

Development Partners for Climate Change Minute

Date: Monday, 16 April 2011

Venue: USP ICT-Japan Video Conference Room

Time: 10.00 am – 1.00pm

1. Welcome - Chairperson / Mr. Toily Kurbanov

Development Partners were welcomed and a brief background was given.

a) USP Vice Chancellor Opening – Prof. Rajesh Chandra

The Vice Chancellor presented an opening speech to development partners and students of USP.

b) DPCC Evaluation Survey –by Mr. Kevin Petrini with results attached in the appendices (Annex 2)

2. Overviews of Fiji National Climate Change Policy - Ms. Kirti Chaya, MFA, Fiji

Jointly funded by the Climate Change Unit (CCU) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the German Agency for International Cooperation Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Programme (GIZ), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Fund (GEF) Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Project through the Implementing Partner SPREP.

Purpose: In 2007, Cabinet endorsed Fiji's National Climate Change Policy Framework, which defined the position of Government and other stakeholders on issues of climate change, climate variability and sea level rise. It also defined the various responsibilities of each stakeholder in the short and long term. The framework underwent review in 2011 to reflect current and emerging climate change issues at the local, national and international level. The reviewing and updating of the framework led to the development of this National Climate Change Policy. The policy provides a platform for coordination among sectors, and direction on national positions and priorities regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Implementation: The policy implementation framework describes the policy strategies and identifies the agencies responsible for their implementation. The framework will inform sectoral annual corporate plans. The NCCAS and JNAP for CCA and DRM provide detailed and sector-specific actions for implementation of adaptation measures. These actions feed into the overall National Climate Change Policy strategies.

3. [AusAID Climate Change Initiative in the Pacific](#) – Mr. Ryan Medrana/ AusAID

The Australian Government invested \$150 million over three years (2008–09 to 2010–11) through its aid program to meet high-priority climate change adaptation needs in vulnerable countries in our region. The 2010–11 Budget extended funding by \$178.2 million for an additional two years to continue programs in the Asia-Pacific region to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to the impacts of climate change. Australia will also extend assistance to vulnerable nations in the Caribbean and Africa. Assistance provided through the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative helps countries to:

- establish a sound policy, scientific and analytical basis for long-term Australian action to help developing partner countries adapt to the impacts of climate change
- increase understanding in partner countries of the impacts of climate change on their natural and socioeconomic systems
- enhance partner country capacity to assess key climate vulnerabilities and risks, formulate appropriate adaptation strategies and plans, and mainstream adaptation into decision making, and

- identify and help finance priority adaptation measures to increase the resilience of partner countries to the impacts of climate change.

The International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative is jointly managed by the department and [AusAID](#). Under the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, the department manages:

- \$12 million Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Program, and
- \$20 million Pacific Climate Change Science Program.

Both programs are due for completion in 2012. The work achieved under these programs will be built on by the \$32 million [Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program](#) (2011 to 2013).

4. Climate Finance Readiness: Supporting Countries to be Ready to Effectively Access and Deliver Climate Finance – A UNDP Perspective from Ms. Cristina Colon (UNDP)

Challenge: Despite a growing volume and variety of resources, developing countries face three key challenges to climate finance readiness: Uneven resources: climate finance is not evenly spread creating barriers to access, particularly for smaller countries. There is a need to catalyze private finance: public finance alone is insufficient to meet demands of climate challenge, and so must catalyze private finance. Limited alignment between climate and development: to drive an economy-wide transformation in production and consumption, climate finance must be mainstreamed into planning and development policy.

Climate Finance Readiness: Despite a growing volume and variety of resources, developing countries face three key challenges to climate finance readiness: Uneven resources: climate finance is not evenly spread creating barriers to access, particularly for smaller countries.

