



# MID-TERM EXPERIENCE-SHARING AND LESSONS- LEARNT WORKSHOP

## REPORT

**SPC, NOUMEA, 5-6 JULY 2016**

## 1. ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

RESCCUE's mid-term experience-sharing and lessons-learned workshop was held at SPC Headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia, on 5-6 July 2016, as per RESCCUE's Regional Activities Programme.

The objectives were to:

- Provide a second meeting for all the project's close partners (after the initial launch), so as to strengthen the "RESCCUE community";
- To the extent necessary, discuss and update the various documents produced at the first and second workshops (including "the RESCCUE Approach") as well as the ICM plan development guidelines;
- Discuss current activities and share experience on pilot sites;
- Present and hold in-depth discussions on using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience.

Having been held back-to-back with RESCCUE's 3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Steering Committee meeting, the cost of this workshop was minimum (less than 1,500 Euros).

The meeting agenda is available in Annex 1.

## 2. ATTENDANCE

The meeting gathered the following participants:

1. Baye Eric, Project Manager for Asia-Pacific, Asconit Consultants, and RESCCUE operator for the Northern and Southern Provinces of New Caledonia
2. Billé Raphaël, RESCCUE Project Coordinator, and Secretary of the Regional Steering Committee, SPC, New Caledonia
3. Binet Thomas, Director, Vertigo Lab (RESCCUE French Polynesia and Northern and Southern Provinces of New Caledonia)
4. Boulet Colomb d'Hautesserre Faimano, Engineer, Marine Biodiversity Office, Department of Environment, French Polynesia
5. Bouteiller Yolaine, INTEGRÉ Deputy Coordinator for New Caledonia, SPC, New Caledonia
6. Boutrolle Clotilde, Programme Officer, French Development Agency (AFD), New Caledonia
7. Charles Mahé, Socio-economic analyst, French Marine Protected Areas Agency (AAMP), and RESCCUE operator for French Polynesia
8. Delvienne Quentin, Project Manager, ONF International, and RESCCUE operator for the Northern Province of New Caledonia
9. Dominique Yannick, Manager and Associate, Bioeko, and RESCCUE operator for the Southern Province of New Caledonia
10. Fraser Adam, Principal Environmental and Social Specialist, Opus International Consultants Ltd, and RESCCUE operator for Vanuatu

11. Goarant Anne-Claire, Programme Officer for Multilateral and Regional Organisations, Government of New Caledonia, New Caledonia
12. Goyet Sylvie, Director, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, SPC
13. Herrenschmidt Jean-Brice, President, GIE Océanide, New Caledonia (RESCCUE French Polynesia)
14. Holland Paula, Manager Natural Resource Economics & Governance, Geoscience Division, SPC, Fiji
15. Kleitz Jules, Trainee, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme, SPC, New Caledonia
16. Korovulavula Isoa, Manager - Natural Resources Management Unit, Institute of Applied Sciences (IAS), The University of the South Pacific (USP), and RESCCUE operator for Fiji
17. Lafond Jean-Marie, Director, Department of Environment, Southern Province, New Caledonia
18. Levy Dominique, Director, Department of Economic Development and the Environment, Northern Province, New Caledonia
19. Marre Jean-Baptiste, RESCCUE Project Deputy Coordinator, SPC, New Caledonia
20. Poinapen Johann, Director, Institute of Applied Science (IAS), University of the South Pacific (USP), Fiji
21. Rodary Estienne, Geographer, IRD, New Caledonia
22. Sabinot Catherine, Anthropologist, Development Research Institute (IRD), New Caledonia
23. Sauboua Paul, Great South World Heritage Coordinator Department of Environment, Southern Province, New Caledonia
24. Tawaka Sarah, Acting Principal Environment Officer, Department of Environment, Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing & Environment, Fiji
25. Tevi Toney, Head of the Maritime Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation & External Trade, Vanuatu
26. Timmermans Herman, Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project Manager, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Samoa
27. Van Duong Dang, Head, Terrestrial ecosystems and resources, Department of Economic Development and the Environment, Northern Province, New Caledonia
28. Vieux Caroline, INTEGRE Deputy Coordinator for French Polynesia, SPC, New Caledonia

Technical support was provided by:

- Bachelier-Bourat Karine, Interpreter, SPC, New Caledonia
- Hassan Valérie, Interpreter, SPC, New Caledonia
- Mesnard Margot, CCES Programme Assistant, SPC, New Caledonia
- Palfray Medhy, IT Technician, SPC, New Caledonia

### **3. WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE MEETING CHAIR**

S. Goyet welcomes participants and reminds them that they are gathered both for the mid-term experience-sharing and lessons-learned workshop and the 3<sup>rd</sup> RESCCUE Regional Steering Committee.

