



# **Report of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable Meeting 19-23 October 2009 Republic of the Marshall Islands**

## **Background**

The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) 2005-2015 was endorsed by Pacific Island Forum Leaders as the major policy guidance document for the region on climate change. An Action Plan was developed by SPREP in consultation with members and stakeholders. A key element to the Action Plan is a regional roundtable on climate change as the main modality for information sharing, consensus building and decision-making. The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) aims to strengthen capacity in the Pacific Islands region by providing a forum for representatives of organizations and institutions who are responsible for working on climate change at the national and regional levels. The PCCR also aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences (lessons learned, good practices, impacts and benefits) and the use of those experiences as the basis to develop a long-term need driven strategy for strengthening national, regional and inter-regional capacity through collaboration.

The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable held its second meeting from 19 to 21 October 2009 in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands. The agenda and list of participants are attached as Annexes 1 and 2. The PCCR was supported financially by the Governments of Switzerland, Australia, Canada, the Republic of China and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

This report provides a record of the proceedings of the Meeting together with the summary of decisions and recommendations.

## **Report of Proceedings**

### **Opening Session**

- 1.0 The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable was held in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands from 19 to 21 October 2009.
- 2.0 The Master of Ceremony for the opening ceremony was Mr Bruce Kijiner of the RMI Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the invocation was conducted by Reverend Enja Enos of the United Church of Christ. The Iroj Telnan Lanki Choir provided entertainment. The President of the Marshall Islands, Litokwa Tomeing and various other dignitaries were in attendance.
- 3.0 Councilwoman Deborah K. Shoniber welcomed participants to the Marshall Islands and spoke on the importance of this meeting.
- 4.0 The new SPREP Director, Mr David Sheppard, made remarks on behalf of SPREP, noting that the overarching focus of SPREP must be climate change. He added that the Secretariat looked forward to working with members and partners to enhance the effectiveness of the PCCR for better coordination, communication and awareness of climate change in the region. He also expressed appreciation to the sponsors of the PCCR, namely the Governments of Switzerland, Australia, Canada, the Republic of China and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

- 5.0 The Meeting was officially opened by the Chair of the PCCR, RMI Chief Secretary, Mr Casten Nemra. Mr Nemra spoke on the impacts of climate change that RMI was already experiencing and noted that the key to the climate change challenge is adaptation. Although limited funding makes it a challenge to fully implement appropriate policies, RMI has begun to implement several initiatives aimed at building resilience.

Speaker notes are provided as Annexes to this report.

## **Session 2: Introduction**

- 6.0 The Chair called the meeting to order. The Director of SPREP urged everyone to actively listen and participate to ensure a high quality outcome. He added that this is his first meeting as Director of SPREP and he was here to listen and learn.
- 7.0 The Chair recognized the Facilitator, Professor Patrick Nunn, Pro-Vice Chancellor USP and invited him to make some introductory remarks.
- 8.0 Prof Nunn noted that the first ever regional meeting on climate change was held in RMI in 1988. He recalled the plea by the then President, Amata Kabua calling for urgent action to address and halt climate change and noted that while this was over 20 years ago, little change seems to have been made. He highlighted the fact that the use of the concept of a “roundtable” suggests quality and interaction. The Roundtable, therefore, will only succeed in its aims if there is considerable interaction. He saw his role as “referee” in this interaction.
- 9.0 Prof Nunn noted that climate change is probably the largest challenge of all for the Pacific region. It is not a problem that can be viewed in isolation although it was once viewed mainly as a scientific/environment issue. It is now appreciated that the future of our people is dependent on how we deal with climate change. It has become a social and economic issue as well.
- 10.0 It was also suggested that there is little we can do in the next 50 years except to adapt and we can reduce the impacts of climate change by understanding how it happens and how we can make preparations.
- 11.0 The regional approach to CC is the Pacific’s greatest strength. The main purpose of this meeting is to draw out the experience that we have had in the region. SPREP is the lead CROP agency on CC issues in the Pacific. It was tasked by the leaders of our nations to develop the PIFACC and its Action Plan. The PCCR seeks to bring together a wide range of players who have a concern about CC in the Pacific. The PCCR aims to strengthen capacity in the islands through a forum for sharing experiences.
- 12.0 The Facilitator outlined the purpose of the 2009 PCCR:
- Update PICTs on regional and international actions undertaken in support of the Framework and Action Plan;
  - Produce a matrix which would provide an overview of ongoing and planned activities at the national and regional levels
  - Assist donors to gain an understanding of C initiatives in the region and allow for better targeted assistance to areas in the AP where there are gaps
  - Share lessons learned from best practices in the implementation of CC programmes.
  - Engage a wide range of stakeholders and regional organisations
  - Provide an opportunity to prepare for the Copenhagen and other international meetings.
  - Disseminate information on new and existing funding modalities and opportunities
  - To interact, learn, explain debate in the interests of our region.

- 13.0 Espen Ronneberg, Climate Change Advisor, SPREP outlined the agenda and programme for the week. It was clarified that the first three days of the meeting were dedicated to the PCCR and outcomes and recommendations would be finalized on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday, UNDP will organize a session on the 2009 Asia-Pacific Human Development Report on Climate Change. This will be followed on Thursday afternoon and Friday with negotiation consultations on the UNFCCC. This will be a closed session for PICs and invited agencies.
- 14.0 Participants were also invited to provide any additional input to the Facilitator as required either through short slide presentations or in writing. The Secretariat advised that copies of the report of the last PCCR and all presentations will be made available to participants electronically.

### **Session 3: Overview of PIFACC implementation**

#### ***Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change***

- 15.0 The Facilitator introduced this session noting that the PIFACC, which will run to 2015, was agreed by leaders in 2005. It is regional in nature but encompasses national activities. CC activities in the PIFACC are targeted at community level in order to ensure sustainability.
- 16.0 SPREP commissioned Prof John Hay to assess the implementation of PIFACC and Espen Ronneberg made a presentation on the report on behalf of the consultant.
- 17.0 The consultant TOR and methodology was outlined. The methodology included a desktop review, analysis based on a similar WV study, review of several existing matrices on climate change projects and initiatives, other information sources and personal interviews.
- 18.0 The study found that not any of the matrices are fully complete and they do not always list all the projects in the region. The information provided in most cases is not sufficiently detailed or up-to-date enough to provide a good overview of the actual projects.
- 19.0 Despite these shortcomings, the consultant was able to prepare an integrated data base which shows project information on 499 projects over the period 1991-2009.
- 20.0 The study found that in general the number of projects on CC has increased especially in capacity building and climate risk management. There has been a move away from multi-sectoral adaptation projects to sector-focused approaches.
- 21.0 With regard to the purpose of the matrices, the consultant report recommended that their main purpose should be to serve as tools for donor coordination and for assessing implementation of the PIFACC.
- 22.0 The study also found that there is a need to review the current PCCR mechanism so it can better contribute to its intended purpose.
- 23.0 The specific recommendations of Report are outlined:  
*For immediate consideration and action:*  
(1) Establish and maintain a single data base of climate change and related projects, including projects currently in the pipeline, with information for each project covering all PIFACC principles and focusing on indicators of the outputs and outcomes achieved by each project during implementation.  
  
