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation by regional and international organizations and agencies to facilitate the implementation of the Framework with relation to knowledge

management, science, climatology and observations, systematic observations, communications, education and public awareness;

- Support the development of a transparent process at the national level to monitor and measure progress in implementing the provision of financial and technical support to such knowledge management components of the PIFACC.
- Support countries and Partners in identifying priorities and gaps for support at either the regional or the national levels on knowledge management and making recommendations for actions on these.

Utilization of existing mechanisms

In the Pacific knowledge management, science and climatology, systematic observation, communications, education and public awareness are dealt with by many groups, including the Regional Meteorological Services Directors Meeting (RMSD), the steering committees of Pacific Island Global Climate Observing Systems (PI-GCOS) and Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing Systems (PI-GOOS), as well as institutions such as the University of the South Pacific (USP), International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), Pacific Climate Change Science Project (PCCSP) and others. The CCI-KM WG will need to draw on these to develop an appropriate working modality for cooperation.

Intended Activities

- Improving the availability and use of information, knowledge and expertise, including oversight of the Pacific Climate Change Portal;
- Strengthening the participatory process of policy-making, policy integration and strategy formulation based on utilization of the best available climate change information and knowledge;
- Strengthen planning processes which are fully participatory and holistic i.e. development of strategies for sharing information on sources of support and mainstreaming these into those which do not already incorporate knowledge management;
- Develop awareness and education support; and
- Strengthen ability to access funding resources for the improvement of knowledge management at the national and regional levels.

ANNEX C

Report of the Adaptation and Mainstreaming Working Group at the Niue PCCR

The following comprises key adaptation and mainstreaming issues of importance to the region and suggested activities to help address there. Also indicated are stakeholders who may be best placed to coordinate work in these areas, noting this is a voluntary process and respective agencies will ultimately have to consider how/if this can be accommodated by their work programmes.

This was developed through consultation of the A&M WG of the PCCR in March 2011 and forms a basic work plan for the A & M WG to address follow up actions over the coming two years.

The group considered resource and time constraints and discussed a “think tank” approach as a modality for addressing adaptation and mainstreaming in the region.

Action/Recommendation	Who to LEAD (Agency)	Who to SUPPORT (Agency)
1. Loss and Damage Mechanisms under UNFCCC		
1.1 The need to get up to date with the work done on the Pacific Catastrophic Insurance Facility (WB) and Loss and Damage Assessment Training	WB ADB, UN, IUCN	SOPAC div, SPREP
1.2 Discuss and explore this issue in relevant regional meetings and processes. Including identification of existing data gaps to support an effective loss and damage mechanisms and try to gather these data as part of existing programmes	All	SPREP
1.2 Potential of micro-insurance and/or climate risks transfer experiences		
1.2.1 The WG members with access to information on this agreed to consolidate and circulate to the group	UNDP	
1.3 Displacement/resettlement/relocation		
1.3.1 Develop a TOR for a study to be undertaken that will explore this issue more thoroughly and could provide a basis for the region to examine ways forward in relation to displacement/resettlement/relocation. This should be linked to the PIC processes and linked with the work currently underway in relation to the UN Resolution (63? On Climate Change as a Security Council issues?	PIFS & CSO's	
2. Knowledge Products to Inform Adaptation Activities		
2.1 Develop a manual in best practice on processes involved for developing adaptation approached especially at the community level	USP	SPREP
2.2 Collate and make available for the region, information on best technology/approach for sectoral adaption measures that may be applicable to the PICTs context	ADB & SPREP	USP & SPC
2.3 Continue development of a database on expertise on CC adaptation with a focus on in-region expertise where possible	SPREP	
2.4 Compile brief case studies of adaptation projects, describing what has and has not worked and why	SPREP	
3. Mainstreaming Adaptation		
Regional Level-		
3.1 Identify and address key issues and challenges in integrating risks into	SPREP & SOPAC Div	SPC other sectors

<p>sectoral and local plans, programmes and projects (awareness, institutional and technical capacity etc)</p> <p>3.2 A joint meeting of the PCCR, DRM Platform, and Regional Meteorological Director’s Meeting every 4 years starting from 2013 (Pacific Exposition for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management).</p> <p>33. Development partners and donors to support integrated implementation of CCA/DRM and recognise JNAPs as planning/programming mechanism endorsed by PICTs</p>		
<p>Knowledge management –</p> <p>4.2 Formal integrated implementation of existing regional frameworks for CC and DRM and the improved collaboration and coordination of partner initiatives in support of PICTs</p> <p>4.3 Prioritisation of DRR/CCA initiatives, activities and projects within a sector & between sectors</p> <p>4.4 CCA mainstreaming best practice, drawing on Pacific experiences</p>	<p>SPREP, SOPAC Div, IUCN</p>	<p>SPC other sectors</p>
<p>Mentoring and hands on training –</p> <p>4.5 Integration of natural hazard risk considerations into development planning and budgetary systems at national and sectoral and community levels</p> <p>4.6 Strengthening in-country institutional design and decision-making process to implement best practices in mainstreaming risks in environment management, economic and social development</p>	<p>SPREP, SOPAC Div</p>	<p>SPC other sectors, WWF, USP, IUCN</p>

Report of the Mitigation Working Group at the Niue PCCR

The Working Group discussed progress on mitigation since the last PCCR. Key actions included:

Several countries (Tonga, Niue, Tuvalu) outlined the significant progress that had been made in recent years with renewable energy. It was noted that several countries had made progress with increasing the contribution of renewable energy to national energy supplies and several countries had established renewable energy targets.

Niue advised the Working Group that renewable energy now meets 10% of national supplies and they had plans for increasing the contribution over the coming years. Tuvalu also advised that installed solar capacity had increased significantly and now provides 10% of energy supplies. They also advised that there were plans to significantly increase installed renewable capacity over the next few years informed the meeting of their plans to achieve a 100% renewable energy supply over the next two decades. This plan would include an aggressive energy efficiency program. Most countries agreed that combining energy efficiency and renewable energy was essential to reducing dependency on imported petroleum.

Tonga noted challenges in data analysis for renewable energy resource measurement and more work and support is needed in this area. Tonga noted the issues and complexities in accessing donor project funding. Currently Tonga has saved 0.62 Gg CO₂ through its renewable energy applications, with further 0.15 Gg in the pipeline. In 2000 the share of renewable to electricity supply was 0.26%. This is expected to grow to 11.08% by 2012. They also noted that the recent Tonga Energy Roadmap exercise was a valuable means of identifying options for reducing dependence on imported petroleum and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The process highlighted the difficulty and high costs of achieving ambitious renewable targets.

While most countries indicated that renewable energy had been the main focus of mitigation action, it was also important to adopt mitigation action on a broader front where it made economic sense to do so. The WG suggested energy efficiency, reducing forestry emissions, emissions from agriculture and waste, tourism and the transport sector, as areas for greater focus. Countries were not aware of mitigation action in these sectors

The Working Group was informed that building an understanding of the contribution of REDD was an important area and that assistance is already being provided to Fiji, and soon to commence in other countries, to build national awareness and capacity for mitigation in the forestry sector. The SPC/GIZ programme advised the meeting that REDD related work was already underway in several countries and would be an important area of work over the next few years.

The Working Group also noted that completing the SPC/FAESP exercise to fully map the energy profiles of countries was important and to assess the potential contribution of renewable energy and energy efficiency to national energy supply systems.

The Working Group also noted the importance of documenting the achievements of countries to date in mitigating energy sector emissions and that these should be reported through the UNFCCC process and possibly be registered as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions with the UNFCCC Secretariat. This included setting national renewable energy targets and sector wide energy efficiency programme measures.

Major Constraints in Mitigation.

The Working group highlighted a range of constraints facing countries in terms of increased mitigation of emissions. These included:

High up-front cost of renewable technologies: The high upfront costs of renewable energy and the need to be able to access sufficient funds to implement renewable energy projects and maintain these activities. The Working Group noted that more attention should be given to providing the up-front capital and that the costs of renewable could be recouped over the life of the project – based on a full life cycle cost approach. Revolving funds was one potential option identified.

Human Capacity Constraints: Lack of sufficient skilled manpower to implement mitigation measures, and to maintain energy sector operations, was highlighted as an on-going constraint and sustained capacity building support is a high priority need. It was also noted that strategies for retaining existing skilled staff was needed. Nauru with only one renewable energy officer has difficulty in meeting its 50% renewable energy target by 2015 and other countries expressed similar manpower constraints. There is a clear need for ongoing training and sufficient financing to meet manpower needs. There is also a need to strengthening links between energy offices and power utilities. Support from external sources for national level capacity building, especially the PPA, will need to be sustained.

Difficulties in accessing international finance: The Working Group noted that the small nature of island energy systems meant that it was difficult for most countries to access the CDM and other mitigation finance mechanisms. It was important that future funding mechanisms, like the Green Fund, and any regional CC financing mechanisms, need to take into account the specific characteristics of small island states. Consideration should be given to sector wide and multi country programs and approaches to bundle activities to ensure that sufficient emission reductions are generated to enable access to international finance mechanisms.

Challenges for renewable energy and energy efficiency: The WG noted that there were a range of barriers and obstacles limiting the uptake of renewable energy. These included subsidised energy costs that reduced the attractiveness of renewable technologies, problems of land access for siting renewable energy projects; resource data constraints; national power tariff equalisation schemes that did not reflect the true cost of energy supply in outer islands; access to data from other agencies and ministries to allow effective energy planning; existence of fiscal measures (taxes and duties) and regulations that did not favour renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency.

Knowledge on other mitigation activities: The Working Group highlighted the need to set in place a system to document the full range of mitigation activities underway across all sectors. At present the

WG had insufficient information to assess actual progress with mitigation activities across the region. The WG also noted that this would be an important means of informing the UNFCCC and other international fora on actual mitigation actions being undertaken by Pacific island countries. In particular increased documentation of activities in the forestry, transport, waste management, tourism and agricultural sectors was important.

Knowledge and understanding of REDD: The Working Group highlighted the need to better understand the opportunities and challenges of REDD as there was currently limited understanding of the REDD issue in the region. For example, expanding the REDD readiness programme activities to raise awareness. Key constraints included lack of carbon stock data and inventories, and monitoring of forest resources.

Increasing the interconnectivity and synergies between mitigation and adaptation actions: The Working Group highlighted the need to better integrate the mitigation and adaptation agendas. It is recognised that many mitigation actions across different sectors also make a direct contribution to adaptation objectives, and vice versa. They also contributed to achieving low carbon development outcomes that are more resilient to the impacts of climate change. The Working Group noted that the mitigation and adaptation agendas were currently dealt with independently and this is a major constraint in achieving cost effective climate change response actions.