She stresses the reasons why RESCCUE is such an important project for SPC:

- As a climate change adaptation project, it is part of an emerging wider programme on climate

- change which addresses high priority issues for PICTs, especially in the post-COP 21 context;
- As a collaborative project, it leads by example in developing a more programmatic and integrated approach involving other SPC Divisions (such as FAME) and key regional partners (such as SPREP). Its close collaboration with INTEGRE, funded by the EU, also provides insights on how two different projects can optimize synergies to deliver better outcomes;
- RESCCUE promotes a better use of the economic and financial toolbox for integrated coastal management and resilience building. This is still not enough of a routine practice although this toolbox is key to success, addressing crucial issues such as the reform of harmful taxes and subsidies. More broadly, RESCCUE puts innovative financial mechanisms to the test, which is badly needed.
- Last but not least, it contributes bridging the gap that may remain between independent Pacific countries and French territories.

S. Goyet then thanks the French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) for their continued support to SPC over so many years, with currently a very consistent approach combining support to the RESCCUE project and to the Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability programme.

S. Goyet expresses her satisfaction, based on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> six-month project progress reports, regarding:

- The launch or continuation of operators' activities in the field, on all pilot sites. Things are becoming really tangible and those concrete activities undertaken with local communities are the essence of the RESCCUE project.
- Several regional activities that have also been kicked off over the last year, including two that are of particular significance given their connection to economic and financial mechanisms: greening taxes and subsidies and biodiversity offsets.
- The broad variety of stakeholders present in the room, that goes well beyond Steering Committee members. It is both a sign of the project openness to various viewpoints, and of the interest that RESCCUE generates.

Last, S. Goyet welcomes in particular the representative of the Fijian Government, whose country has gone through one of the most terrible cyclones in history with TC Winston hitting several provinces very badly in February 2016. SPC stands by the Fijian Government to support the recovery process, and RESCCUE is currently considering necessary activities adjustments based on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment published in June and the Recovery Framework deriving from it.

#### **4. MEETING INTRODUCTION**

R. Billé expresses his gratitude to the participants and satisfaction to start this 3<sup>rd</sup> capitalization workshop back-to-back with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee meeting. These two days formally mark the entry into the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the project. They aim at taking stock of progress made, facilitating exchanges between project partners, and making necessary decisions for project management.

These technical and steering committee meetings are key milestones in a busy time for the project, which will continue into November with the mid-term project evaluation and lead to the expected 2<sup>nd</sup>

tranche of funding by AFD towards mid-2017.

The mid-term evaluation is hence of high importance both as an opportunity to step back and receive guidance on necessary changes, and as a judgement on the project progress so far, with heavy financial consequences. Several challenges need to be highlighted:

- The evaluation comes a bit early for pilot sites activities as previously mentioned by all 4 countries and territories representatives during the previous meeting of the regional steering committee held in July 2015. The mid-term evaluation will hardly be at their actual mid-term. This is acknowledged but means that extra efforts have to be made to make rapid progress and start delivering tangible outcomes.
- However activities must be carried out in the best possible way: to the benefit of local populations, playing by the administrative rules, in full transparency and with strong national and local appropriation. None of this is optional nor negotiable.
- Still, project partners must also remain pragmatic and move forward at a regular pace. If the “best possible way” was to mean moving too slow, the risk would be to end up doing nothing but diagnoses and action plans.

In practice, this means all project partners need to focus on:

- Avoiding delays, especially those with cascading effects on other project outputs/outcomes;
- Being credible that given what will have been done by November 2016, promises for the rest of the project are high;
- Having a very clear plan for concrete and operational activities to be conducted in 2017 and 2018;
- Informing and convincing a wider range of stakeholders about RESCCUE;
- Starting to learn early lessons from experience, communicate about them, and progressively make progress on the way they tell the “RESCCUE story” – i.e. how they make all activities undertaken meaningful and integrated.