(2) Take all reasonable steps to ensure the historic validity of information in the single data base, so that trends in project activity can be assessed with greater reliability.

(3) Convene PCCR meetings at times and locations that maximize the coordination and integration opportunities while also delivering the greatest environmental benefits in terms of minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

(4) Appoint an eminent person to provide leadership to ensure that decisions made by the PCCR are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

(5) Establish a unit within the University of the South Pacific, to provide technical and other support to SPREP, in its role as Secretariat to the PCCR.

*For immediate consideration, for longer-term action:*

(6) Conduct a mid-term review of the PIFACC. Assess how it might be strengthened in light of the rapidly evolving climate change landscapes at national, regional and international levels. Provide recommendations on the most desirable structure and operations of the PCCR

#### Issues and Discussion

- 24.0 The report is based on the consolidation of a number of existing matrices and the information available through them. The study highlights several issues and problems with the existing matrices and these will be addressed when developing the climate change portal.
- 25.0 Several of the projects identified as “addressing climate change” were actually funded or developed as general sustainable development or environment projects. There is a need to clarify what constitutes a climate change project.
- 26.0 It should be noted that countries are also making financial contributions to climate change projects and initiatives.
- 27.0 There was general support for the findings of the report and it was noted that the next steps in accepting and addressing the recommendations will be important. There was support, in principle, for a mid-term review of PIFACC.
- 28.0 The Secretariat advised that the recommendations would be addressed in detail during a subsequent session on Wednesday.

#### ***PCCR as a mechanism for improved regional coordination of CC*** **Seve Paeniu, Sustainable Development Advisor, SPREP**

- 29.0 It was noted that the PCCR should be viewed as an evolving process and it is critical that, in addition to countries, all partners and agencies are involved.
- 30.0 The Nature Conservation RT provides a useful model from which to work and a proposed mechanism for PCCR is based on this.
- 31.0 The purpose of the PCCR is to facilitate consensus building and decision-making on climate change issues in the region. It may additionally be considered to promote, facilitate and monitor implementation of PIFACC and, thus, acts as the Pacific Partnership on Climate Change in the region.
- 32.0 The functions of the PCCR are:
- To exchange information on climate change activities at national, regional & international levels
  - To share lessons learned from best practices in the implementation of climate change programs

- To facilitate improved coordination and harmonization of development partners' program initiatives
- To provide an information clearinghouse for climate change
- To provide a monitoring and reporting mechanism on climate change implementation in the region

33.0 Using the model of the Nature Conservation conference and its Roundtable, the following suggestions were made for consideration by participants:

- Establish a steering committee which would provide ongoing oversight and monitoring of the PCCR outcomes
- Formalise a Roundtable Chair, possibly renewable after a 2-year term.
- Establish Technical Working Groups
- Establish a Secretariat or RT coordinator
- Develop a M&E framework for PIFACC

34.0 The NC RT has a charter which commits members to working within a set of principles. This may be an option for consideration by the PCCR.

35.0 The frequency and location of the RT was raised. It was suggested that perhaps the PCCR could meet every two years with the steering committee meeting at least twice a year, by internet/phone conferencing. The PCCR could meet back to back with a climate-related event where possible.

#### Issues and Discussion

- more information is needed on how the proposed mechanisms might operate in order to decide whether and how they can be taken on board.
- there was general support for the mid-term review of PIFACC
- consideration should be given to clarifying the role and functions of the PCCR, especially with regard to linking at international negotiation level. The working groups, if established, would need to work closely with the country negotiators.
- a graphic representation of the proposed PCCR structure will be distributed for consideration by participants on Tuesday
- frequency of the PCCR would need to be given further consideration
- several donor partners expressed support for the PCCR and it was suggested that the Suva-based Donor Coordination mechanism might be a strengthened to help further the goals of the PCCR.
- Comprehensive review of PIFACC is needed as there are gaps in this and the PCCR is requested to consider endorsing this need with the understanding that any changes to PIFACC would need to be taken to the leaders.
- The Secretariat advised that the meeting would first need to agree to the proposed concept before further detail can be developed

#### Afternoon Agenda

The Facilitator reminded participants that it was important to look at whether our regional and national priorities are indeed being addressed via the current processes and trends identified in Hay report.

## **Session 4: Regional Strategic Issues and Priorities**

### ***Regional Strategic Issues and Priorities, Seve Paeniu***

36.0 This presentation focused on the various priorities identified through regional processes including the 2008 Niue Declaration on Climate Change, Forum Communiqués from 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the Cairns Call to Action. Key issues. The priorities are listed here:

- Pacific-tailored approaches to combating climate change
- Mainstreaming CC into national planning
- Regional CC insurance arrangements
- Increased donor investments in CC efforts
- Sustainable financing options
- Harmonize donor engagement
- Improved development coordination
- Donors work towards improved coordination, ease burden of aid fragmentation, multi-year funding commitments, less fragmentation of ODA, joint programmes and pooling of resources, delegation of aid delivery to lead donors
- Relocation
- Strengthened regional MET services
- Consolidation and dissemination of information
- Strengthen adaptation and mitigation measures
- Build capacity for UNFCCC negotiations
- CROP joint programming/Rationalize roles of regional agencies
- Mainstreaming human security issues
- Disaster preparedness via NAP
- Enhance resilience of ecological systems and ecosystem services – International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) 2010
- Support for Marine Protected Areas – Coral Triangle Initiative, Micronesia Challenge, PIPA...
- Pacific Oceanscape
- An effective and comprehensive global agreement, esp. on mitigation efforts and commitment to go beyond current targets
- NSDS main modality to guide & prioritise national development and resource allocation
- 'Peer review' & annual reporting to PIF & PFD
- Economics of climate change

37.0 There are currently a number of Pacific-tailored approaches to address climate change. These include the PACC, PIGGAREP, SPC's various programmes and initiatives on adaptation and the SOPAC DRM partnership network.

