PACIFIC RESILIENCE STANDARDS

Compendium of Case Studies

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INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Resilience Standards (PRS) have been developed to strengthen the integrity, quality and effectiveness of resilience building in the region. They are voluntary and operationalise the ten regionally agreed Guiding Principles identified in the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). The principles are grouped into the following four standards.

1) INTEGRATE climate, disaster and environmental risk and mainstream into development.

2) INCLUDE and prioritise the needs and rights of the most vulnerable, including people living with disabilities; and protect human rights.

3) INFORM resilience building through open and ready access to traditional and contemporary information, by incorporating cultural and traditional resilience, worldviews and spiritual beliefs, and by strengthening partnerships for sharing lessons and best practice.

4) SUSTAIN resilience building by addressing the root causes of vulnerability including poverty and inequity, strengthening local capacities for preparedness, promoting low carbon development (LCD), and by incorporating ecosystem-based management and guardianship.

Niral Prasad, 15 years old

Figure 1: The Pacific Resilience Standards

The PRS promote a principled approach to resilient development and establish 'Good Practice Essentials' for building resilience (see *Table 1)*. The PRS are shared in detail in the *"Guide for Pacific Resilience Practitioners"* with an overview provided in the *"PRS Summary"* and individual leaflets for each standard.

Table 1: Good Practice Essentials for building resilience

STANDARD	GOOD PRACTICE
1. INTEGRATE	▪ Integrate all risks ▪ Adopt a multi-hazard & multi-sectoral, coordinated approach anchored in local needs ▪ Put climate and disaster risk at the centre of development decision-making and practice ▪ Integrate climate related displacement, migration, and relocation into policy and planning ▪ Mobilise climate/disaster risk finance for resilience and strengthen financial systems ▪ Coordinate and collaborate across the humanitarian-development divide ▪ Invest in a common framework and national capacities for disaster preparedness
2. INCLUDE	▪ Adopt gender, age, and disability-responsive processes (e.g. assessment & analysis) ▪ Apply an intersectional lens to decision making ▪ Facilitate effective, equitable, active, safe, and meaningful participation ▪ Prioritise the needs and rights of groups most at risk including people with disabilities, women, youth, children, older persons, displaced/migrant persons, and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identities (e.g., LGBTQI+) ▪ Build the leadership and empowerment of groups most at risk as leaders and agents of change ▪ Frame the inclusion of people with disabilities around pre-conditions (e.g., access) ▪ Address the underlying root causes of inequity and exclusion. ▪ Realise and protect human rights, traditional, and customary rights ▪ Support equitable access to multi-hazard early warnings, preparedness, humanitarian, and development assistance
3.INFORM	▪ Promote knowledge sharing supported by streamlined data collection and centralised IKM ▪ Increase collection and use of gender, age, and disability disaggregated data & information ▪ Ensure open and ready access to reliable and culturally appropriate information sources ▪ Weave together community, traditional, and contemporary information, and perspectives ▪ Share timely and accessible communications (e.g., early warnings) to all community groups ▪ Value and reinforce cultural, environmental & traditional resilience knowledge and practice ▪ Incorporate Pacific worldviews and spiritual beliefs and values in all their diversity ▪ Ensure evidence-based & certified curricula/training on inclusive, risk informed resilience ▪ Build upon lessons and best practices shared through strong partnerships
4. SUSTAIN	▪ Sustainably manage, use, conserve, and restore ecosystems ▪ Integrate nature-based solutions and local guardianship ▪ Increase renewable energy access, reduce the carbon intensity of development processes, and increase the resilience of energy infrastructure ▪ Promote low carbon development by increase renewable energy access, reducing the carbon intensity of development processes, & increasing energy infrastructure resilience ▪ Support transformative change, which addresses the root causes of vulnerability (e.g., poverty, inequality, social norms) ▪ Strengthen local capacities, leadership, and ownership to ensure timely & effective preparedness, response & recovery to all threats and disasters ▪ Build the enabling governance environment for scaling up & sustaining resilience

Implementing the standards is a long-term process. Instead of providing "gold standards" that attempt to characterise excellence, the PRS accommodate different starting points, context and levels of application, by providing progress criteria for: i) four levels of progress - pre-progress, early, intermediate and advanced; and

for ii) different governance building blocks[1] to ensure resilience building truly transforms the people, mechanisms and processed involved in resilience decision making and practice.

PURPOSE OF THE CASE STUDIES

The case studies have been produced alongside the publication of the PRS to demonstrate good practice in resilience building that aligns to the standards. It thus provides practical clarity for those who require specific examples of where the standards have been or are being applied.

At present, many of the case studies are focused on an intervention level. However, as the standards are rolled out, it is possible that case studies will hopefully be available to highlight progress implementing the standards at the national, subnational, and sector level. Over time, as resilience building is aligned with the PRS Good Practice Essentials, more case studies will be available including examples showing intermediate/advanced progress across all four standards.

The compendium shares case studies for different:

- **levels of application**

Regional	National	Subnational	Community
Sectors *e.g. agriculture, fisheries, energy, water, forestry, education* 			

- **governance building blocks**

PEOPLE			MECHANISMS			PROCESSES		
Leadership & commitment	Human capacity	Knowledge & data	Legislation & policy	Institutions & partnerships	Finance	Planning	Delivery	M & E

- **progress levels**

Pre-progress (0)	Early (1)	Intermediate (2)	Advanced (3)
Ad hoc, siloed, separate, parallel, add-on, after-thought, intervention-based, short-term, stand-alone approach to building resilience	Opportunistic, incipient, piecemeal, reactive, incremental changes are made to specific behaviours and practices without examining the underlying rationale	Systematic, regular, dedicated, embedded, nationally/locally owned, coordinated, collaborative changes are made to the enabling environment for building resilience (e.g. people, mechanisms & processes) to help address root causes (e.g. risk drivers)	Institutionalised, adaptive, integral, transformed, sustainable, innovative, standardised, ongoing, scaled-up, long-term, empowered transformation of behaviour is supported by fundamental changes to underlying governance building blocks (e.g. capacity) with institutionalisation of change to ensure the PRS are integral to resilience building

[1] These building blocks comprise the enabling environment for building resilience – see UNDP (2016) *Risk Governance Building Blocks for Resilient Development in the Pacific.*

Progress scorecards

Each case study includes a "progress scorecard," which uses progress criteria for the standard(s) relevant to the case study to assess progress. Good practice at the project/programme level is more likely to be rated as "intermediate" given that advanced progress criteria require more fundamental and institutionalised changes in governance at the national, subnational and sector levels.

SUMMARY OF CASE STUDIES

	Country	Title	Level	Building block	Number
1. INTEGRATE	Solomon Islands	Implementing an integrated risk finance assessment	NATIONAL	Capacity & finance	1a
	Fiji	Enhancing income security through a risk informed farm road	SUBNATIONAL	Leadership & planning	1b
	Tonga	Mainstreaming risks within agricultural planning	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	Capacity & planning	1c
	Tonga	Financing community water security priorities	WASH SECTOR	Finance & planning	1d
	Solomon Islands	Implementing risk-informed farming systems & practices	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	Capacity & planning	1e
	Fiji	Risk informing subnational planning to end water insecurity	WASH SECTOR	Knowledge & institutions	1f
	Tonga	Risk informing community development planning	COMMUNITY	Capacity & planning	1g
	**	*Gaps include case studies showing integration of climate and disaster into preparedness, response and recovery*			
2. INCLUDE	Regional	Building capacity for disability inclusive preparedness	REGIONAL	Capacity & funding	2a
	Solomon Islands	Mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in planning	NATIONAL	Capacity & partnerships	2b
	Tonga	Enhancing participation of Disabled Persons Organisations	NATIONAL	Capacity & institutions	2c
	Vanuatu	Galvanising gender-responsive humanitarian actions	SUBNATIONAL	Capacity & institutions	2d

	Country	Title	Level	Building block	Number
	Solomon Islands	Investing in gender equality in the private sector	PRIVATE SECTOR	Capacity & policies	2e
	Fiji	Incorporating inclusion into risk informed relocation planning	COMMUNITY	Capacity & finance	2f
	Vanuatu	Promoting better preparedness for *all* community members	COMMUNITY	Capacity & institutions	2g
	Samoa	Mainstreaming disability inclusion into policies & programmes	COMMUNITY	Capacity & partnerships	2h
	**	*Gaps include case studies showing inclusion of elderly, youth and the LGBTQI+ community*			
3.INFORM	Regional	Reviving traditional resilience practices	REGIONAL	Knowledge & partnerships	3a
	Fiji	Informing response with disaggregated & reliable data	NATIONAL	Capacity & partnerships	3b
	Papua New Guinea	Improving climate change information & knowledge management	NATIONAL	Capacity & policies	3c
	Regional	Inspiring climate solutions with Science Circus Pacific	EDUCATION SECTOR	Partnerships & delivery	3d
	Fiji	Reviving traditional agriculture through private partnerships	PRIVATE SECTOR	Capacity & partnerships	3e
	Fiji	Incorporating spiritual needs into relocation planning	COMMUNITY	Partnerships	3f
	**	*Additional case studies could be included showing how resilience building can be informed by traditional knowledge, resilience practices & local worldviews*			
4. SUSTAIN	Regional	Establishing a regional Pacific NDC hub	NATIONAL	Mechanisms & partnerships	4a
	Tonga	Increasing resilience with renewable energy	ENERGY SECTOR	Capacity & delivery	4b
	Vanuatu	Strengthening coastal & marine resource management	FISHERIES SECTOR	Capacity & delivery	4c
	Solomon Islands	Introducing solar power solutions to protect ecosystems	ENERGY SECTOR	Partnerships & delivery	4d

	Country	Title	Level	Building block	Number
	Vanuatu	Supplying solar mills to increase rural resilience	PRIVATE SECTOR	Partnerships & delivery	4e
	Papua New Guinea	Building resilience through community forestry	COMMUNITY	Leadership & capacity	4f
	FIJI	Installing solar lights to building community resilience	COMMUNITY	Leadership & delivery	4g
	**	*Gaps include a case study on effective preparedness to ensure sustained resilience building.*			

	Country	Title	Level	Building block	Number
ALL STANDARDS	Fiji	Strengthening social & ecological resilience	ISLAND	Knowledge, coordination, & planning	A1
	Vanuatu	Building skills to respond to climate change & disasters	NATIONAL	Capacity	A2
	**	*With time, more case studies will be available and added to the compendium, illustrating implementation of all standards.*			

