



PACIFIC ISLANDS
FORUM SECRETARIAT



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Risk Governance for Resilient Development in the Pacific

REPORTS FROM

Legislating and Policy Making for
Climate Smart DRM Workshop

Pacific Resilience Partnership Risk
Governance Technical Working Group

Pre Youth Forum

Fiji, October 2019

How we work

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



Strategy 2020 voices the collective determination of the IFRC to move forward in tackling the major challenges that confront humanity in the next decade. Informed by the needs and vulnerabilities of the diverse communities with whom we work, as well as the basic rights and freedoms to which all are entitled, this strategy seeks to benefit all who look to Red Cross Red Crescent to help to build a more humane, dignified, and peaceful world.

Over the next ten years, the collective focus of the IFRC will be on achieving the following strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises
2. Enable healthy and safe living
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

The IFRC wishes to thank and acknowledge the financial support provided by the Australian Red Cross, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for supporting the workshop, meeting and the forum.



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



**Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development**

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**International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**
Route de Pré-Bois, 1
CH – 1214 Vernier
Switzerland

Tel. +41 (0)22 730 4836
Fax. + 41 22 730 4929
Web site: <http://www.ifrc.org>

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| Executive Summary

Pacific small island states are among the most exposed and vulnerable in the world to disaster and climate risk. Five of the ten most at-risk countries are in the Pacific. This reflects the region's isolation, limited economic diversification and extreme exposure levels.

Disaster and climate risk continue to escalate in the region. Some (but not all) aspects of vulnerability have reduced. However, the increasing exposure of people and their assets and the changing nature of hazards – driven principally by climate change among other factors – means economic, social and environmental losses (the realization of risk) continue to rise. This is having a negative impact on individual lives and livelihoods and overall prosperity and wellbeing.

Every year, tens of thousands of people across the region are pushed into poverty as a result of the impact of disasters and climate change. Fiji's 2019 Voluntary National Review of progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) estimates that disasters propel an average of 3% of the population into poverty each year.

Major disasters have massive and widespread impact. In 2015, Cyclone Pam affected half of the population of Vanuatu and caused damage and loss valued at 64% of its GDP. Less than a year later, Fiji lost the equivalent of 25% of GDP as a result of Cyclone Winston. More recently the entire island of Ambae, Vanuatu, was evacuated (original population 11,000) because of a volcanic eruption (2017 and 2018) and Tonga was badly hit by Cyclone Gita (2018).

In addition, smaller and less reported disasters – such as the localized floods and landslides in Honiara, Solomon Islands in January 2019 – cumulatively have an even greater impact, chipping away at community and national development.

Better understanding and stronger governance of disaster and climate risk is the foundation of resilient and sustainable development. In this regard, Pacific small island states have led the world by adopting regional governance arrangements to strengthen a risk-informed approach to national development. Initially in terms of policy, and now increasingly in terms of legislation, Pacific small island states are looking at how to better integrate their approach to disaster and climate risk management to ensure more resilient development.

To further this objective, a series of workshops and meetings were held for Pacific policy makers, disaster risk management practitioners and development partners in October 2019. Key activities included the Pacific Resilience Partnership hosted workshop "legislating and policy making for climate smart DRM", a pre youth forum and the first Pacific Resilience Partnership Technical Working Group on Risk Governance for Resilient Development was held.

Pacific small island states are making progress to 'bridge the gap' between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. However, while much progress has been made on integrated climate and disaster risk governance at the regional level, it is clear from discussions that several challenges remain to ensure integrated and sustainable approaches at the national and local levels.

A number of recommendations resulted from the workshop which will be taken forward through the newly established Pacific Resilience Partnership Technical Working Group on Risk Governance for Resilient Development. In addition, the youth champions network will continue to be supported to ensure that their voice and active participation on risk governance matters is maximised.



Participants of the Legislating and Policy Making for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Legislating and Policy Making for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Workshop 23 – 25 October 2019

Background

The workshop held under the Pacific Resilience Partnership was hosted by Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). It was designed to take forward the disaster and climate risk governance agenda as one of the priorities of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) and its inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) (May 2019). It also built on the findings of the June 2018 'Legislating for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management in the Pacific' forum (co-organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, IFRC and PIFS).

Workshop Objectives:

- Strengthen understanding and application of regional and global legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk management and climate change;
- Introduce tools and guidance on the development and review of climate smart disaster risk management legislation and policy with a focus on integration and inclusion;
- Share challenges and successes from the Pacific and globally on climate smart disaster risk management policies, laws and regulation;
- Provide networking, tools, affiliation and capacity building opportunities (including for the legislators and policymakers of tomorrow) for stronger risk governance;
- Agree governance priorities for respective countries;
- Agree and validate partner support via the Pacific Resilience Partnership;
- Guide PRP Technical Working Group on how it can support climate-smart governance at the national level.

Participation

The Workshop was attended by 25 participants from 8 Pacific Island Countries,¹ which included representatives from their Disaster Management or National Emergency Management Offices, Attorney General's Office and National Red Cross Society. The facilitation team was made up of representatives from UNDRR, UNFCCC, IFRC and PIFS. A full participant list can be found in Appendix 2.

¹ Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Republic of Marshall Islands.

Methodology

The workshop comprised a mixture of dialogue sessions, presentations, group work and feedback and a field trip. The programme (Appendix 1) has further information.

The workshop agenda set out specific focus for each day as follows:

- Day 1** Where do we stand: Progress check grounded on national & local perspectives was designed to gauge the progress that the Pacific Island Countries have made thus far).
- Day 2** Looking ahead: Risk & governance of tomorrow; tools to help explored what future actions and tools in anticipation of the challenges tomorrow.
- Day 3** Moving ahead: On-the-ground perspectives, agreeing milestones & new partnerships was to hear from the ground level perspective of local communities and local government of Lautoka and setting priorities for future action.

