

## RECAP: DAY 1

### OPENING CEREMONY

Opening devotion and prayer by Rev. Nuuausala Siasia Si'utaia

His Excellency Jean-Luc Faure-Tournaire, Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the Pacific Community

- highlighted the key preparation that France is undertaking for upcoming COP Meeting and the support provided for the Pacific Island countries.

His Excellency Ambassador David Vogelsanger, Ambassador of Switzerland to Samoa

- welcomed the participants to the 2015 PCCR and highlighted the ongoing support provided by the Government of Switzerland to previous and the current PCCR alongside other activities in the Pacific.
- highlighted the commitment by Government of Switzerland to contribute 100 Million Swiss Francs to the Green Climate Fund.

**The Honorable Prime Minister of the Government of Samoa Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Neioti Aiono Sailele Malielegaoi**

- spoke on the challenges faced in the Pacific and highlighted the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable as a key Pacific regional meeting to address these whilst noting the transition to the SRDP

- congratulated SPREP on its accreditation as a Regional Implementing Entity to the Green Climate Fund, considering that there are only seven organizations accredited world-wide.
- emphasized the importance of the Paris COP21, and urged participants to use the 2015 PCCR prepare for this as a region.

### **The Director General of SPREP, David Sheppard**

- highlighted the importance SRDP and its anticipated endorsement at the Pacific Leaders Meeting later in PNG this year.
- referred to cyclone Pam and Typhoon Maysak that respectively hit Vanuatu, FSM and other countries last month as a reminder of the vulnerability of Pacific nations to natural disasters and climate change, implicating also on national security.
- Highlighted last week's Pacific leaders and Ministers meeting in New Caledonia, issuing the Lifou Declaration which:
  - calls on the COP 21 in Paris to bring about fundamental changes to the way the world deals with climate change by committing to the strongest legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - urged donors coordinate their efforts in a way that clearly addresses the priorities of Pacific Countries.

# THEME 1: ADAPTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

## LESSONS FROM SESSION 1, Parallel 1

-Implementing tangible on-ground adaptation measures-

### Fiji (Food Security & Relocation)

- Work needs to be carried out **within the official government framework** to secure support from relevant agencies
- The importance of proper feasibility and **environmental impact assessment** of adaptation measures, particularly hard measures that require earthworks
- **Gender assessments** important for developing a gender differentiated suite of project options
- **Community education** and awareness-building critical for project sustainability
- Adaptation measures involving the **relocation of communities** requires a **multidisciplinary approach** (that includes social considerations) in the process of planning and implementation

### Kiribati (Water security)

- The **whole of island approach** is an effective approach to integrating climate change and disaster risk management activities at the island level Capacity building from **national to community** level builds resilience
- Communities are **more receptive to household-based water installations compared to community-based** ones

- Communities are more receptive to projects that involved **more practical activities** and as opposed that involve extensive community consultation
- Having **access (affordability and locally available) to spare parts** for newly installed systems and maintenance knowledge is important for project sustainability. Need assistance to sustain the project over the long term

#### **Palau (Food security):**

- A lot of agencies were already doing work related to taro but it wasn't **coordinated** – PACC project played an important coordinating role
- **Mid-term project review** are important for making necessary implementation changes (e.g. agency and staffing suitability; improving community ownership; developing trusting relations between partners)
- Implemented a **flexible work program** to make sure the team could support one another

#### **Tonga (Coastal protection):**

- **Important to have a plan in place before engaging a donor in dialogue** and requesting project funding. This involved completing 3 steps: (1) conduct a coastal feasibility study, (2) come up with a conceptual design plus costings, (3) conduct an EIA for the proposed coastal protection measures
- Replication of practices is useful – completed **coastal feasibility and EIA studies** for the 6 communities – entered into dialogue with

other donors (e.g. ADB) and managed to secure funding to fund other three communities (i.e. the communities not funded through the project)

- Important to **engage communities from the start** of the project so they take ownership
- Need to **link national-level work to regional and international frameworks**
- Successful **south-south cooperation** with team from Palau – sharing of knowledge, skills and experiences
- Important to explain **climate science to communities** so they: better understand the need for coastal protection measures; **will be interested and involved** in the project and will contribute to its success

#### **Solomons (integrated CC&DRM Community resilience building)**

- There are plans to **expand the model** to other communities
- Essential to ensure the **community is at the centre** of the programme
- Need to **simplify consultation process** e.g. don't use jargon
- Need to **recognise the role of women in communities** – they are key advocates for safe and resilient communities

#### **QUESTIONS (adaptation and mainstreaming):**

What are some ways of implementing cost recovery measures at the household level, to support long-term project sustainability?