Need to catalyze private finance: public finance alone is insufficient to meet demands of climate challenge, and so must catalyze private finance Limited alignment between climate and development: to drive an economy-wide transformation in production and consumption, climate finance must be mainstreamed into planning and development policy. The importance of building national systems has grown increasingly significant within international policy discussions on climate finance through the concept of “readiness”. In particular, the term is specifically referred to within the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which states that “The Fund [GCF] will provide resources for readiness and preparatory activities and technical assistance”. However, at present no clear framework exists through which to understand what is required to be ready for climate finance or how to get there. While development assistance practitioners have significant experience and analytical material examining readiness as a wider concept within development policy, there is a need to specifically understand the national systems required to use international and domestic climate finance in ways that will transform production and consumption processes.

Why Direct Access?

Developing countries are demanding control of climate financing for their countries allows countries to be in “driver’s seat” and promotes country ownership and contribute to more effective national policies, strategies and priorities that are in line with climate change and poverty reduction objectives. Direct Access = Aid/Development effectiveness.

The Adaptation Fund is the first fund to establish accreditation fiduciary standards which entities applying for accreditation (whether multilateral, regional or national) must demonstrate that they meet. The Fiduciary Standards provide a framework for an entity to check whether it has the appropriate policies, processes and capabilities to successfully handle projects. Compliance to the fiduciary standards demonstrates the ability of the implementing entity to meet its responsibilities for handling Adaptation Fund projects. While these fiduciary standards are particular to the AF, it is reasonable to assume that any fund that will require an accreditation process (i.e. the GCF) will assess similar standards. While enhanced access has the potential to greatly increase country ownership over fund allocation and coherence in accessing both multilateral and bilateral resources in ways that are aligned with low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies, access through this track will likely require more

substantial financial management capacities, including legal arrangements for holding funds in trust, and governance systems to oversee allocation and report on the use of resources. Building and strengthening these capacities, including fiduciary systems, transparent multi-stakeholder allocation systems, and appropriate legal and reporting arrangements, will be critical to the effective use of resources under this modality.

UNDP's role:

UNDP has a global mandate for capacity development of national institutions and civil society organizations across the 166 countries where it operates - UNDP Executive Board Nov. 2010. Internal policy guidance views CD as tool to develop national partner's ability to do things better for themselves UNDP supports nationally led decision-making.

Direct Support Services Program:

Guidance for general understanding of Direct Access Scanning/Mapping of national climate change institutional arrangements:

- Identification of capacity gaps in CC Institutional Arrangements and formulation of a Capacity Development Plan (CDP)
- Identification of capacity gaps for NIE accreditation and design of a Capacity Action Plan (CAP) for NIE
- Support for resource mobilization and roll-out of CDP and CAP
- Targeted project cycle management support

Countries supported under DA support Programme

- Burkina Faso (March 2011)
- Mozambique (May 2011)
- Lao (May 2011)
- Peru (September 2011)
- Cook Islands (April 2012)

5. Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) & Climate Change updates - Mr. Brian Dawson

SPC continue to strengthen and enhance our relationships with key international and regional partners to ensure it makes full contribution to the Pacific Framework on Climate Change 2006-2015; and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings, particularly in the area of adaptation to climate change, vulnerability assessments and delivery of appropriate science to guide adaptation.

SPC's Divisions and Programmes will also be strengthening their support to SPC members, civil society and communities in implementation of effective adaptation strategies by identifying priority adaptation initiatives to be integrated into the joint country strategies, giving special attention to food security, prevention of infectious and non-communicable diseases and demography. SPC has a rapidly growing engagement in climate change. A strategy was prepared over the past year to help guide SPC engagements, and organizing wide coordination. A Strategy was endorsed by Nov 2011 CRGA at the January 2012 SPC planning meeting directed at implementing the strategy

Three strategic outcomes:

- Strengthened capacity of Pacific Island communities to respond effectively to climate change
- Climate change integrated into SPC programmes and operations
- Strengthened partnerships at the regional and international level

Key programmes;

- AusAID - A\$9m
- CCCPIR - SPC/GIZ €17.2m
- EU – GGCA SIS €11.4m
- EU – DRR €20m
- USAID – US\$4.0m
- PPCR – US\$4.25

6. Climate Change Impact on Children in the Pacific: Kiribati and Vanuatu Ms. Samantha Cocco- Klein (UNICEF)

Globally, children and young people most at risk. Nearly 1 million climate change driven deaths estimated every single year from 2030 if action not taken now. Already 350,000 climate deaths estimated each year today.