DAY 1 Where do we stand?

Setting the Scene



The Workshop began with opening remarks from Teea Tira PIFS, Coordinator – Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, Kathryn Clarkson IFRC, Head of Country Support Team Pacific and Andy McElroy, UNDRR Pacific Head.

All speakers focused on the centrality of good governance in both the regional and global agendas, as well as the need for coherence between the disaster, climate and development particularly at the local level.

During this opening session, a report on the pre youth forum and its key outcomes was provided.

Sevuloni Rokomatu (IFRC Youth Coordination Officer) reported on the Youth Forum and the Outcomes of the dialogue during it (See page 29).



State of play on coherence and integrated risk governance

The following session focused on progress achieved in coherence and integrated risk governance and the gaps. It was divided into 3 parts: Global Overview, Asia Pacific Overview and Pacific Overview.

The Global overview consisted of two presentations delivered by:

1. Mr. David Stevens Head of the UNDRR Bonn Office; and
2. Mr. Paul Desanker UNFCCC Manager National Adaptations Plans and Policy.

| Global Overview

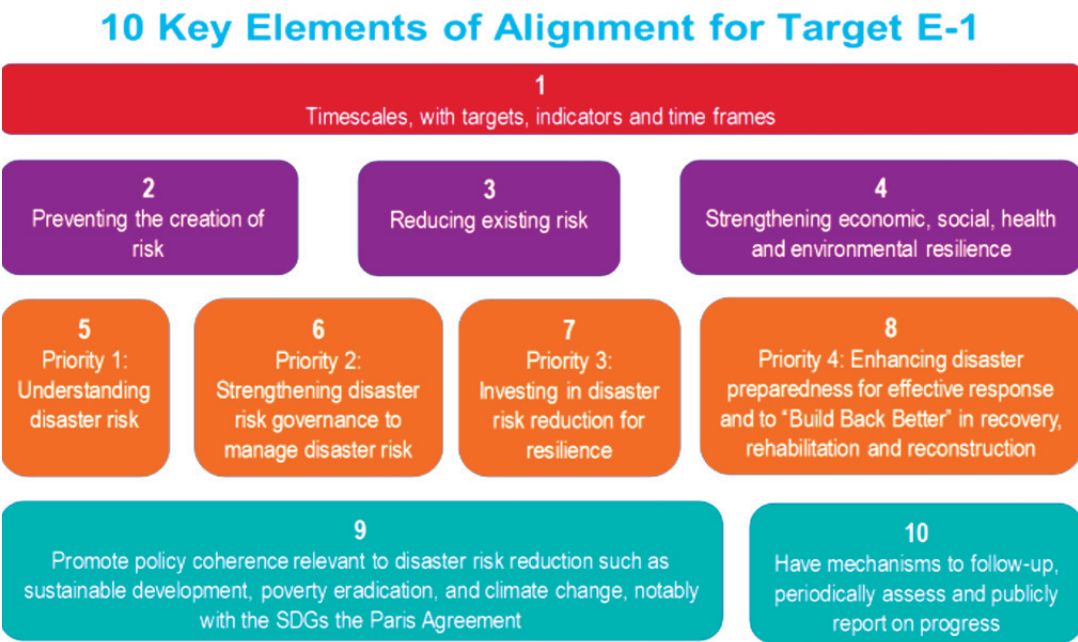
UNDRR Climate Smart Risk – Informed Development and Resilience Building

The presentation highlighted the interlinkages between the 2030 Global Agendas: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and stressed the importance of taking a coherent approach in their implementation.

One of the seven targets of Sendai, ‘Target E’ and the first that needs to be met is to “substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.



The 10 Key elements for alignment with Target E- was set out below.



The presentation went on to explain that the 7 global targets are monitored through 38 Sendai indicators and monitoring systems have been established at national and regional level in order to track progress. Many of the indicator level reporting has direct correlation to SDG and Paris Agreement Reporting. Mr. Stevens also reflected on the many points of cohesion between Sendai and Paris, including Section 8 of the Paris Agreement is almost a match with commitments made in Sendai.

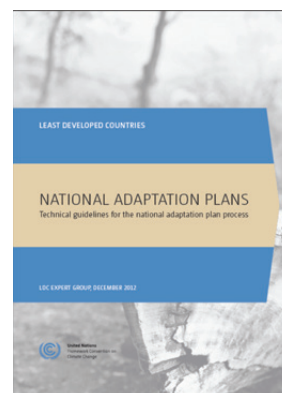
There are also many linkages with the overall aims of the National Adaptation Plans under the Paris Agreement and DRR Strategies – both strive for coherence in national policy and legislation. He explained the DRR focus to accelerate achievement of Target E while building coherence between DRR, Climate action and the SDG's.

Ensuring synergies in development and implementation of Sendai Framework Target E and the National Adaptation Plans, as well as development planning will afford countries the opportunity to ensure coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and sustainable development policies and practices.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Mr Paul Desanker, UNFCCC Manager, provided an overview of the National Adaptation Plan process. The Global goal of adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, is:

“Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the global temperature limit of less than 2°C”.



The National Adaptation Plans provide a roadmap for countries

on how to achieve this goal. In order to have impact, it is important that the NAPS is also grounded in the legal and regulatory framework to support effective actions.

The NAP process is overseen by the Least Developed Countries (LDC) expert group under the UNFCCC. When formulating NAPs, two key questions need to be asked.

- What should the adaptation aim to plan against?
- How do we choose the potential scenario to plan against?

The key objectives of the NAP process, are to **reduce vulnerability** to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience, facilitate the **integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

In formulating a NAP, consideration must be given to the guiding principles for NAPs under decision

- Continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs;
- Country-owned, country-driven;
- Not prescriptive, but flexible and based on country needs;
- Building on and not duplicating existing adaptation efforts;
- Participatory and transparent;
- Enhancing coherence of adaptation and development planning;
- Supported by comprehensive monitoring and review;
- Considering vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
- Guided by best available science;
- Taking into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge;
- Gender-sensitive.