R. Billé underlines several positive signals. Among others:

- SPC increasingly uses RESCCUE as a pilot project internally, with recent examples on the greenhouse gases emission reduction policy and the new website development.
- Partner governments and administrations, be they national or local, are more and more actively involved in project management and operators’ supervision.
- Co-funding is increasing, with a leveraging effect that starts materializing very concretely.

As a conclusion, R. Billé invites all participants to make the most of this significant opportunity to strengthen regional exchanges between RESCCUE partners.

## **5. RESCCUE PILOT SITES: AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE**

RESCCUE operators successively present progress made on their sites (all Powerpoint presentations available from Annex 2: <https://we.tl/bh5YAhxWix>).

- **French Polynesia**

Discussion focuses on the potential use of economic analysis to promote more sustainable and equitable coastal erosion control policies and practices, as well as on the complementarity of the two pilot sites given their very different contexts.

French Polynesia expresses its satisfaction with the way the project progresses and reminds its demand that no less than 50% of the budget allocated to the two French Polynesian pilot sites be used for on-the-ground activities.

- **Vanuatu**

Discussion highlights opportunities to optimize synergies with other projects such as PEBACC e.g. on capacity building. The Government underlines the role of the new Ocean Policy in ensuring better coordination between sectoral public policies.

- **Fiji**

Discussion focuses on financial mechanisms and again synergies with other projects including PEBACC.

- **Southern Province, New Caledonia**

Participants discuss the extent to which economic valuations conducted so far have been demand- or supply-driven. The Province clearly states its strong and explicit demand in that regard. The role of such valuations in terms of capacity building and providing decision-makers with a better understanding of what they can and cannot expect from such studies, is also highlighted.

- **Northern Province, New Caledonia**

Potential exchange of experience with New Zealand on invasive species management is underlined. The need to train / support people to make decisions with imperfect information (e.g. on economic valuations or climate change projections) must also be considered for capacity building activities.

- **New Caledonia – Greening taxes and subsidies / strengthening the mitigation hierarchy**

## **6. USING THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL TOOLBOX TO INCREASE CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE: STOCKTAKING AND EMERGING ISSUES**

J.-B. Marre introduces group discussions based on guidance provided to participants (see Annex 3). Participants then split into four multi-sites, bilingual groups for half a day. Each group then reports back in plenary. It is not possible to make justice to the intensity and richness of group and plenary discussions here, but a few salient points are subjectively picked up below.

### **Group 2:**

Annex 4 provides detailed notes from the group.

Discussions in plenary cover among other things:

- The range of economic valuations and economic and financial mechanisms considered is broader than just those studied or set up under RESCCUE. This helps learning lessons and is a point to keep in mind for future lessons learning efforts.
- The Fijian PDNA provides interesting examples of economic values of ecosystem services being negotiated between stakeholders, after initial calculations. So not only are economic

valuations a language for multi-stakeholder negotiations, but they are also themselves a subject of negotiation before being used to make decisions.

- Table 1 from “the RESCCUE Approach” needs to be reshaped as a graph to illustrate the fact that most mechanisms fall in between cells.
- For many reasons including the potential replication of tools/mechanisms, transaction costs associated with the design and set up of economic and financial mechanisms need to be monitored closely but this raises thorny methodological issues.
- Operators are in a somewhat complicated position as their mission is to ensure economic and financial mechanisms are not only studied but actually operational within the project lifespan. However the levers to move from feasibility studies to implementation usually rest in other stakeholders’ hands.

### **Group 1:**

Group and ensuing plenary discussions cover especially:

- The very contrasted way of working depending on pilot sites and involvement / demand by authorities.
- Challenges related to data availability, collection and repository. Special issue with long-term data collection and institutional anchorage.
- Opportunities associated with the economic valuation of the cost of invasive species, often hidden but significant.

### **Group 3:**

Annex 5 provides the Powerpoint presentation delivered by the group in plenary.