Almost 80% of all climate deaths are registered among children living in Africa and Asia (Source: Climate Vulnerability Monitor 2010, DARA Climate Vulnerable Forum). Climate change in the Pacific will have a direct impact children's survival through: Increase in vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory infections; Decreased access to safe drinking water; Threats to food security and changes to nutrition; Increased natural disasters and displacement which also undermine children's access to education and protective safety nets.

Background of study: Better understand climate change impacts on children and explores potential impacts that climate change may have on children in the Pacific – with focus on Kiribati and Vanuatu. These also look at how stakeholders are currently considering children in their policies and programs including an Asia-Pacific study with Mongolia, Indonesia and Philippines.

Climate modeling Future climate scenarios established for average temperature, rainfall changes - and extreme events for specific sites relied on historical data from Tarawa and Kirimati (Kiribati) and Lamap (Vanuatu) with CLIMsystems undertaking modeling for the project using SimCLIM software platform. 21 global circulation models used to calculate 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles based on 2 of IPCC storylines on emissions scenarios: A1F1 and A1B. Both contain major uncertainties.

Step 1, Sea level rise: No modeling done, relied on global projections of 75cm to 190cm by 2011 with noted fluctuation and variability due to ENSO and other phenomena, particularly so during king tides. Occurrence of extreme tide events likely to increase the current sea level rise trend:

- Kiribati is 3.9mm per year – KAP indicates +6cm to +26cm by 2050
- Vanuatu 5.6mm per year – NAPA indicates +50cm by 2100.

Step 2, Potential Impacts on Children: New impacts and exacerbation of existing challenges; ability to ascertain likelihoods remains problematic; broad range of variability within climate models; lack of historical data; Combination of climate and non-climate stressors; Uncertainty of the response of the natural environment. People in Pacific have historically managed living with extreme weather, the challenges presented by climate change introduce a new range of impacts as well as exacerbate existing challenges.

There are a diverse range of impacts – both direct and indirect – ranging from direct physical impacts, such as cyclones, storm surges and extreme temperatures to more subtle changes such as psychological stress and nutritional changes.

Impacts from adaptation policies: As well as biophysical risks, children have the potential to be affected by climate change adaptation and mitigation policies (unexpected negative impacts). These include relocation of populations into 'safer islands' – intense overcrowding. Most pressing issues are psychological due to forced relocation (anxiety, loss of culture and identity). Others relate to seawalls and infrastructure and increase in disease vectors (mosquitoes) with water tanks. In Vanuatu, organized by Wan Smol Bag - with adolescents out of school and with Malapoa college. In Kiribati, at a junior college in Tarawa. Many issues had emotional response – direct impacts of most concern changes in livelihood opportunities, ecosystem changes.

Scoping review of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) and National Communications to UNFCCC

Most acknowledge that children are particularly vulnerable to the impacts - especially in regards to health.

Youth involvement in consultation process indicated for Samoa, and Tonga. Only Kiribati and Solomon Islands indicate a pathway for children's involvement in the adaptation process. Scoping review of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) and National Communications to UNFCCC. Most acknowledge that children are particularly vulnerable to the impacts - especially in regards to health. A few make no mention at all. Youth involvement in consultation process indicated for Samoa, and Tonga. Only Kiribati and Solomon Islands clearly indicate a pathway for children's ongoing involvement in the adaptation process.

Final comments: Embed the rights of children in all climate change and DDR policies and plans; Ensure all climate change and DDR policies contain a "summary for children"; Create frameworks for assessing climate policies and

DDR against the impacts on the rights of the child; Actively involve children in communication and adaptation actions; Undertake studies that explore impacts on children.