Did coastal protection adaptation measure include simple methods of monitoring the effectiveness of groynes and breakwaters to reducing the impacts of storm surges, inundation and coastal erosion?

Are there good products available for interpreting climate science when working with communities?

What opportunities are there to mobilize traditional knowledge in coastal protection, agriculture, water management, etc?

What is the general feeling amongst communities about having multiple tool kits used by different organisations to deliver community based programmes – how does it impact on their understanding climate change and disaster risk management?

Were projected climate change effects (e.g. expected sea level rise) factored into the engineering design of coastal adaptation measures, and if so, what climate change timeframe was referred to?

## LESSONS FROM SESSION 1 Parallel 2

### - Role of a strong enabling environment -

#### **Tonga (CC&DRM integration in local development planning)**

- Challenging to get communities to take ownership of the process

#### **Tokelau (converting to 100% renewable energy)**

- Cannot borrow money from the bank and as a territory cannot access the funding for countries (at least to the extent of countries) – cost of 12.5 million to make it happen (solar/biofuel/ generator)- took some time to get the NZ govt on board
- Finding the balance between quality of life and carbon footprint (for 24hour power) – Getting communities behind the project

#### **Samoa (role of P3D tool in community decision-making)**

- P3D a proven effective planning tool for CCA and all-inclusive consultation

#### **Vanuatu (CC&DRM integration of the National Advisory Board)**

- The National Advisory Board (NAB) was created because there was a lack of coordination.
- It is important to ensure the government speaks to the people with one voice

### **QUESTIONS (adaptation and mainstreaming):**

As we move forward towards SRD, what would be the key ingredient to the right kind of enabling environment that also engages development targets?

How do you see alignment and implementation of community plans within national structures and systems of governance?

The success of a policy can be measured by the question of “How has the policy made a difference to the lives of people in the community”? So, how the Renewable Energy (RE) project impacted the households in Tokelau?

What is the experience from PICs using development plans to mobilize resources at the community level?



## LESSONS FROM SESSION 3 Working Group breakout 1

### - Adaptation and mainstreaming -

#### **Samoa (Tourism sector adaptation)**

- P3D model and other knowledge materials proved effective in informing sector's adaptation draft
- sustainability of outcomes of the project is a challenge
- 'consultation fatigue' of the communities becomes a challenge and there is a need for concrete project implementation

#### **Samoa (Capacity building for adaptation)**

- 8 C's Training proven useful in our projects
- Training of Trainer's on farming (gardening, poultry) resulted in trainers developing their own farms and become self-sustained and sustainable water management
- Gender-inclusive inputs from the women was difficult because they were at the back of the room
- Improve on gender-inclusive notes.

#### **Cook Islands (Gender and Adaptation)**

- introducing the term 'gender' was difficult at the community level
- 'gender' was incorporated late into the project, and running out of time to train and incorporate gender into the project.
- 'not work in isolation'. old issues kept repeating, so establish a good team that includes community and gender expert - at the start, middle and end of the project

### **Solomons (Choiseu Integrated CC Programme)**

- careful designing of an integrated holistic R2R partnership approach on the ground. To do that was developing good governance processes. good oversight and programs are sustained.
- Selecting communities, V&A carried out with 24 communities.
- program management - finding the right manager for the national project and communications ongoing with the island community.
- dedicated officers to manage at provincial level
- dedicated technical support personnel to attend when called upon

### **Tuval (NAPA 1 & 2)**

- political interferences - delay the implementation of the project;
- Vulnerability of food gardens (pulaka pits, taro plants) from tropical gardens
- proper consultation important right from start
- consult from starting and continue to inform communities on progress to ensure no mistrust
- communication support required
- project ends in June so need succession of adaptation projects - to ensure sustainability of these projects.
- NAPA II will pick up on projects not delivering.