Discussions in plenary cover among other things:

- Importance of distributional analysis when conducting an economic valuation: who benefits? Who loses?
- The fundamental difference between setting up entrance fees to natural places such as MPAs, and usage fees in exchange of a service. The latter seem more acceptable.
- The new Fijian inshore fisheries policy, currently in development and being fed by RESCCUE studies.
- Ecosystem services valuation serving more than just one purpose: it can especially provide a useful baseline and dashboard for monitoring and evaluation.

### **Group 4:**

Annex 6 provides detailed notes from the group.

Discussions in plenary address especially:

- Data availability, again. But the lack of data is no reason to lament and neither conduct economic analyses nor take action. It is a good indication to know what we do not know and then set up risk management mechanisms. We need to know at least the questions, not necessarily the answers.

- Possible contradictions over time between successive valuations of the same services, as science makes progress. We need to be cautious on limits and potential uses.

## Conclusion

In an attempt to conclude the discussion, R. Billé suggests a few take-home messages that are useful at least to the RESCCUE team:

- The data issue, as ancient as it may be, is obviously not resolved. While the data deficit is acknowledged, it remains unclear to what extent it is a barrier to the practice of economic valuations and to sound decision-making. In any case organisational / institutional issues seem to be key as so much data is collected every year but never seem to be readily available.
- Monetary values *per se* may not be what matters most in an economic valuation, but it is usually what people look at and remember. The valuation process must be designed accordingly.
- The difference between economic valuations and economic and financial mechanisms is not always robust, as already discussed during the first RESCCUE workshop (see [Mermet and Laurans 2014](#)). As M&E tools, valuations are sometimes closer to a management instrument than to a study.
- There is a tension between the fact that the ecosystem services approach was developed to convince decision-makers and the private sector that ecosystems matter, and the claimed need to convince them that the approach is useful.
- There is a pressing need within RESCCUE to improve the format of knowledge production and the way reports and relevant results are disseminated. An effort is already underway but must be strengthened.
- That an economic valuation is requested or even commissioned by public authorities does not mean it is necessary or will be useful to them. There are plenty of examples of demands without needs – and needs without demands.
- A double challenge for RESCCUE M&E is to acknowledge that operators do not control entirely what they are supposed to achieve (e.g. setting up PES), while they may contribute to outcomes that are not “part of their contract” (e.g. fisheries policy reform in Fiji).

## 7. PRESENTATION OF THE PEBACC PROJECT

As the project had been mentioned several times in group and plenary discussions for potential synergies with RESCCUE, H. Timmermans presented SPREP’s Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PEBACC). The Powerpoint presentation is attached in Annex 7.

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex 1: Agenda of the mid-term experience-sharing and lessons-learnt workshop
- Annex 2: Powerpoint presentations on progress made in pilot sites: <https://we.tl/bh5YAhxWix>
- Annex 3: Group discussion guidelines
- Annex 4: Notes from group 2
- Annex 5: Presentation from group 3
- Annex 6: Notes from Group 4
- Annex 7: PEBACC presentation

## ANNEX 1

### AGENDA

#### MID-TERM EXPERIENCE-SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNT WORKSHOP

JACQUES IEKAWE, MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM, SPC, Noumea, 5-6 July 2016

##### Day 1: Tuesday 5 July

- 8:00**                    **Welcome coffee**
- 8:30**                    **Welcome address** – Sylvie Goyet, Director, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, SPC
- Introduction** – Raphaël Billé, RESCCUE Project Coordinator
- 8:50**                    **RESCCUE pilot sites: an overview of progress made**
- **French Polynesia** – Mahé Charles, Marine Protected Areas Agency
  - **Vanuatu** – Adam Fraser, Opus International Consultants
  - **Fiji** – Isoa Korovulavula, Institute of Applied Sciences, University of the South Pacific
- 10:30*                    *Morning tea*
- 11:00**                    **RESCCUE pilot sites: an overview of progress made (continued)**
- **Fiji (continued)** – Isoa Korovulavula, IAS / USP
  - **New Caledonia / North East Coastal Zone**– Quentin Delvienne, ONF International
  - **New Caledonia / Great South** – Yannick Dominique, BioEko
  - **New Caledonia / Country-level activities on the “avoid, reduce, offset” mitigation hierarchy and on greening the tax system** – Jean-Baptiste Marre, RESCCUE Deputy Project Coordinator, SPC
- 12:30*                    *Lunch at SPC*
- 13:45**                    **Using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience: stocktaking and emerging issues.**
- Introduction** – Raphaël Billé, RESCCUE Project Coordinator
- Participants split in groups to discuss progress made in pilot sites.*
- 15:00*                    *Afternoon tea*
- 15:30**                    **Using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience: stocktaking and emerging issues (continued).**