NAPS need to be in place before countries can apply for international funding for their adaptation initiatives. In 2020, the Green Climate Fund is set to disburse \$100 billion and will require a clear statement and from countries in regard to their adaptation needs and a clear plan in place for what actions will be taken.

Asia Pacific Overview

The Asia Pacific overview, facilitated by Andrew McElroy of UNDRR and Gabrielle Emery of IFRC, provided an overview of what makes for good risk governance and the status of risk governance in Asia Pacific. These findings have been supported by indepth legal research that IFRC has been conducting globally on [DRR and Law](#), [Preparedness and Response Law](#) and also local risk governance.

What does good disaster risk governance include? Sendai says:

<i>Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed.</i>	<i>Laws, policies, regulations that define roles and responsibilities in public and private sectors, with strong enforcement and accountability mechanisms</i>
<i>National and local plans and strategies with targets and indicators</i>	<i>Clear roles for community representatives within decision-making bodies</i>

The DRR and Law research identified some key findings / trends in regard to effective disaster risk reduction law approaches, many of which are equally applicable to CCA.

- Real progress – many more laws now include DRR, however, need more specific provisions, clear roles and responsibilities and not just principles and ambitions. Specific funding streams are essential.
- Need more integration of DRR into sectoral planning and environmental laws, especially land use, environment, resource management and Climate Change laws.
- Need stronger mandates to engage communities and civil society. Good intentions for community participation is not enough.
- Laws cannot just be adopted and forgotten. There is need for accountability, monitoring and review.

Local Risk Governance

During a recent UNDRR hosted meeting on local risk governance in Incheon, Korea (2019) some key findings were made on the state of local risk governance in Asia Pacific, which also needs to be taken into account in Pacific work going forward.

- There is generally a lack of DRR / CCA data at the local level;
- Capacity and resourcing are an issue at the local level;
- Need for implementation of resolutions to cover the gaps;
- Legal basis is absent or not strong enough to allow for actions to be carried out for proper implementation of relevant laws and strategies.

According to recent monitoring of progress against Target E, there is still more work to do to reach the commitments around local DRR strategies in Asia Pacific. For example, as of July 2019 only 15 countries had reported on the existence of local strategies. Only 5 countries reported having 100% of local government with DRR local Strategies (Japan, Thailand, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Pakistan).

The Pacific however has been leading on the development of JNAPS. A review of the JNAPs in the Pacific, made the following observations.

- Almost all JNAPs did a good job clearly defining their aims with expected outcomes / goals but often detail and timeframes lacking;
- All JNAP aims covered preventing the creation of risk, reducing existing risk, and strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience. However, some did miss the 'social' aspect;
- Each JNAP did a good job highlighting their country's risks, issues, and history;
- While most talked about budgeting / funding, few had an actual breakdown of how much each aim would cost;
- Big focus on strengthening disaster preparedness and importance of energy, education, and early warning systems. Culture and identity often missed;
- Each had a M&E section but mostly not detailed. Only a couple had details on how often a report would be put out for each aim.



The participants were introduced to the 7 agreed accelerators for action on local climate and disaster resilience building formulated in a DRR Workshop in Korea.

The Sample agreed accelerators for action on local climate and disaster resilience building were:

1. Toolbox for integrating climate change into local DRR strategies, including focus on data;
2. Enhanced opportunities for DRR and climate change communities to engage at regional and national levels;
3. Advocacy messages and communication strategy to incite local action;
4. Tracking mechanism to monitor progress in local level DRR implementation at the regional level;
5. Collaboration on training through shared tools, common calendar;
6. Dissemination of good practices and case studies;
7. Review of public expenditure (budget codes) and recommendations on financing local DRR strategy implementation, complemented by legal basis review.

Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

The Session closed with a brief overview of the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR (APMCDRR) (<https://www.unisdr.org/conference/2020/apmcdrr/home>).

Next year's conference, convened by the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction and hosted by the Government of Australia, will be held in Brisbane, Australia from 29 June – 2 July 2020. The theme for this year's conference is: 'Making a change: Accelerating the transformation to risk-informed development. Enabling local and inclusive disaster resilience.' As this is the first APMCDRR to formally include the Pacific, stakeholders from across the Pacific were strongly encouraged to present a strong Pacific voice during the conference, including sharing lessons around integrated approaches between CCA / DRR.



ASIA-PACIFIC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON
Disaster Risk Reduction
2020

Regional Overview



The Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (Mr. Viliame Cativakalakeba, Research Office Resilience and Security) presented the Pacific regional frameworks which guide for disaster and climate action in the region. Under the narrative of the Blue Pacific, there are four principal objectives which guide Pacific regionalism sustainable development, economic growth, strengthened systems, and security for all). To support implementation of this regional approach two key frameworks with relevance to DRR / CCA have been adopted in the Pacific. These include the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the Boe Declaration.