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

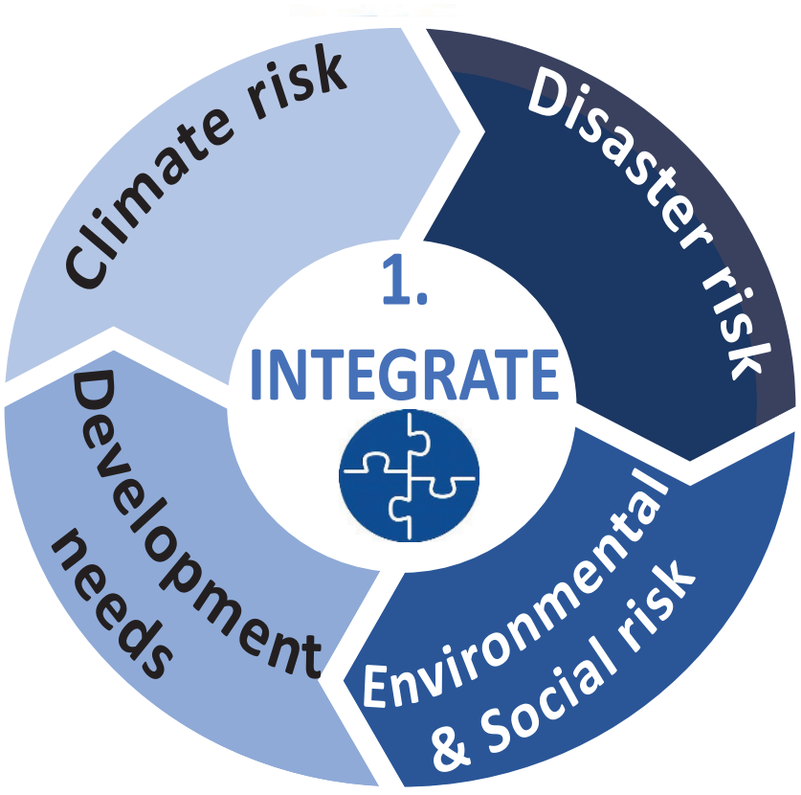
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEO	Authorised Economic Operators
AHP	Australian Humanitarian Partnership
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (German: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)
BPC	Ba Provincial Council - Fiji
BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific
CAPP	Climate Action Pacific Partnership
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBM Australia	Christian Blind Mission International Australia
CCB	Community Capacity Building
CCDA	Climate Change and Development Authority – Papua New Guinea
CCDRM	Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management
CDCCC	Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPP	community participatory planning
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Australia
DMO - Samoa	Disaster Management Office
DPOs	Disabled People's Organisations
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSV	Domestic and Sexual Violence
EBM	Ecosystem- based management
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregating Devices
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDPF	Fiji Disabled Peoples Federation
FJD	Fijian Dollars
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHGs	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Society for International Cooperation (German: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Financial Corporation
IKM	Information Knowledge Management
IRRM	Individual Reform and Restoration Movement
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan

LCD	Low Carbon Development
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF - Tonga	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests
MAL - Solomon Islands	Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihoods
MEIDECC - Tonga	Tonga's Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MHMS - Fiji	Fiji's Ministry of Health & Medical Services
MIA - Tonga	Tonga's Ministry of Internal Affairs
MNFP - Tonga	Tonga's Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MoFT - Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MORDI	Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations
MORDI TT	Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations Tonga trust
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting & Verification
MWCPA	Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation - fiji
MWYCFA - Solomon Islands	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
NATA	Naunau 'o e 'Alamaite Tonga Association
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMO - Fiji	National Disaster Management Office - Fiji
NDMO - Solomon Islands	National Disaster Management Office - Solomon Islands
NDMO - Vanuatu	National Disaster Management Office - Vanuatu
NEMO - Tonga	National Emergency Management Office
NGO	Non government organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NOLA	Nuaua o le Alofa
OIREP	Outer Island Renewable Energy Project
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PCC	Pacific Conference of Churches
PCCFAF	Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework
PDC	Provincial Disaster Committee
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PFM	Public Financial Management
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIMA	Public Investment & Monitoring Assessment
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRRP	Pacific Risk Resilience Programme
PRS	Pacific Resilience Standards
PTC	Pacific Theological College
REM	Reweaving the Ecological Mat
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands

SDC	School Disaster Committee
SICCI	Solomon Islands
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Programme
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TASP	Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TNVIA	Tonga National Visual Impairment Association
TTF	Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund
UK FCO	United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USP	The University of the South Pacific
VMC	Vanuatu Maritime College
WARA	West ‘Are’Are Rokotanikeni Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WPHF	Women’s Peace & Humanitarian Fund

CASE STUDIES – STANDARD 1

STANDARD 1: INTEGRATE



Resilience building is INTEGRATED

RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES

Integrate climate change & disaster risk considerations and **mainstream** into new & **ongoing development** policy making, planning, financing, programming & implementation

1a Solomon Islands - Implementing an integrated risk finance assessment

Background:

Solomon Islands requires up-scaled and targeted financial resources to be able to effectively respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters. In recognition, the Government requested that a joint Climate Change & Disaster Risk Finance Assessment was undertaken in 2016 to help: i) clarify the national climate change and disaster risk finance landscape; ii) identify the readiness capacity to access CCDRM finance; iii) identify key partners; iv) better manage and up-scale risk finance; v) take stock of, update and strengthen policies, plans, institutions and Public Finance Management (PFM) systems; and vi) make informed decisions for budget planning prioritisation and coordination.

Activities:

An assessment was carried out guided by the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF), to review the climate change and disaster risk finance programme of Solomon Islands against seven pillars: 1) policies and plans; 2) funding sources; 3) PFM & expenditure; 4) institutions; 5) human capacity; 6) gender and social inclusion (GSI); and 7) development effectiveness.

Results:

- The joint assessment resulted in recommendations & an Action Plan with clear timeframes & implementation responsibilities.
- The Action Plan is being implemented and there is already progress with the accreditation process for the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT – Solomon Islands) to become a National Implementing Entity (NIE).
- The newly established Climate Finance Unit (in the finance & treasury ministry) is also boosting capacity to respond to fiduciary requirements for accessing and managing climate finance.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Capacity limitations are a key constraint to PFM performance and a Capacity Development Roadmap for Resilience needs to be implemented to drive and guide transformation of PFM systems, processes and build institutional and human capacity to access and manage risk finance.
- **Leadership.** Political support and commitment of all stakeholders (including the private sector and CSOs) involved in PFM reform is essential to institutionalise changes and align priorities at all levels for coordinated and harmonised approaches.
- **Budgeting.** Integrating risks into the budget, revamping the chart of account codes (budget coding), securing risk finance accreditation and preparing a comprehensive financial strategy for resilience are essential enabling factors for integrated resilience building.

National Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Mobilises finance for resilience

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Finance	Early

Community Consultation in Choiseul
Credit: SPC

Organisations involved:

MoFT – Solomon Islands, PIFS, SPC, USAID Climate Ready, GIZ & DFAT

Contact:

Walolyn Hamata
(Ministry of Finance)
walolynh@spc.int

Exsley Taloiburi
(PIFS)
exsleyt@forumsec.org

1b Fiji - Enhancing income security through a risk informed farm road

Subnational Level

Background:

Fiji regularly experiences heavy rainfall and flooding from tropical cyclones; with significant impacts for the agriculture sector. For example, damage to remote farm roads from heavy rain often disrupts market access for agriculture producers; limiting cash incomes and affecting quality of life.

Activities:

A risk informed Community Development Plan (CDP) was developed by Nasolo village, which prioritised improved access to the community's agriculture land. The risk informed planning process was led by a new full-time senior government CCDRM post (within the Commissioner Northern's Office) and involved risk screening to ensure potential climate and disaster risks were factored into the design, implementation and oversight of the road. The Ministry of Women, Children & Poverty Alleviation provided training for community development facilitators on safety, unity and inclusion.

Results:

- The Commissioner Northern's Office committed funding (under the Fiji Government's capital project grants) to cut a new farm access road for the community.
- Risks, for example from landslides, and their management were integral to project design and implementation (e.g. contractors considered location & road angle to avoid soil loss in the wet season, vegetation loss, and to reduce landslide risk).
- Despite experiencing 500mm of rainfall from two cyclones in two weeks (April 2018), the farm road stood up to the ultimate test.
- Access to remote farmland meant the community could plant more taro, cassava and kava plants in response to demand from the capital Suva and collectively entered into contracts with wholesalers.
- Funds raised from the crops were channelled into a village development fund, supporting implementation of village development priorities including women's honey production projects.

Lessons Learned:

- **Leadership.** Senior commitment (e.g. Commissioner Northern Division) is essential for championing and institutionalising risk informed development.
- **Dedicated capacity.** A new full-time senior government post dedicated to CCDRM (e.g. within Commissioner Northern's Office) helps weave all risks into development planning.
- **Risk informed planning process, tools & budget.** Having risk screening as a central part of the planning/budgeting process is a key step towards institutionalising risk informed development.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Facilitates equitable participation
- Applies a gender, age & disability lens
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Leadership & capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Planning	Intermediate

Revenue from increased access to farmland was used to fund community development projects

Credit: The Greenhouse Studio

Organisations involved:

Commissioner Northern's Office, MWCPA, PRRP, DFAT

Contact:

Uraia Rainima (Acting Commissioner Northern)

Uraia.rainima@govnet.gov.fj

Lanieta Tokalauvere

lanietatokalauvere@gmail.com

Agriculture sector

1c Tonga - Mainstreaming risks within agricultural planning

Background:

Climate change is significantly impacting the agriculture sector in Tonga. Adopting a holistic, system-wide approach to resilience, which moves beyond piecemeal projects (which treat components of the agriculture system separately) was identified as essential for building resilience. Equally, enhancing the capacity of authorities and island governments to identify and manage risks from multiple hazards and threats (such as coastal floods and cyclones), from within development planning, was identified as crucial to building climate change and disaster resilience across the Pacific.

Activities:

Tonga's Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (MAFF - Tonga) with support from IFAD led the preparation of the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP) to promote a sector-wide approach focusing on household food security and improving the health of soils. Similarly, a new senior dedicated CCDRM post was created in 2017 within MAFF - Tonga, initially funded by PRRP. The post is responsible for mainstreaming risks across the sector and has been carrying out risk screening of agriculture interventions using the Ministry of Finance and National Planning endorsed Risk Screening Toolkit.

Results:

- TASP has adopted a systems-oriented approach, which identifies key aspects of the system (e.g. soil health) fundamental for building household food security.
- MAFF -Tonga is considering absorbing the post as a full-time position, which would institutionalise climate and disaster 'risk screening.'
- 'Risk screening' was integral to a successful coconut farmer training proposal submitted to the Tonga Skills programme. The proposed project promoted gender equality in training and more resilient approaches to coconut.