*Group work continues and moves towards synthesising results of the discussions.*

**17:30**            **End of day 1**

**18:00**            **Cocktail at SPC**

**Day 2: Wednesday 6 July**

**Using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience (continued)**

**8:30**            **Presentation of results from group discussions**

*10:30*            *Morning tea*

**11:00**            **Plenary discussion on the use of economic and financial tools within RESCCUE**

**12:00**            **Wrap up**

*12:15*            *Lunch at SPC*

## ANNEX 3

### MID-TERM EXPERIENCE-SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNT WORKSHOP

#### Guidance for group work on using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience

##### Main objectives

Discuss and take stock of how the economic and financial toolbox is used in RESCCUE pilot site:

- What economic analyses are undertaken or planned, for what purposes and when?
- How does RESCCUE component 2 contribute to RESCCUE components 1 and 3?
- Which economic and financial mechanisms are planned / set up?
- What are early lessons learnt (opportunities and challenges) and avenues for better implementation before the end of the project?

##### Organization

Participants split in 5 groups to discuss progress made and emerging issues in pilot sites (Fiji, French Polynesia, NC Northern Province, NC Southern Province).

While some flexibility is left to participants, it is suggested that groups do not focus on one specific site but rather gather participants from various countries and backgrounds and discuss multiple pilot sites. This is to favour exchanges between RESCCUE partners across pilot sites, to develop a truly regional approach.

However if a group of 4-6 participants really feels the need to focus on one specific site, they are welcome to do it. Similarly a French speaking group can be set up.

It is also suggested that each group focus on *either* economic analyses, *or* economic and financial mechanisms, so as to limit a bit the scope of discussion. There is of course no problem though if the stream of discussions lead a group to discuss both.

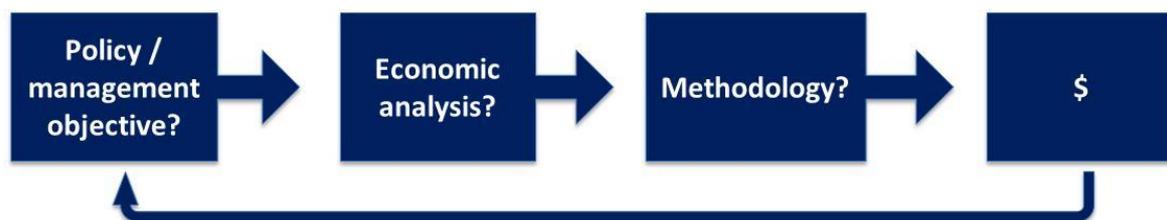
Each group designates a facilitator and a rapporteur.

Each group discusses for 3 hours and agrees on a 10-15 minute presentation of results to be delivered on the following morning.