Blue Pacific

Blue Pacific Facts

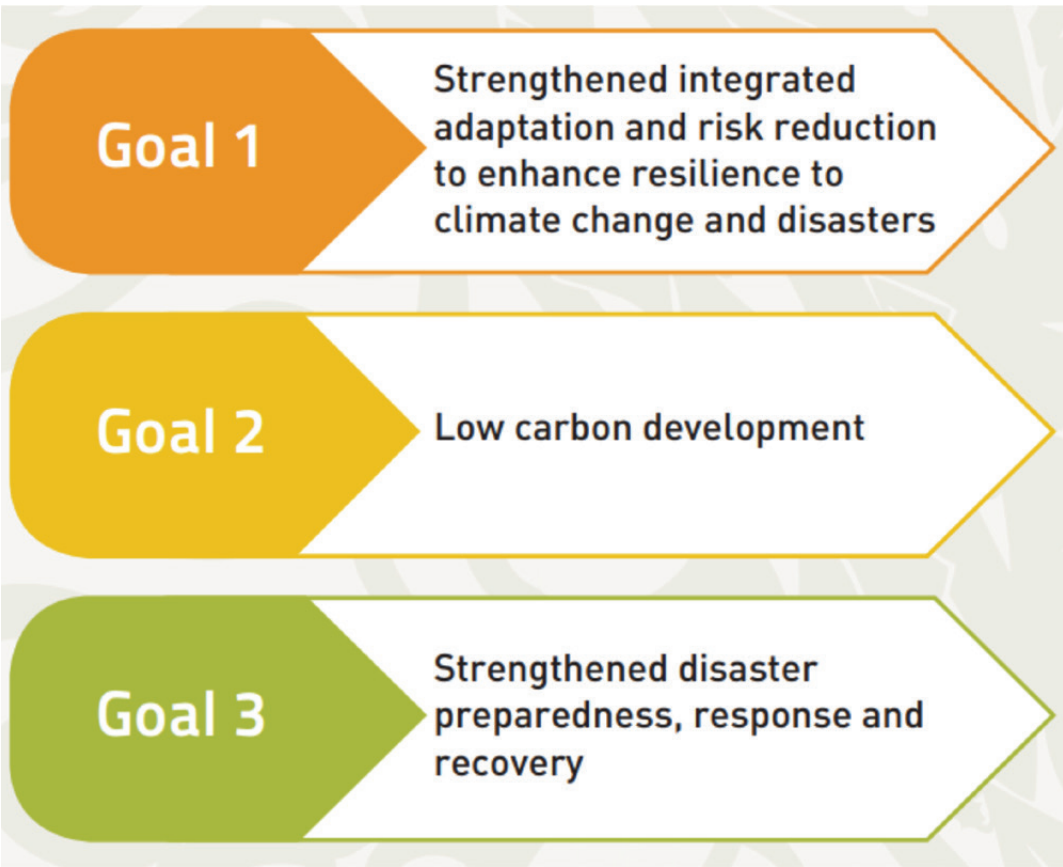
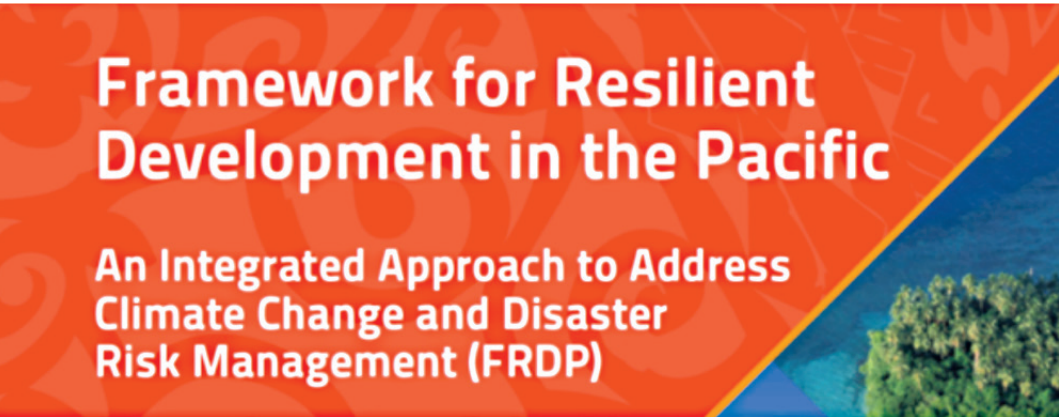
- Combined land mass of 8.5 million square km
- Combined ocean area of 37 million square km
- Ratio land / sea = 1:4
- Ratio land / sea excluding Australia and New Zealand = 1:48
- Long distances between islands, small land areas, large maritime areas to monitor
- Not enough resources to effectively monitor exclusive economic zones
- POROUS BORDERS

Boe Declaration

The Boe declaration on Regional Security is a Political Declaration adopted by Pacific Leaders in 2017. It is based on an expanded concept of security, which recognises climate change as the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the people of the Pacific. The expanded concept is inclusive of human security, humanitarian assistance, prioritising environmental security, and regional cooperation in building resilience to disasters and climate change. An Action Plan, which details how the Declaration will be implemented has also been agreed and available [here](#).

Framework for Resilience Development in the Pacific (FRDP)

The **Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific** is a voluntary non-political **framework** that supports coordination and action on several key issues related to climate change and disaster risk management in the region. It was endorsed by Pacific leaders in 2016.



An all stakeholder approach to support implementation of the Framework has been established through the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP). The PRP taskforce, established in 2019, includes representatives of government, civil society, private sector, regional agencies, and development partners.

The taskforce seeks to support countries in the implementation of the integrated approach outlined in the framework, at national and local levels. There has already been considerable leadership shown by the Pacific with the integrated approach taken in JNAPS. Actually, it was this integrated approach that gave rise to the FRDP. However, more work needs to be done to bring to life the commitments and approaches set out in the FRDP. A coherent approach to legislation and policy is an important place to start.



Feedback Session

At the close of the session, there were opportunities from participants to pose questions to the presenters.

A question to UNFCCC was posed in regard to the **loss and damage** provisions under the Framework Convention and the ability for Pacific nations to seek redress. UNFCCC responded that this is a new and politically sensitive area under the Convention. While there is likely to be slow progress to develop plans in addressing loss and damage and cannot see that happening soon, perhaps what is needed is the exploration of what can be done not at a policy level but from a practical point of view.

UNDRR also responded that Sendai provides a good opportunity to collect data on loss and damage. Residual risk and impact records on loss and damage data can be used to support countries to make their case. There is a loss and damage data base that is hosted and coordinated by UNDRR, which can be utilised for information and data collection.