Action/Recommendation	Who to LEAD (Agency)	Who to SUPPORT (Name/Agency)	By WHEN (Date)
Cataloguing of energy efficiency and renewable energy activities current and planned in all PICs with, a view to registering these as NAMAs with the FCCC. Documenting additional mitigation measures currently being implemented in all sectors.	GIZ supported by SPC/SPREP	All PICs – need confirmation from national FCCC focal point of intent to submit NAMAs. Input of information from PICTs on mitigation activities underway across all sectors	Ideally by June 2011, at the latest by mid-November 2011 for announcement at COP-17
Tuvalu to achieve 100% renewable energy and diesel free by 2020	Tuvalu supported by EU, Japan, SPC, SPREP	Tuvalu	2020
Ongoing capacity building targeting utilities and country specific needs	PEOG – SPC, PPA, SPREP, etc	All PICs	
Register concern of the PICTs that future mitigation financing mechanisms do not put in place criteria that make it difficult for PICs to access funds, as exists with the CDM where PICs are too small to be competitive globally. For example the need for this to be avoided under the mitigation parts of the Green Fund	Pacific Island Countries representative on Transitional Committee, supported by SPC, PPA, SPREP etc	All PICs	
Multi country mitigation programmes be considered eligible as bundled activities for submission to Green Fund, or other funding opportunities, as well as any regional financing mechanism	PEOG – SPC, PPA, SPREP	All PICs	

Action/Recommendation	Who to LEAD (Agency)	Who to SUPPORT (Name/Agency)	By WHEN (Date)
Need to articulate to the UNFCCC, and other international fora, concrete evidence of mitigation actions being undertaken in the Pacific region, as part of delegation briefing for FCCC	SPC, SPREP	All PICs	COP-17
Region wide assessment of the regulatory and fiscal disincentives for mitigation in the energy sector,, , waste management, agriculture, transport, and tourism. Highlight the role of regulatory processes to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, and other mitigation action across other sectors. Consider Rio+20 process to add value and resources.,	GIZ, SPC, PPA, SPREP,(Rio+20, UN, ESCSAP	All PICs	By 2013 PCCR (and by Rio+20)
Need and scope for regional support to assist REDD-readiness at the national level	UN-REDD, GIZ, SPC, SPREP, EU	Interested PICs	Workshop in June in the region
Regional survey of waste and agriculture mitigation actions in the region and identifying gaps and possible measures	SPREP, SPC	All PICs	By 2013 PCCR
Mainstreaming of mitigation with adaptation to ensure synergies are identified	SPREP, SPC	All PICs	Ongoing mainstreaming processes

Key upcoming events/meetings of relevance to this Working Group

Event	Venue	Date of event	Who (Name/Agency)	Actions that the Working Group could undertake at this meeting
Regional REDD meeting in June	Tbc	End of June 2011, tbc	UN REDD, GIZ, SPC	
Energy Ministers Meeting	Noumea	April 2011	SPC	
CROP SDWG	Suva	April 2011	PIFS	
Rio+20 PrepCom	Apia	July 2011	UN and CROP	
Waste Mgt Strategy				
FEMM	Apia	July 2011	PIFS	
Steering Committees of major RE projects	Tbc	November 2011	SPC, SPREP	
FCCC	Durban	November – December 2011	SPREP	
PICs prepcom for FCCC	Tbc	Tbc	SPREP	
AOSIS Heads of Government	Tbc	Tbc	SPREP	

Report of the Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management Working Group

Session: 9 (knowledge management)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issues considered along side the CC Portal include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Management 2. Communication of Information & knowledge. 3. The distinction between information and knowledge management • CC Portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For decision makers or public? <p>Facilitate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality knowledge (issue of relevancy) generation & (relevancy of information) management addressing priority issues; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Validity of information provided by NGO/CSOs? How do we work with portal? o What is protocol? o How do we vet information to portal? o Do we submit to governments to endorse or directly to SPREP? o TK – supporting scientific data. How? To share in portal? Noting sensitivity. Need criteria for TK - Appropriate dissemination timeline - Communications (different groups and forms) - Id diff target groups: communities, schools, - Issues and constraints. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate science 2. Sector information. 	
Issues discussed: -	Recommendations and/or actions:
<p>Key issues discussed:</p> <p><i>Information and Knowledge Portal</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A number of issues were raised which suggests more discussion is needed on the objective, target groups, nature of content. If the primary audience is the climate change focal points in country then recommendations need to be targeted at that level with a view to develop further. 2. Need to clearly articulate who the key target groups are and content to reflect their needs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Key stakeholder groups to target b. Relevant types of products and the nature (including user-friendliness of different data/information/ knowledge suitable to different target groups 	<p>Establish a sub-committee, comprising country representatives, development partners, service providers and CROP agencies that will discuss and plan talk all these through for the next couple of months to determine issues, timelines and responsibilities. Suggest report back to SPREP by 30th April 2011.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify clearly the key stakeholder groups to target in the first instance b. Types of products and the nature (including user-friendliness of different data/information/ knowledge suitable to different target groups c. Develop process for quality control , including differentiating validated scientific data/ information and knowledge products

<p>3. The need for quality control, and making the distinction between sources of validated scientific and traditional information/ knowledge</p> <p>4. Who can suggest content: a. Can CSO have access to data as well as have the ability to upload relevant information</p> <p>5. What is the role of portal administrators vis a vis national knowledge management, dissemination and communication groups a. Do countries need their own knowledge management, dissemination and communication policies and local teams regarding climate change? b. How can countries coordinate what country specific scientific information and traditional knowledge is uploaded, as well as develop their access protocols.</p> <p>6. The need to also build in-country capacity in relevant scientific knowledge generation and management, dissemination, and targeted communication</p>	<p>and grey material that has not been peer reviewed/ validated</p> <p>Develop policy regarding who 'manages' information uploaded; including the need for in-country coordination and management of scientific and traditional knowledge uploaded.</p> <p>Explore options for strengthening in-country capacity following specific identified needs in areas such as targeted knowledge dissemination, and communication to key target groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove barriers to data sharing; develop policies, legislation to enable data and information sharing and availability to public freely. • Develop protocols to ensure sharing of data at national/local level (or incorporate into work plans of Environment Departments into national communication strategies) • Capacity developed at the national level to upload and share data from national to regional and beyond • Have a library of CC related documents produced and make available (requires dedicated resources). (consider CD dist). • Create a list of what's available so that can keep track and to progress e.g. Lessons learnt from ALM re fixed funding model vs long term commitment re CC Portal. • <i>Recommend that participants share report of participation to PCCR widely, to help with continuity of country information contributed to PCCR</i>
<p>Other notes / comments / issues for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Translation of information into French (as official language of SPREP) this has obvious funding issues. ○ Generation of information and provided to key stakeholders (ministers, schools), both versions. Local language used in outer islands. Engage drama group because some not interested in TV. This mechanism was found to be more effective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination of information. ▪ Aust Govt CC Science Program. Scientific data addresses in providing accurate and updated climatic information. Useful for generation CC scenarios. Data generate important for planners and decision makers. ▪ <i>JNAP > District Action Plan > Community AP.</i> ▪ We ensure we link work we are doing with SPREP, SOPAC. Seek professional advice, use 	

regional expertise.

- Quality knowledge generation of management
 - Issue of relevancy
 - *CBA analysis*
 - *Information Policy / Act*
 - www.pacificportal.com.au
- *Source of information – is important to acknowledge (w/portal links and carefully organized).*

Report of the Climate Change Resources Working Group

Regional Resource Mobilisation Backstopping Mechanism

1. Based on the Director of SPREP's recommendations to implement one of the recommendations from the SPREP managed study "Mobilizing Resources in the Pacific", which called for the establishment of a regional backstopping mechanism to facilitate better access to resources, the RWG discussed this and made some suggestions to take this forward.
2. The CCRWG **suggested** to decouple the backstopping mechanism from any possible regional fund (which has not yet been agreed) and focus on a few focal areas in further development of a TOR and structure for such a Regional Backstopping Mechanism. Amongst other things this backstopping mechanisms should provide support to PICTs to help in:
 - a. developing strategic programming for resource mobilization, develop concept notes into project proposals with effective M&E frameworks and find resources for implementation,
 - b. facilitating access to capacity and expertise externally to support national activities on climate change on a needs basis. This should include flexible resources to support timely TA mobilisation from other PICT's, CROP agencies, and other partners.
3. It was **suggested** that the backstopping mechanism should be costed and proposals made on its structure, regards a stand-alone and/or networking of existing experts to support these functions in the interim and long-term. **[SPREP to develop in consultation with the CCRWG]**
4. As a start, it was **agreed** to develop a list of experts who can provide advice and support to member countries in understanding how to access international resources e.g GEF Adviser, Implementing Agency personnel, bilateral donor partner contacts etc. **[CROP Agencies, UN Agencies, Partners]**

Options Paper on Improved access to and management of Climate Change Resources

4. During the working group discussions on the Options Papers there were a range of matters raised and **suggestions** for inclusion in the paper. These are outlined in the following points and will be considered in the drafting of the Options Paper.
 - a. The paper should **build a case** for the reason for specific climate change funding as **new and additional on top of existing ODA**.
 - b. There should to be a **clear link between the specific funding streams and the range of possible delivery mechanisms** and the type of projects and/or programs that they are providing. It is important to, to utilize and strengthen existing mechanisms where ever possible before consider any new modality.

- c. There was agreement about the benefit of **including a matrix that would identify the major bilateral, regional and multilateral assistance** being received by various PICs. In this way the paper can analyse the funding trail as a useful reference point for country discussions and analysis and is helpful for the options paper to provide some specific national implications and outcomes.
- d. In terms of options several other options were suggested for inclusion in the development of the options paper, these included:
 - i. The development of the **Italian and Austrian funds model** that were provided directly to member states through the group of Pacific Ambassadors in New York.
 - ii. There are a range of **decentralized funding sources, market based mechanisms** and private funds that are available.
 - iii. **Regional organisations that deliver a range of climate change services** and assistance. For example, as executing agencies and to act a conduit as a regional fund.
- e. In respect of the option being explored for a possible **regional or sub-regional fund**, it was suggested that there should be **some analysis of where this might be located**, including components of its structure e.g. funds, decision making process on equity, secretariat support etc.
- f. Any options should assess the challenges/options around **fiduciary management, governance and ability to access and distribute funds** effectively and efficiently. For example, a sub-regional mechanism might face capacity issues and might not be able to function effectively.
 - i. Some of the elements that could be used to assess the various options include access, flows and modalities, implementation management and reporting and monitoring requirements and the relationship to the Paris and Accra agenda.
- g. Consider various initiatives by **multilateral organizations, companies and private funds** that seek to invest in climate change initiatives and how this might improve regional access to funding.
- h. Consider the **role of incentive schemes for achieving performance targets** and how this might lead to the development of specific capacity that will enhance national access to funding at either the bilateral or regional level e.g. the Government of Nauru with Australian government initiative. This type of initiative highlighted the importance of using innovative funding models and how PICs can use these opportunities to work closely with donors on the issue and achieve improved outcomes in accessing climate change resources.
- i. Suggestion that **PIFs continues its process of consultation and understanding of various national systems**. For example, long term relationships as opposed to one off contributions related to political interests.
- j. The Options paper should examine how **national and/or regional mechanisms can support leveraging scaled up funds more efficiently**. It was suggested that the focus be on the country and look at the modalities as the national and regional options reflect various access and disbursement approaches whereas the international is a series of funding sources. For example, it was highlighted that national states becoming a national implementing agency could be an option.

- k. In terms of helpful examples – an EU initiative that is providing direct sector budget support as a national program in Samoa in the water sector was highlighted for the PIFS Options paper.

5. It was **agreed** that participants of the RWG would be included as part of the Consultative process in developing the Options Paper.

Transitional Committee of the Green Climate Fund

6. While noting that the Transitional Committee has not yet met, Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisara of Samoa as one of the two SIDS representatives on the TC, invited the RWG to assist with his engagement in this process by providing advice on their expectations for the Green Fund and a process for continual input from the region in this respect.

7. The Ambassador emphasised the need to provide sound data and information which would assist in negotiating the Pacific position in developing the Green Climate Fund. In this respect he drew reference to the experience the region has had over the years in accessing global multilateral resources and costings for mitigation and adaptation requirements of Pacific Island Countries, noting this work is starting to be explored by the Adaptation and Mitigation Working Groups.