### ***Human Security Issue, Jon Burnett, University of Melbourne***

38.0 It was noted that human security is mentioned in the Forum Communiqué and will be included in a chapter in the 5<sup>th</sup> IPCC. Human security could be described as the capacity of people and communities to manage stresses to their needs, rights and values. The goal of human security in the context of climate change is to increase people's ability to manage the changes/impacts of CC. An outline was provided of the risks posed by CC to people's basic needs, their rights and to people's social values and cultural practices.

39.0 The issue of migration was discussed, noting that there are different reasons for migration, for example, for labour. However, generally only those who have the necessary resources and skills are able to overcome the barriers to movement.

- 40.0 Dr Burnett noted that the Communiqué states that resettlement should be considered only as a strategy of last resort. However, he contended that migration would occur nonetheless. Effective adaptation through migration would occur only if people have the wherewithal to move.

### Issues and Discussion

- 41.0 The Facilitator invited responses from the floor, asking participants to focus their interventions and to consider gaps that may not have been covered or whether there are initiatives they would like to see being delivered.

The following issues and gaps were raised:

#### *General*

- Community-based adaptation should be included in the list of Pacific-tailored approaches for addressing CC
- Climate change and tourism
- Climate change and health
- Food insecurity associated with importation of key foods
- How can existing mechanisms be adapted/shared (eg. the Fiji EIA)
- There remains a variety of scientific gaps in relation to CC
- National level gap assessments should be considered – eg NCSA, 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communications (eg in RMI gaps include information management, weather data gaps, indicators for ecological services)

#### *Financial Mechanism*

- The proposed consolidated financial mechanism is currently a concept and would need further input and discussion if agreed by the PCCR
- Important to look at processes for accessing funds – these can appear very cumbersome

#### *Insurance*

- A proposal has been developed to develop a mechanism based in part on catastrophic risk insurance in the Caribbean as well as for risk reduction and rehabilitation/compensation and it may be possible to build on this for the Pacific and other regions within the FCCC. The proposal is included in the negotiating text.

### ***Climate Change and Invasive Species in the Pacific, Stuart Chape***

- 42.0 The presentation was given on behalf of the Pacific Invasives Partnership, which is part of the Pacific Nature Conservation Roundtable. An overview was provided of the problems caused by invasive species and it was stated that these are likely to worsen as a consequence of climate change.
- 43.0 The most practical Climate-Change adaptation action that Pacific island nations can take is to improve ecosystem resilience and focus on sustainable development.
- 44.0 The spread of invasive species causes loss of biodiversity and ecosystem disturbance on island ecosystems, including major impact on economic and subsistence crops, health, etc
- 45.0 A crucial part of Pacific island adaptation to Climate Change will be to reduce pressures on ecosystems, such as those caused by invasive species
- 46.0 Adaptation to Climate Change requires increased efforts to prevent new invasions and to eradicate or control existing invasive species, maintain natural ecosystems intact for as long as possible, and take IS into account when implementing land use change, developing coastal infrastructure, instituting quarantine controls



***Prioritising Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific, Stuart Chape, SPREP and Padma Narsey Lal, IUCN***

- 47.0 The presentation provided an overview of the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation and its links to addressing climate change. It was highlighted that protecting and maintaining ecosystem resilience and ecosystem services is essential for human development and survival in the face of climate change.
- 48.0 A number of challenges were highlighted with regard to applying EBA, including the need for mindset changes and new leadership which takes into account systems and connectivity. A minimum set of baseline information is needed in order to make evidence-based decisions to effectively address climate change through EBA.
- 49.0 A number of recommendations were made in the presentation and are outlined here:
1. *International*
    - PICs support EbA as a critical part of a post-2012 climate change agreement at UNFCCC COPs and other meetings
    - PCCR and SPREP collaborate with global partners (e.g., UNEP, UNDP, IUCN) on EbA initiatives
  2. *Regional*
    - PIFACC (and DRR & DM Framework) be reviewed in the context of EbA and included as a substantive component in any revision submitted to Leaders
    - PCCR to have EbA WG or similar integrating mechanism
    - PCCR to work with other CROPs and regional networks (e.g., NCRT, PDN) to progress EbA
    - PCCR and PICs work closely with regional and international CC research institutions (e.g., USP, Bishop Museum, Aust, NZ, US, etc) to improve CC predictive science at sub-regional and country levels and predictive benefit cost assessments to enable effective applied
    - SPREP and PCCR partners to help countries to strengthen & integrate programmatic approaches and seek funding for EbA as part of CC adaptation strategies
    - SPREP, PICs and partners to emphasise to donors the need for integrated approaches to CC adaptation, especially EbA
  3. *National*
    - PICs to apply EbA to national CC programmes and projects
    - SPREP, PCCR partners and donors to support PICs to apply EbA approaches to CC challenges

**Issues and Discussion**

- It was generally agreed that EBA is essential to adaptation to CC.
- At the national level, adaptation would be better addressed in the context of 'whole-of-country' ecosystem-based frameworks since almost all sectors are dependent on or impact on the sustainability of ecosystem services. This includes infrastructure projects where planning that takes into account surrounding natural ecosystems can help avoid problems in the longer term.
- There is a need to identify the type of data that countries need to assist decision making and policy developers. Accessibility to data and data management is also an issue that needs to be addressed.
- Community-based adaptation alone is not sufficient to adequately address climate adaptation. In the context of EBA, a systems approach is needed which takes into account all aspects of the ecosystem, and this requires some level of sub-national direction.
- Discussion was raised on the linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The paradigm shift in terms of what constitutes

disaster risk reduction (ie from post-disaster management to planning for the risks) has bridged the gap between the two.

## DAY 2

### **Session 5: Climate Change Adaptation – Experiences and lessons learnt**

- 50.0 The Chair called the meeting to order and invited the Facilitator to begin the day's proceedings. The Facilitator introduced the day's programme noting that it was important to use the day to share experiences and learn from each other as well as identifying common needs and challenges.

#### ***Case studies from selected national adaptation programmes***

##### ***Palau, Olai Polloi***

- 51.0 Climate change is a key priority for the President and the current administration. In Palau, the phrase "climate change" has been translated into a phrase that refers to "the change of the global wind".
- 52.0 Food security was identified as Palau's priority under PACC, which is the first project in Palau that is directly focused on building resilience.
- 53.0 CC in Palau is done through the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC). A CC Steering Committee is also active. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communications have been completed and NBSAP themes are used to help identify adaptation priorities. A "green fee" system has been introduced which contributes to local adaptation projects. The fee system was initially introduced as a means of addressing the need for co-financing of donor-funded projects. Goal of Palau's activities is building resilience to CC and initiatives such as the Micronesian Challenge and PACC are examples of this.
- 54.0 A major challenge in implementation has to do with the 4-yearly change in administration. A national environmental council has been created to ensure that environmental issues are addressed and there is a mechanism to ensure continuity of initiatives.