### **QUESTIONS (adaptation and mainstreaming):**

Is there a dilemma for countries in trying to completely mainstream CC into development planning whilst also asking for climate change

financing? How does funding for CC mainstreaming differ from standard ODA?

What are the logistical challenges for effectively undertaking adaptation projects in remote areas and how are these addressed?

It is usually recommended to mix structural and non-structural coastal protection measures. Have there been difficulties in convincing communities on this approach?

# RESOURCE MOBILISATION

## LESSONS FROM WG Coordinator Report of updates on achievements since 2013

### Challenges:

- Access hindered by complex international climate financing architecture
- Improving development effectiveness and donor harmonization
- Enabling environment – policy and institutional
- Capacity constraints in PICs

### Lessons learnt:

- Countries are accessing climate change finance, but tracking is difficult and funds are fragmented at the national level.
- Most climate change related funds accessed have been project based.
- While RMI and Nauru theoretically have access to a wide range of sources of climate finance, to date most funding comes from a limited number of sources – predominantly bilateral.
- Although there is an opportunity for RMI and Nauru to diversify funding sources by pursuing multilateral funds, in the short term this is likely to require considerably more effort than building on existing bilateral relationships.
- Funds channeled through the national budget (direct budget support) have only been used to a limited extent to address climate change objectives & a significant portion of climate related funds fall outside of the purview of national systems.

- The Ministry of Finance has not been pro-active in understanding CCF.
- Funds dedicated to addressing climate change objectives have been directed to both mitigation and adaptation measures, though more towards adaptation in line with Pacific priority need for adaptation.

## LESSONS FROM SESSION 3 Working Group breakout 2

### - Accessing and managing climate change resources-

#### **Tonga Climate Change Fund**

- A 'whole-of-country' approach is essential
- Financial and legal experts should work together on drafting process.
- Government consultations should take place throughout.
- Ensure new legislation builds on and does not duplicate existing policies.
- Regular updates with key stakeholders and development partners throughout the process.
- Donor roundtables are invaluable platforms for increased visibility of National Climate Change Funds and possible capitalization.
- Utilise all fora as possible platforms for discussion with development partners and donors.
- Seek assistance from CROP agencies – they have extensive networks.

#### **RMI (Pacific CC Finance Assessment Framework)**

- RMI is accessing climate change finance (assessment indicated ~USD34 million between 2006 to present), but tracking is difficult and funds are **fragmented** at the national level.
- Most climate change related funds accessed have been **project based**.
- For RMI most climate change related funding (~80%) was predominantly from **bilateral sources**. Therefore, although there is an opportunity for RMI to diversify funding sources by pursuing multilateral funds, in the short term this is likely to require

considerably **more effort** than building on existing bilateral relationships.

- A significant portion of climate related funds **fall outside** of the purview of **national systems (budget)**.
- The Ministry of Finance has not been very **pro-active** in **understanding** Climate Change Finance.
- Funds dedicated to addressing climate change objectives have been directed to both mitigation and adaptation measures, though more towards adaptation in line with Pacific priority need for adaptation.

### **Samoa (Coordinating CC Finance)**

- Strengthening of institutions involves a long term process and commitment from both development partners and implementing agencies
- Setup a coordination unit in the delivery of Climate and Disaster Resilience
- Major Partners are MOF Aid Coordination Unit, Climate Resilience Steering Committee (chaired by MOF),
- There are 5 major programs that come under the CRSC, CRICU is the National Coordinator

### **Cook Islands (Adaptation Fund accreditation process)**

- Resource/Capacity constraints – realistic timeframes
- Capability – Utilise Finance Ministries and TA resource
- Timing – a lot of processes underway, but not fully implemented or have evidence of “history”
- Complexity of the process

- Difficulty of others in attaining RIE/NIE
- Encourage more training and capacity building in the Pacific on the accreditation process
- The accreditation process has provided an opportunity in strengthening our country systems to ensure development partners have confidence in our systems
- Challenges can be overcome, and NIE is worth the pursuit as we continue to build on our systems and capability in the process leading to a stronger Cook Islands

### **QUESTIONS (resource mobilization):**

Will the Tonga climate change trust fund be able to channel funds to private sector where it is operational?