Lessons Learned:

- **In-house technical CCDRM capacity** helps to systematically integrate multiple risks both to and from a project alongside gender considerations. *"Most of the time we used to only think about risks to the project, but now we think about risks that might be created by a project… and impacts on people with disabilities, female-headed households and vulnerable groups."*
- **Risk informing planning processes are** an important starting point for changing the system. *"In time, everything we do, we will think of risk, but there is still some way to go…we are working to try and change the system as a whole and incorporating risk screening into the Corporate Plan."*

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Facilitates effective participation
- Applies a gender, age & disability lens

Progress Scorecard:

1. Integrate	Capacity & planning	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Policies & plans	Advanced
2.Include	Planning	Intermediate

Elisaia Ika (post holder) examining produce in Nuku'alofa. Credit: PRRP

"We need to think about the future in a changing climate, and now the ministry has seen resilience as the way to go," (Elisaia Ika).

Organisations involved:

MAFF - Tonga, MNFP - Tonga, IFAD, The Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (UNDP PRRP) & DFAT

Contact:

Elisaia Ika: elisaia.ika@gmail.com

Moortaza Jiwanji (UNDP G4R)
Moortaza.jiwanji@undp.org

1d Tonga - Financing community water security priorities

WASH Sector

Background:

Water security is a critical issue in communities across Tonga; and is a priority in the majority of Community Development Plans (CDPs). In many small islands, rainwater is the only source of water and it is difficult for communities to access quality drinking water in times of water stress. It is also very challenging to get services and supplies to many remote communities in Tonga, and this increases vulnerability. In 2014, Tonga was hit by Tropical Cyclone Ian, which caused extensive damage to infrastructure and left many communities without adequate water, food or shelter. The impacts were exacerbated by the 2014/15 El Nino, which also bought dry conditions leading to further water shortages.

Activities:

Risk screening was incorporated into proposal preparation for the Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund (an initiative of the Tonga Government in partnership with ADB). This included discussions with community members on climate and disaster risks for the community and ways of managing these. CCDRM officers visited the communities to discuss the differing needs of all groups at risk and accommodate these in the design and siting of projects. As proposals were developed, the major issues communities wanted to address, linked to their CDP priorities, were water security and land management.

Results:

- Funding has been successfully mobilised from the Tonga Climate Change Trust Fund (TTF) for multiple water tank proposals in Vav'au and Ha'apai.
- The location of the water tanks considers the needs of the elderly and people with disabilities ensuring accessibility and safety.
- The water projects include training on daily maintenance (e.g. basic plumbing skills) and water management in times of low rainfall.

Lessons Learned:

- **Risk informed and inclusive CDPs.** Improved local capacity (e.g. of Town Officers and Village Emergency Committees) to understand community priorities, write proposals and manage projects is essential for mobilising funding.
- **Financing.** A sustainable financing mechanism (e.g. the TTF that generates revenue through interest), which is accessible to communities but ensures key standards (e.g. linked to risk management) are met, is essential for generating funds for community-based risk informed and inclusive development. The Trust Fund Model ensures that funds are generated every year.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Mobiles local access to funding
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Finance	Advanced
1.Integrate	Planning	Intermediate
2.Include	Planning	Intermediate

Community planning with all groups, Credit: UNDP

Organisations involved:

MEIDECC, National Emergency Management Office (NEMO - Tonga), ADB, MORDI, USP & UNDP PRRP

Contact:

Lu'isa Uai Taunga (NEMO)
luisaetuate1784@gmail.com

1e Solomon Islands - Implementing risk informed farming systems and practices

Agriculture sector

Background:

Niu Birao community is located on a floodplain. In 2014, flash floods damaged the entire village and all food gardens. Many villagers were forced to move to the hills outside of their allocated land and away from their main source of livelihood – agriculture. The community also experienced landslides, soil erosion, drought and high incidence of pests and disease after the rainy season; with cumulate impacts on agricultural productivity. The community further suffered from poor access to agriculture extension services, infrastructure, funding and risk information.

Activities:

Training was provided for farmers of all genders to: i) identify risks to and from agricultural activities; ii) identify measures to address risk; and iii) design more resilient sector assets. To complement training, an on-site farm demonstration plot was developed to show: resilient and sustainable farming systems (e.g. alley cropping, contour farming); and resilient farming practices and techniques (e.g. mulching, crop rotation, composting, diversifying crops, and planting fruit trees as a buffer).

Results:

- Inclusion was central to decision making, planning and implementation.
- Economic benefits resulted from the sale of produce from the demonstration plot and these were channelled via the community project steering committee to fund community development priorities and connected to an existing village savings club.
- The project was so successful, it has been replicated.

Lessons Learned:

- **In-house sector capacity.** Leadership from within a ministry (e.g. the Risk Resilient Development Officer – a dedicated new post at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livelihoods) together with a network of local champions (the newly formed Resilient Agriculture Extension Officer Network) are key ingredients for implementing resilience interventions and ensuring intervention sustainability. The network continues to regularly work with the community.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Facilitates effective and equitable participation of groups most at risk

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Planning	Intermediate
2.Include	Planning	Intermediate

Sale of produce from demonstration plots. Credit: PRRP

Organisations involved:

Community project steering committee, MAL – Solomon Islands, Resilient AEO Network, OXFAM & UNDP PRRP

Contact:

Sipuru Rove (Resilient Development Officer - MAL)
bukibay@gmail.com

1f Fiji - Risk informing subnational planning to end water insecurity

WASH Sector

Background:

A lack of groundwater sources and boreholes in Western division meant increasing costs for cartage of water. Two to three water trucks were arriving in Korobebe village most days. For example, in September 2015, the Water Authority of Fiji spent over FJD 302,000 carting 4.9 million litres of emergency water supply to various parts of Western Division. Women and youth had to walk vast distances to a borehole or hire vehicles to get to the closest village to fetch water for drinking, cooking, washing and cleaning. *"Previously our water source would begin to dry out during extended dry periods. These days, the water source is drying out within a space of two months"* (Korobebe village, headman).

Activities:

Risk informed community development planning was led by local government officers who had been trained to use the local government's inclusive and risk informed Community Capacity Building (CCB) tool. A risk informed Community Development Plan was prepared for Korobebe village, in which water supply was identified as a priority by all families.

Results:

- $3k FJD was mobilised by the Commissioner's office for a rainwater harvesting system (water tanks, stands, fittings and piping).
- The system is operational and captures water from the roof catchment of the village church and stores it for use by the community to supplement sources of water in dry spells; building resilience to drought.
- A community Rainwater Harvesting Committee (including representatives from women and youth groups) was established with clear roles for ongoing risk management, delivery and maintenance.
- A new web-based GIS platform in the Commissioner Western's Office (in partnership with the Fiji Water Authority and the Fiji Sugar Tribunal) helped identify and prioritise 55 priority water scarce communities in the division.

Lessons Learned:

- **In-house technical capacity.** Institutionalisation of risk capacity (e.g. the CCDRM post in Commissioner Western's Office) has helped drive the integration of risks and inclusion of vulnerable groups into community development planning.
- **Strengthening of community mechanisms.** Sustainability is safeguarded if communities are involved e.g. working with the existing water committee and providing training on maintenance.
- **Knowledge and data.** Centralised knowledge portals can institutionalise the use of risk data to inform decision making and help replicate success stories.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity, knowledge & planning	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Institutions	Intermediate
2.Include	Planning	Intermediate

Commissioner Western in Korobebe near a new water tank Credit: Litia Tikomailepanoni

Organisations involved:

Commissioner Western's Office, Fiji Water Authority, BA Provincial Office (BPC)LLEE/PRRP & DFAT

Contact:

Lanieta Tokalauvere

lanietatokalauvere@gmail.com

1g Tonga - Risk informing community development planning

Background:

Tonga is ranked in the top three "at risk" countries in the World Global Risk Index; and this underpins the government's commitment to build the resilience of communities to disaster and climate hazards, shocks and stresses. There are multiple policy instruments guiding interventions including the second Joint National Action Plan (JNAP II). However, adaption and coping strategies are implemented at different levels, by different agencies and have not always been well coordinated, well documented, are often fragmented, and operated in silos.

Activities:

Fundamental to building resilience and ensuring sustainability is to integrate CCDRM into development. In other words, CCDRM is integrated to "retrofit" the community priorities and their implementation. MORDI Tonga Trust has been working with communities since 2007 to build a community participatory planning (CPP) approach, which is people-centred, participatory and inclusive. Raising awareness of risks and impacts, capacity development and empowering community members have been the primary activities. The next step for risk informing the community planning process is to incorporate *Risk Assessments* into the prioritisation of development interventions.

Results:

- Communities have been empowered to identify their own problems and solutions, write/submit proposals & contribute 25% in-kind to projects.
- Community priorities are being risk informed by raising awareness of risks & impacts TO and FROM project/development priorities.
- The integrated multi-sectoral and comprehensive nature of the community development plans (CDPs) has successfully mobilised funds.
- The CDPs inform planning documents at higher levels of governance (e.g. community priorities inform district and island level plans) ensuring community voices are heard by national policymakers.
- CCDRM integration into CDPs is monitored through the Public Investment & Monitoring Assessment (PIMA) framework and recent USP research is evaluating progress against key criteria: Awareness, Tools, Processes and Benefits.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity building.** The focus on empowerment and capacity building in the community is the strongest factor in building a sustainable foundation for community planning**.**
- **Leadership**. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA – Tonga) leadership and willingness to work with local partners has been crucial to building institutional sustainability into community development planning and raising awareness of plans at the national government level.

Community Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Mobiles local access to funding
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity	Intermediate
1.Integrate	Planning	Advanced
2.Include	Planning	Advanced

A District Officer of 'Eua presents her plan to the Prime Minister during the formal launch of CPPs. Credit: USP

"Since communities are the grass roots level and foundation of a country, the CDP integration process works to fulfil the motto – a resilient community, is a resilient Tonga."

Organisations involved:

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), MORDI TT, USP, IFAD, MFAT, DFAT, PRRP & FAO

Contact:

Viliamu Iese
viliamu.iese@usp.ac.fj
Soane Patolo
soanejr@morditonga.to

CASE STUDIES: STANDARD 2

STANDARD 2: INCLUDE

Resilience building is INCLUSIVE

RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES

- **Protect human rights** to ensure equitable access to assistance
- **Integrate gender considerations** to support equitable participation
- **Prioritise the most vulnerable** to facilitate effective participation

2a Regional - Building capacity for disability inclusive preparedness

Background:

The Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) agencies identified that to implement effective and inclusive disaster preparedness and response, they must include people with disabilities. This involves engaging people with disabilities to understand the vulnerabilities and barriers they face, identify their strategies to remove these barriers, and to make the most of the capabilities that people with disabilities can bring to preparedness and humanitarian action. Representative organisations, often called "Disabled People's Organisations" (DPOs) can be the conduit between humanitarian actors and people with disabilities. Pacific DPOs have developed their own vision set out in the *Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) Disability Inclusive Preparedness for Response Strategy;* and DPO capacity and resourcing is at the centre of this strategy.