#### **Issues and Discussion**

- Community involvement and engagement is essential for sustainability of adaptation projects to help address possible changes in policy direction.
- The Micronesian Conservation Trust has been established to source funds for conservation and adaptation for the Micronesia sub-region. This is a possible model for other sub-regions.

##### ***Solomon Islands, Chanel Iroi***

- 55.0 The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) outlines the priority areas for adaptation action, Implementation of the NAPA will cover water, infrastructure and food security, with World Bank as the Implementation Agency. SPREP has assisted with development of the Project Identification Form for accessing GEF funds. Other possible donors include the European Union Global Climate Change Alliance initiative. The Coral Triangle Initiative will address the Fisheries and Marine Resources priority.

- 56.0 Focus for the PACC project is food production and food security in three pilot areas (Ontong Java, Sikalana and Reef Islands). Several adaptive measures have already been undertaken while awaiting the commencement of the PACC. These include early assessments, provision of different types of plant materials and training. Several NGOs have been involved in training, provision of water tanks and addressing food security issues.
- 57.0 The following recommendations were made with regard to facilitating adaptation at national level:
- SPREP to act as back stopping agency in areas of limited capacity eg accessing funds
  - Build/enhance partnerships in the implementation process
  - Take stock of adaptive measures undertaken to avoid duplication

Issues/Discussion

- Island countries need to guide donors and set their own priorities rather than being guided by the donors.
- The approach of the SI in focusing on outreach to the outer islands was commended.

**Niue, Hon Dalton Tagelagi (Asst Minister Climate Change) and David Poheinga**

- 58.0 Niue requested that their support for PIFACC should be noted, and that any mid-term review of PIFACC should consider:
- 59.0
- short term immediate response strategies for climate change and disaster risk reduction
  - long-term response strategies for climate change and disaster risk reduction
  - assistance to develop national climate change policy, including for legislation
  - assistance to develop short and long term strategies for adaptation
  - assistance to develop mitigation strategies
  - investigation of all issues pertaining to relocation
- 60.0 Niue is a raised atoll island, with the entire island sitting on a cliff several metres above sea level. Despite this, Cyclone Heta created large enough waves that swept away most of the town of Alofi and people's homes and infrastructure.
- 61.0 The predictions of climate change serve to underline the power of nature and events such as the Niue event highlight the need to address adaptation as an immediate measure but all efforts should be made to ensure reduction of emissions to safeguard the long-term survival of our nations.

**Case studies for regional adaptation initiatives, Taito Nakalevu**

- 62.0 Adaptation is not only action on the ground, it is also about inclusion of the issue in the COP agenda. SIDS, and in particular, AOSIS have been prominent in pushing for this inclusion. As a result, COP has become more sensitive to SIDS issues and funds for adaptation are becoming available. Progress is being made in terms of how donors are addressing adaptation (eg. GEF, Australia ICCAI funds).
- 63.0 In the Pacific islands the V&A assessment takes a bottom-up approach, focusing on data collection from social groups in the community rather than on use of global climate modeling or regional climate modeling.
- 64.0 Identifying appropriate adaptation measures requires full community involvement to learn from past experiences and move from planning to implementation.

- 65.0 The PACC project is an additional activity that supports national development priorities. A key lesson learnt from the preparatory phase of PACC is the need for countries to have a set of proposals and concepts developed in line with their priority needs. This will be useful when new funds become available and reduce the need to “search” for projects.

#### Issues and Discussion

- There is no funding under GEF 4 for adaptation and GEF 5 Programme of Work has not been made available. This poses a concern for non-LDCs.
- Long-term buy-in necessary for sustainability
- Sustainable financing is important and innovative mechanisms such as the green tax in Palau
- Sub-regional initiatives such as the MC Trust could be considered for other regions
- Bottom up approaches that fully engage the community are essential
- Importance of Protected areas for adaptation projects

#### **Community-based adaptation Initiatives – Lessons learned from Fiji Climate Change adaptation project, Dr Tony Weir.**

- 66.0 The Fiji project focused on piloting CC adaptation in an integrated approach to exposed sectors, and to internalize CC adaptation at rural communities in Fiji.
- 67.0 Lessons learnt from the project include:
- Whole community participation and involvement is essential
  - Support from outside groups is important to avoid technical mistakes
  - Share information about climate change and adaptation with the communities
  - Long term monitoring, maintenance and evaluation is needed (5-10 years)

#### **Working Groups**

- 68.0 Participants were split into four working groups to allow focused discussion on the following specific issues:
- Financing
  - Data Needs
  - PCCR and Structure
  - Pacific Tailored Approaches.

Groups reported back to the plenary. The Group notes are attached as annexes and summaries of the discussions are noted below.

#### 69.0 **Financing**

- national SD strategies and possibly the NAPA process should be the key drivers for resource mobilisation in line with national priorities
- donor coordination, Australia speaks to other donor partners to make sure coordination occurs. The Suva based Donor Coordination mechanism is helpful in this regard. Important for countries to articulate their needs and priorities when dealing with donors.
- AusAID attempting to make access to funding easier by providing a person to assist with proposal development
- PIFS plays a role in trying to coordinate donors in the region. Leaders agreed to address the issue of coordination through the Cairns Agreement. Africa has been successful in coordination of donors because it negotiates based on the Paris declaration and other relevant harmonization agreements.

#### 70.0 **Data Needs**

- to adequately address the types of CC challenges faced by countries, several different types of data are needed (biophysical, economic, social, cultural) and that assistance needs to be provided to countries to develop a country-specific minimum set of required baseline information that is country-focused;

- recommended that assistance be provided to countries to address key data issues taking a two pronged approach:
  - o In the short term, address gaps in current information required to support immediate policy/management challenges by:
    - developing a roster of experts who can provide expertise and support to member countries; and
    - simplifying reporting mechanisms for various multi-lateral environmental agreements and the Millennium Development Goals as well as national development reporting; and
  - o In the long term, develop and maintain integrated/harmonised geo-referenced information required to address key development and environment management decisions, including regarding climate change and disaster risk management, and build targeted capacity in data collection, data storage, data system maintenance and data analysis.