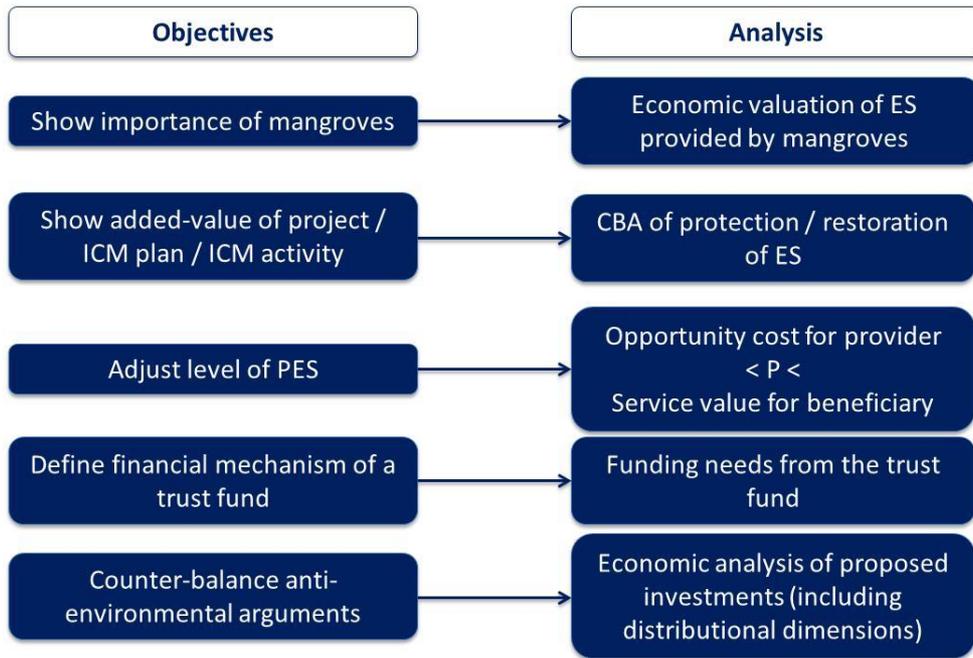
##### Some points/questions to consider in the discussion

- **Economic analyses**
  - What are the different economic analyses conducted/planned? In response to which policy/management objectives?
  - Are these policy/management objectives clear enough?
  - Is the demand explicit or is the operator making assumptions about the demand?
  - What seems to be working well already? What does not? Is it a surprise?

- What are the early lessons learnt? A lesson learnt is not a restatement of best practices we were already aware of when we began working together on RESCCUE. Example of questions that could be discussed:
    - o What do I know now that I wish I knew when I began?
    - o What would I do differently if I could start over again?
    - o What would I do the same?
    - o What was the biggest challenge we anticipated when we started?
    - o What turned out to be the actual biggest challenge in the end?
    - o What were some beneficial outcomes that we did not anticipate?
  - Examples of other analyses conducted in similar contexts that could be conducted in one of the pilot sites? Opportunities we may have missed?
  - Can we complete figures 1 & 2 below (taken from [The RESCCUE approach](#)) for each pilot site discussed within a group?
- **Economic and financial mechanisms**
    - What are the different economic and financial mechanisms planned? In response to which issues / policy/management objectives?
    - What is the anticipated timing in terms of implementation? Will it allow for monitoring within the project lifespan?
    - How do we intend to monitor the mechanisms set up?
    - What about transaction costs? How to estimate those? What is likely to be the diagnosis?
    - What are the early lessons learned?
    - Any examples of other known mechanisms in the Pacific and beyond that could be implemented in some RESCCUE pilot site? Any opportunities we may have missed (for example: carbon finance)?
    - Can we fill in Table 1 below (taken from [The RESCCUE approach](#)) with the mechanisms you are planning to study and implement?



**Figure 1.** From management objectives to economic analysis



**Figure 2.** Examples of articulations between management objectives and economic analysis

**Table 1. Classification of economic and financial mechanisms for the RESCCUE project**

<p>What for?</p> <p>Who pays?</p>	<p><b>Economic mechanisms</b></p> <p><i>Primary objective: <b>provide incentive(s)</b> to limit harmful behaviors to biodiversity and ecosystem services</i></p>	<p><b>Financial mechanisms</b></p> <p><i>Primary objective: <b>generate funding</b> to cover administrative or management costs for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation or restoration (one-off or regular payments)</i></p>
<p><b>Polluter pays</b></p> <p><i>An agent pays because <b>he degrades biodiversity and ecosystem services</b></i></p>		
<p><b>Beneficiary pays</b></p> <p><i>An agent (or a representative) pays to <b>benefits from ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation or restoration</b></i></p>		

## ANNEX 4

### MID-TERM EXPERIENCE-SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNT WORKSHOP

#### Group work on using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience

##### Notes from group 2

NC : taxe pour les services écosystémiques (rendus par la forêt pour régulation de l'eau et maintien de ce lac artificiel)

Le but est de récupérer de l'argent pour financer la gestion de l'aire protégée, l'aire RAMSAR et les zones du bassin versant qui ne bénéficient pas de protection (aujourd'hui entièrement supporté par la province Sud). Les bénéficiaires de l'électricité sont la société de Nickel et les habitants du grand Noumea. Les payeurs de la taxe seraient les consommateurs d'électricité (les bénéficiaires du service).