8. The CCRWG **provided the following initial advice** on issues that Pacific Island countries felt should be considered in the development and design of the Green Climate Fund.

- Direct access – ensure requirements for this are not too cumbersome/onerous so that it remains to difficult for SIDS to qualify for direct access.
- Make use of/strengthen/ or build on existing processes for delivery of resources where possible and appropriate
- Special window of access for SIDS – Need to provide information on how to argue for this and justify why SIDS should have a special window of access.(Noting that everyone is arguing vulnerability, perhaps use capacity argument and the special case of SIDS as articulated in Agenda 21, BPoA, MSI.)
- Examine possibly for less complicated access for smaller projects/allocations .
- Possible additional support for SIDS to support their access and effective use of resources e.g. GEF Adviser Position and/or SIDS focal point in Secretariat.
- Look at existing modalities that have worked to reduce bureaucracy and facilitate easier flows to of resources to SIDS e.g. Regional HIV/AIDS Fund, small grants programme revised to accommodate SIDS constraints.
- Promote that a quota for SIDS is considered in allocation of resources. Try to ensure a situation where there isn't too much competition with larger countries
- To consider allocating resources for developing or strengthening national enabling environments e.g. National Plans of Action when requested.

- Should be on a grants basis and not loans based perhaps LDC's and SIDS(for mitigation and adaptation)
- Need to further consider the best way to handle the split between mitigation and adaptation, REDD, technology, capacity building, loss and damage and other Pacific island needs in a fair and equitable manner. Ongoing advice will have to be provided in this respect.
- Want to avoid pre-requisites for access such as poverty alleviation strategies before being able to access resources.
- Sources of funding to populate the Green Fund needs to be considered i.e. public funds, assessed contributes.

9. It was **agreed** that ongoing coordinated input and support to Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisara could be facilitated by the CCRWG, in addition to other formal processes that might be utilised. In this respect the **CCRWG committed to**;

- Gather information about past constraints experience and make suggestions for ways to this could be improved on the design of the Green Fund. Acknowledging a lot of this work would be facilitated through the ongoing work on developing the Options Paper requested by FEMM and Forum Leaders.
- Make links to other working groups to ensure PICTs priorities on climate change, mitigation, adaptation and knowledge management could be used to inform the TC process.

Report of the Development Partners and Donor consultation

1. PIFACC:

- It was mentioned that of awareness and ownership of the PIFACC in the region, ex. Other sectors (need to discuss how we are going to address it- possibly a communication strategy)
- Whether it could be used as a tool for more effective coordination among donors
- Whether it could be used to create an enabling environment of trust for more effective use of resources and coordination
- The process of review should be more transparent and inclusive; of all the PCCR members (not only SPREP Members) take a whole of government approach
- Lessons to be learned from other processes (water sector and the nature conservation roundtable)
- Clarifications on the roles and links between PIFACC and PCCR: Should the PIFACC be driving the PCCR or the PCCR be driving the PIFACC.

2. PCCR:

- Clarification on its role. Is it only supposed to be monitoring and evaluation? And if so should it not be expanded and broadened? Need for development partners to have a clear idea.
- Too focused on processes and roles, not enough on technical discussions and carrying forward key issues
- Example possibly more on the policy content in prep for Durban, rather than just process, including identifying key issues and what type of policy inputs would be needed.
- Strike a balance between info sharing and discussion
- Ownership: countries and other partners having leading roles in chairing, facilitating and WG coordination. For example countries delivered excellent presentations.
- To facilitate interaction with other sectors and not just 'preaching to the converted' consider the possibility of having it back to back with other sectoral processes (ex. Disaster community/Forestry/Economic). There is a need for moving beyond just the traditional environment group but also more effective use of resources, fewer GHG emissions.
- And the other way round: find the strategic entry points to get more information on what other sectors are doing and to be able to input into them. A question on a possible role for WG members was raised in this regard. Feedback should be appropriate to the sectors that it is being fed into. Not just attending meetings but also doing some advocacy and info sharing.
- Widening the participation of other national representatives (ex. Of the EU Vanuatu)

- To meet the needs for greater coordination and inclusion will probably mean greater resources
- We recognize the value of the WGs for advancing substantive discussions (ex on the DALA mechanism)
- Clarification on the resourcing mechanisms of the PCCR (doesn't have a designated secretariat/ doesn't have a budget...)

3. DPCC:

Generally agreed it's a good informal forum for discussion, info sharing. But has its limits as a coordination mechanism. The outcomes of the PCCR should be shared in the DPCC

Summary of Side Events

Monday 14th March

Update on the Review of Regional Meteorological Services and the Pacific Desk. SPREP

The SPREP presentation was delivered by Dean Solofa, PI-GCOS Officer. His presentation covered the 2010 Regional Meteorological Review and the outcomes of the review, especially on recommendations to strengthen regional support for national meteorological services through a 'Pacific Desk' concept to be led and coordinated by SPREP with technical partner agencies in the region. Dean went on to also report on the preparations for the 2011 Regional Met Directors Meeting to be held in RMI.

UN REDD Initiative

Ben Vickers a consultant for the UN REDD initiatives was the second presenter. Ben presented on the objectives and functions on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancements of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

Through the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action (under the Convention this encourages countries to undertake these five activities under REDD+ the topics of which are deforestation, forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon sinks.

UN-REDD was established in 2008 to support countries to benefit from REDD+ through 2 components, the first component is National Programmes which offers capacity building for readiness, and second Global Programme which provides guidelines, advice, regional and international dialogue, analyses engagement, safeguards, as well as supporting country action and the UNFCCC process.

The UN-REDD Programme is in partnership with 2 country programmes in the Pacific those countries are Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, REDD+ has 6 potential associate countries within the Pacific who are Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tonga.

Tuesday 15th March

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Partnerships, SPREP and SOPAC Division, SPC.

SPREP/SOPAC Div and UN ESCAP led the presentations at lunch time on Tuesday. Netatua Pelesikoti (SPREP) and Moses Sikivou (SOPAC Div) presented on the CCA & DRM Partnerships. The presentation covered the need to formalise the joint implementation of the PIFACC and the DRM Framework for Action as two closely linked regional policy framework. The current SPREP-SOPAC Div Partnership is one

such example to should be recognised and supported. The presentation presented the option of convening joint meetings of the DRM Platform and PCCR including RMD and national finance and planning organisations every four years starting from 2013.

Green Growth and Low Carbon Development, Iosefa Maiava, UN

Mr Iosefa Maiava of UNESCAP presented a brief introduction to the Green Growth or low carbon development approach which the Asia Pacific region including the Pacific has adopted as a practical strategy for achieving sustainable development and addressing the main causes of climate change. The Green Growth has five pathways which when pursued together represents an integrated approach to implementing low carbon development: (1) national fiscal and tax policies; (2) sustainable infrastructure including renewable energy; (3) greening business and markets including through eco-tourism and organic farming techniques etc; (4) sustainable production patterns and consumption habits; and (5) sustainable use/management of natural resources including through the use of eco-efficiency criteria. The UN SG had called for the adoption of green growth strategies in 2010 before the Green Climate Change Fund was established at Cancun later in the same year. It was also noted that the Rio+20 meeting in 2012 has as one of its themes the greening of the economy. Ideas and suggestions made at the side event were taken up in working group and plenary discussions.

Green Business (Tourism)

Mr Iosefa Maiava of UNESCAP shared an example of a green business in tourism (ComSaed Resort) incorporating various types of renewable energy sources (biogas, biodiesel, biomass, solar, hydro) with waste management and related business activities (organic gardening, natural oil and shampoo, bio-extracts) with traditional/cultural activities, a training/learning centre and sustainable living amongst workers. While a number of businesses in the Pacific have adopted various technologies (solar, biogas, biodiesel) and practice (cultural activities, waste disposal and organic gardening), the ComSaed is a fully integrated green business model that is proving a popular success.

Wednesday 16th

Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Side event (SPREP, UNDP and GEF)

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change National Project Coordinators updated the delegates at the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable of the project components occurring at the ground-level in the member countries.

Of the 13 PACC member countries, national coordinators from Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Niue, Nauru, Tuvalu, Tonga and Samoa, were present to share their experience of the project as the framework for implementation of adaptation actions in the region.

The presentations were based on updates of progress of PACC and to showcase the reality of climate change happening in each participating island country. The roundtable provided the team of

coordinators with an opportunity to interact with donors and partners and delegates from around the Pacific and to see the dialogue being carried out to address climate change and adaptation issues.

The PACC is designed to promote climate change adaptation as a key pre-requisite to sustainable development in Pacific Island Countries, with the objective to enhance the capacity of the participating countries to adapt to climate change, including climate variability, in the projects three key development sectors, that is, Water Resource Management, Food Production and Food Security, and Coastal Management.

Thursday 17th

Gender in Adaptation and Low Carbon Development, Pacific Gender Climate Coalition

Ulamila Wragg from Pacific Gender Climate Coalition, Cook Islands, presented on Gender in Adaptation and Low Carbon Development. Ulamila stressed that gender equity is one of the guiding principles in both the regional Frameworks on Climate Change and Energy Security. She said that gender analysis for adaptation projects is necessary to map the capacities of communities to cope with climate change impacts, in turn provide government planners relevant information to guide decision makers. Ulamila also introduced a regional project funded by the German Ministry of Environment International Climate Initiative through the Gender CC International Network and implemented by the Regional Energy Programme of the Economic Development Division of SPC . The “Gender in Adaptation and Low Carbon Development Project” is aimed at developing capacities of people working in regional government and non government organisations working on gender, climate change and energy issues and be able to transfer the skills learned on gender mainstreaming to the national and local projects and policies.

Chanel Iroi from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology from the Solomon Islands and Peter H. Emberson from the Pacific Conference of Churches also spoke about their experiences in promoting gender mainstreaming and in ensuring that gender perspectives are incorporated in national climate change policy and implementation of activities

Country Report templates

**National Updates on Implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change:
Progress Report since September, 2009**

French Polynesia

Report completed by: Tekau Frere_(office of Vice President)

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What are the key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