#### 71.0 **PCCR and Structure**

The following suggestions were made for the PCCR:

- convene PCCR meetings every two years
- establish a steering committee which would provide ongoing oversight and monitoring of the PCCR outcomes
- formalise a Roundtable Chair, possibly renewable after a 2-year term.
- establish Technical Working Groups
- establish a Secretariat or RT coordinator
- develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for PIFACC
- SPREP in consultation with PCCR, should develop a concept note on the functioning of the PCCR, including its governance structure and funding mechanisms, for consideration by the PCCR members and for implementation at the earliest stage feasible.

#### 72.0 **Pacific Tailored Approaches**

- community based approaches, linked to national governance arrangements, need to be strengthened by developing a cadre of people adequately trained and able to participate in planning and implementation
- national level policy and planning, institutional commitment and structures should be strengthened to ensure adaptation is integrated into decisions across all sectors and policies; and
- a review should be undertaken of existing community based approaches and networks in the context of Climate Change adaptation, such as the LMMA network.

*Suggested recommendations:*

- strengthen and support community based approaches by developing a larger pool of people able to conduct such processes, supported by extension services and finance for activities
- strengthen national level policy and planning, institutional commitment and structures to ensure adaptation is considered in decisions across all sectors and policies, for example in the form of a national adaptation task force
- a review of existing community based approaches, and networks, for climate change adaptation but also for other sustainability activities such as Marine Management, and forestry, for dissemination to all countries.

## **Session 6: Low-lying and Atoll issues**

**Presentation of overview of the situation of RMI**  
**Building resilience in the Marshall Islands, Yumi Chrisostomo, OEPPC RMI**

- 73.0 RMI advised that its policy framework focuses on building resilience in RMI as there is little choice but to adapt. However, it stressed that mitigation remains an important aspect of RMI's global negotiation strategy. RMI has already noted a number of threats as a result of climate change including, changes in sea level, droughts, coral bleaching and rainfall changes.
- 74.0 The country's policy framework for climate change addresses seven priorities, which support both adaptation and mitigation. These address preservation of country heritage, energy security and conservation, food and water security, human resources development, improvement of health, waste management and links to infrastructure development.
- 75.0 In terms of implementation, the following activities have commenced:
- Development regulations prepared which take into account climate adaptation needs. These came into effect in September 2009
  - In the education arena, a Marine Science Certificate and the USP RMI Postgraduate certificate in V&A are available
  - A new national energy policy and action plan is being developed, which will address renewable energy as a goal and will see a shift away from reliance on fossil fuels
  - RMI is working towards enhancing water support systems to address food security and droughts, which include climate proofing and purchase of water tanks
- 76.0 The main challenges and constraints faced involve limited funding; small size of RMI and its geographical distance from major international markets; limited local technical expertise; and limited local human resources in the management field.

Issues and Discussion

- 77.0 Kiribati noted that addressing inundation of coastal areas is also a priority for their nation.
- 78.0 Tuvalu also stated that sea level rise and higher king tides are having negative effects on agriculture and water lens.

**SPC work at Centre of Excellence for Atoll Agriculture in Kiribati by Amena**  
**Director of Regional Office based in FSM**  
***Climate change: SPC contributions to regional and national adaptation initiatives***

- 79.0 Projections on potential impacts of CC were discussed, including accelerated coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion; tuna stocks moving east; changes in rainfall patterns; acidification of the ocean leading to deteriorating conditions for coral reefs, more intense and stronger cyclones, possible impacts on food security, livelihoods and economic growth, possible impacts on forestry, decline in coral reefs and coastal fisheries, damages to infrastructure, greater cost for safe fishing at sea, brief outline on impacts of fisheries, health; and human development settlements.
- 80.0 SPC Adaptation strategies include the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (will help provide varieties of food which can be lost from the Pacific eg – taro in Niue after Heta), Pacific Plant Genetic Resources Network, Participatory approach to help farmers adapt – DSAP, Sustainable land management to help build resilience, Centre of excellence for atoll agriculture.

- 81.0 The SPC Plant and Animal Health division works with PICTs to deal with types and incidence of plant and animal health diseases. It is also working with countries to understand the potential of forests to mitigate with GTZ.
- 82.0 Adaptation through fisheries was outlined as per the Fisheries and Climate Change fact sheet. Adaptation through public health involves working closely with WHO to address food and nutrition security, assessing impacts of climate change on malaria under the Global Fund.
- 83.0 Mainstreaming gender issues, critical and vital issue working on reaching the community in this area to mainstream gender issues.
- 84.0 Way forward collaboration and adaptation – partnerships as per the 2008 Forum Leaders Mandate, Micronesia Challenge, Development Partners, Partnership with the media as per the Brussels Declaration.

### **Climate Change SPC Contributions to regional and national adaptation initiatives**

- 85.0 Threats to achieving food security on the atolls include rising global food prices, increased consumption of low quality imports, increased consumption of low quality goods, increasing control of supermarkets on what people eat.
- 86.0 Immediate response of the centre is to market local crops and mass production of root crops, improving resilience of production systems such as capacity building and soil management. Document traditional knowledge
- 87.0 Conclusion – addressing the threats to food security requires partnership and participation from all.

### Issues and discussion

- It's interesting to hear of new sustainable development regulations in RMI to share further with others as its important that policy and regulations be amended to address climate change.
- RMI focus on reducing stresses on coastal resources and strengthen monitoring development in country with traditional land tenure ship this makes it challenging but it is a learning experience. Happy to share electronic copies of this.
- 
- Tuvalu's sustainable development strategy will be reviewed by 2010

### **Dr Tony Weir USP**

#### **Community level adaptation**

- 88.0 USP is organizing an international conference at end of 2010 future challenges ancient solutions to look at ways that people addressed issues in the past. December 2010, climate change is featured in this
- 89.0 Long-standing undergraduate teaching study on climate change, postgraduate teaching on climate change
- 90.0 Specialist teaching will be available as of 2010 including a postgraduate diploma in climate change, masters scholarships for future climate leaders, short courses to order as well as PhD courses.
- 91.0 USP capacity in research and consultancy examples includes paleoclimate and sea level including social effects, local perceptions of climate change to name a few.
- 92.0 EU Global climate change alliance for which the Pacific regional component of which will be 8 million euro for which the USP is the lead agency as the main focus is on formal and information training and work with communities. USP will work in partnership with SPREP on this, details are still to be finalized, will be interested to hear from partners and

others on this. This funding and that from AUSAID includes FSM and Palau that are not members of USP.

USP is happy to hear from countries in the Pacific region that has specific requests for research.