In terms of FRDP, a question was also posed to PIFS on steps they are taking to ensure that countries have **followed FRDP** and how it has been incorporated in terms of legislation for countries that have been worked together with.

PIFS response – FRDP has been a commitment made by Pacific political leaders. The challenge now is to mainstream into development planning at the national, sub-national and community level.

Goal 3 of the FRDP Action Plan talks about strengthening global, regional and national mechanisms. There has been progress in both DRM and climate change however how these are taken forward coherently is challenging. PIFS noted the example of Fiji with climate change bill and DRM bill and notes that it would be interesting to see how this is further developed.

National perspectives – Disaster and Climate Risk Governance

Session 3 was an interactive panel session consisting of Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Palau and Fiji.

The topics for discussion were:

- i) their approach to risk governance;
- ii) what is working well;
- iii) what remains challenging;
- iv) key messages to Pacific partners.



Kiribati

Kiribati highlighted that it now has a Climate Change and DRM officer that looks after this specific area.

The existing legislation, the National Disaster Act 1999 has now been reviewed and the new Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Bill 2019 is now waiting for consideration by Parliament. The Bill has had its first reading in Parliament and after second reading it will go for endorsement.

Kiribati continues to face challenges in lack of resources and limited capacity in data collection.



Solomon Islands

The NDMO operates under the National Disaster Council Act 1989. Solomon Islands started with a NAP and moved onto JNAP. The government takes an integrated approach at the national level through to local level by looking at:

- Managing the environment in a sustainable way;
- Taking a sectoral approach in the Solomon Islands Disaster Plan, linking to sectorial committees and operation centres.

There are plans to review the Disaster Management law and they are working on drafting instructions for review of the existing Act.

In terms of challenges, there is confusion caused by the different international and regional frameworks and terminologies and how it can be filtered down to national level.

Solomon Islands was asked how they have addressed Climate Change and DRM at the local level.

At the local level, Solomon Islands are looking at how to best capitalise on resources (human and financial) at the provincial level

so they do not always need to send out national DM representatives. However, there are challenges in trying to break the behaviour of other sectors and offices. The importance of a whole of society approach and shared responsibilities and accountabilities was also highlighted.



Palau

Palau does not have a national legislative framework for either Climate Change or DRM at the national level, however, there is growing momentum in the country to strengthen the governance framework for both climate and disaster risk management. The Government of Palau (National Emergency Management Office) will start work with Red Cross next year on the DRM Law.



Fiji

Responsibility for disaster risk management sits with the National Disaster Management office and is governed by arrangements in the Disaster Management Law and Plan (both under review) and also has the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and the Humanitarian Policy for Disaster Risk Management. Climate change issues are under the Climate change division of the Ministry of Finance.

The movement of the NDMO from one line ministry to another has been challenging for them, especially with the coordination with the divisional level.

The participants were given the opportunity to provide comments after the panellist spoke. The questions raised are as follows:



Feedback Session

How were the vulnerable groups consulted and engaged in terms of policy reform and drafting?

Fiji – a mixture of interviews and public consultations were held in the development of the DRM Law and Plan. The NDMO has been actively ensuring that all targeted stakeholders have been brought along the process.

Solomon Islands – consultation took place over 6 to 8 months and included all the vulnerable groups which resulted in the 2018 document. All the roles of these groups in the plan have been captured.

Kiribati – Kiribati National Group includes all the vulnerable groups in terms of their policy formulation. In terms of the Act, there are national and community consultations as well as thematic workshops to facilitate the feedback into the DRM and Climate Change Bill.

Samoa – There is a need for Samoa to review its current Act and reform is currently taking place. There has been national wide consultation, including of wider groups and representation from the communities. However, there is difficulty in incorporating all suggestions as some community members feel they were not consulted or because they do not get any direct benefit.

Coherence Climate Change Bill compatibility with DRR Bill question

A question was also posed on how to ensure integrated approaches between climate change and disasters. Participants pointed to the importance of the need for coherence both in terms of governance and institutional arrangements. Despite best intentions, there is still a lot of work being done in silos. Solomon Islands responded that the siloed approach is causing some challenges. For example, climate change and DRR are managed under different departments which can make planning and coordination tricky. A suggestion would be to remove D for Disaster and C for climate change and replace it with risk resilient.

Does separating laws for climate change and DRM pose issues for review of DRM plans?

Fiji – it depends on how your government is set up. We recognize Climate Change is under a different ministry and Disaster Management is under another ministry. We recognize that they can run without being tied down under the other but workable solutions need to be found on how they can be best brought together. In Fiji, consultations on both laws are still under review and they will be exploring this more deeply.

PIFS – countries have always been conflicted about DRR and Climate as there is a confusion about what the Climate Change law / policy covers and what DRR law / policy covers. The best approach is to avoid duplicity and work towards areas of complementarity.

Kiribati – A peer to peer support on development of integrated approaches to legislation would be helpful. Although their current bill is comprehensive, there are limited provisions on climate change and they will be looking to develop more detail in regulations. Peer learning from the region would be helpful to guide this process.

Solomon Islands – followed closely the experience of Vanuatu and how they approached disaster and climate coherence. There were also discussions with the Governments of Samoa and Cook Islands.

Fiji – We were fortunate to have a Peer to Peer with Vanuatu NDMO and Vanuatu Red Cross to learn how they look and deal with climate and DRR.

Local and inclusive? Realities at the municipal and community level

Lautoka City Council provided an overview of how they have been approaching DRR and Climate action at the local level. They have been focusing on enforcement of by-laws and building standards to withstand disasters. The building codes have been reviewed and

now there are works to change the requirement to a category 5 standard for buildings. The disaster waste comes directly to the Lautoka City Council, although the NDMO covers all the assistance and other things. Post and pre disaster waste are also under the responsibility of Lautoka Council, however NDMO also assists. This can be a big job for the council as they cater for the Yasawa, Nadi and Lautoka and this includes most of the hotels that are caught in these areas.