[Source: Climate Change Impact on Children in the Pacific: Vanuatu and Kiribati (UNICEF) 2011]

7. USP Climate Change Overview – Prof. Anjeela Jokhan, Dean of Science, FTSE at USP

USP has a range of activities programs on Climate Change including the following: Postgraduate Diploma, Masters and PhD in Climate Change – high level capacity building; Community based adaptation work – building capacity at the grassroots levels in adapting to specific climate change issues; Research in the area of climate change, climate science & modeling, adaptations, food security, socioeconomic challenges; Offer specific short term training courses and workshops for stakeholders. This can be determined by our work on upon request by the stakeholders; General workshops on climate change and climate change adaptation organized by PACE-SD in 2010; Thematic workshop on Human Rights and Climate Change organized by PACE-SD in 2011; & Regional, sub-regional and national non formal training to be organized by PACE-SD in 2012. There are Research clusters at USP along the following indicators: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; Economic Growth, Trade and Integration; Governance and Public Sector Management; Human Security; & Pacific Oceans and Fisheries Management. Further elaboration is noted below.

Research cluster 1: Review of food security situation (sources, availability, accessibility and existing capacity) in the Pacific islands and impact of climate change to determine research priorities. This will include map of existing work done by USP and other organizations working on food security in the region. Assessment and selection of crop varieties and appropriate management techniques needed to adapt to the projected conditions using crop simulation models like DSSAT. Assessment of locally produced food and imported products in household budget and part of the community directly depending on locally produced (grown or caught) food (from socio-economic point of view). Investigate the use of non-cultivated food sources, traditional preservation techniques which may be impacted by climate change (from a cultural point of view). Marine ecosystem in response to increased sea water temperatures, ocean acidification.

Climate Change Portal: Climate Change Advisory Group – agreed that USP would host the portal. Regional Climate Change information for all countries, including links with national CC portals. USP has the capacity to not only create and maintain such regional portals but also assist countries create these at the national level and host these if countries do not have the resources to do so.

Research projects:

- Building resiliency to natural hazards in Pacific Island communities by FBE.
- Support the GCCA through capacity building, community engagement and applied research by PACE-SD
- Management Policy in Tonga by the School of Geography, Earth Science & Environment, FSTE
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) by IAS, FSTE
- Capacity Building and RE Resource assessment, FSTE
- Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in Fiji – PACE-SD
- Climate Leaders Programme – PACE-SD

Future USP Projects: Disaster Risk Management

- Climate data collection and modeling for better preparedness
- Developing regional Met data collection and use
- Capacity building at all levels