### Issues and Discussion

Short term courses up to 2 weeks is both funded by countries and USP, in the past countries have been asked to find funding but the large blanket support programmes from AUSAID and EU can assist with the funding.

## **Session 7: International funding modalities**

The facilitator introduced this session requesting that focus be on identifying effective mechanisms for coordination and collaboration.

### **Global Environment Facility, Joe Stanley, GEF Adviser SPREP**

- 93.0 The Global Environment Facility, established in 1991 as a pilot phase, is now in its fourth phase (GEF 4) with the cycle running from 2006 to 2010. GEF5 starts in June next year.
- 94.0 GEF 5 commences in 2010 and will run till 2014. At this stage it is unclear what amount of funding will be allocated to the Pacific – the next GEF meeting is in December. Co financing is required for GEF Funding to help encourage additional investment in environmental projects.
- 95.0 Concerns are raised regarding absorptive capacity - many of the implementing agencies also have absorptive capacity problems, UNDP is often an implementing agency as they have a strong presence in the Pacific.
- 96.0 With the GEF5 Replenishment coming up, countries may consider using the priorities from GEF-PAS as a starting point for GEF5. GEF-PAS outstanding country projects should be used for GEF 5 so we are up and running once it starts.

### **International Climate change adaptation initiative ICCAI Ryan Medrana Australia**

- 97.0 Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) will invest 120 million AUD over 3 years from 2009 for Pacific island countries and East Timor
- 98.0 Key activities include the Australia Pacific climate adaptation platform, community based adaptation programme, Pacific future climate leaders programme, Pacific climate change science programme and a pilot programme for climate resilience.
- 99.0 25 million AUD is allocated for bilateral adaptation activities in the region. Funds will be programmed in line with national priorities and the initiative will seek to complement existing Australian assistance. This funding is available now.
- 100.0 Australia is also providing support for renewable energy.



101.0 Australia's climate change policy for the Pacific island region was announced this year. It has seven principles which cover global action, supporting Pacific priorities and building climate resilience.

**Gillian Cambers**  
**Pacific climate change science programme**  
**Advancing the scientific basis for adaptation**

102.0 The Pacific Climate Change Science Programme was explained as having five overlapping components. These involve securing and analyzing Pacific climate data records to help improve understanding of cyclone climatology; improving understanding of the main climate drivers (how they effect individual islands); developing regional and sub-regional climate change projections; understanding ocean processes and sea level projections; and coordination, communication and information synthesis.

103.0 The main outputs and products include training and capacity building, comprehensive report, research papers in peer reviewed journals, websites, climate data base etc.

*Issues and Discussion*

- It was suggested that consideration be given to how this programme could be tailored to the outcomes proposed by the working group data earlier discussions however this is constrained by the short time frame of the programme
- Next generation of GCM models do not need to be downscaled – are the Australian models looking to use data that doesn't need to be downscaled. Provided they come on stream next year as hoped.
- Mention was made of a new website to be launched in Copenhagen – it will be a one stop shop for climate mapping enabling different projections for 2030 – 2060. Suggestion made to link the Australian programme with this.
- Information on the ICCAI (Australian climate change funds) can be obtained from AusAID offices or through Ryan Medrana.

**Yosuke Fukushima**  
**Cool Earth Partnership JICA**

104.0 The Cool Earth partnership started in 2008 with US\$10 billion committed over 2008 – 2012 to assist developing countries make efforts to reduce GHG emissions and achieve economic growth.

105.0 USD 2 billion is available for adaptation and improved access to clean energy and USD 8 billion will go towards assistance for mitigation. An example of the Mitigation funding is the Grid Connected Solar Photovoltaic system project in FSM, Palau and RMI. An example of an adaptation project funding is the Project for Eco Technological management of Tuvalu against sea level rise, a 5 year project running from 2009 – 2014.

106.0 Request for assistance and project development follows normal JICA application procedure and project cycle.

**Espen Ronneberg**  
**SIDS DOCK AOSIS**

107.0 A proposal for the development of a SIDS energy initiative funded through a combination of sources, including SIDS, was outlined. SIDS Dock Ltd will assist SIDS with developing a sustainable energy sector, catalyse clean growth and provide financial resources for investment on adaptation. SIDS Dock Ltd is thus named because it will act as a "docking station" with US and EU carbon markets.

108.0 It was noted that the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) has only 1,418 registered projects (in SIDS?) of which only 3 are in the Pacific. SIDS Dock provides an opportunity establish a clean energy development bank

### *Issues and Discussion*

- Request was made for information on CDM to be simplified and provided to member countries
- The point was made that the Pacific/SIDS region does not offer enough incentive in terms of economies of scale and so larger countries such as China tend to gain from investment opportunities in renewable energy
- It was clarified that SIDS Dock Ltd is a proposed concept and is not yet a company
- SIDS Dock will look at identifying voluntary carbon trading markets and not markets created under auspices of UN. It was clarified that the term “voluntary” is used to differentiate between the UN framework rules for carbon trading? The idea is that by reducing fossil fuel use (through investments in renewable energy) we would contribute to GHG mitigation

### **DAY 3**

109.0 The Chair welcomed participants to the third day of the PCCR and briefly outlined the purpose of the day. The Facilitator provided an overview of the day’s programme and noted that there is a need for more understanding on mainstreaming of CC and implementation issues.

## **Session 8: Climate Change Governance and Mainstreaming**

### ***Seve Paeniu***

110.0 The presentation outlined climate change mainstreaming as a process or approach that enables climate change risks and measures to be integrated into national development goals, policies and programs and governance arrangements.

111.0 Mainstreaming is more than just “good planning”:

- contribution of sector actions to national development
- bringing *all* actors together to achieve agreed sector goals and targets

Mainstreaming means building social & environmental issues into strategic planning

112.0 Case studies from Niue and Nauru were discussed as examples of mainstreaming of CC into policy.

113.0 PCCR was requested to:

- endorse the importance of having a holistic and integrated planning stakeholder NSDS-based decision-making process
- note the support provided by the Pacific NSDS Partnership on mainstreaming and NSDS
- indicate if they (countries) wish to seek the assistance of the Partnership, and to specify what type of mainstreaming assistance and when

### ***Mainstreaming Experiences, Gabor Vereczi, UNDP***

114.0 The importance of national communication was discussed as a tool to generate information and knowledge to inform mitigation and adaptation planning and policy decisions. The national communications have potential to be more than merely a reporting mechanism. Results of Mitiatgaion and V#A assessments can be used to leverage financial resources for supporting mitigation and adaptation measures

115.0 Baseline data is needed to do scenario development, which is important but should be viewed as a means, not an end. Important to bear in mind that data collection should include more than just climate/environment information – socio-economic data for the same time period is needed for better scenario development.