These are a sample of new climate change adaptation and mitigation programs involving French Polynesian government. They complement programs that were already in place in 2009.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners (of French Polynesian central government)	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of activities planned for next two years
Decision making and governance	French Polynesian mayors declaration on climate change	French Polynesia mayors, French Polynesia Senator, ONERC (French National office on the effects of Global Warming)	Mayors are important actors in terms of relations to the population. They act as a bridge between the central government and the people, and their support is essential to ensure the effectiveness of programs	Further training is planned, and representatives from mayors will be invited to participate in the plan of action on climate change

			planned.	
	Climate change network	French Republic, French Polynesia civil society, private sector, research institutes...	Efficient actions requires resources and political stability (for support); Data on climate change are insufficient in French Polynesia	elaboration of climate change plan
ADAPTATION	Continuation of the Program on Risks Prevention (ARAI): further actions taken, mainly data gathering to refine knowledge of hazards. These maps are to be used in urban and land use planning programs (zoning refined to reduce exposure to hazards or actions taken to increase resilience of societies)	BRGM (office of geological and mining research, France)	Implementation of recommendations and zoning plans is a sensitive issue as it implies no building zones (in high risks areas); the main challenge is reconciling urban development with human security; issues of land tenure is also sensitive	Further research on options to reduce risks is planned in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - storms surges and tsunamis (refining hazards mapping zones; finding ways to reconcile coastal development while ensure reduced exposure to risks) - role of vegetation in securing banks and excavation works - refining data on landslide hazards in selected districts - river flooding: further refinement of hydrological data, and research options (building materials and methods?) to reduce risks
	Mapping storm surges potential	EU, SPC (SOPAC division)	Data gathered through this	The project will start in the next

	effects in the Tuamotu islands (atolls)		program is essential to improve the zoning of « storm safe zones » (program ARAI, see above). However, due to the size of and distance between islands, the project is very costly. Data gathering and modelling requires solid financial resources.	few weeks. For the next 18 months, it will consist of data gathering (bathymetry and topography), the analysis to improve existing hazards zones.
	Resilient population: Information campaign on what to do when extreme events occur : TV short videos, informative flyers distributed in mailboxes, information available at municipalities	BRGM, French State	People tend to forget about extreme weather events, and it is important to remind them of important step to take in order to reduce exposure to risks.	Other movies are programmed, as well as radio programs to increase awareness on natural risks preparedness; Evacuation plans are being designed and implemented in every municipalities
	Decree to forbid construction of coastal embankment		Difficulties in obtaining strong support from civil society due to lack of understanding of the negative impacts of embankments on coastal ecosystems	New law, followed by information campaign, is in the process of being passed to permanently stop embankments
MITIGATION	Carbon Footprint: subsidies available for municipalities and private sector to calculate and	ADEME (French agency on development and energy efficiency), Municipality of Moorea, private sector	cost of carbon footprint study	Green building code is under realisation; solar panels to be installed on public administration buildings; training program on

	take step to reduce carbon footprint			conducting carbon footprint survey is to start in the next few weeks
	Installation of 6 hybrid plants in atolls	European Development Fund (EDF) and French Republic (Fond exceptionnel d'investissement)		
	mapping of potential marine energy potential sites and technologies ;	ADEME		Sea water air conditioning (SWAC) system to be installed for the new hospital in Tahiti
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	Creation of an urban and land use planning agency to improve land use planning policies (more coherence between decision making at different levels, and taking climate change into consideration)	French Republic; federation of French urban planning agencies	The challenge is to get the different actors around the table. However, sustainable development, climate change, and land use planning are issues that are recognized as priorities to be dealt with	The soon-to-be-created agency shall work on a global land use planning framework that should mainstream climate change
	Creation of a Polynesian of integrated managed spaces (CPEG)	French Republic	This interministerial action is transversal. The objective is to improve conservation of spaces from tip of the mountain to the sea, linking actions done on the land to impacts on the sea, in order to improve the resilience of	This tool will be created in the year 2011; it will be coordinating a network of protected areas managers

			ecosystems. The composition (cross sectoral and inter ministerial) explains the difficulty in reaching decisions fast. Long term funding is also a challenge	
	French Polynesia Marine Policy (Ruahatu: Strategy for Marine protected areas; coral reef conservations, ...)	French Republic		Propose a strategy to improve the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems
	Fiscal policy (incentive) to encourage individual photovoltaics plants, resulting in 90 new installations (871.74kWc, 1.2 millions kWh, or 294 000 liters of fossil fuel saved)			Continue fiscal incentives
	Subsidies for photovoltaics installation in isolated sites, resulting in 47 new infrastructures			Continue subsidies programs
	Mainstreaming Climate change in Risk Prevention Program: project to conduct a wide scientific research on data	BRGM (list to be finalised)		A study is being planned to gather scientific data in order to improve knowledge and prediction about climate change impacts in French

	gathering on climate change in French Polynesia			Polynesia and improve programs to address CC
CAPACITY BUILDING	Training workshop for technicians from the infrastructures department on improving river management	BRGM, French Republic	Resources (both financial and staff); implementing new techniques (and controlling implementation) is rather challenging.	Regular training workshops on improving activities of public works department (coastal protection, infrastructure building, river management, etc.)
KNOWLEDGEMENT MANAGEMENT	Media and communication campaign to raise awareness at various levels of society about energy efficiency (2010-2013)	ADEME		
	Baseline study about climate change in French Polynesia (october 2009)	French Republic and UC Berkeley (main ones)	Climate change data in French Polynesia seem quite scarce; the study showed the necessity to conduct further research;	The government of French Polynesia will, with the climate change network, elaborate an action plan on climate change
	Assessment survey on groundwater on the island of Tahiti	BRGM		Once results are gathered, improved water management programs and urban planning policies will be implemented
FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL	Regional Programme on integrated areas management:	EDF	Designing a coherent project and selecting pilote sites and projects	The project is soon to be finalized, and shall study integrated

	INTEGRE (Overseas countries and territories of the European Union in the Pacific)		at the level of French Polynesia	management, waste management, land erosion, and marine protected areas
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Nauru

Report completed by: _Mr. Russ. Kun

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

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- Two types of V&A Assessments underway. 1)V&A is developed under the Second National Communication Project which takes on a cross-sectoral approach. Due for 100% completion in June/July 2011. 2)The other V&A is developed under the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project is scheduled to be completed before 2011 concludes.
 - National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) dubbed “RONAdapt” final draft completed in January 2011. Currently tabled for Cabinet endorsement.
 - Number of actions taken on PV projects (currently in progress): 1. Solar Water Purifier System (PACC Project), 2.Mitigation Component Assessment (SNC Project) which will identify potential PV Projects (due for completion in June 2011), 3. Grass root Grass Program (GGP – annually implemented 100k) Solar water pump for 2010/2011, Hitachi Solar Power Reverse Osmosis (Russ can you pls confirm this?) to be implemented in 2011. Solar streetlights Project (in cooperation with Taiwanese Government and Speedtech Company) currently in scoping phase and to commence installation in April 2011. Integrated Solar PV system project (in cooperation with European Union) generates 70kw of energy into main grid and was completed in 2009.
 - National Climate Change Policies: SNC to complete in Sept 2011 and produce recommendations for the development of National Climate Change Policy. This will be in conjunction with the

National Water Sanitation Policy which will be developed by the PACC and IWRM project. First draft expected to be completed by end of 2011.

- Food Security and Climate Change: This is addressed under the Agriculture sector of the SNC V&A Project. This will take into account the existing National Food Security Strategy Plan provided by the Agriculture Division (needs to be re-evaluated and updated). Expected to be completed in June/July 2011.
- The Energy Policy Framework was developed and endorsed in May 2009.
- National Disaster Risk Management Office established in 2010. In process of merging actions and planning with Environment Division. NDRMO has a National Disaster Risk Management Plan which is in its final draft form since 2008, but the NDRM Act was endorsed in 2008. Expecting SOPAC consultants in 2011 to provide technical expertise in developing NDRM National Action Plan.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	<p>PACC Project – focusing on water</p> <p>SNC V&A focusing on major sectors (medium/long term) at national level.</p> <p>NAPA (RONAdapt) focusing on immediate adaptation needs (short/medium term) involves more</p>	<p>GEF/UNDP/SPREP</p> <p>GEF/UNDP/Nauru Government</p> <p>GEF/UNDP (as part of SNC Project)/Nauru Government</p> <p>GEF/UNDP/SOPAC/UNEP/EU</p>	<p>Difficult to access co-financing, technical capacity limited, limited water infrastructure e. Delays in fund transfers.</p> <p>Technical capacity limited, lack of climatic data (historical),</p> <p>Technical</p>	<p>Develop National Climate Change Policy and Framework for Action Plan in accordance with National priorities and PIFACC.</p> <p>Implementation of actions required as identified under NAPA.</p>

	<p>community consultation.</p> <p>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) focusing on enhancing water security for Nauru through better water management.</p>	/Nauru Government	<p>capacity limited, lack of climatic data (historical), limited financial resources.</p> <p>Difficult to access co-financing, technical capacity limited, limited water infrastructure. Delays in fund transfers.</p>	<p>Established Twin Chamber Systems demonstration project. Water/ Sanitation Policy implemented and endorsed. Establishment of National Water Apex Body. Community Awareness programs completed. Trained (Train the trainers) water officers on water infrastructure and management in communities.</p>
MITIGATION	Mitigation Assessment to be completed in April 2011.	GEF/UNDP/Nauru Government (undertaken through SNC process)	<p>First Mitigation Assessment to be conducted for Nauru. Few experiences to be drawn from and learnt from (mostly from other PIC experiences but need to be suited for National Circumstances)</p>	<p>Fulfill commitment stated under Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy: "Use of Renewable energy and solar PV promoted widely and implemented"</p>

			es). Limited technical capacity. Need to improve technology transfer methods.	
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	SNC and PACC Project Components: Mainstreaming of climate change into National Development Sectors by incorporating climate change into existing/introduced policies.	GEF/UNDP/SPREP	Limited technical/legal capacity, Absence of Environmental Management Act poses difficulties.	Review of all existing national policies. Provide recommendations for amendments/updates as necessary.
CAPACITY BUILDING	SNC, PACC, and IWRM Project components: Public Awareness and Education, Community consultations, training workshops, consultations with international experts, research and observation activities.	GEF/UNDP/SPREP/SOPAC/UNEP/EU	Limited human and financial resources.	Increase awareness, monitoring and evaluation of demonstration projects, sampling exercises, strengthen curriculum activities in education institutions, increase technology transfer.
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT For Example: <i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change</i>	Nauru SIMClim developed in 2010. Nauru GIS used	GEF/UNDP (undertaken in SNC Process) Nauru Government	Requires further in-country training of relevant users	All relevant users fully trained and 'train-the-trainer' programs nationally executed to expand use of software.

<p><i>Database/Information System</i> <i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i> <i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i> <i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i> <i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge resources, etc</i></p>	<p>to assist climate change related activities</p> <p>Water use guidelines for drought being developed.</p> <p>Atmospheric Radiation Monitoring Station (ARMS)</p>	<p>GEF/UNDP/SPREP (undertaken in PACC process) and Nauru Government.</p> <p>United States Department of Energy</p>	<p>Requires further in-country training of relevant users</p> <p>First document of its kind. Few past experiences to be drawn from. Mostly other PICs but need to be in line with National Circumstances.</p> <p>Data is not stored in-country but kept at mainframe archives based in US. Limited technical capacity in Nauru.</p>	<p>All relevant users fully trained and ‘train-the-trainer’ programs nationally executed to expand use of software.</p> <p>Guidelines to be endorsed and implemented.</p> <p>Unknown</p>
<p>FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL</p>	<p>All funds received from external sources of funding. Mostly donor funded activities.</p>	<p>Donor Partners</p>	<p>Inadequate National funds to accommodate climate change issues.</p>	<p>Establish Climate Change division within Public Service. (Currently operated by projects SNC, PACC, IWRM which are externally funded)</p>
<p>ENHANCED</p>	<p>Member of</p>	<p>UN/UNFCCC/AOSIS/PSIDS</p>	<p>Need for</p>	<p>Durban Protocol</p>

NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS	AOSIS and Nauru is Chair to PSIDS		stronger networking between Pacific and Caribbean regions. Stronger leadership from PICs within AOSIS is required.	2011.
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING	SNC, PACC, and IWRM Project components: Public Awareness and Education, Community consultations, training workshops, consultations with international experts, research and observation activities.	GEF/UNDP/SPREP/SOPAC/UNEP/EU	Limited human and financial resources.	Increase awareness, monitoring and evaluation of demonstration projects, sampling exercises, strengthen curriculum activities in education institutions, increase technology transfer.