Activities:

To build the capacity of DPOs in the Pacific to engage meaningfully and strategically in disability inclusive DRM (including preparedness) the focus was on: (i) supporting a dedicated staff member within PDF; (ii) developing and implementing an action plan for building capacity and supporting national DPOs; (iii) increasing the human resources of the national DPOs by creating DPO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Officers, and providing them with training and mentoring; (iv) brokering partnerships and relationships with AHP agencies in order to support DPO engagement in preparedness, response and recovery; and (v) developing resources to support AHP agencies ensure Disaster Ready activities are disability inclusive.

Results:

- The participation of DPOs in Pacific Disaster Ready programmes has increased and partnerships facilitated with humanitarian stakeholders.
- Humanitarian actors have increased awareness of disability inclusion, and the role of DPOs; and are increasingly mainstreaming disability.
- DPO capacity has been strengthened and they are able to respond to increasing requests to participate and enable inclusion.
- Resources have been developed including guidance notes on disability data collection and disaggregation, policy briefs, practical tools, indicators and guidance on M & E and minimum standards for inclusion.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Institutionalising funding of full-time dedicated post within DPOs and recognising capacity gaps are essential for promoting behaviour change, coordinating DRM work, and ensuring effective and meaningful participation of representative organisations.
- **Resourcing.** If DPOs are resourced adequately it guarantees representation of people with disabilities ensuring effective and inclusive preparedness, response and recovery.

Regional Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates effective, equitable, active & meaningful participation
- Prioritises the needs and rights of groups most at risk
- Addresses the underlying root causes of inequity

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Funding	Intermediate

Representatives from DPOs gather for training. Credit: DFAT

Organisations involved:

Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), CBM Australia & the Regional Capacity Building Programme

Contact:

Katabwena Tawaka
manager@pacificdisability.org

2b Solomon Islands - Mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in planning

Background:

Enhancing the capacity of government decision makers and practitioners to mainstream gender and social inclusion (GSI) and protection from within development and humanitarian planning, is crucial to "changing the status quo," and ensuring inclusive resilience across the Pacific. "*Globally, humanitarian action has had limited input from the experience of these marginal groups*" (Head of WPHF). The aim is therefore to put women and girls of Solomon Islands at the heart of localisation strategies for disaster response.

Activities:

A new senior dedicated CCDRM/GSI post was created within the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), initially funded by PRRP, to ensure inclusive resilience building. In addition, senior gender focal points were established in all ministries to influence development planning. In 2018, a National Protection Committee and two Provincial Protection Committees were launched, established under the arrangements of the NDMO, and implemented by the MWYCFA.

Results:

- **The CCDRM/GSI post has now been absorbed** as a full-time position, to systematically ensure inclusive resilience.
- **Director level GSI focal points have been established** in all ministries, and are resourced, provided with training through the Ministry of Public Services, and their GSI roles are included in job descriptions along with KPIs to ensure accountability.
- **One national and two provincial level protection committees** have been established helping to strengthen the capacity of women and children to ensure protection and inclusion are central in humanitarian response. They have increased the visibility and commitment for inclusion and helped NDMO secure inclusion in preparedness, response and recovery.
- **Reporting requirements** to public accounts now identify GSI commitments.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity.** In-house technical GSI capacity at all levels helps to systematically mainstream gender and social considerations (including human rights protection) into all humanitarian and development processes and plans and secures transformative behaviour towards gender responsive resilience.
- **Institutions.** Establishing the institutional arrangements and partnerships for inclusion (e.g. committees) at all levels is an important mechanism for ensuring gender and protection are central to preparedness, response and recovery.

National Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates equitable participation
- Applies a gender, age & disability lens
- Prioritises the needs and rights of groups most at risk
- Realise and protect human rights
- Support equitable access to assistance

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Institutions & partnerships	Early

Protection Committee Co-chair and Oxfam Country Director

Organisations involved:

MWYCFA, NDMO, Makira Ulawa & Isabel Provincial Governments & Disaster Offices, Oxfam, UN Women, PRRP, & WPHF

Contact:

Aaron Pitaqae:
apitaqae@mwycfa.gov.sb

Everlyn Fiualakwa
EFiualakwa@mwycfa.gov.sb

2c Tonga - Enhancing participation of Disabled Persons Organisations

National Level

Background:

A gap analysis in 2017 highlighted disability inclusion gaps within humanitarian action in the Pacific region. The findings (which were shared in a Policy Brief) identified a lack of information on people with disabilities in the Pacific as potentially hindering inclusive action. It underscored a need for capacity building to actively engage DPOs. A pilot was established in Tonga immediately after Tropical Cyclone Gita, with the objective of enhancing DPO participation and increasing collaboration between DPOs and national humanitarian NGOs in the planning and implementation of preparedness, response and recovery.

Activities:

Firstly, a disability needs assessment was carried out in response to a gap in the Initial Rapid Assessment. After two days of training, enumerators from two DPOs conducted a needs assessment (with 230 persons living on the main island) with findings published in the report: "*Tropical Cyclone Gita: Disability Inclusive Situational Analysis.*" Secondly, capacity building of DPOs was carried out to support advocacy for inclusion with humanitarian responders.

Results:

- Barriers to participation of persons with disabilities were identified (e.g., understanding of DRM terminology, connection with humanitarian response agencies) and ways to address these.
- A DPO Resource Team was established comprising 16 members to act as DPO focal points for humanitarian actors, and a Workplan and key messages were developed.
- A Collaborative Review of the TC Gita response was carried out by PDF with follow-up training (e.g., on undertaking accessibility audits).
- Mainstream response agencies are increasingly including people with disabilities in response programmes and ensuring the participation of DPOs.

Lessons Learned:

- **Coordination & partnerships.** Putting in place a mechanism (e.g., the DPO Resource Team) for systematically increasing collaboration between DPOs and humanitarian agencies is essential to drive inclusion at all levels
- **Capacity.** Dedicated resources alongside ongoing capacity development, results in targeted assistance for people with disabilities and supports more effective inclusion of DPOs in planning and implementation.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Prioritises the needs and rights of groups most at risk including people with disabilities
- Facilitates effective, equitable and meaningful participation

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Early
2.Include	Institutions & partnerships	Intermediate

Flooding following TC Gita *Credit: Red Cross*

"It is one think to learn, but now we are talking with the emergency stakeholders and letting them know the specific needs of people with all different types of disabilities and how they can include us fully, with effective participation, to make sure no one is left behind in their services… Now that we have made one Disability Resource team, we can work together with one voice, sharing the same information" (Resource Team member).

Organisations involved:

PDF, CBM, MIA - Tonga, NATA & TNVIA,

Contact:

Naomi Navoce
asbpo@pacificdisability.org

2d Vanuatu - Galvanising gender-responsive humanitarian action

Subnational Level

Background:

The Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) was established in 2016 in response to global disparities in funding of interventions focused on women and girls. The first round of WPHF proposals in the South Pacific was solicited between 2017 and 2018; and resulted in eight projects (spanning five Pacific Island countries) including the Localisation Project in Vanuatu. It was founded on the premise that by localising the functions of the Gender and Protection Cluster in Vanuatu, women and girls' participation in disaster response would be increased.

Activities:

The project sought to increase the involvement of CSOs in leading work on gender and protection responses in emergencies. The project trained female members of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) and Provincial Disaster Committees (PDCs) on disaster preparedness, response and relief in the provinces of Tafea and Sanma. Implementing partners also provided child-led DRM training to girls (aged 12-17) involved in School Disaster Committees (SDCs). This enabled them to engage with PDCs. Knowledge-sharing events were also organised with the Protection clusters in Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

Results:

- 85 women & girls and 40 men & boys were trained; and four CSOs mentored with approximately 89,000 indirect beneficiaries.
- Awareness of gender and protection (for example, differentiated needs of the community for disaster planning) and the work of the Gender and Protection Cluster has been increased.
- The capacity, knowledge, confidence and skills of women and girls from provinces, provincial government & national CSOs to participate in disaster preparedness and response has been built.
- The ability of all committees/clusters members to integrate a gender lens into post-disaster assessment has increased.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development of all genders.** Although the focus is on empowering women, men need to be engaged in training to ensure that women's involvement in risk management is championed, advocated, and sustained.
- **Build local knowledge.** Increasing local knowledge of the role of the Protection Cluster helps build ownership of the Cluster amongst local CSOs and increases their engagement in inclusive resilience building.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates effective & equitable participation
- Applies a gender, age & disability lens
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk
- Supports equitable access to assistance

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Knowledge	Intermediate
2.Include	Institutional arrangements	Intermediate

Credit: Care International

Organisations involved:

The WPHF, UN Women, Save the Children & CARE Vanuatu

Contact:

Michiyo Yamada:
michiyo.yamada@unwomen.org

2e Solomon Islands - Investing in gender equality in the private sector

Private Sector

Background:

In Solomon Islands, the tuna industry accounts for 18 percent of the country's GDP. SolTuna is the only tuna processor in Solomon Islands and employs approximately 2,100 staff. While most employees are women (64%), the company recognised that women were concentrated in lower-level, operational roles. In addition, SolTuna faced challenges with high rates of absenteeism, with controllable absenteeism of 18 percent. Building productive capacity, economic resilience and social wellbeing is an important opportunity for the private sector.

Activities:

In order to uncover and address the drivers of absenteeism, and identify gender smart options to attract, retain, and engage women workers, SolTuna conducted an extensive gender diagnostic with IFC in 2015. The diagnostic identified key drivers of high absenteeism and women's concentration in lower-level positions including: (i) low financial literacy; (ii) domestic and sexual violence (DSV); (iii) limited career opportunities; (iv) high levels of sickness; and (v) care responsibilities. Several policies and initiatives were developed to address these drivers and increase retention and promotion of women employees.

Results:

- The implementation of inclusive policies has created a more equitable and supportive workplace and increased communication (e.g. a feedback mechanism and an Employees Consultative Committee).
- Support for employees affected by DSV has included strengthening grievance mechanisms, building respectful workplaces by addressing bullying & harassment; and developing/implementing a domestic violence policy.
- Recruitment and training of women for leadership positions and non-traditional, higher-paying roles (e.g. forklift drivers, security guards) has resulted in a tripling of women in management and doubling of women in jobs traditionally held by men.
- Financial literacy & life-skills training has resulted in a doubling of the percentage of employees with money before their payday.
- Absenteeism has been reduced by one third.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Understanding the root causes of inequity and drivers of absenteeism helps identify and implement gender smart solutions. Building the knowledge and capacities of both men and women to change behaviours and to develop new skills is central to implementing equitable solutions.
- **Scale up.** Recognising that gender issues are material to business has paved the way for other companies to deploy gender-smart solutions. In 2017, 15 of the largest businesses in Solomon Islands committed to promoting gender equality in the workplace through the *Waka Mere* programme, which means "She Works" in pidgin.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates effective & equitable participation
- Applies a gender lens to decision making & practice
- Supports equitable access to assistance

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Policies	Intermediate

Credit: SICCI

"Waka Mere is about giving women the opportunity to shine – in leadership roles, in jobs traditionally held by men, in respectful and supportive workplaces. It can have a huge positive impact not only for women, their families and their communities but also for business and the country as a whole" (CEO, SICCI).