La forêt est protégée par la réglementation de la Province Sud. La problématique est d'évaluer les coûts de gestion et le montant du service pour négocier le montant du paiement. Les principales menaces résident dans les incendies.

Fiji : après le cyclone winston, Fiji a mis en place une évaluation économique des pertes et dommages sur l'environnement pour pouvoir accéder à des fonds internationaux de la banque mondiale (évaluation post disaster). L'estimation des coûts liés aux pertes environnementales dues à la destruction de la forêt a été réalisée à partir des standards nationaux de recouvrement végétal de la forêt, par des photos aériennes. Cette évaluation a été réitérée pour les récifs coralliens et les mangroves (PDNA reports). La banque mondiale n'étant pas d'accord avec les valeurs attribuées qui sont surestimées, Fiji a du revoir à la baisse l'évaluation.

Les fonds alloués actuellement proviennent de dons d'urgence. Ces dons ont été attribués à des ONG sur certaines problématiques et notamment sur les EEE, les Dispositifs de Concentration de Poissons (pour permettre la régénération du récif en orientant les pêcheurs au-delà du lagon).

Biodiversity finance project consiste à réaliser un état des lieux des taxes et des fonds fiduciaires existants en terme de conservation et de savoir comment ils sont attribués et dépensés. Dans le cas où le budget ne serait pas alloué aux projets de conservation, l'enjeu sera de mettre en place des mécanismes qui assurent l'utilisation de ces fonds dans le domaine de l'environnement.

Le bail de conservation consiste en un bail entre l'opérateur et le native land trust board. L'opérateur paye le trust board qui redistribue l'argent à la communauté pour qu'elle entretienne et gère l'espace. Ces communautés proposent des activités touristiques qui permettront de financer l'opérateur. Ces baux s'effectuent sur des terres coutumières.

Polynésie française :

Gestion des déchets : nécessité de mettre en place une analyse économique sur la gestion des déchets aux Gambiers, car le système actuel ne permet pas d'équilibrer le budget alloué à cette problématique. Le but étant de pouvoir estimer les coûts de la collecte et du traitement des déchets et d'en dégager une taxe adaptée.

Ecolabel de la perle aux Gambier consiste à mettre en place une démarche qualité et un label assurant cette qualité et le respect de l'environnement. Le but est de connaître les coûts de la mise en place de cet ecolabel et de voir si les efforts en valent la peine. Les bénéficiaires seraient tous les usagers du lagon et les payeurs seraient les perliculteurs et les consommateurs.

Culture de l'ananas labellisée avec la mise en place de pratiques écoresponsables pour lutter contre l'érosion des sols. L'objectif d'une étude économique consisterait à définir les coûts d'une labellisation et des pratiques écoresponsables et voir si les investissements en valent la peine. Les usagers du lagon et les consommateurs paieraient les agriculteurs pour mettre en place des pratiques écoresponsables.

Objectif? Qui paie?	Mécanismes économiques <i>Incitent à limiter les comportements dommageables</i>	Mécanismes financiers <i>gènèrent des financements</i>
Le "pollueur" paie	<p><b>Fiji bail de location pour la conservation</b>  <b>PF : ecolabel de la perliculture aux Gambier</b></p>	<p><b>Fiji bail de location pour la conservation</b>  <b>PF : Taxe sur la gestion des déchets aux Gambier</b></p>
Le bénéficiaire paie	<p>PF : taxe sur l'agriculture écoresponsable et labellisation de la culture d'ananas sur 'Opunohu            PF : ecolabel de la perliculture aux Gambier</p>	<p><b>NC : SLN taxe pour rendu écosystémique de la forêt</b></p>

## ANNEX 6

### MID-TERM EXPERIENCE-SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNT WORKSHOP

#### Group work on using the economic and financial toolbox to increase climate change resilience

##### Notes from Group 4

#### 1. What are the different economic analyses planned/ conducted? In response to which policy/ management objectives?

##### *New Caledonia:*

- economic valuation of ecosystem services
- value of protected areas

These done in direct response to a request from the authorities. Objective was to inform decision making by providing advocacy for the protection of the areas and reasoning for that (a business case).