New Caledonia

Report completed by: Dr Yves LAFOY, Regional Cooperation and External Relations, Senior Adviser for Scientific cooperation

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

Launching of the French-funded "*Great Observatory for the Environment and Biodiversity of the South Pacific*" (GOPS) - which became operational in March 2010. Made of a Cluster of 15 French research institutes and Universities – of which 5 have a representation in New Caledonia – the Observatory was

set up to give more visibility to French and EU initiatives carried out in the region. Aiming at observing and long-term monitoring of Ecosystems and their Biodiversity affected by global changes and anthropogenic pressures, the Observatory encompasses the following 4 scientific themes: i) Marine Ecosystems (Marine systems observation); ii) On Land Biodiversity; iii) Climate Change and Geohazards; iv) Changes in Natural Resources use and Governance within the region (encompassing Human and Social sciences, Law, Health);

ii) To help reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases through - among others - promoting low carbon energy sources, New Caledonia is currently developing, in consultation with stakeholders (governmental institutions, environmental associations, public and private sectors, communities), an "Energy and Climate Framework " that will set, for the twenty years to come, the objectives for a wise use of the energy and the development of renewable resources.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION & MITIGATION	<p>a) Forestry Bilateral project "<i>Forests of New Caledonia and their contribution to sustainable development</i>" co-funded by the French Pacific Fund 2010. Involving researchers from New Zealand (SCION and Landcare Research) and AICA (Association of Provincial centers of Agriculture), IAC (Agronomic Institute of New Caledonia) and IRD (Research Institute for Development). The project addresses the themes of Biodiversity, Carbon sequestration, Plantations, and Restoration of degraded areas. It will also contribute to the development of a Decision-support tool to help in the Sustainable management of forests in New Caledonia;</p> <p>- b) Regional training in "Climatology" Financed by the French Development Agency (AFD), the French Pacific Fund, and New Caledonia, annual training in Tropical meteorology and climatology are organized by Météo-France for staff from the meteorological services of the Pacific region. These courses have two primary objectives: - Improvement of expertise in meteorology and climatology in the region; - Transfer of skills in showcasing France and New Caledonia scientific and technological role in the region. At a regional, these training sessions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, through the French Pacific Fund • French Ministry of Research • French Ministry of Overseas Countries • Government of New Caledonia • European Union Both Bilateral and Regional EDFs (for OCTs) New Caledonia - as a Pacific Overseas Country of France – is eligible to EU funding <p>To the contrary, New Caledonia isn't eligible to UN – GEF-type – funding</p>	<p>Scientific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of (some) baseline data • Lack of capacity <p>Strategic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Caledonia's un-eligibility to UN funding • Lack of Political mainstreaming regarding CC issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge enhancement To provide efficient adaptation/mitigation measures Scientific programmes will focus on the following issues that need to be better understood: - Impact of climate change on the environment and the regional ecosystem; - Study of variations of ENSO and its regional impacts; - Projections of climate the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and regional impacts on ecosystems and cyclones; - Analysis of climate variability of the last millennia by reconstruction (Paleoclimatology);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fit under the Action Plan 2006-2015 on Climate Change in the Pacific region (Pacific Islands Framework of Action on Climate Change 2006-2015); - are consistent with both the Pacific Plan and the Millennium Development Goals objectives (Sustainable development and Ensuring environmental sustainability in the region, respectively); - are in synergy with the Pacific strategy of the EU for ACP countries, with € 40 million for the sustainable management of environment and natural resources; - are in line with the Final Declaration of the 3rd France-Oceania Summit (Noumea, 31 July 2009) on the need to collect scientific information suitable for the climate change impact on the functioning of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the Pacific; <p>- c) - Improved methods of observation</p> <p>The "Great Observatory for the Environment and Biodiversity of the South Pacific" addresses the key double issue of acquiring in situ data and up-to-date means of observation of weather phenomena at temporal and spatial scales.</p> <p>Obtaining these data and the appropriate equipment is crucial to optimizing regional and/or global numerical simulations.</p> <p>- d) - Energy security</p> <p>To help reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases through - among others - promoting low carbon energy sources, New Caledonia has committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a partnership – as a French Pacific OCT - within the framework of the EU-funded “<i>TEP Vertes</i>” program. The overall objective of this project is to improve the living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Development Agency (AFD) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in sea level; - Ocean acidification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road Map, - Framework on Energy and Climate, • Opening of the <i>Great Observatory for the Environment and Biodiversity of the South Pacific</i>” (GOPS) to key scientific partners within the region (Australia and New Zealand) • Water (Expected outcomes of the current IX EDF-Enveloppe C EU-funded programme): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new or improved water safety and disaster risk reduction/response plans - improved water and disaster response infrastructure and services - improved governance and management of water, wastewater and disaster risk
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	<p>conditions of population in rural and remote areas of New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna, by accelerating the use of renewable, environmentally friendly sources of energy (wind, photovoltaic). One of the project goals consists in experience dissemination toward Pacific ACP countries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the sponsoring of a "Collegial expertise" on the theme "<i>Energy's stakes on New Caledonia's development</i>" in order to prepare for future reforms amongst the Energy sector. The study, conducted in 2008 and 2009, provides a comprehensive framework for scientific knowledge to help defining and implementing a new Energy Policy that meets sustainable development standards; - to develop, in consultation with all stakeholders such as, institutions, environmental associations, public and private sectors, communities, an "Energy and Climate Framework " that will set, for the twenty years to come, objectives for a wise use of the energy and the development of renewable resources; <p>- e) - Water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ouvea Island is the only island of the Loyalty's archipelago to face water shortage, the three other islands (Lifou, Tiga and Maré) being fed by groundwater lenses. To overcome this problem, a desalination plant was installed on Ouvea Island about fifteen years ago - SPC, through its Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (ex-SOPAC), has received EDF funding to contributing to reducing the vulnerability of Pacific OCT communities to losses and impacts from natural and 			
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	anthropogenic disasters, and from climate and weather extremes. Over the next two years (2011-2012), New Caledonia will receive 1.5 million Euros for improved water safety and disaster risk reduction/response plans			
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	Establishment of an Energy Policy that includes tax incentives for the adoption of Renewable Energy, including wind farms and anticyclonic, photovoltaic solar panels;			
CAPACITY BUILDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level: On-going activity within both IRD (Research Institute for Development) and MeteoFrance; • At regional level: Training on “Tropical meteorology and climatology” organized by Météo-France for staff from the meteorological services of the Pacific region 			
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System to contribute to the "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) initiative. • Capacity Building , through training by MeteoFrance of Pacific Islands climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system • Contribution to the reporting to international (UN, EU, others) bodies and/or initiatives of which France is a member 			<p>Outcomes of the programs carried out within the framework of the GOPS to contribute to the SPREP Strategic Plan 2011-2015.</p> <p>Of particular interest is the GOPS component focusing on long-term monitoring of the environment, ecosystems and</p>

				biodiversity affected by environmental changes and anthropogenic pressures.
FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL		<i>Same as above</i>		
ENHANCED NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the reporting to international (UN, EU, others) bodies and/or initiatives of which France is a member 			
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance to both SPREP Annual meetings and specific Workshops/Conferences • Through networking to be developed within the framework of the <i>Great Observatory for the Environment and Biodiversity of the South Pacific</i> (GOPS) 			

Kiribati

Report completed by: ANDREW TEEM

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

1. Establishment of the Strategic Risk Management Unit within the Office of the President. The Unit has part of its mandate to develop and coordinate the national policy on Climate Change, including the coordination of implementation at the broad national level.

2. Development of the National Framework on Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation. The Framework outlines the broad functions of the SRMU and provides national guidance in addressing the issue of climate change. The six broad elements of the Framework include 1. Mainstreaming into National Planning and Institutional Capacity; 2. External Finance and Technical Assistance; 3. Population and Resettlement; 4. Governance and Services; 5. Survivability and Self-reliance, and, 6. Mitigation.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	Kiribati Adaptation Program Phase II completes this year with Phase III in planning stage with commencement expected this year.	GEF/World Bank Ausaid NZAID GFDRR/JAPAN		Water resources infrastructure upgrade Coastal protection CC risk management
MITIGATION				
POLICY DEVELOPMENT	KAPIII		Compartmentalized	Institutional

AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	component		approach to addressing climate change	strengthening of the SRMU with restructuring of governance structure for CC at the national level
CAPACITY BUILDING	KAPIII component			Basic skills training for water and coastal protection sector from manager level through to technical skills level
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT For Example: <i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System</i> <i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i> <i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i> <i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i> <i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge</i>				

<i>resources, etc</i>				
FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL	KAPIII Ongoing pipeline for others through GEF LDCF		Difficulty in satisfying donor requirements for accessing funds	
ENHANCED NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS				
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING	National consultations on CC and way forward	AUSAID	Planning for the consultations need to go through donor identified expert	National Consultations for all groups in the country

Palau

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	Pacific Adaptation to	GEF/UNDP/SPREP	The difficulties we faced for the first	Palau National

	Climate Change (PACC) focusing on Food Security & Food Production		year was the previous PACC Coordinator of spending the funds to implementing partners resulting in work done that touched on the procurement policies of the government as well as the lack of communication between everyone involved in the project itself	Food Security Policy & Action Plan
	Micronesia IWRM	GEF/EU/SOPAC		Develop a guideline integrating climate risk in the Ngatpang State mariculture and taro crop production system National communication and awareness plans developed and implemented
	Protected Areas Network	Palau National Government	Community readiness to implement the activities identified in their management plans,	Advancement of work on Ngerikiil Watershed taking into account impacts of CC,
	Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GEF/UNDP	Increase awareness of the stakeholders on the role of PAN and support PAN could provide to communities in their conservation of natural	Development of "National Comprehensive Water Policy taking into account impacts of CC Management Plans are required to have elements to address impacts

			<p>resources</p> <p>Perceptions about the source of erosion & sedimentation are being verified by flow inspections to determine actual source point.</p> <p>Lack of coordination and institutionalization of land management practices and regulations have led to land degradation</p> <p>Collection of socio-economic baseline data for protected areas can help establish adaptation measures needed by the communities and allow for adequate evaluation of progress and/or changes; this type of monitoring also helps to validate ecological monitoring</p> <p>Lack of financing strategy to carry out sustainable land management continues to undermine efforts</p>	<p>from Climate Change</p> <p>Share mitigation plan with state environment officers for land use planning purposes</p> <p>Handbook of Best Management Practices, Complete draft National Land Use Policy and potentially a legal framework to go with it</p> <p>increase socio-economic monitoring assessments for MPAs and eventually identified terrestrial protected areas; train more communities to carry out assessments</p> <p>Development of a formal comprehensive</p>
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			to mitigate land degradation	finance strategy document through stakeholder consultative process from Feb 2011-Dec 2011
MITIGATION	<p>Parking lot solar panels at Capitol, Airport, MOH & MOE?</p> <p>Rehabilitation of M-Dock landfill to Sanitary landfill</p> <p>GEM (Green Energy Micronesia). Ask Nick or Greg for info.</p>	<p>Capital (EU)</p> <p>Airport (Japan)</p> <p>Ministry of Health (Taiwan)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (Taiwan)</p> <p>JICA</p> <p>MCES – Micronesian Chief Executive Summit</p>	<p>The maintenance as well as the sustainability of the product is lacking and therefore communication with the Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC), the entity that runs the electric power, is on-going.</p> <p>April 2011 Customs officials shall implement the tax increase on recyclable cans to fund redemption center and other operations of waste management. Redemption Center to commence</p>	<p>The management of waste can reduce toxic omissions into the atmosphere (methphane gases from leachte), proper packing and storage of toxic waste, reuse of used oil from diesel operated vehicles (IPESICO Power Plant reuse oil for generators)</p> <p>Creation of Micronesia</p>

			operations in October of this year.	region based office to support, advance and promote renewable energy products to reduce Micronesia's dependency of fossil fuel
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS				
CAPACITY BUILDING				
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT For Example: <i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System</i> <i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i> <i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i>				

<p><i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i></p> <p><i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge resources, etc</i></p>				
<p>FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL</p>	<p>In theory – PAN’s “Green Fee” could be placed here. Why? Financing conservation of natural resources is an ADAPTATION strategy.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Need to continue to raise awareness of the purpose of the “Green Fee” to departing visitors</p>	<p>“Green Fee” funds are used to finance activities of management plans of the PAN sites.</p>
<p>ENHANCED NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS</p>				
<p>COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING</p>				

Republic of the Marshall Islands

Report completed by: Desmond N. Doulatram

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the

Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

A National Energy Policy & Energy Action Plan was endorsed by Cabinet on September 2009. One of the broad objectives under the energy policy is provision of 20% of energy through indigenous renewable resources by 2020.