Organisations involved:

SolTuna, IFC, Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Contact:

Lilika Fusimalohi:
lfusimalohi@ifc.org

2f Fiji - Incorporating inclusion into risk informed relocation planning

Community Level

Background:

In 2012, tons of rock and mud swept down the steep slope above Tukuraki village (in the interior of Vitilevu), burying more than 50 percent of the village area. Subsequent cyclones damaged the remaining village resulting in a decision by the Western Divisional Office and NDMO - Fiji, in consultation with the community, to relocate the village.

Activities:

A new "Resilience" (GSI/CCDRM) post was created in 2016 within the Ministry of Women Children & Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA), initially funded by PRRP. In 2017, the MWCPA Resilience Post worked with a similar full-time CCDRM post in the Western Divisional Office to conduct risk screening (using a Divisional Risk Screening Tool) as part of Community Development Planning for Tukuraki. The post was responsible for ensuring safety, unity and inclusion were integral to relocation planning and for building community capacity to identify and manage climate, disaster and inclusion risks.

Results:

- Tukuraki village has been relocated to a lower risk site identified via GIS risk maps, soil maps etc.
- Risk informed & inclusive community infrastructure has been built (e.g., a community hall - doubling as an evacuation centre, cyclone resilient houses, accessible housing, safety barriers around fishponds).
- Measures have been incorporated to reduce: i) landslides (e.g., geo-tech assessments, retaining walls, training on low fuel stoves to reduce deforestation); ii) drought (e.g., water tank); and iii) flooding (e.g., storm water drains, replanting of fruit trees and vetiver grass).
- Inclusive livelihood/food security projects (e.g., bee keeping, fishponds, chicken farming) & financial literacy projects have been established.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development** must be institutionalised with clear roles and responsible for GSI to ensure inclusion is integral to all decision making. MWCPA has absorbed the post as a full-time position.
- **Inclusive community development planning,** which ensures effective participation of all vulnerable groups at risk results in inclusive solutions (e.g., livelihood projects to sustain village growth), which are more sustainable.
- **Inclusive finance.** Ensuring GSI is integral to the Climate Budget Tagging process means that additional costs are added to a project for the safety and protection of groups most risk (e.g., women, children, elderly, persons living with disabilities). Two percent of the total budget for the latest financial year was allocated to gender inclusion.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates effective & equitable participation
- Applies a gender, age & disability lens
- Prioritises the needs of groups most at risk
- Supports equitable access to assistance
- Puts risk at the centre of development

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Finance	Intermediate

Tukuraki Women Presenting GSI Issues & Way forward (Focus Group Discussion)

Credit: Ravulo Naulumatua

"An inclusive community driven approach builds resilience for now and into the future."

Organisations involved:

MWCPA, Commissioner Western's Office, NDMO - Fiji, PRRP, BSRP project with funding from EU & SPC

Contact:

Ravulo Naulumatua: MWCPA
Senior CCDRM Officer
rnaulumatua@govnet.gov.fj

2g Vanuatu - Promoting better preparedness for all community members

Background:

Vanuatu is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to disasters. To facilitate community-based disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities, the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO - Vanuatu) has mandated Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs). However, these are often under-resourced and have limited capacity to function.

Activities:

With funding through DFAT's Disaster READY program, Save the Children established and developed the capacity of 22 CDCCCs in two Area Councils in Sanma Province. The focus of training was to learn about the differences in the needs of men, women, pregnant women, children, elders as well as people with disabilities in all these groups to ensure better preparedness for *all* community members. As one CDCCC Chairman stated, the training: *"opened my eyes to the needs of the community in the event of disasters"* and helped him realise that his community consists of people with very different needs; and that these should be considered and addressed when planning for disasters.

Results:

- 22 CDCCCs established in Sanma province and provided with training.
- Implementation of inclusive preparedness. For example, the CDCCC in Palon identified the need for an accessible safe space that everyone could access during a disaster. Following negotiations, more than 200m^2 of privately held land was secured by the community Chief to help build a safe house (as an example for community members to learn how to use local materials to build and strengthen their own house). The land has also been earmarked for use as an evacuation centre (with storage for key emergency supplies in the event of a disaster) but built to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** By building community capacity through training, communities are taking ownership for disaster preparedness and prioritising the needs of the most vulnerable groups (including children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and elders).
- **Partnerships.** Partnerships and coordination are key to inclusive resilience. The community Chief who donated the land for the CDCCC in Palon stated *"Disaster READY is a good example of government and Save the Children cooperation to benefit the community."*

Community Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Prioritises the needs and rights of groups most at risk
- Facilitates effective, equitable, active & meaningful participation
- Ensures timely & effective preparedness

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Early
2.Include	Institutions & partnerships	Intermediate

The Chief of Palon hopes the land awarded to CDCC will contribute to a safe future
Credit: Save the Children

Organisations involved:

NDMO - Vanuatu, Save the Children & DFAT

Contact:

Jenn Weiss
jenn.weiss@savethechildren.org.vu

2h Samoa - Mainstreaming disability inclusion into policies & programmes

Background:

At the community level, people with disabilities face the risk of being excluded from decisions made around preparation and recovery from disaster events. Exclusion and discrimination have been identified before, during and after a disaster, with vulnerabilities compounded for women and girls with disabilities. Underlying exclusion is attributed to a lack of understanding of the rights of people living with disabilities and how they can be meaningfully engaged in decision making for their own community.

Activities:

Intervention activities involved: (i) developing the capacity of people with disabilities to understand their rights; (ii) holding integrated training and capacity building workshops for inhabitants of participating villages in order to "*leave no one behind*"; (iii) building the awareness of village Response Committees on disability inclusive DRM; and (iv) policy advocacy within the disaster management unit on inclusion and the rights of people with disabilities.

Results:

- There has been more systematic inclusion of people with disabilities in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities led by the village disaster response committees.
- Disability inclusive disaster policy & guidelines founded on the participation of people with disabilities & DPO consultation have been prepared.
- A road map for awareness raising has been prepared with subsequent behavioural change evident in participating villages.
- A disability inclusive community-based disaster toolkit has been developed to contribute to the National Disaster Plan.
- DPOs have been included in the disaster management advisory board.
- There has been a sustained partnership between Nuaua o le Alofa (NOLA) & DMO- Samoa, resulting in for example, dissemination of cyclone warning bulletins by NOLA to members using text messages.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** It takes time to gain traction and promote behavioural change. A series of training sessions were held in villages with a carefully designed sequence of themes and topics (e.g. providing concrete evidence of the negative consequences of exclusion). Messaging was also shared in a way that was culturally sensitive and tackles the underlying causes of exclusion.
- **Partnerships.** Partnerships support the exchange of information and learning. The partnership between NOLA and DMO meant that disability inclusion knowledge and experience informed DMO's work developing village disaster preparedness and response plans.

Community Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Facilitates effective, equitable, active & meaningful participation
- Applies a disability lens to decision making & practice
- Frames inclusion around pre-conditions for groups most at risk
- Prioritises the needs and rights of groups most at risk including people with disabilities

Progress Scorecard:

2.Include	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Policies	Early
2.Include	Institutions & partnerships	Intermediate

Organisations involved:

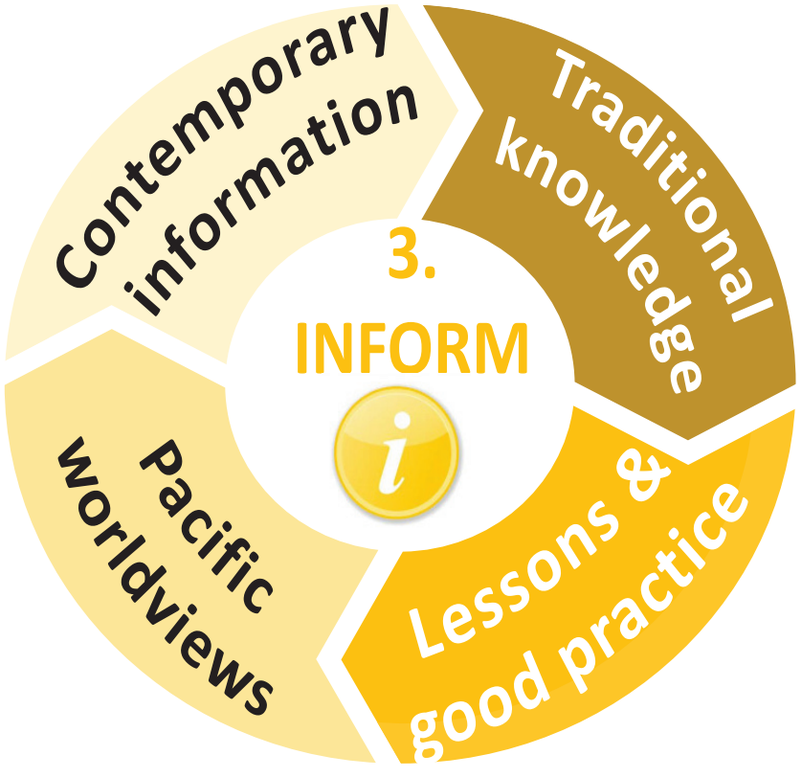
Nuaua o le Alofa (NOLA) an organisation established in 2001 by people with disabilities, the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), the Disability Inclusive DRR Network & GIZ

Organisations involved:

Katabwena Tawaka
manager@pacificdisability.org

CASE STUDIES: STANDARD 3

STANDARD 3: INFORM



Resilience building is INFORMED

RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES

- **Advocate open and ready access** to traditional & contemporary information
- **Build & reinforce cultural and traditional resilience** and community knowledge
- **Acknowledge & factor in traditional worldviews** & spirituality
- **Strengthen & develop partnerships** for sharing lessons and good practice

3a Regional - Reviving traditional resilience practices

Regional level

Background:

The "Reweaving the Ecological Mat" (REM) project has been established to identify, preserve and revive traditional and spiritual knowledge, skills and practices that can guide resilience building and development. Pacific Islanders depend on their natural resources for everything in the region - from an income source, to a sense of identify and spirituality. The project offers an alternative narrative of development, from one that exploits ecology to one that emphasises the sacredness and spirituality of ecology and acknowledges that life is interconnected and interwoven like the strands of a mat. It aims to examine development from the Pacific's diverse indigenous and religious texts and their worldviews on development, which can differ from "Western" ideals and indicators. Similarly, it aims to establish a regional network of churches and civil society to counter the lack of cooperation and engagement of churches with the "ecological crisis" identified during initial research.