The integrated waste management system is being implemented by the Lautoka City Council through support of JICA. This includes clearing rubbish dumped in water drains to prevent flooding. In post-disaster, they are the first government unit on the ground they also have responsibility to coordinate with different stakeholders. Climate change is something that is new to the council but there is continuous knowledge being gained on this and continuous advocacy on this issue. There is also a DRM programme run in the informal settlements of Lautoka which is supported through UNHabitat.



Palau

While there is implementation of DRM projects in the communities, the lack of a strong national framework means that initiatives cannot often go at scale or lack the formal triggers for action. For example, the National Emergency Committee does not activate for small scale disasters meaning that coordination for local responses can be challenging. That is largely left to the Red Cross. There is, however, good informal coordination between the Red Cross and NEMO. The National Preparedness Month which includes, NEMO, Red Cross and the meteorological service, has been successful in raising awareness on risk reduction and preparedness measures in the community. Conducted schools and towns to have workshops on what they can do before, during and after.



Marshall Islands

Red Cross is auxiliary to government and this has been formalised in the Red Cross law which also provides channels for dedicated funding to the National Society. Red Cross works with a cross section of their communities such as chiefs, religious and community leaders, however they faced challenges at the beginning on who needed to be involved.

Reflections from Day One:

“as a legal drafter, it was interesting to listen about what is happening on the ground and the key role that law can play. Listening to other experiences in the panel, it was clear some gaps in our current laws which we need to review. [Solomon Islands]

We’ve reflected on how to take this forward. Our next step is to engage with the Ministry of Finance and the other members of government and formalising arrangements at the different levels. [Palau]

‘our reflection is that we’re all in the same boat. We are all struggling with how to bring together climate change and DRR in our legislation and policy. We look forward to our continued sharing of experience and ideas”. [Samoa]

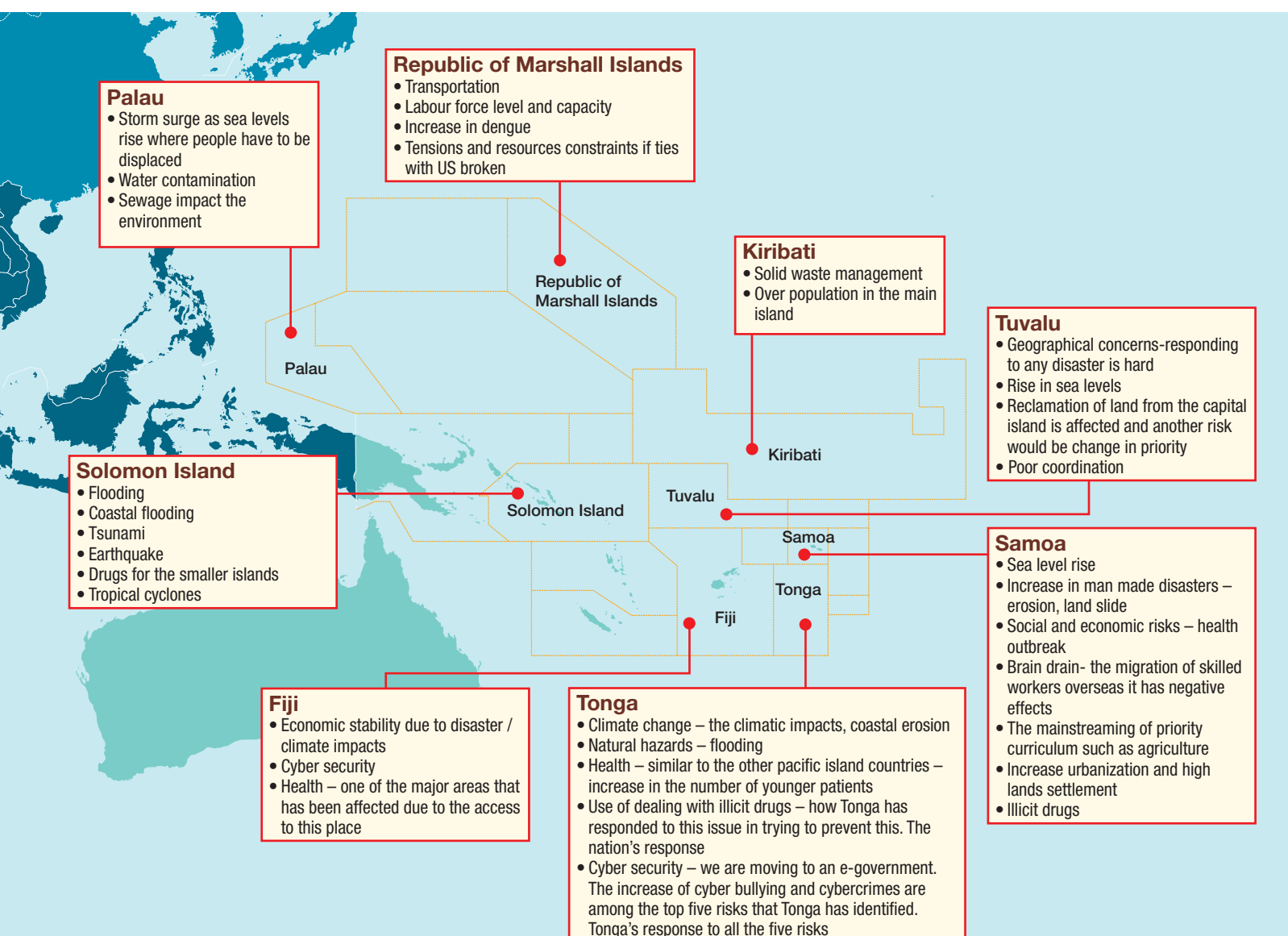
DAY 2 Looking Ahead: Risk and Governance of Tomorrow; Tools to Help

The second day of the workshop looked at the evolving nature of risk and how to ensure our policies are fit for purpose in a fast-changing world. The sessions were designed to be interactive, with countries working in delegations to anticipate future risk as well as to identify gaps and opportunities in their policy documents. A series of learning labs were also held to provide further information to participants on key tools such as the Sendai Monitor and also key disaster law tools and resources.