By the end of 2010, more than 1500 rural households have been installed with Solar PV stand alone system under the Outer Island Electrification Project (funded by ROC government and EU).

1. Endorsement of National Energy Policy by Cabinet

2. National Climate Change Policy has been finalized by the National Climate Change Committee and is awaiting cabinet endorsement in late March. Once endorsed, RMI will start working on its JNAP.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	WATER PROJECT FSSLP MoRD Monitoring of Water Lens	EU (VIA SOPAC) FAO JIRCAS	<i>LACK OF PROPER PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY</i> <i>Short Staffed and lack of qualified personnel, food security doesn't seem to get the same attention as water security</i>	<i>ESTABLISH WATER PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE</i> <i>WATER POLICY OFFICE ENGAGEMENT OF AID UNIT TO HELP COORDINATE WATER-AFFILIATED</i>
MITIGATION	Solar to Grid Project	Japan Cool Earth	The installation of a grid connected PV system on the	Installation Period for

	<p>Outer Island Electrification Project REP 5 Project North REP Project Retrofitting Streetlights Project & Solar Streetlights Community Center Enhancement through Renewable Energy Renewable energy projects</p>	<p>Partnership ROC Government, EU EU EU/SPC Italy & Austria/IUCN GEF/UNDP/NZ Aid EU – EDF9 solar projects REP5, and NORTHREP</p>	<p>Majuro Hospital is the first to be implemented in the RMI. Thus, not much technical knowledge is locally available. Maintenance is a key component for project sustainability. This has been proven difficulty with the monthly tariff being reduced to \$5/per month and collection rate is still very low. Suppliers were late in being transported to the RMI. This was not at the fault of the RMI government, but by supplier selected by donor. This created a scenario in which the RMI had to install all six (6) schools in 5 geographically different outer islands within a time span of less than a year. N/A. Project has recently commenced with placement of SPC Energy Specialist at the Ministry of Resources & Development. Suppliers provided wrong photocells to be included in during installation of LED street lamps. Thus, delaying completion of project. Technical expertise to install and conduct training for maintenance of the equipments. Lack of understanding of solar equipments Project managements skilled staff Local consultant turnover</p>	<p>roof top PV panels and system at Majuro hospital. Training of local technicians on grid connected solar PV systems for maintenance and installation. Completion of installation for all outer islands under the North REP Project. Training for MEC technicians is currently being developed by the Energy Planning Division and MEC. Completion of installation of LED Streetlights and Solar Streetlights on both</p>
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			Project design improvements, need to increase local capacity as these projects are implemented, sustainability is at risk with limited political will and public awareness	Ebeye and Majuro and possibly Wotje and Jaluit. Skill training to be conducted by technical experts with Ministry of Resources and development. Procure necessary equipments for the installation phase for the project. Request for additional funding to cover the remaining phases of the project prior to completion
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	Endorsement of National Energy Policy Reimanlok Policy: Mainstreaming Climate	EU/ADB USAID	Only four (4) staff members of the Energy Planning Division, under the Ministry of Resources & Development. The EPD is responsible for energy policy, coordination, and	Implement activities as listed in the Energy Action Plan Provide access to energy to

	lens to process		some implementation. Short Staffed, lack of qualified personnel, access to outer islands	households in the rural areas. Assist RMI in achieving a secure energy future. Conservation activities on a national and local level
CAPACITY BUILDING	ADMIRE project National Energy Adviser Training on Adaptation for Climate Change Training on PV Systems	GEF/UNDP AUSAID JICA EU EDF9	Lack of availability of local capacity to carry out activities targeted under ADMIRE. National Energy Planner, Energy Officer are being assisted by National Energy Adviser for the duration of two (2) years. Limited human resources Technical expertise to assist with project implementation. Funding resources Lack of Stakeholders participation	Training on PV Solar Systems (grid connected and off-grid) for Outer Island Trainers and technicians. Installation of two (2) Wind Monitoring Towers in Majuro & Ebeye to assess feasibility of wind as an energy resource. Recruit qualified local staff to undertake work on adaptation at the

				community level. Identify and secure funding from donors Increase stakeholder involvement
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT For Example: <i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System</i> <i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i> <i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i> <i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i> <i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge resources, etc</i>				
FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE				

AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL				
ENHANCED NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS				
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING				

Tonga

Report completed by: Ms. A. Lupe Matoto, Ms. Lu'isa Malolo, Mr. 'Ofa Sefana, Mr. Saia Kami

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

The main achievements are:

- Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management;
- Tonga Energy Road Map 2010 – 2020;
- Environmental Management Act 2010; and
- Renewable Energy Amendment Act 2010.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PACC project focusing on water resources; • GIZ CCPIR project focusing on land-based resources; • MESCAL • Small Grants Programmes • Climate Change Adaptation Project (ICCAI) • Transport project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAID • GEF/UNDP/S PREP • GEF/UNDP • IUCN • WB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of baseline data • High staff turnover • Difficult to access co-financing • Lack of human and financial resources to sustainably manage activities • Lack of enforcement • Sustainability issues • Lack of commitment and coordination • Lack of technical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V & A assessment; Social economic survey; and Water management system for six villages of the western district of Tongatapu • National Climate Change Strategy on Land-based resources • Forest inventory surveys • Implementation of PPCR strategy • Replantation and sand-bag coastal protection • Upgrading of the Foa/Lifuka, Ha'apai causeway • Improve/develop roadside drainage system
MITIGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 82kW Capacity of Solar Home Systems Off-Grid - Drafting of Energy Efficiency Policy Frameworks and Renewable Energy Regulation [Under RE Act 2008] - 1MW Solar Grid-Connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA - REEEP, PIGGAREP, ADB - NZ, ADB, WB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost and difficult to convince donor to consider third country for procurement of equipment. Delays. - Political interventions - Land with minor technical issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and Social Impact Assessment and Capacity strengthening. - Consultations and public awareness/Strengthening of the EE/RE Sectors Legislations. - Technical Evaluation
POLICY DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PACC project 2. PPCR project 3. Climate Change Adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF/UNDP/SPREP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot programme on Climate resilience (PPCR): Mainstreaming; Develop a strategic programme on

AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	Project (ICCAI) 4. Small Grants Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB • AusAID • GEF/UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness 	climate resilience; and implement strategic programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating risk assessment into EIA processes • integrate climate change & disaster risk management issues into all govt. planning, policies, & regulations • Establishing of JNAP Secretariat • Prepare Coastal Management Plan • Provide resources and capacity to strengthen community participation in CCA & DRM activities provided in the JNAP
CAPACITY BUILDING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change Adaptation Project (ICCAI) 2. PACC Project 3. GIZ Project 4. MESCAL Project 5. PPCR Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAID • GEF/UNDP/SPREP • IUCN • Germany/SPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High staff turnover • Lack of human and financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes at all levels • Production of awareness materials for different target audiences • Media • Short-term training courses and attachments for government officials and technical working groups • Training of trainers • Community workshops • Technical training in using tools to assess climate change, vulnerability and sea-level rise • Strengthen capacity in running, interpretation and application of climate change models
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT For Example:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCCSP - database management system with Met. Office 2. PASAP ICCAI – LiDAR for Tongatapu and Ha’apai 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICCAI – AusAID 2. GEF UNDP 3. SOPAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of baseline data • High staff turnover • Difficult to access co-financing • Lack of human and financial 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LiDAR for Tongatapu & Ha’apai topographic and bathymetric mapping 2. PASAP Coastal inundation modelling

<p><i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System</i></p> <p><i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i></p> <p><i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i></p> <p><i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i></p> <p><i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge resources, etc</i></p>	<p>3. Reporting: National Communications</p>		<p>resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment and coordination • Lack of technical know how 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Feasibility study on coastal erosion for Lifuka 4. PCCSP focus on past, present and projected climate change, variability and sea-level rise 5. Third National Communications 6. Conduct assessment and training on the impacts of climate change on vector/water borne diseases 7. Develop and make available to the public coastal vulnerability maps 8. Water resources & disaster relief activities
<p>FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL</p>	<p>Climate Change Adaptation project (ICCAI)</p>	<p>AusAID</p>	<p>Lack of human and financial resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a national climate change trust fund • Accessibility to Climate Change funding
<p>ENHANCED</p>				

NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS				
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change Adaptation Project (ICCAI) 2. PACC Project 3. GIZ Project 4. MESCAL Project 5. PPCR Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAID • GEF/UNDP/SPR EP • IUCN • Germany/SPC 	Lack of human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy • Implementation of strategy

Tuvalu

Report completed by: Mataio Tekinene

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What are the two key achievements that your country has made, under your climate change and climate variability (extreme events) programmes which also contributes to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) since the previous PCCR meeting, in September 2009?

Energy roadmap which now implemented by the Energy Department.

Disaster risk management plan.

Thematic Area	Climate change relevant projects currently being implemented nationally	Donor /Development Partners	Challenges and/or Lessons learned	List of priorities and planned activities for next two years
ADAPTATION	NAPA 1 on the coastal resilience protection. PACC project focusing on water infrastructure. Japan Cool-Earth Partnership Programme.	GEF/UNDP GEF/UNDP/SPREP GoJ/JICA/GoT	Difficult to access co-financing. Difficult start in selecting the focus area as changes was made from water to sanitation and then back again to water. On piloting programmes which require full size national on the	Coastal protection infrastructure development on Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nukufetau; water supply infrasture on Nui, Nanumea, Niulakita and Vaitupu; while food security activities on Nanumaga and Niutao. Water supply

			ground activities.	infrastructure on Funafuti only. J-PACE to start pilot programme soon after endorsement of proposal by GoT, and Foram Sand Project to continue scientific studies for another 3 years.
MITIGATION	Solar power in Funafuti and at Motufoua Secondary School. Alofa Tuvalu – Environment NGO biogas programme at Amatuku Maritime School.	GEF/UNDP/GoT Gov of French (Alofa Tuvalu)/GoT	Reduction on Co2 emission. Reduction on methane emission from pig waste and utilization of gas for cooking opportunity.	Continue monitoring and maintenance. Programme to be continued to Nanumea Island while continue maintenance of Amatuku biogas.
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	National Climate Change Policy Development through PACC. Existing climate change negotiation policy.	GEF/UNDP/SPREP/GoT. GoT	First Climate Change Policy. Assist Policy and Decision Makers during regional and international negotiations.	Literature review was done prior the engagement of Consultant and involvement of stakeholders. Continue using the policy.
CAPACITY BUILDING	Taking advantage of existing Projects capacity building opportunities.	GEF/UNDP/SPREP	Opportunity in upgrading capacities of Tuvaluans.	Continue using the opportunities .
KNOWLEDGE	Reporting of	UNDP/GoT	Sometimes	Require

<p>MANAGEMENT</p> <p>For Example: <i>(1) Development & Maintenance of national climate change Database/Information System</i> <i>(2) Content Building – uploading relevant national information and reports</i> <i>(3) Capacity Building – training of other climate change officials on how to use and populate the database/information system</i> <i>(4) Reporting – assisting with eg Nat Coms, project reporting</i> <i>(5) General Advice & Support on how to use database, access other knowledge resources, etc</i></p>	<p>existing environmental projects progresses; second national communication reporting.</p>		<p>having late submissions on reports due to slow deliverables of services by Project Coordinators .</p>	<p>further enhancement and monitoring of project activities and to strengthen Project Coordinators capabilities.</p>
<p>FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL</p>	<p>Government in-kind contribution to existing climate change projects. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) efforts on ground activities such as coastal rehabilitation and strengthening of traditional conservation areas including reefs protection.</p>	<p>GoT Tuvalu Association of NGO/Island Communities/Tuvalu Council of Women</p>	<p>A usual obligation. Very active participation at community level.</p>	<p>Continue usual obligation. Continue such progressive effort.</p>
<p>ENHANCED</p>	<p>Effective</p>	<p>UNFCCC/GoT</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Continue</p>

NATIONAL INPUT INTO INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS	participation in all climate change negotiations and workshops with fulltime commitment to all obligations.		learning of negotiation processes; however further capacity building on learning for negotiation is a must.	effective participation.
COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING	Media programmes continues; workshops and official meetings also continues whenever there is an opportunity.	GoT via Environment Department/TANGO	Good feedback from the public.	Continue efforts at the most effective and efficient way.