Activities:

The project and its activities are organised around the need for the churches to work as a network to address ecological impacts in the Pacific region and identify an indigenous/spiritual framework that can "speak to resilience." The project engages churches, civil society, academia, youth, communities and governments to address the ecological crisis from a theological, biblical and indigenous perspective. A REM Conference was held in 2019, commencing dialogue between stakeholders (including inter-generational dialogue between elders and youth) to identify how traditional knowledge, practices and spiritual values should inform resilience building.

Results:

- Dialogue and training helped share experiences of how indigenous and spiritual ecological knowledge has been integrated into past and current development projects and institutional processes as a basis for developing a regional "ecological framework for development."
- Development of a Disaster Chaplaincy Network for ensuring spirituality plays an integral role in resilience building.
- Vanuatu participants shared the Wellbeing Indicators developed, to attach value to ecosystems and different aspects of ecology.
- Consultation has begun to identify how traditional knowledge, practices, worldviews and spiritual values should inform resilience building.

Lessons Learned:

- **Coordination.** Cooperation between churches on mission work is central to addressing the developmental challenges of people at national and regional level, and this has been lacking in the region.
- **Knowledge.** Pacific Islanders depend on their natural resources for everything, from an income source to a sense of identity and spirituality. Indigenous and spiritual ecological knowledge needs to be harnessed to rebuild relationships with nature and strengthen community relationships.

Good Practice Essentials

- Builds on and reinforces cultural and traditional resilience practices & community knowledge
- Factors in Pacific worldviews including spiritual & indigenous beliefs and values

Progress scorecard:

3.Inform	Knowledge	Early
3.Inform	Partnership	Early

Meeting in Marovovo, Solomon Islands

"The narrative of sustainable development right now is money oriented… it's not about the sacredness that surrounds the ecology. So, in changing the story, how can we bring in indigenous understanding that everything is sacred, and for this to be part of the dialogue that we have in the Pacific," Rev. Dr. Vaai.

Organisations involved:

Institute for Mission and Research, Pacific Theological College (PTC) & Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC)

Contact:

Rusila Nabouniu-Raiqeu
ruisla.nabouniu@ptc.ac.fj

Frances Namoumou
francesn@pcc.org.fj

3b Fiji - Informing response with disaggregated and reliable data

Background:

A Disability Inclusive DRR Toolkit was developed to guide community responders on the inclusion of persons with disabilities, and to respond to gaps in humanitarian action (e.g., accessible early warning systems). The toolkit was used to guide a needs assessment carried out in response to Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016. Despite the presence of DPOs in cluster meetings, the lack of disaggregated data for persons with disabilities (as a result of incomplete or unsystematic ways of collating these) was the biggest challenge for disability advocacy.

Activities:

Given the drastic impact of TC Winston for people with disabilities, and to ensure decision making was informed by previous experiences (e.g., from TC Pam), a disability working committee was convened to discuss the way forward for inclusion advocacy. As a result, data collection was carried out on the status of persons with disabilities in affected areas with highlights shared in a "Disability Snapshot." This was disseminated to all disaster stakeholders and cluster groups to increase disability awareness. It identified the needs of people with disabilities and gaps in early response (e.g., inaccessible distribution points, lack of disability disaggregated data, inaccessible venues for cluster meetings). A disability inclusive post disaster assessment questionnaire (using the toolkit) was developed with training provided to all personnel involved in the needs assessments. This was carried out in priority locations.

Results:

- The Needs Assessment strengthened evidence on the situation of persons with disabilities in TC Winston, and highlighted gaps in disaster response and the lack of disability inclusion by responders.
- By sharing the needs assessment to the various platforms (e.g. clusters, lessons learnt workshops) awareness was raised on the lack of disability inclusion, the need for accessibility as a pre-condition of inclusion, and the existence of Disabled Persons Organisations.

Lessons Learned:

- **Data.** Lack of data on persons with disabilities, unreliability of data, use of outdated data, and mobilising funding to collect data are major challenges. Government therefore needs to ensure that data collection on persons with disabilities is systematically incorporated into the data collection process using standardised tools aligned to good practice (e.g., use of the Washington Group Questions).
- **Partnerships.** Fostering collaboration between stakeholders more effectively raises the profile for mainstreaming inclusion and the use of disaggregated data.

National level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Uses high quality, accessible, reliable and disaggregated data & communications

Progress Scorecard:

3.Inform	Capacity	Intermediate
3.Inform	Partnerships	Intermediate

Demonstration houses built to show villagers how to build back safer
Credit: Red Cross

Organisations involved:

Fiji Disabled People's Federation (FDPF) and the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), NDMO - Fiji, Fiji Red Cross & DFAT

Contact:

Naomi Navoce
asbpo@pacificdisability.org

3c Papua New Guinea - Improving climate change information & knowledge management

Background:

Before Papua New Guinea (PNG) created a national climate change portal, information and data were scattered across ministries, individual computers and USB sticks. *"After conducting internal information awareness training, the Climate Change and Development Authority's (CCDA) management team realised that people need access to information and the importance of sharing it"* (Ms Namuri, CCDA). As a result, there was a drive from within CCDA to centralise information and improve climate change information knowledge management (IKM) through internal awareness raising, technical training, executive leadership and strategic partnerships.

Activities:

Key activities included: (i) carrying out an IKM user needs assessment and stocktaking of information assets and internal audit; (ii) developing and endorsing an IKM Strategic Framework (2018) and Work Plan; (iii) developing and launching a National Climate Change Portal; (iv) establishing a technical IT platform and Portal management training; and (v) integrating IKM into the new Corporate Plan (2018) and Communications Strategy (2019).

Results:

- IKM has been comprehensively integrated into CCDA's mandate. The new Corporate Plan includes "integrating climate change information and knowledge" as one of five strategic outcomes.
- The national Climate Change Portal was launched in 2019 to centralise climate change information and data (http://png/iclim.net).
- The national portal feeds automatically into the "Pacific Climate Change Portal" using the IT platform to enable standardisation across portals and is sustainable by providing free access to a wider online IT community.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Regular targeted team capacity development and training is needed to ensure the knowledge portal is used to risk inform decision making and planning.
- **Policy framework.** The enabling institutional and policy environment needs to be established (for example, including information management in the legislative and policy frameworks to guide collection and storage) before expanding the knowledge portal to incorporate all sector and subnational information.

National Level

Good Practice Essentials

- Promotes open and ready access to contemporary information
- Uses high quality, accessible data

Progress Scorecard:

3.Inform	Capacity	Intermediate
3.Inform	Policies	Intermediate

Training with CCDA (SPREP)

Organisations involved:

CCDA, Griffith University, SPREP, DFAT, iCLIM Project

Contact:

Ethel Namuri (CCDA ICT)
eanamuri@gmail.com

3d Regional - Inspiring climate solutions with Science Circus Pacific

Education Sector

Background:

Given the changing climate, the future of the Pacific Islands depends on young people, teachers and communities having the resources, connections and ability to harness Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills. Science Circus Pacific is a travelling STEM education programme that is free for participants.

Activities:

Science Circus Pacific delivers a range of activities spanning the STEM disciplines (including areas relevant to climate change) in schools, universities and communities. The programme explores the basics of climate change and whole communities are invited to learn about fossil fuel combustion and chemical reactions through entertaining experiments.

Results:

- In Fiji, the team ran workshops with young people from the village of Koroipita, focusing on innovation and engineering with readily available materials. Students took items from their local recycling bins and identified material properties before building prototypes of their own inventions.
- Science Circus Pacific continues to work in Fiji, Samoa and other countries across the region to influence how STEM subjects are perceived by the next generation of Pacific climate change leaders.

Lessons Learned:

- **Partnerships.** Co-design and co-delivery through partnerships with Pacific organisations ensures good practice is shared widely, builds upon local knowledge and is more sustainable.
- **Delivery.** Identifying low-cost solutions ensures replicability. For example, each event uses low-cost, everyday materials so that teachers, NGOs and other partners can replicate STEM learning activities in classrooms and villages.

Good Practice Essentials

- Weaves together traditional & contemporary information
- Resilience learning is informed by standardised training
- Incorporates best practices shared via strong partnerships

Progress Scorecard:

3.Inform	Partnerships	Early
3.Inform	Delivery	Intermediate

Young Fijians building prototypes

Organisations involved:

Australian Natural University in partnership with the University of the South Pacific, Fiji National University, other Pacific universities, NGOs & DFAT

Contact:

Dr Kate Duggan:
Kate.Duggan@apclimatepartnership.com.au

3e Fiji - Reviving traditional agriculture through private partnerships

Background:

Naviti is a volcanic island, located on a cyclone path; and as a result, has been severely impacted by recent tropical cyclones as well as dry spells. For communities living in cyclone paths, food security is difficult to achieve because people can be reliant upon government handouts after a cyclone and are reluctant to plant vegetables in fear of cyclone damage. Food banks were identified as a way of reviving the art of planting, harvesting and preserving traditional resilient crops, building on traditional techniques (e.g. traditional storage sheds *lololo)* and marrying this with current technology (e.g. for building the storage sheds).

Activities:

A food bank project was piloted in two villages to ensure that community members had a ready supply of food and water during and after disasters. It involved: (i) a Rapid Assessment of Aspirations of the project participants; (ii) establishing a representative committee; (iii) developing an Operational Plan including monthly planning sessions; (iv) creating farming plots for training agriculture extension officers and farmers to teach them traditional techniques; (v) constructing storage facilities; (vi) providing seeds, root crop supplies, seedlings, water tanks and pumps; and vii) banking communal income (collected from vegetable sales) alongside financial literacy training from Vinaka Fiji (the volunteering program of the tourism sector).

Results:

- The food banks were resilient in the wake of TC Winston and communities were able to sustain their inhabitants with stored crops, replant faster, access water during dry spells, and improve nutrition by planting more diverse and resilient crops.
- All groups at risk were involved, for example through the inclusion of women's groups, different church denominations, men's groups, youth groups and existing committee groups.
- Financial literacy and access to emergency funds was enhanced as a result of bank accounts.
- Project success resulted in an extension to the food banks with government support for collection centres and vegetable coolers as well as replication in other communities.

Lessons Learned:

- **Partnerships.** Building upon lessons gained from earlier work and partnerships with the communities, and the community driven nature of the initiative (supported by private/public partnerships) has resulted in a highly efficient initiative with high potential for replication given low costs and high impacts.

Private Sector

Good Practice Essentials

- Weaves together traditional, indigenous & contemporary information
- Builds on and reinforces cultural & traditional resilience practices

Progress Scorecard:

3.Inform	Capacity	Intermediate
3.Inform	Partnerships	Intermediate
2.Include	Partnerships	Intermediate

Food Bank Surplus, Credit: PRRP

"Growing more vegetables for the food bank assists in providing healthy food and the villages will come away from the noodles and canned foods, which are the causes of sickness," Doctor from the Ministry of health.