8. Discussions

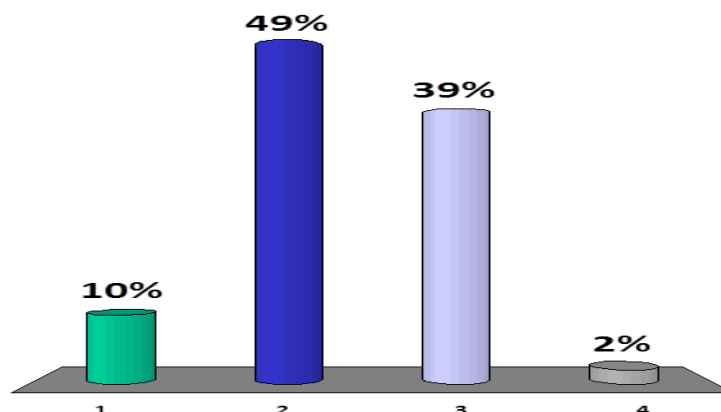
End of meeting – 1.30pm

Annex 1 - Participants			
No	Organization	Name	Title
1	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Ms. Taina Simpson	Operations Assistant - Consultant
2	Australian Aid (AusAid)	Mr. Ryan Medrana,	1 st Secretary
		Noa Seru	Program Manager
3	British High Commission	Bert Tolhurst	Political officer
4	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)–	Ms. Marita Manley	Technical Advisor CC
5	Consultant	Ms. Julia Pderin	Consultant with World Bank
6	Chinese Embassy	Mr. Yi Xian	Consul
		Mr. Junjie Su	Consul
7	Embassy of the United States of America	Dr. Norman Barth	Regional Environmental Officer
		Ms. Sandeep Singh	Regional Environmental Specialist
8	International Union of the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Oceania	Mr. Bernard O'Callaghan	Regional Programme Coordinator
		Mr Fei Tevi	
9	Korean Embassy	Mr. Jin Byeong-Cheul	Consul
10	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Republic of Fiji	Ms. Kirti Chaya	Project coordinator, SNC project with UNEP/ MOFA
11	New Zealand High Commission	Ms. Helen Leslie	Regional Development Programme
12	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Ms. Coral Pasisi	Regional Issues Advisor
		Mr. Exsley Taloiburi	Climate Change Coordination Officer
		Mr. Alfred Schuster	Development Cooperation Advisor
13	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Mr. Brian Dawson	Senior Advisor Climate Change
		Ms. Patricia Sachs-Cornish	Senior Planning Advisor
14	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Knut Ostby	Resident Representative & Resident Coordinator;
		Mr. Toily Kurbanov	Deputy Resident Representative (DRR)
		Ms. Cristina Colon	Global Coordinator, Boots on the Ground, UNDP NY
		Dr. Winifereti Nainoca	Environment Team Leader
		Ms. Asenaca Ravuvu	Assistant Resident Representative – Programs (ARR-P)
		Ms. Mereseini Bower	Poverty Team Leader
		Mr. Kevin Petrini	Climate Change Policy Advisor
		Mr. Laiakini Waqanisau	Environment Associate
		Ms. Irene Isabel Lata Prasad	Solution Exchange
15	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Ms. Dhakshy Sooriyakumaran	Disaster Risk information Officer
16	University of the South Pacific (USP)	Prof. Rajesh Chandra,	Vice Chancellor & President
		Asc. Prof. Anjeela Jokhan	Dean of Science, FSTE
		Prof Elisabeth A Holland	Climate Change & PACE-SD
		Dr. Dan Ocherton	Climate Change – PACE-SD
		Prof Bill Aalbersberg	Institute of Applied Science (IAS)
		Dr. Helen Jacob Des Combes	Fellow
		Prof. Ropate Qalo	SOSS
		Mr. Viliame Jese	
		Mr. Antoine N Yeuve;	
Mr. Saiasi Buluta			

		Ms. Susie Kilmar	FTSE
		Mr. Manoranjan Mohanty	Development studies
		Mr. Atul Ratner	
		Ms. Vandana Devi	
		Ms. Moleen Monia Nand	MSc CC candidate
		Ms. Ranjila Devi Singh	MSc CC candidate
		Ms. Payal Nandini Maharaj	MSc CC candidate
		Ms. Linda Yuen	MSc CC candidate
		Ms. Archana Gupta	MSc CC candidate
		Mr. Kilifi R O'Brien	MSc CC candidate
		Mr. Mesake Mataitoga	MSc CC candidate
		Mr. Amerita Ravuvu	MA Climate Finance candidate
		Mr. Semi Q	Phd CC candidate
		Mr. Arunesh Asis Chand	Phd CC candidate
		Ms. Lucille Apis-Overhoff	Phd CC candidate
17	United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	Samantha Coco-Klein	Chief Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation Advisor
	Apologies		
1	Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific (E.U)	Mr. Malcolm Ponton	Attaché, Natural Resource Division
		Ms. Annick Villarosa	Acting Head of Delegation
		Ms. Cristina Casella	Attaché, Natural Resource Division
2	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO)	Ms. Emele Duiduituraga	Executive Director
3	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Mr. Peniamina D Leavai	Adaptation Planning Officer

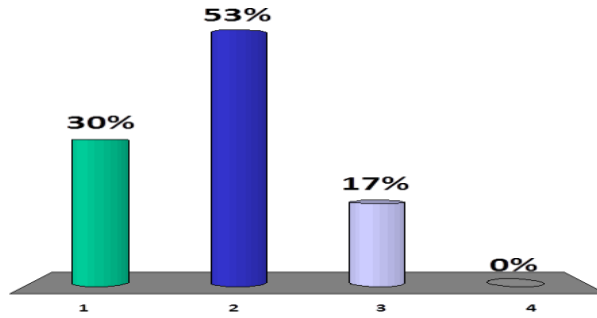
Annex 2 – DPCC Survey Evaluation Responses