116.0 Example from Samoa shows that the NAPA can be used strategically to integrate CC across several sectors and to obtain significant funding to implement initiatives.

## **Session 9: Climate Change Education and Communications**

### ***Seema Deo***

- 117.0 The presentation outlined Principle 4 of the PIFACC and Action Plan, noting that this clearly identified objectives and possible approaches for education, communication and training.
- 118.0 Tools being developed need to take into account the target groups, especially use of locally appropriate languages and channels. Suggested that countries consider establishing education/communication focal points for climate change to enable improved communications at national level and coordination regionally. This could be informally established through an email network.

### *Issues and Discussion*

- the need to develop overall understanding of climate change was highlighted
- language was discussed as a barrier that requires consideration (use of appropriate local languages, etc)
- the issue of communicating within a country to rural/outer lying islands/provinces continues to be a barrier. Suggestion was made to make more use of radio as a means of communication (possibility of developing audio tapes for use by radio stations); also coordination with health and education ministries, which generally have regular inspection visits to outer areas, can help deal with transport costs.
- the role of churches was highlighted as another important mechanism to share information on CC – the Pacific Conference of Churches has been instrumental in raising community awareness on the issue
- suggestion made to have a transcript/media presentation for use during CC negotiations
- idea raised to make a recording of the various CC related songs and take this to the COP
- request/suggestion that an assessment of current CC knowledge be undertaken – suggested that this could be done as part of the PACC assessments, etc rather than trying to do this separately

## **Session 10: Conceptual monitoring framework for PIFACC, national reporting template**

### ***Espen Ronneberg***

- 119.0 It was recommended that while more effective technical and financial assistance for enhanced monitoring and evaluation was lacking, in the interim the existing reporting (on projects, national communications, etc) should be considered sufficient to feed information into the matrix and the Portal.
- 120.0 The PCCR agreed that technical support for data management at national level was required and that this support should be additional to national communications funds, and that any national mechanism should be placed at appropriate level.
- 121.0 Members would need to supply SPREP with copies of relevant reports that they submit for projects evaluations and monitoring. SPREP will continue to enter this into the database until the Portal is fully operational.
- 122.0 The PCCR noted the need for Members to provide information on climate change activities to the 20<sup>th</sup> SPREP Meeting and undertook to assist their national delegations to fill in the template circulated to Members.

### Issues and Discussion

- CROP agencies are working together to develop integrated approaches to assisting countries implement the PIFACC
- Reporting is to a group of countries (to each other) and not to the Secretariat. The purpose of the reporting is to help identify gaps and improve implementation.

## **Session 11: Working Groups**

The discussions from the working groups formed the key recommendations of the meeting and these are available in the Summary of Outcomes report.

## **ANNEXES (to be added)**

- I. Participant List
- II. Opening Programme
- III. PCCR Agenda
- IV. Summary of Outcomes
- V. Opening Address
- VI. Director's Notes
- VII. All presentations
- VIII. Notes from the Working Groups

## Working group on finance

### What are the key difficulties and issues in accessing climate change funding?

- Too complicated processes, lack of capacity to write proposals
- Time lag between project design and actual implementation on the ground.
- Timely availability of funding within the project cycle, to implement actual measures on the ground
- Country-drive processes, versus donor driven (Solomons)
- Co-financing to access funding. WB uses investment as co-financing, GEF PAS intends 1:1, GEF tries to ease it through sliding scale, expedited processes in LDC-F,
- Need to synchronize donor activate in the countries (many projects are going on)
- Donors need a clear steer from countries on priorities and intervention areas, clearly articulate needs (AusAid). USA conducting detailed V&A and detailed case study on water resources management in RMI
- Limited national capacity to develop and implement projects, harmonization between donors could help (avoid cumbersome processes, providing the same information)

### How to achieve streamlined and coordinated funding processes, what are the most suitable modalities (e.g. longer-term programmatic approach versus short term and ad hoc, multi-year funding commitments, pooling of resources, budget support and sector-wide approaches, others)?

- Need donors to agree on pooling resources
- Provide budgetary support on a sectoral basis, sector-specific plans, donors to channel through existing sector support programmes. Example of transport sector programme, setting up a country fund (AusAid)
- Depends on absorptive capacity of countries, often money sits there. Country difficulty stems from high turn-over.
- It is difficult to have treasury depts. to have multi-tasked, needs capacity support, especially in smaller countries, need to look at other institutional mechanisms:
  - Fiji example: Min. of National Planning, National Env. Council to coordinate donor activities.
  - Tuvalu: aid coordinator under Min. of Planning. AusAid programme to strengthen aid coordination. Annual donors roundtable meeting, aligned with National Strategy.
  - Nauru has aid management unit
- **Recommendation:**
  - donors to support building capacity for in-country donor coordination (e.g. a donor coordination unit) to ensure consistency.
  - Conduct an analysis on national donor coordinating mechanisms, capacity needs, share lessons learnt. Look at existing donor support programmes on governance, strengthening aid coordination (e.g. AusAid governance support programme) – DPCC (PCCR Finance group) to take on as task

### Would a Pacific funding mechanism, or Pacific Fund suitable (function, structure, scope, etc.)?

It is a good idea, but need to build on existing funding mechanisms (e.g. Micronesia Challenge)

### How to achieve effective coordination of CC funding at the national level:

- How to Align donor assistance and national budgets with national priorities (as in NSDS)
- How to best prioritize and programme climate change interventions at the national level?
- Enhance coordination between donors, finance and planning departments and line ministries), what is the role of inter-ministerial CC coordination bodies?
  
- Support the idea to extend NAPAs to SIDS and developing countries, for resource mobilization, engagement with donors. – reinforcing the AOSIS submission
- Donors to provide facilitation to access their funds (e.g. project proposal writing), based on country indication of priorities.
- SPREP to build capacity of PICS on funds raising (project proposal writing) and coordination
  
- DPCC to help coordinating in-country donor activities
  
- Different partners all having different templates for project proposals, need to harmonize them to facilitate applications by PICS.
  
- Use national plans for budgetary support

## Data needs working group

The working group members were asked to address key data issues related to climate change adaptation, focusing on key topics.

### 1. What do we need the data for?

Baseline information to support national adaptation efforts, including:

- policy development and design of management instruments.
- proposal development for donor support,
- understanding of climate change scenarios (research and monitoring of climate change trends and developments) and scientific modelling of climate change trends
- reporting requirements to national governments, donors, partners, organisations (UNFCCC etc).