Organisations involved:

Vinaka Fiji, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health & Medical Services (MHMS – Fiji), Commissioner Western's Office, Yasawa Volunteers, Ba Provincial Office, DFAT, UNDP PRRP & LLEE

Contact:

Lanieta Tokalauvere

Lanietatokalauvere@gmail.org

3f Fiji - Incorporating spiritual needs into relocation planning

Community Level

Background:

The Pacific region, made up of nearly 30,000 islands, is extremely susceptible to climate change, including slow onset sea-level rise. Proposed relocations require extensive planning. However, deliberations should extend beyond economics, logistics and politics; and the ethical, spiritual and emotional needs of both the displaced people and receiving host communities recognised. The church has much to offer in any resettlement scheme. It is ideally positioned to assemble and maintain networks of people, to partner key stakeholders (such as regional governments and other engaged groups), and to consult more widely with technical, economic and scientific expertise. The greatest advantage of the Church remains its direct involvement, both spiritually and physically, with its community. In the Pacific, no other organisation is as close to the people affected nor as influential and independent in its advocacy role to ensure the rights and dignity of impacted communities.

Activities:

The government approached the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC) to run a climate change and relocation workshop with the villagers of Vunidogoloa village on the shores of Natewa bay. Village inhabitants had asked the government in 2007 for assistance with relocating the village as the entire village was being flooded when high tides coincided with heavy rain. The PCC discussions moved beyond economic and infrastructure considerations to discussions on spiritual, cultural and social needs.

Results:

- After seven years, the village has been relocated 2km inland and uphill from the original village, on land owned by the villagers. They have named the site *Kenani* (Caanan, the Promised Land).
- Elders of the village were initially reluctant to move given traditional and spiritual ties to the land, but involvement of the Church has helped the community build *vanua* (spiritual attachment) in the new location.

Lessons Learned:

➢ **Partners.** Systematically involving key stakeholders such as the Church and/or other spiritual communities is essential to ensuring relocation planning is informed by spiritual beliefs and values.

Good Practice Essentials

- Factor in Pacific worldviews including spiritual & indigenous beliefs and values

Progress Scorecard:

3.Inform	Partnerships	Intermediate

The village head planting crops in the newly relocated village away from the impacts of sea-level rise, Credit: Jeff Tan

"After many years our prayers have finally been answered. God has allocated a special place for us" Village Headmen.

"Pacific Islanders have a very special relationships with land. Land is more than an economic resource to the Pacific people, islanders also possess an instinctive and spiritual attachment to the land (vanua)" Campbell, 2010).

Organisations involved:

Pacific Conference of Churches

Contact:

Frances Namoumou
francesn@pcc.org.fj

CASE STUDIES: STANDARD 4

STANDARD 4: SUSTAIN

Resilience building is SUSTAINED

RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES

- **Incorporate ecosystem-based** services, functions, management & conservation
- **Ensure resilient development is sustainable** & alleviates poverty and hardship
- **Promote low carbon development**
- **Improve capacities to prepare for disasters**

4a Regional - Establishment of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub

Background:

National climate commitments are hard to develop and implement, especially in Pacific Island Countries (PICs), where technical expertise, funding and resources are needed. Even though the PICs' contribution to global GHG emissions is less than 0.03 percent, the PICs want to lead the transition to a low carbon and green economy as a path towards resilient sustainable development. During the first Climate Action Pacific Partnership (CAPP) Conference in 2017, leaders and stakeholders from across the region called for a mechanism to support PICs Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Activities:

The Regional Pacific NDC Hub was officially launched during COP23. The Pacific NDC Hub empowers Large Ocean States to unify in climate leadership by collaboratively sourcing the expertise, finance, resources, innovation and training that will make their climate commitments a reality. The mechanism constitutes: (i) a focal point from a relevant ministry in each country; (ii) the steering committee with representatives from the three sub-regions (Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia) providing guidance and direction on the Hub's work; (iii) the Hub Coordination Group giving institutional support and guidance on the NDC Hubs work; (iv) the Implementation Unit serving as a secretariat with administrative and direct technical support to the countries.

Results:

- 15 NDC Hub member countries are being assisted to review, enhance and implement their NDCs by facilitating partnerships, providing access to technical experts, and staff attachments to ministries in charge of NDCs.
- Support is being given, to submit enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC by 2020 in PNG, Vanuatu, Niue and Tonga.
- Roadmaps and investment plans are being developed to support NDC implementation, currently in Fiji, Kiribati and Tuvalu.
- The RMI and Solomon Islands are being supported to create national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems.
- Guidance and technical assistance are being provided and tools produced to streamline & integrate NDC into national plans, processes, legislation & standards.
- NDC information, best practice and learning mechanisms are being shared to national, regional & global audiences through high-level events.

Lessons Learned:

- **Leadership.** Create regional ownership to support sustainability.
- **Knowledge.** Build effective communication involving regional media and encourage regional capacity building to share learning.
- **Planning.** Work within existing initiatives & strengthen cooperation.

National Level

Good Practice Essentials:

- Promotes low carbon development

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Capacity	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Mechanisms & partnerships	Intermediate

Workshop with country members shaping the future of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub. Credit: NDC Hub

Organisations involved:

GIZ, SPC, SPREP, GGGI, UK FCO, MFAT, DFAT & BMZ

Contact:

Rebecca Eldon
Rebecca.Eldon@giz.de

Case Studies - Standard 4

4b Tonga - Increasing resilience with renewable energy

Energy Sector

Background:

Reducing Tonga's dependence on imported fossil fuels for power generation and ensuring people in remote areas have reliable and affordable energy to support sustainable development is a top priority for the Government. Its goal is to utilise renewable energy for 50 percent of the country's electricity needs and increase gender equity in the energy sector.

Activities:

The Outer Island Renewable Energy Project (OIREP) began in 2013 with the aim of increasing the reliability, efficiency and affordability of power in nine of Tonga's outer Islands. A solar plant was installed on 'Eua Island, and a rehabilitation programme completed including disaster proofing the power grid.

Results:

- Recovery following Cyclone Gita (2018) took only 2 weeks (crew of 3) compared to previously (5 weeks crew of 150).
- Gender equity in the energy sector has increased, for example by training and employing female line technicians.
- Energy security has improved in remote communities on the islands of Ha'apai, Vava'u and the Niuas.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Institutionalising training for all genders in the energy sector is essential for sustained resilience.
- **Delivering resilience.** The combination of increasing the resilience of existing energy infrastructure and harnessing renewable energy sources was a key factor in contributing to a significantly faster recovery on 'Eua after the cyclone.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Promotes low carbon development
- Ensures effective preparedness
- Facilitates equitable & active participation

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Delivery	Intermediate
2.Include	Capacity	Early

Renewable energy on 'Eua helps disaster resilience

Organisations involved:

OIREP is led by ADB and co-financed by Australia, EU, Denmark and the GEF

Contact:

Dr. Kate Duggan:
Kate.Duggan@apclimatepartnership.com.au

4c Vanuatu - Strengthening coastal & marine resource management

Fisheries Sector

Background:

The gap in fish supply in Vanuatu has continued to increase as a result of population growth, and damage to coral reefs due to bleaching and ocean acidification. Nearshore fish aggregating devices (FAD) can help communities adapt to climate change whilst simultaneously improving food security for coastal communities by increasing access to tuna and other pelagic fish. The project was conceived during consultations between the Vanuatu Fisheries Department, Conservation International, the Pacific Community and WorldFish in the wake of Cyclone Pam, which destroyed most of the FADs previously deployed by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department.

Activities:

The project has: (i) increased the capacity of officers from Provincial Fisheries Departments and representatives of fishers' associations to deploy FADs through workshops held at the Vanuatu Maritime College (VMC); (ii) trained communities in safe and effective methods for FAD fishing; (iii) supplied essential boating safety equipment; and (iv) trained households on how to extend the storage of fish caught.

Results:

- Capacity of the Vanuatu Fisheries Department to implement its national FAD programme has been strengthened, for example by equipping and training Provincial Fisheries officers to install FADs.
- Communities have been empowered to transfer some of their fishing effort from coral reefs to pelagic fish in nearshore waters.
- Food security before and after disasters has been improved by increasing access to tuna and other large pelagic fish in nearshore waters.
- Preparedness for disasters (e.g., cyclones) has increased by storing spare FAD materials in cyclone-proof containers and stockpiling spare FAD materials at Vanuatu's Fisheries Department's facilities.
- The collection of data on fish catches by coastal communities has been revolutionised with an application for tablets designed by SPC.

Lessons Learned:

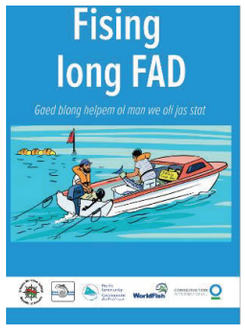
- **Local capacity development** for safe and effective FAD fishing has increased local ownership and commitment to sustain the resilience building initiative.
- **Involving the communities in monitoring** fish catches and adapting the monitoring process to accommodate local views has increased sustainability of the initiative.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Protects and sustainably manages ecosystems
- Ensures effective preparedness
- Facilitates equitable & active participation

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Capacity	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Delivery	Intermediate



FAD fishing manual produced by the project in Bislama

Organisations involved:

Conservation International, Vanuatu Fisheries Department, Vanuatu Maritime College, the Pacific Community, WorldFish and funded by the Asian Development Bank

Contact:

Johann Bell:
jbell@conservation.org

Case Studies - Standard 4

4d Solomon Islands - Introducing solar power solutions to protect ecosystems

Energy Sector

Background:

Less than 20 percent of the population of Solomon Islands has access to an electrical power supply; and when electricity is available, it is costly. In areas where the supply is limited or unavailable, communities often use expensive and polluting diesel generators, or firewood to create heat. Sourcing firewood encourages the felling of natural vegetation and releases smoke into the environment.

Activities:

In 2018, the programme connected a women's savings club (WARA) with a solar panel supplier (SunPower). Members of WARA buy the solar panels from SunPower and sell them on to other community members. The initiative is still in its testing phase but has the potential to increase overall access to electric power in rural areas while replacing diesel generators. Additionally, the programme supported the import and distribution of solar cocoa bean driers (called 'bubble dryers') as an alternative to drying using firewood (Kukum dryers).

Results:

- Income has been provided for female rural entrepreneurs.
- A renewable and accessible source of electricity is available for community use.
- Use of the 'bubble' dryers means trees are less likely to be cut down, less smoke is produced, and the quality of the cocoa beans and users' health is less likely to be negatively affected.