Guidelines for Capacity Building

Characteristics of effective capacity building

Principles

- PIC owned and driven
- Participatory
- Long term, and include sustainable follow-ups, monitoring and/or evaluation post-training
- Capacity development components are translated into targeted, meaningful action
- Be practical and applicable to real issues: affordable examples, good tools, best practice
- National focus, within which target sectors

Content and delivery

- Content to be tailored to the level and needs of the participants
- Be delivered in an interactive way as much as possible, minimizing presentations: eg role play, story telling (drama), experiences
- Workshops should include site visits
- Flexible programme which can be adapted to the participants needs
- Adequate time is given for learning
- Training events to be focused and targeted to a specific group.
- Be organized and delivered by experience resource persons
- Scientific content to be translation into local languages and also local examples

Methods

- Professional attachments
- Training the champions / trainers
- Practical experience in the field; learning by doing
- Long-term mentoring – in specific topics, areas or skills
- On the job training with experienced tutors
- Shared learning and networking
- Workshops
- Long-term engagement with agencies such as Australian Youth Ambassadors for skill sharing
- Incentives - civil duty, building stewardships, economic incentives
- Appropriate vocational training
- Appropriate youth engagement – empowerment
- Full integration to education institutions where appropriate

Current priority capacity building needs

Two groups were identified, top priority (most commonly identified and highest ranking) and second priority.

Top priority:

- Funding: funding procedures, resource mobilization, writing funding proposals
- Communication, education & awareness, management and dissemination of information
- Policy development, including mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral policies, & strategy development on adaptation and mitigation
- Climate change science
- Negotiation skills

Second priority:

- Knowledge generation, management and dissemination
- Community sustainable development
- EIA / risk assessment
- Cost benefit analysis
- Economic assessment
- Social assessments
- Gender mainstreaming
- Loss and damage assessment
- Prioritization of actions in-country
- Climate proofing infrastructure
- Technical expertise
- Baseline data and assessments
- GIS remote sensing interpretation
- Institutional strengthening
- Resettlement
- Training of trainers
- Project management
- Appropriate and affordable technology

ANNEX K

DRAFT Climate Change PICT Communication Framework As at 30 March 2011

Objective	Audience(s)	Messages	Activity/Products	Comments (inc key partners)
1. To promote understanding on the science of climate change , to be able to better address it	Policy makers (Pacific Island govts)	1. <i>Know their understanding of changes that are taking place</i>	Presentations on CC science Briefing paper	
	Pacific Island schools (teachers, students, Min of Ed/CDU)	2. Observe and share evidential change and solutions 3. Promote dialogue between anecdotal and evidential scientific 4. Economic benefits of taking action 5. Recognise uncertainties	Educators manual on CC Information Posters/factsheets Curriculum guide on CC? [or information paper for Ed ministries]	Identify existing material – may need updating PREL, UNESCO, National curricula
	Urban public of PICTs	6. Empowered to take appropriate actions esp. community level	Newspaper articles Media training	Journalism educators guide to climate change reporting (regional) in the making
	Rural communities of PICTs – fisherfolk, livelihood groups		Participatory learning mechanisms? Presentations?	National level input
	Churches		Ideas for sermons	Pacific Conference of Churches
	Media (dissemination)			PINA
	Champions		Profile relationship between science champions	

<p>2. To raise awareness on climate change and its impacts in the Pacific islands and on possible adaptation measures</p>	<p>PICT rural community groups</p>	<p>Good examples of success stories in neighbouring or similar communities</p> <p>Awareness</p>	<p>Meetings with the communities</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>Exchange programmes</p> <p>TV</p> <p>Flyers/brochures/posters</p> <p>Peer group meetings (eg youth, women, men)</p> <p>Translation to local language and use local examples</p>	<p><i>These are the groups that are at the frontline of CC adaptation and mitigation work. Should be the priority as they have limited access to CC information</i></p>
	<p>Pacific Island govts</p>	<p>Impacts of Climate Change on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water - food security - natural environment - health - land availability <p>Adaptation through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved agricultural practices - water management - environment management/biodiversity conservation - other? 	<p>Briefing papers</p> <p>30sec TV promotionals on climate change and adaptation for regional broadcast</p> <p>Flyer?</p>	
<p>3. To provide information on new/emerging issues relating to CC</p>	<p>Policy Makers</p> <p>Govt Leaders</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>CROPs</p>	<p>Sharing information on the problem/opportunity</p> <p>Take responsibility to address the issues through values and beliefs, policy</p> <p>Influence projections/long</p>	<p>Policy briefs/papers (updated if they already exist)</p> <p>Factsheets</p> <p>Media training</p>	<p>Examples of issues could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon Credits and how they work - REDD and REDD+ - The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

		term		
	Pacific Island Communities (churches, women, youth, disabled, village councils)		TV spots Radio spots School events Leadership Ed and Awareness Workshops Song competitions Story telling Brass bands	
	Academia		Workshops Provide resource materials Research <i>Develop CC related curricula/provide scholarships</i>	Use of creative messages/arts/visual materials, video, radio
	NGOs			
4. To provide Pacific island communities with opportunity to share their concerns and expectations relating to climate change with policy makers and leaders	Youth Civil Society Women Climate Action Network (exists in Fiji, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati,		Photo Fair Essay/Art Competition	SPC Youth Programme WAVE establishing a Pacific Gender and Climate Change NGO?

	FSM, Niue)			
	Communities	<p>Need to understand basic CC information</p> <p>Need to be articulate</p> <p>Identify their key rep to speak for them</p> <p>Need to build a good working relationship with policy makers/leaders</p> <p>Need to be proactive</p>	<p>Sermons in churches</p> <p>Women's group activities</p> <p>School curricula/visits</p> <p>Entertainers (drama,etc)</p> <p>Email netwrk/forum among policy makers</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>Researchers (regional agencies)</p> <p>Newspapers</p> <p>Village dinners</p> <p>Training/workshops</p> <p>TV</p> <p>Private sector activities</p>	
	Leaders	<p>Need to be aware of the situation</p> <p>Can get you re-elected</p>		
	Policy Makers	<p>Need to work closely with the community for better understanding of important issues and concerns for them to draft policies that meet ht eneds of their communities</p>		
5. To raise awareness amongst the more influential negotiating nations (industrialized and developed nations, as well as China, Russia, Latin America and India), on the needs and	<p>Country leaders</p> <p>Senior Officials</p> <p>Country delegates</p> <p><i>Translation of national priorities into negotiation positions</i></p>	P	<p>Preparatory meetings (regional)</p> <p>Web Portal and commitment to it</p>	<p>Translation issues to be considered (Greenpeace, WWF can assist through their communications networks)</p>

<p>aspirations of Pacific island nations in relation to climate change</p>	<p><i>Information/issues should be consistent between SIDS/LDCs (one voice)</i></p>		<p>SPREP coordination</p> <p>Collaboration between all stakeholders (info sharing, etc)</p> <p>In-country briefings</p> <p>International Media? Need a story/hook..</p> <p>Social Media/Internet</p>	<p>Use the WCC? – need a meeting to discuss</p>
<p>6. To assist Pacific island countries participate actively and productively in the negotiations on CC</p>	<p>Dev C.</p> <p>E.Dev C</p> <p>Neg groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - G77 - EU - US <p>Other nego groups in CC arena</p>	<p>Urgent and immediate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SLR - Impacts of extreme events - Financing/resources to adapt/mitigate (fulfil obligations) commitments 	<p>Evidence-based awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documentaries - pictures - research/case studies (hard data) - <p>Collective approach Group messages/positions</p> <p>High level discussion on regional/national financing strategy/plan</p> <p>Negotiations training</p> <p>Pre-COP Meetings</p>	<p>Needs some discussion – how to divide people to participate in different WGs at COP and at pre-COPs?</p> <p>How to get the info from the advisors to the Leaders?</p>
<p>7. To clarify and communicate the Pacific “voice” and message for the 2011 COP 17</p>	<p><i>Addressed under separate 1-year Action Plan</i></p>			

PARTNERS

- Donors
- NGOs /CSOs
- Media
- Academic institutions

- International/Reg orgs
- UNICEF
- UNESCO
- UNEP
- CAN International
- Christian Aid
- PACC
- Christian Communication GPP
- PICTs Govts – officials, etc
- Traditional community leaders/chiefs
- UN/South-South Coopn
- NZ
- Australia/
- USA
- Japan
- China
- EU
- Taiwan
- SIDS Caribbean
- TV/Radio companies

Capacity Needs

- Identify funding/Budgetary support
- Training in preparing negotiation statements
- Types of resource materials
- Collation of data within PICs
- Needs?
- Engaging and securing high level participation in negotiation for a
- Knowledgeable local people to communicate to communities,
- Educate “champions”
- Build capacity within women
- Technology on communication
- Resources to diffuse information
- Inter-personal communication skills
- Technical capacity on CC

Outcome of the Communications Session Part B: pacific Voyage to COP 17: Durban

Pacific Side Events:

Outcomes from the activity lead to a maximum of three side events from the Pacific to cover three main areas:

1. Who we are as a Pacific people
2. How we are being impacted by climate change
3. Actions we are taking to adapt

Suggestions:

- Tighten language for three side events and book times that may have some bearing on the negotiations *Note: we can't do all of the below, its best we select carefully and do those really well*

- Commitment from Pacific Island Countries and Territories to these
- Planning and preparations towards the side events with a collective Pacific One Voice approach

Who we are as a Pacific people	How we are being impacted by climate change	Actions we are taking to adapt	Others
Themes – Everyone is a Pacific Islander at heart	Resettlement in the Pacific - already happening? Peter Emberson, Relocation/Climate Refugees	PACC	Where's the money?
Plays/acts – traditional storytelling,	Losing unique Pacific cultures from climate change	Fisheries and agriculture food security (SPC)	In the Pacific Pavilion consumption etc Partnership with African Women
Fun – interactive activities for kids eg floating blocks on an aquarium	Research Academics Sea level rise Global warming Droughts	Inspiring the solutions to climate change Leading the way Im not drowning – Im just floating 1.5 to stay alive Ankle deep in reality	Yes – need capacity support
Kava drinking quiz on climate change issues	Traditional knowledge linkage to Climate Change		What necessary to be done
Songs, Poetry, Food making, Craft making, Dances, Photos, Docos, Youth leading action across the Pacific – 350.org,	Climate change science and meteorology		Financial support in coordination with IGO
Showcase the Pacific through Dance, posters, video, pamphlets and handicrafts	Security implications of climate change in the Pacific Save our islands we are not expendables Holding on to Paradise		Need influential speakers

Messaging:

There seemed to be four main messages –

1. What we want from the rest of the world
2. Our Pacific vulnerability
3. Our actions
4. Need for financing

What messages do you want promoted leading up to Durban?