What are the Issues Countries are Facing?

Under the stewardship of UNDRR participants worked in country delegations to assess the changing nature of risk and future risk in their countries. Delegations were asked to identify the risk and to highlight challenges they may face in addressing this risk and where / how development partners can best assist.

Some of the key risks identified by the country delegations included:



How are Countries approaching Risk Governance?

After the morning break, the session continued with a risk governance mapping to assess how risk information informs the current governance structures and if / where improvement may be required. The delegations were asked to give

- (i) a brief overview of governance and institutional arrangements for risk governance (with a focus on DRR / CCA);
- (ii) what is working well;
- (iii) Gaps / challenges;
- (iv) Next steps and support required from development partners.

There were some common threads in the reporting back for the groups. These included:

- Progress in development of both DRM laws and policies and also increasingly climate change laws and policies, however, there is still **a siloed approach because of institutional arrangements and bureaucracies in countries**. DRM is under the purview of the NDMO (the line ministry of which changes from country to country) and climate change is largely under the Ministry of Environment and in increasing instances in the Pacific, the Ministry of Finance. There were however some notable examples of integrated approaches which serve as best practice from Samoa and Tuvalu.
- Some countries identified that the **upcoming legislative review processes** presented an optimal moment to look at how processes can be better integrated at the national level. This included the planned DM Law review processes for Palau and Marshall Islands and the need for better coordination (horizontal and vertical amongst the agencies).
- **Participation and ownership of risk** / affected communities in the decision-making processes and how this can be better regulated in law / policy also came up in many of the discussions. As did coordination at the grass roots level and how this feeds back up the chain to national decision making. Tonga remarked that community awareness and engagement was a big learning from TC Gita Response and they are now reviewing their DRM legislation which has a focus on how they can better ensure that the grass roots level is involved in decision making and that they play a role during a disaster.
- It was also noted that a **siloed approach** at the international level leads to fragmentation at national / subnational levels. Funding streams (particularly the allure of climate finance) has led to competition amongst ministries, and many climate change departments in the Pacific are now under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance. However, to ensure that funding translates into action on the ground, there must be a strong and established connection between implementing agencies and the finance ministry. How this will work in practice, is not yet clear.
- **Coordination** (horizontal) across government was an issue that all delegations stressed. While there were mechanisms for coordination in response, how decision making / coordination should work for longer term DRR and climate decision making was not so clear cut. As part of this, many countries flagged the need for stronger links between ministries and agencies responsible for overall development at national and local levels and to have DRR / CCA mainstreamed into their development agendas. The centrality of the Ministry of Finance in DRR / CCA and funding allocations from national budgets for DRR / CCA was also expressed.

- Many delegations also highlighted that they struggle to **get the leadership / ownership of other sectorial ministries on DRR / CCA**. That many of the initiatives that need to be taken do not sit with the NDMO but with sectorial ministries such as infrastructure, transport, land use planning and coordination. It is important that there is political leadership on DRR / CCA to compel these line ministries to ensure a risk informed approach across their work. While they reported that there was some progress, many countries still faced challenges and more capacity and resources were needed across sectorial ministries to help them make this mind shift.
- All delegations responded that they would like the **following assistance from development partners**: financial and technical resources to support better integrated risk governance models, peer to peer support opportunities (from within the Pacific and also to learn the approach from other countries); support translation of regional commitments (ie FRDP) into national / local actions.



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

Learning Lab: The Sendai Monitor

The first learning lab was on the Sendai Monitor. Designed for country delegations to familiarise themselves with the Sendai Monitor, its requirements and a discussion on challenges the countries are facing with the Sendai Monitor and how reporting can be better facilitated.

Many of the country delegations reported that they face challenges with the collection and coordination of the relevant data amongst line ministries. There were also constraints highlighted around capacity to collect data and the lack of skilled people to do this. The fragmentation of relevant information among the line ministries was also highlighted and there were no common platforms to bring this data / information together.

The need for advocacy with sectorial ministries was identified as a key next step in order to create ownership and help them see how disaster risk data is important. Also, the links with climate loss and data were highlighted. Centralization and co-ordination are key.

The following suggestions were made on how UNDRR could better support with monitoring: funding, technical assistance, funding a national role, use national interlocutors to explain in our own language what needs to be done and provide in country multi-stakeholder workshops.



Learning Lab: Disaster Law Toolkit

A brief overview was given on the disaster law programme and its key tools and initiatives. This includes, the [IDRL Guidelines \(Legal Preparedness for International Disaster Assistance \(IDRL\)\)](#); [Disaster Risk Reduction and the Law](#) and a [Checklist on Disaster Preparedness and Response Law](#). Dr. Tommaso Natoli, who is currently working with the IFRC on a new disaster law tool gave an overview of his preliminary research on the integration of DRR / CCA Law. He presented some of the key findings from the literature review and also expressed his interest to receive feedback and experiences from the Pacific. Ultimately, this research will support new IFRC disaster law guidance on integrated approaches between CCA / DRR law.

Feedback on the preliminary research stressed the importance of looking at the synergies, rather than the “mismatches” between DRR / CCA. Particularly in the Pacific, DRR / CCA are two sides of the same coin and there is a growing momentum to see the two in a coherent way. Some countries also highlighted the importance of data and legal research. In order to bring about legal change, compelling data on why the change needs to be made is required and IFRC was encouraged to look at how data can better be incorporated into country level work / research.