What are the challenges to the REDD+ readiness to climate change?

Will nationally driven climate financing proposals be much more successful than multi-lateral driven ones?



# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

## LESSONS FROM WG Coordinator Report of updates on achievements since 2013

- User needs and relationships are critical and users have a responsibility to communicate their needs
- IKM champions needed to support a strong culture of sharing information internally and externally
- IKM needs resources
- Synergize structures with existing IKM groups such as PCCP Advisory Committee.
- Review IKM working group ToR to align with proposed structures as part of SRDP.
- Utilize key messages developed widely as part of all CC/DRM programs.

## LESSONS FROM SESSION 2 Plenary

### **PIFACC on-line monitoring tool:**

- Difficult to measure PIFACC impact on the ground (voluntary nature of PIFACC; indicators developed were set at a high-level, and difficult to transfer on the ground)
- No baseline information collected, so difficult to compare/ mark out progress since PIFACC implementations.
- Filtered from regional to national to community levels which is a challenge.

- It was noted they are looking to include alternative methods of accessing to information for increased participation from Pacific island countries such as mobile applications.

### **Vanuatu Climate Portal**

- User-driven admin forces project managers to reference SRDP objectives/indicators when they upload projects/reports
- Users require incentives to utilize the portal
- NAB portal backup systems are essential, yet often expensive and not considered until a crash
- GIS integration into qualitative data structures
- Portals realistically available within urban centres with good internet access
- The portal is the working hub and public interface for CC/DRR information management

### **Additional lessons:**

- The PIFAAC was successful as a framework for coordination and representing national priorities. It was also a vehicle that attracted donor interest.
- The specific role of PIFAAC however unclear despite the benefits delivered.
- People behind the policy and the connectivity of relationships and information on climate change and coordination is important.

## **QUESTIONS (knowledge management)**

How might the impacts of the PIFACC be better assessed? and what are the challenges and opportunities for monitoring as the PIFACC transitions towards the SRDP?

How much did it cost to set up the PCCP; how much does it cost to run, is there a metric for users accessing info, and types of info accessed?

How did Vanuatu go about getting government buy-in for the NAB portal?

Is there future consideration to integrate information in portals with more accessible social media such as radio?

What will SPREP do with the portal and the new role of the SRDP?

# MITIGATION

## LESSONS FROM WG Coordinator Report of updates on achievements since 2013

### Key Issues & Actions discussed in last WG

- Sustain emphasis on renewable energy as a means of reducing dependency on petroleum for power and reducing GHG emissions
- Accelerate the planning and implementation of mitigation related activities
- Consider mitigation efforts in the context of broader sustainable development strategies and goals including waste management, affordable energy and other issues.
- Noted the key role of the Pacific Power Association in bolstering mitigation goals & PIGGAREP's support for technology sustainability

### Challenges & Lessons Learnt (emerging issues)

- Political commitment is paramount
- Better use of existing coordination set ups
- Need for an enhanced implementation plan
- GHG emission vs. Lower Power Tariff
- Actual vs. Calculated GHG savings
- Need for an enhanced M & E framework – baselines and regular progress reporting

### Summary

- Increasing political support towards reducing fossil fuel reliance

- Consistency of messages: national - regional – SIDS - global
- Increasing financial support for hardware projects
- Need for better coordination
- Need to accurately and regularly capture the impacts

## **LOSS & DAMAGE**

### **LESSONS FROM WG Coordinator Report of updates on achievements since 2013**

#### **Challenges and lessons learned (emerging issues):**

- Loss and Damage is a new issue to the Pacific
- A need to develop both national and regional capacity in this area
- Need more information on slow onset events (ie ocean acidification, coral bleaching)
- How will loss and damage be dealt with in the SDRP in a way that is coherent with the UNFCCC?