Lessons Learned:

- **Partnerships.** By brokering a partnership between the solar panel supplier and the women's saving club, low carbon solutions were more widely available. Local ownership of the initiative supported sustainability.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Promotes low carbon development
- Protects & conserves ecosystems
- Supports equitable access to assistance
- Facilitates equitable participation

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Delivery	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Partnership	Early

Solar bubble dryer
Credit: Brian Atkin

Organisations involved:

WARA, SunPower, Strongim Bisnis program funded by the Australian Government

Contact:

Dr. Kate Duggan:
Kate.Duggan@apclimatepartnership.com.au

4e Vanuatu - Supplying solar mills to increase rural resilience

Private Sector

Background:

Many houses in Vanuatu lack access to electricity, relying on expensive and unreliable fossil fuels to support basic household needs. If electricity is not available, villagers, particularly women, spend up to an hour a day manually processing food crops, such as grating cassava and coconut, shelling corn, grinding flour and hulling rice.

Activities:

Since 2017, the initiative has supplied solar agricultural mills to 30 of the country's 60 inhabited islands, providing energy solutions to 3,000 poor and remote off-grid households in 60 villages in Vanuatu. The initiative is structured as a shared value business model with the private sector, so communities will eventually own the solar mills and lights once they have been paid off.

Results:

- The community has reduced its reliance on fossil fuels.
- Rural incomes have been boosted partly as a result of increased time for income-producing activities (e.g., weaving baskets).
- Product diversification has been possible, with some villages making new products (e.g., vacuum-packed cassava flour and coconut oil, which are more profitable than raw crops).
- Reliability of power sources has increased; providing better lighting for children to study at night and helping communities recover faster after disasters.

Lessons Learned:

- **Partnerships.** The partnership approach is encouraging remote villages to pursue sustainable development pathways that are more disaster and climate resilient. Private sector involvement supports resilience by providing new funding streams and innovative solutions in the short term, promoting local ownership in the long run.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Promotes low carbon development
- Ensures effective preparedness
- Supports equitable access to assistance

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Partnerships	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Delivery	Intermediate
2.Include	Delivery	Intermediate

Mereani Kiero no longer has to process crops by hand due to her new solar-powered cassava grater

Credit: Paul Hannon

Organisations involved:

Vanuatu Government, DFAT & Village Infrastructure Angels Australia

Contact:

Dr Kate Duggan:
Kate.Duggan@apclimatepartnership.com.au

Case Studies - Standard 4

4f Papua New Guinea - Building resilience through community forestry

Background:

A community nursery program was established to enhance the capacity of local communities to identify and manage risks from multiple hazards and threats including decreased soil fertility, weather instability, erosion, poor water quality, and increased temperatures. Such work is crucial to building climate and disaster resilient communities across the Pacific.

Activities:

Since 2016, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has partnered with community-based organisations in four communities in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea to develop community nurseries, which propagate native trees of local importance. With technical advice from WCS the communities selected trees to propagate and the priority issues to address within their community.

Results:

- **Over 30,000 trees** have been propagated and out planted: "we *need to maintain the forest to lessen the impacts of climate change which is causing increased drought periods and rising temperatures*", (Tory Kuria, WCS Forest Ecologist).
- Key risks have been addressed, including issues associated with water quality and erosion, insufficient timber for construction, forest loss, a lack of drought tolerant reserve crops, and low soil fertility.

Lessons Learned:

- **Community leadership.** Strong community input and control over the program is essential to identify the most pressing issues and ensuring that the complexities of customary land tenure are navigated in an equitable manner. Local ownership allows communities to collectively decide how benefits are distributed.
- **Capacity development.** With capacity support, communities have the tools and ability to build resilience to climate change and to identify the most pressing issues that need to be addressed and managed.
- **Delivery.** Effectively supporting communities to address local problems can be contagious. Since establishing the programme, there has been self-replication, and surrounding communities have independently begun their own nursery programmes.

Community Level

Good Practice Essentials

- Sustainably manages, conserves & restores ecosystems
- Integrates Nature-based Solutions to manage risk
- Weaves community perspectives and knowledge with scientific knowledge

Progress Scorecard:

4.Sustain	Leadership	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Capacity	Intermediate

Examining plants in a community nursery . Credit: Elodie Van Lierde

Organisations involved:

Wildlife Conservation Society, four community-based organisations (KGWan Eco-habitat, WAMU5, Kaukam Landowners Foundation and IRRM), the EU's Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, DFAT and the provincial governments of Chimbu, Eastern Highlands and Jiwaka.

Contact:

Tory Kuria tkuria@wcs.org

Case Studies - Standard 4

4g Fiji - Installing solar lights to build community resilience

Community Level

Background:

Inhabitants of Drawa village, in a remote location in Cakaudrove Province was previously reliant on kerosene or benzene lamps and candles at night. These energy sources are unsustainable, yet alternatives (e.g., using wood) as an energy source goes against local values of guardianship. For example, the locally owned Drawa Rainforest Carbon Project protects over 4,000 hectares of tropical rainforest in Vanua Levu and is owned by 450 members of the Drawa Block Forest Community Cooperative, all indigenous Fijian landowners. The solar project built upon the values of the Drawa Rainforest Carbon Project by promoting a low carbon development option, which supports ecosystem integrity and is sustainable.

Activities:

The project involved discussion with relevant government ministries and meetings with the Commissioner Northern's Office. Information was collected and submitted to the Ministry of Energy and CBS power solutions (a Fijian renewable energy service provider). The youth of Drawa assisted the CBS staff install solar lights for the households in Drawa Village.

Results:

- Solar lights have been installed in all households in Drawa village allowing women to carry out weaving (of mats) at night.
- The district primary school attended by children from five villages also now has solar electricity including the small school canteen, which incorporates a solar powered freezer.
- The nearby rainforest is being protected from deforestation as alternative sources of energy are provided.

Lessons Learned:

- **Leadership.** Leadership of the Village headman and community ownership of the project has ensured project delivery and sustainability.
- **Partnerships.** Good partnerships between the government, villagers and private companies have supported delivery of the project in a remote rural location.
- **Capacity.** A focus on building the capacity of locals to install solar lights and help with maintenance has supported implementation and ongoing sustainability of the initiative.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Promotes low carbon development
- Conserves and restores ecosystems

Progress Level:

4.Sustain	Leadership	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Delivery	Intermediate

Solar panels in Drawa village

Organisations involved:

Village members, Headman, Ministry of Energy-Rural Electrification, Commissioner Northern, LLEE Fiji & CBS Solutions-Fiji

Contact:

Aliti Tinai

c/o lanietatokalauvere@gmail.com

CASE STUDIES: ALL STANDARDS

Resilience building is integrated, inclusive, informed and sustained

A1 Fiji - Strengthening social and ecological resilience

Island Level

Background:

Communities in Fiji rely heavily on natural resources for subsistence, livelihoods and cultural practice. The increasing number of direct and indirect stressors, including from natural disasters (including the 2016 Cyclone Winston), are impacting on ecosystems and the communities that are depending on them.

Activities:

To support local communities to maintain healthy, productive and resilient ecosystems, the Wildlife Conservation Society and partners have been working with all 14 villages on Koro Island to apply an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach to develop an island-scale 'ridge-to-reef' plan. This adopts a holistic approach to build social and ecological resilience. There are five key steps to the planning process: (i) scoping and pre-planning; (ii) stakeholder engagement; (iii) management planning; (iv) implementation and monitoring; and (v) review and adaptive management. The planning process is informed by traditional ecological knowledge of natural systems, and complemented by biological and/ or socioeconomic assessments, while complying with indigenous systems of governance and cultural protocols.

Results:

- The resulting management plans have strengthened existing community *tabu* areas (traditional closures) and formalised management rules to regulate the use of natural resources at a district-level.
- Integrated vulnerability assessments were undertaken post-Cyclone Winston, and the results used to inform planning processes with local communities.
- Addressing management at a district-scale ensures actions on land and catchment areas have minimal impact on coastal resources and the communities that are dependent on them.

Lessons Learned:

- **Financial.** EBM provides a cost-effective approach for reducing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change.
- **Planning.** Planning approaches and practices should ensure gender and social inclusion of all members of the community.
- **Knowledge.** Management of natural resources should respect local community needs, interests, rights and aspirations; value culture and traditional practices; and contribute to local and national goals.
- **Coordination.** Close collaboration is essential for building resilience. The EBM approach involves collaboration between upland and lowland communities, as well as active, participatory engagement of stakeholders from all relevant sectors, which can include culture, fisheries, forestry, agriculture, and tourism.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Incorporates resilience to future risks
- Facilitates effective and equitable participation & inclusion
- Values traditional knowledge and practices
- Integrates eco-based approaches

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Planning	Intermediate
2.Include	Planning	Early
3.Inform	Knowledge	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Coordination	Early

Launching of the Koro Island EBM plan by traditional leaders. Credit: Arishma Devi/WCS

Organisations involved:

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Lomaiviti Provincial Office, Koro Island Yaubula Management Support Team & key government ministries

Contact:

Sangeeta Mangubhai:
smangubhai@wcs.org

A2 Vanuatu - Building skills to respond to climate change & disasters

National Level

Background:

There is a critical gap in the skills needed to respond to climate change and disasters in Pacific Island countries. Over $US1 billion in climate finance is currently flowing to the Pacific – BUT almost all the skills to deliver these programmes are sourced externally. Home grown skills are needed to make these programmes effective locally.

Activities:

The Vanuatu Skills Partnerships (2017-2022), with support from the Australia Government is helping the Ministry of Education and Training build the skills needed to help understand and adapt to climate change and move towards clean, affordable low carbon growth in the tourism, agribusiness, handicraft and construction sectors.

Results:

- Women and men are attending training through the Ministry's Skills Centres and are learning about climate change and its impacts on livelihood & business to help develop solutions.
- Specific training courses have been provided in priority skills areas (e.g., for tour & bungalow operators on developing disaster action plans and accessing renewable energy).

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity development.** Technical training is needed to ensure uptake of climate information products and services, enabling stakeholders to more systematically make sense of trends and risks and develop effective local solutions.

- **Knowledge.** Actively including the skills sector in climate change planning nationally and in the Provinces institutionalises capacity development for resilience building and promotes behaviour change to support more resilient solutions. For example, through the '*Build Local, Build Strong program*,' construction stakeholders are being trained and are applying cyclone-resilient construction techniques.

Good Practice Essentials:

- Integrates all risks
- Puts risk at the centre of development
- Facilitates equitable & active participation
- Draws upon resilience learning informed by standardised curricular & training
- Promotes low carbon development

Progress Scorecard:

1.Integrate	Capacity	Intermediate
2.Include	Capacity	Early
3.Inform	Capacity	Intermediate
4.Sustain	Capacity	Intermediate

Training construction clients to build cyclone-resilient traditional bungalows
Credit: Anthony Bailey

Organisations involved:

Ministry of Education & training & Australia Pacific Climate Partnership

Contact:

Dr Kate Duggan:
Kate.Duggan@apclimatepartnership.com.au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