### 2. What types of data is needed to support country needs?

To adequately address the types of CC challenges faced by countries, the group agreed that several different types of georeferenced data are needed, including

- Scientific data to help in understanding climate change phenomenon, including meteorological data, tidal and sea level data, and changes in the ocean conditions, including *Ocean acidification*.
- Baseline information about topography & ecosystems inventory Information about habitats, landscapes and ocean scapes
- Sectoral activities, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water
- Human activities, and human welfare and human development needs, including food security related data, human health, climate related water and insect borne diseases, etc.

### 3. What are key data issues in the country?

Several issues were identified, including:

- Various datasets is available in country but these are:
  - scattered throughout government agencies, which are difficult to access
  - Varying quality and in some cases unknown quality of existing data
  - Key gaps in relation to what is needed to address key CC issues
- The management of data is not as good as it should be and lack of investment in long term data collection but for a handful of long term investments in the Pacific.
- Limited capacity to access data, analyse these to underpin key national and community based decisions
- Difficulty in getting donor support for developing robust and sustainable baseline data which:

- Has multiple benefits,
- Is backed up and stored in several places.
- Having a country based integrated primary data sets that can be used for reporting ***against national goals, regional and international obligations***

4. What is the way forward:

The group agreed that priority needs to be placed to:

- help develop country focussed and geo-referenced minimum set of baseline information (to be determined what is a minimum set of information that is necessary for CC related challenges taking a holistic approach.)
- help address key data issues taking two pronged approach:
  - address short term (immediate analysed data needs to support current policy/ management challenge), including
    - Developing a roster ***of experts would provide expertise and support to member countries***
    - Simplified reporting mechanisms against various MEAS, MDGs, as well as national development reporting
  - address laying a solid foundation of integrated / harmonised and georeferenced (GIS) information that can be used to address various development and environment management needs, including climate change and disaster risk management, and building capacity in data collection, data storage, data analysis for different user groups.



## **ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **Priority Sectors:**

**RMI** - water issue particularly salt water intrusion;

- Lora underground water lens is in danger of salinization;
- Adaptation measures put in place and
- Better climate modeling at the
- Logistics and getting to the communities is a major issue
- VHF radio network
- Reintroducing adaptation
- Postgraduate on climate change
- 

**Kiribati** –

- Water
- Sea level rise

**Fiji** - big islands – flooding and food security

- small islands they are facing coastal erosion
- tourism and climate change e.g. mangrove adaptation projects
- Local marine managed area
- 

### **Is adaptation going well at present?**

**Kiribati** – they are not seeing results on projects

- Water resource, coastal etc. what are they for?
- 
- 

**Fiji** - coastal

- EIA being used to relook at
- OISCA mangrove planting programme
- Political climate changes/focuses – current climate adaptive measures
- If research can be attached to the adaptation work so that it is sustainable
- 

**Solomon Islands**

- there is a lot of assessments;
- managing expectations from communities;
- you are government and what they can do
- self empowerment

### **More haste less speed**

Role of National government

- detail strategic planning on how the countries are dealing with these issues;
- 
- 

### **Recommendation:**

- Success depends on having the right sort of people to run them thus there is a clear need to build the pool of people to be able to carry out community based adaptation;
- Small amount of resources and they can deliver
- Marine protected area – work with them and incorporate climate change
- There needs to be a National Climate Change Task Force independent of Cabinet
- Information that needs to be
- Community adaptation is important but need to be supported through significant government support – policy, legislation etc.;
- 
- 

## **PACIFIC TAILORED APPROACHES TO ADAPTATION**

### **Summary**

1. priority sectors are water, food security, coastal management, health, flood management

2. progress to date on adaptation: some progress in some places, a lot seems to be coming soon, but also some maladaptations (eg sea-walls). A sense of too many studies and consultations and not enough action. Community-based approaches show promise.

### **3. Recommendations:**

- strengthen and support community based approaches by developing a larger pool of people able to conduct such processes, supported by extension services and finance for activities
- strengthen national level policy and planning, institutional commitment and structures to ensure adaptation is considered in decisions across all sectors and policies, for example in the form of a national adaptation task force
- a review of existing community based approaches, and networks, for climate change adaptation but also for other sustainability activities such as Marine Management, and forestry, for dissemination to all countries.

### Working Group Discussion – PIFACC Review

1. A mid-term review should be undertaken to assess the relevance and implementation of the PIFACC
  - Mid-term review should consider the relevance of the PIFACC
    - Communication of key issues at the national, sub-national and community levels. Communities often remain unaware of climate change issues and how mechanisms such as the PIFACC relate to them and implications for their day-to-day lives.
    - Education/training aspects of the PIFACC should be a focus
    - PIFACC may need to be simplified
    - Reporting and administrative requirements
  - Mid-term review should consider any gaps in the PIFACC
    - Ecosystem based approaches
    - Links with DRM
    - Community based approaches
1. Review of the DRM framework is due and these two reviews should be well coordinated and, where possible, joint planning and implementation processes should be undertaken.
2. SPREP to draft a concept note on the scope of the mid-term review
  - Terms of reference
  - Management structure (including consideration of the independence of the review team)
  - Indicators to measure performance
  - Need and membership of a steering committee to oversee the review (including consideration of community representation)
  - Financing
  - Links with DRM review (as per Recommendation 2)
  - Involvement of countries, communities and other stakeholders in the review process.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELOCATION

### DISCUSSION IN BREAK-OUT GROUP

Relocation forced by CC is not a an adaptation to CC but an impact !

Group noted that relocation from ancesatral lands (and especially internationally) entails loss of cultural identity.

International law has no provision for (recognition of) environmental refugees, but the Inuit case (they sued the USA) did give some legal status.

Labour migration (common for some PICs but not others) is voluntary and reversible.

Much migration has already taken place to 'central' islands, for employment and education. It would be good if those seeking work and not finding it could move on (internationally) ..

A key issue in relation to resettlement (for whatever reason) is timing: don't want to wait for a nation-wide crisis.

Discussion but no agreement of need for regional high-level discussion of issues of domestic and international population mobility. (Some member felt this was "too political" and ran against national policy to not concede that CC would force interantioanl relocation because vigorous mitigation and adaptation could avoid this.)

[MORE]

- **Rec.1. To protect the human right of Pacific people to live in their own countries, needs both adaptation and mitigation at a global level.**
- **Rec. 2. We need to prepare our peoples to be resilient, including through DRR and upskilling.**
- **Rec 3. We urge the international community to recognize that migration impelled by climate change is an impact and not an adaptation.**