Negotiations focused	Pacific vulnerability	What we are doing	Financing
Outcomes of PCCR Simple short messages on key issues raised at	Highlight recent impacts of climate change Impacts of climate change in the Pacific	Adaptation and mitigation success stories	Pacific response to donor annulment
Continue to raise expectations	Highlight our regions vulnerability	Tacking action already eg energy efficiency targets	Difficulty in accessing funding
Need for Legally Binding Agreement Need for support for the two track approach	Environment case studies	Adaptation in the community	Need support to “Make it happen” plans, resources in country actions etc

Positions of the Pacific Comms of what the Pacific wants out of the negotiations Developed countries fulfill your commitments	Case studies	Pacific unity	Economic benefits of actions
Gender case studies, research data in the Pacific		Common issues amongst PICTs Eg Sea level rise, coastal erosion, relocation,	Common issues amongst PICTs - financial commitment from develop/developing partners
The role of the Pacific private sector as critical partners		Personal inspirational stories	PCCR Niue 2011 eg funding capacity
Emphasize Bali Road map		Positive stories!, Positive messages!	
Keeping track of all UNFCCC to Durban			
Too many frameworks not enough implementation			
Greening the Pacific, 350ppm, 1.5, Postcards, Photo displays, Email through networks, Cultural events, Art projects, Installations, Local Newspapers, Love letters, Editorials, A week of promo and invitations, We are the world, We are the Pacific People, We do matter, Act now to save the Pacific, Don't feed us to the fish, What's up!, Publish global map centered on Pacific, Champions – Politicians as the voice of Pacific cc promotion and actions, Kids letters to Santa asking to save the Pacific, Champions – politicians as the voice of pacific climate change promotions and actions, Kids (mock) letters to Santa asking to save the Pacific, Photos, Cartoons, Ask you to join in the effort, Action at home at same time people are in Durban (mobilise media, CSOs etc to highlight event)			

What types of Pacific comms and promo activities do you want to see in Durban?

Traditional methods	Different ideas	People
Promo docco VIDs/DVDs Documentaries – pictures – videos – all visuals Ads/billboards Video clips	Puppet shows Dancers in scuba diving gear Life jackets Lifeboats/canoes displayed	Youth ambassadors Pacific ambassadors
Dance/display/drama/arts/t-shorts/fans Music CD's Love ballads of the Pacific	Singing with a sign that says – “Soon to become homeless” Pacific hospitality – traditional shows	Pacific cultural dance group Performances Cultural performances/festival Drama productions Cultural dramas, songs, poems
Banners, posters, flyers Posters/brochures/pamphlets Badges	Drum beats Dance competition Craft making Food making Party the Pacific Way Food stall – special blind date Face painting Island style crickets	Pacific comedians/skits shows Comedy shows
Booths/stalls	Prayer rally	Invite people to Kava service Talanoa session (inspiring stories)
Blog spot	Flowers/gifts from each PIC Flower Island ferns	Panel discussions Interviews Side events

	Traditional ornaments	Side events with threatened groups eg inuit
Media Press conferences/interviews	Caps, T-shirts Umbrellas/T-Shirts with slogans Hot pink color t-shirts Arm bands with messages Jandals with messages	Promotional concert Pacific Idol on Climate change
	Portraits of resilience 10,000 faces of Tuvalu	Partnerships with youth groups/rallies Protesters/rallies
THEMES: Something about accessing the money (Core messages) Ocean focused	Facebook collage of Pacific faces/images	Fair Food fair Pacific expo Exhibition (Pavilions') Pacific Pavilion (Not side event)
	International commercials on climate change Traditional dress day	

Climate Pasifika Media Team:

Doing/Have done	New ideas	People related ideas
Interviews/Radio/TV/Newspapers – rep from each sub region	One on one interviews with leaders before during and after	Arrange a PIC media room, set up designated space at Durban Pacific Secretariat room with refreshments (real food)
Photo journalism	Be loud/vocal, attract some attention	Great idea but must be coordinated collective approach Be organised and well coordinated way before the event
Press conferences/briefings	Pacific celebrities to be interviewed or talk	Booths/stalls
Big team to cover all PICs More journos	Regular media briefings	Pacific journo training pre cop
Update blog	Create an FB Page for Pics	Media training for delegations at the prep meeting
	Target international media in key countries not just PIC media	Training and brief for delegates and ambassadors
Distribute link for blog site	Social network page for Durban and NGOs	Mock interviews
Talkback show – Radio /TV Radio Spots, TV spots Arrange with radio and local tv	Partnerships with other media groups	Strategic meetings between NGO Media
		Talking points for journos from NGOs
Organise interviews, press conferences for all PICs and arrange interviews with DC reps	Develop ad campaign	Negotiators, DC reps and PICS to make sure they make themselves available for interviews arranged
	Fliers at community bulletin boards	
	Billboards	
Arrange time for Ambassadors and negotiators to be interviewed	Debates on spot	
Arrange interviews and press conferences	Informational media dvd/brochures	

Copies of articles to all countries Create a dedicated list serve	Cohesive Ad Campaign (branded message to flood media)	PICs to make sure the media reps they bring with them to cops are to work with the Climate Pasifika Media Team
Media press releases prepared	More support of Pacific leaders to be open to Pacific journos	
Be able to wrap up stories and news as they arrive daily	Prepare good stories/photos to take to Durban	
Keep data of all connections – telephone or email of the people to be contacted	Coordinate with cc authors	
Coverage for all/each country and link to home media		
Live voice mail recording from delegations/ppl in the Pacific		

Pacific Ambassadors

Type of person to be the Pacific Ambassador	Specific persons suggested	Thoughts regarding preparation
Political level Recognised leaders Head of state Anote Tong and charismatic leaders	Miss South Pacific	Good idea/Excellent idea/Yes/Awesome/Agreed in principal/Yes
Link Pacific with Africa (traditional story of voyaging from Africa)		Will need to attend Regional preparatory meeting prior to Durban
Regional champion in international cc issues	Duane Johnson	Regional wide school competition – winner to be champion
Community Rep	Team All Blacks	Would be good to have a diverse range from each country, gender balanced, youth ambassador
Elders, old folks, community leaders	Laughing Samoans (but climate change is no laughing matter)	We can help them with capacity building, political issues etc.
Young Children Youth School Primary school level	Mr South Pacific Ewan/Espen	They should know culture well – know how to sing, dance and wow the world
Vaka crews/Captains	Valerie Adams	Role models for the world
Media	Vijay Singh	Outspoken and confident and assertive
Church and faith based approach	Pacific Rugby Player (young handsome, single and free to mingle)	Will need awareness education training, briefings, site visits/attend regional meetings, climate change strategy preparations
Academics		Assistance should come from partners, CROP media teams ie nan and seems

Left this as is for feedback!

Time to be creative: Use this space to share your thoughts and ideas as to slogans or gimmicky ideas which will help raise pacific visibility, profile and our message ideas!

Help we're sinking
 1.5 derees
 Its getting ht in here
 When we go down you are all coming down with us
 Save the Pacific from sinking
 Pacific islanders and polar bears united to save our homes
 Scuba dive on Tuvalu in 2050!
 Pacific Ark: Coming soon to your continents
 Less talk more action
 Short video by Pacific comedians to go viral
 Beach photo shoots (people with ankles in water)
 Washing line (Oxfam video) etc with Pacific Islands Names on T shirt
 Youth dance groups
 Viral cartoon to send through face book etc with our Pacific messages
 Save the islands – adopt a flower!
 Save the islands – adopt a friend!
 Save Kyoto in Durban
 Do it! Deliver Durban! Damnit!
 It's "do or die" Durban
 Help us dance in Durban
 Pacific Way global way of regional collaboration
 Were not on Pacific time when it comes to climte change
 I am small but so beautiful!
 You cannot live without me!
 Get real, stop being such losers
 Co (Climate) Co (change) Nuts – we're going nuts, no action
 Where's the love
 Stop, drop and roll in the actions
 NAURU – No Action Unless Really Urgent?
 Pacific voice
 Swim or Fry
 Take action or die
 What did we do wrong?
 Live green or die brown
 Climate change is real, not a myth
 Climate change denials, get real
 Be wise, be climate wise
 United we survive, divided we sink
 Slogans at the bar – Drowning our sorrows before we drown
 We're going down faster than the beer
 General – Drumming up some actions then dance groups, youth rallies
 Flower/girst for delegates
 Cartoons
 Pens
 Competition – save an island from drowning
 Video game or dunk tank and aim for 1.5 degrees

Press Conferences: Do you want them, what are your thoughts on theme and how many do you think we should have?

Quantity – Numerous different preferences:	Themes suggested
At least one press conference every day	350, 1.5 – link to adaptation impacts in the Pacific
At least three times a week	350, 1.5 links to mitigation efforts in the Pacific
At least one at beginning out our demands and what we need	Country specific case studies Stories of inspiration from youth, villages etc on how Pacific

	people are responding
One half way through to react to issues, on negotiations to try and influence public opinion to address our needs especially when facing blockages from influencing nations	Display unity in the Pacific
One before or after an event like singing a petition on saving the Pacific islands and people	Make them diverse and inclusive
Have a few spread out over the 10 days/week	Joint Press conferences between Govt Reps, NGOs and showcase culture
One at start of press conference	Rapid responses to potential dirty tactics of big emitters between govt + NGOs
One at end of the conference (When emergency issues arise and during the HLS)	Financial Mobilization for the Pacific (GEF, Green Fund etc)
One during the conference when vital issues arise	Impacts of climate change on specific island communities
	Addressing climate change urgently
	Addressing 'loss and damage'
	Have a blue fund for PICTs or a Moana fund press conference with the presence of Pacific islands leaders
	Mixed photo stunt – Pacific Leader, hot issues, ambassador
	Core message: Pacific is responding, acting and give examples of adaptation, work on fisheries and met researd, list expertise that other countries can assist with – join us to flight climate change by...
	Urgent immediate climate change issues and needs et sea level rise, temperature (1.5 issue) GHG concentration
	United press conference – high level 1.5 to stay alive
	Impacts of climate change on PICTs
	In response to the ongoing negotiation progress, we will need prepared speaking points!
	Coordination as to when we will need to call a press conference
	Good idea to have a pre-COP Presser to get leaders views as their last call before Durban

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71 Mr. Wairarapa Young
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75 Mr. Gabriel Aimaea
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79 Mr. Ofa Sefana
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- 83 Mr. Polu Tanei
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- 85 Mr. Norman Barth
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- 3 Ms. Saveis Joze Sadeghian
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4 Mr. Marc Overmars
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5 Ms. Cristina Casella
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28 Mr. Ahohiva Levi
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29 Mr. Peter Hans Emberson
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30 Ms. Ulamila Kurai Wragg
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31 Ms. Sina Hekau
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