1. In your opinion, what is the current level of development partner's coordination both practical and strategic in Climate Change in the Pacific?
 1. Fully coordinated
 2. Somewhat coordinated
 3. Only coordinated in a few situations
 4. Not coordinated at all

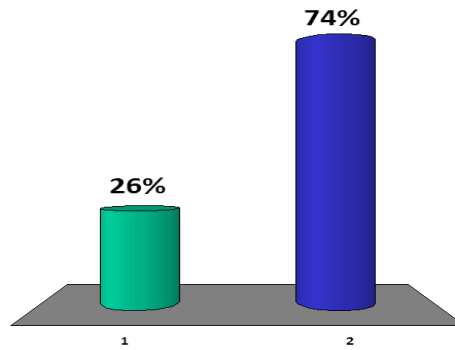


2. Personally, how well informed do you feel you are about the different consequences of global warming and appropriate adaptation responses?
 1. Very well informed
 2. Fairly well informed

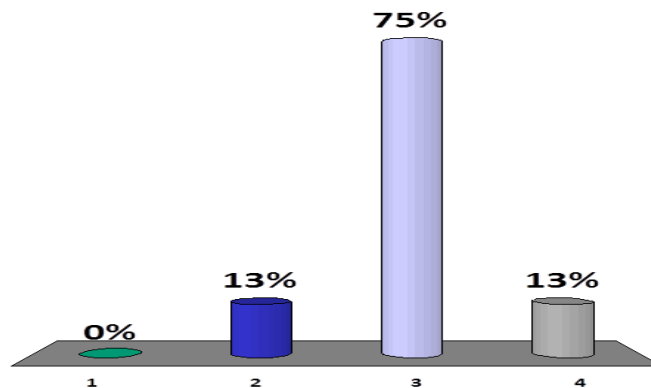
- 3. Not very well informed
- 4. Not at all informed



- 3. In terms of the climate finance in the Pacific, in general, do you think it is more about:
 - a. Access
 - b. Implementation

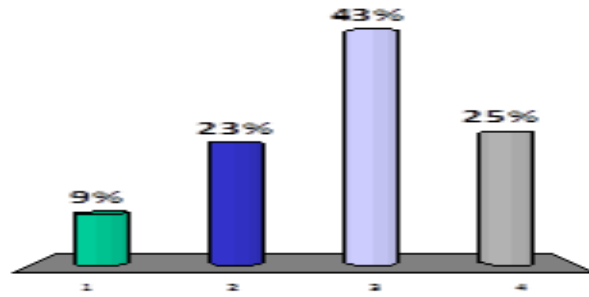


- 4. How ready are Pacific Island countries prepared for accessing the pledged scaled up finance?
 - 1. Very well prepared
 - 2. Fairly well prepared
 - 3. Not very well prepared
 - 4. Not at all prepared



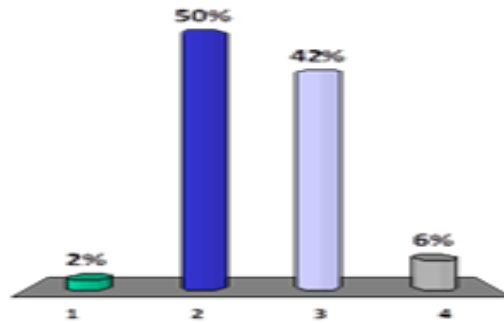
- 5. The Fiji National Climate Change Policy was recently launched. How well informed are you about this policy?
 - 1. Very well informed
 - 2. Fairly well informed
 - 3. Not very well informed

4. Not at all informed



6. How engaged do you think the youth of the Pacific are in Climate Change related activities?

1. Highly engaged
2. Somewhat engaged
3. Very little engagement
4. No engagement



7. What is your level of knowledge of development agency climate change initiatives in the Pacific?

1. High level
2. Medium level
3. Low Level
4. None