Is important to recognise that the numbers from the assessments were not important per se. Rather, they provide a relative case for comparing the benefits of different choices (protecting the area, mining etc.)

- assessment of financing mechanisms

##### *Vanuatu:*

It is unclear if economic analysis is to be done at this point. There is a need to target ecotourism in the area to achieve a better spread of wealth across Efate. Perhaps this could be tied to an economic analysis (eg., CBA)? At the same time, water and waste management in the target site area is poor. This would need to be incorporated to the design of any ecotourism venture (this may be all the more reason for an economic assessment of the ecotourism activity).

#### 2. Are these policy/ management objectives clear enough?

In New Caledonia, yes (response to government query).

In Vanuatu, yes (Government is supportive of developing ecotourism in this part of Efate).

#### 3. Is demand explicit or the operator making assumptions about demand?

The economic assessment needs to be demand driven if the government are to 'own' the results. This was relatively straight forward in one sense for Vanuatu because the work was tied to the PDNA (Notwithstanding other challenges).

#### **4. What seems to be working well? What does not?**

- In Fiji government ownership of the project for the site is limited. The project came in through the Department of Environment and not through the Attorney General's office. This affects it. Additionally, involvement/ buy in by the Climate Change Division in Fiji will be important for aligning work and ensuring ownership by government.
- In most countries, governments do not read big reports. We need smaller products.

#### **5. Lessons learned**

*What do I know now that I wish I knew when I began?*

- For New Caledonia, I wish I knew who was supportive of economic analysis and who was not. It would have helped in framing the discussions and presentations and in providing information safely to the media.
- For Vanuatu, it would have been good to understand how the government manages its issues. This would have saved the project coming in through the Department of Environment and it would instead have come in the way it ought to have done to secure government support – through the Prime Minister's Office.  
In retrospect, it would also be good to better understand way the site was chosen and by whom. Perhaps a different site could have been chosen to secure better government buy-in.
- For Fiji, if we had realised how difficult it would be to get data, we would have renegotiated the deadlines and the deliverables. The project is too report driven. Perhaps one answer might be to have included interim projects like briefs instead of whole reports which are time consuming to produce. Briefs would also have a greater likelihood of being read by government.

#### **6. Biggest challenge expected?**

- For New Caledonia, this was the concern about getting people to accept that an economic analysis was relevant and appropriate (and not, say, offensive in principle). This concern meant having to frame presentations and discussions so as not to offend. Effort was made to make sure that people were on the same page (although perhaps having different views could benefit dialogue?) Perhaps a session on getting people to agree on the vision would be helpful (view from Fiji)?
- For Fiji the biggest anticipated challenge was how to mesh economic analyses and recommendations with the Government's explicit objective of promoting economic development (and sustainable development might not coincide with aggressive economic development).

#### **7. Biggest actual challenge**

- For Vanuatu, interruption of work by disaster events (TC Pam).

- For New Caledonia, getting people to accept the economic analysis. It was critical to get to know our audience so that we knew how to frame presentations, findings and dialogue.
- For Fiji, linking recommendations and work to aggressive policies on economic development.

## **8. Unanticipated benefits?**

Recognising where groups (eg., community and government) do not connect and learning where we need to connect them.

### **Other issues**

- Lack of data does not mean that an economic analysis should not be undertaken. Even general values can provide a policy direction.  
Where data does not exist, this reveals what we do not know and this can be used to inform the monitoring plan for work.
- It is helpful to understand what the decision maker wants to achieve. If it is broad level advocacy for – say – protecting land, a general valuation can still be done which can provide some idea of the trade-off between different actions and or underpin advocacy work. Vanuatu Foreign Affairs does not seem to be receiving clear messages from RESCCUE to convey to the Prime minister’s office on the project. We need to elevate the communications on the project.
- Economic analysis can be used for many things – advocacy, providing a different perspective on the same issue. For example, the work in New Caledonia involved assessing the value of forest cover to water supplies. This information would never have been found had it not been for the economic analysis.
- A good economic analysis should indicate the kind of preconditions/ enabling policies needed to support sustainable development.