DAY 3 Moving Ahead: On-the-ground Perspectives, Agreeing Milestones and New Partnerships

The third day of the forum started with a **field trip to Lautoka City Council**. The field trip was designed to provide an insight on what enabling policy framework is required to ensure effective local DRR / CCA action. During the field trip a roundtable was hosted by Lautoka City Council and also meetings with informal settlement communities in Lautoka.



The final part of the morning provided a time for participants to reflect on learnings and outcomes from the workshop. There was general agreement that in order to bring about the impact that is needed, a more holistic view is needed to look at risk governance more broadly than a more limited view on disaster risk reduction and climate change law / policies. Under this banner, participants agreed on the following observations on the state of risk governance in the Pacific and some recommendations for partnerships going forward.

Progressing Risk Governance for Resilient Development

Challenges

- Coordination around risk reduction in a wider development, is lacking
- Low awareness of risk across sectoral Ministries
- Need for political leadership matched with mindset change
- How do you integrate at the national level CC, DRR and development?
- Coordination between financial arm and implementing arm, noting that many of the climate change offices are placed within Finance Ministries while implementing agencies are placed / scattered elsewhere
- Adaptability to future risks – future-proofing laws, systems (e.g. define “risks” to cover future risks as well)
- Protracted displacement situations – safeguarding / protecting rights (human rights, economic and social rights (education, health, housing, land, property), standard of living, legal stability, freedom from exploitation, discrimination (linked to human mobility TWG)
- Data collection, access and analysis, risk information, assessment, etc.
- Mismatch between data that's routinely collected at national level and data required for / by international reporting. Need to fit reporting international requirements with national reporting requirements and capabilities. How do we harmonise data collection?
- Limited resources – human / capacity (including at local levels), technical knowledge, financial
- Implementation and enforcement

Opportunities

- Guidance on bringing together CCA and DRR at national level. Some progression in integration at national level, so there is opportunity to move towards this “lifestyle change”
- Look at risk governance more widely, with potential for greater engagement with development partners. Risk in the context of development is not just on paper but also in practice / action
- Strengthening and motivating leadership / managers to ensure what needs to be done
- Not just looking at policies and laws, but also change management for real improvement and transformation, leading to risk in the context of development becoming a whole lot more visible and implemented more meaningfully. Need to manage the change in order for things to come to life. Linked also to behavioural change
- Need to coordinate partners at regional level for risk governance so they can coordinate efforts accordingly
- Align laws, policies and systems for risk development – systems talk to each other, avoid duplication at local levels, as appropriate for each country
- Capitalise on existing law review / reform processes to strengthen the enabling

environment for risk governance and take a holistic approach

- Countries are keen to learn more about integrated risk governance and what this looks like in terms of legislation, policy, systems, institutions (i.e. whole of governance)
- Collaboration and learning from each other on risk governance development and implementation. Look at local capacities – strengthening and local leadership
- Strengthen inclusion and engagement in decision-making and implementation – youth, vulnerable groups
- Ensure national frameworks and systems take into account local needs and are implementable also at local / community levels
- Link with other regional initiatives and mechanisms, in particular the PRP TWGs – risk financing, information sharing, human mobility – and the Boe Declaration Action Plan
- Need to connect the governance links / joining the dots between related activities, initiatives and discussions at national and regional levels

Priority areas for support / assistance from technical partners

- Technical assistance
 - application of existing range of guidance / tools on risk governance
 - further guidance required? – best practices, knowledge
 - need coordination of the work of partners at national level, and partners should not duplicate
- Upskilling local capacities
- Funding
- Peer learning
- Information exchange → information sharing → knowledge brokering
- Supporting HR capacity

Pacific Regional Response Mapping – Pacific IDRL Research



IFRC ran the final session on Friday, which was dedicated to looking at preparedness for regional / international disaster assistance in the Pacific. IFRC and Red Cross National Societies in the region have been advocating with governments and partners in the region to strengthen legal preparedness for international disaster assistance, based on the IDRL Guidelines for the past decade. Since this time there has been recognition by PIF leaders on the importance of IDRL (PIF Leaders Communique 2011), draft regional response guidelines have been developed (Pacific workshop 2015) and it has been recognised as a key area for advancement under the Risk Governance Technical Working Group of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (Pacific Resilience Meeting, May 2018). To take forward this work, the IFRC commissioned research across the 16 English speaking Pacific Island Forum Member Countries to examine national level legal preparedness for regional / international assistance against the IDRL Guidelines. It also provides analysis and recommendations on how to advance governance arrangements for a potential regional response mechanism in the Pacific.

The research was undertaken by Finau Leveni (former IFRC Pacific Disaster Law Manager) and Professor John Hopkins (Canterbury University, New Zealand) and two post graduate research students. The research team noted the limitations of the current draft as they were only able to use publicly available information and could not access the secondary legislation or policy that likely contained more guidance. In this respect, they welcomed feedback and corrections from participants on the draft country profiles.

Anthony Blake head of the Pacific Island Emergency Management Authority (PIEMA) which sits under the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) underscored the importance of this work which provides a baseline on the state of play of legal preparedness for regional response in the Pacific. He also discussed the recently adopted Boe Declaration which includes the development of a regional disaster response mechanism as a key outcome. He saw this mapping as providing a base line and key foundation document on which to develop the regional mechanism from.

Country delegations were then asked to read through their country profiles and provide comments, corrections and identify any missing information which would be incorporated into revised drafts.

The final research will be launched in 2020 and the country profiles / regional analysis will be included in an online platform which will be developed by IFRC.



Introduction to the Guidelines

for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance

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Technical Working Group on Risk Governance for Pacific Resilience Partnership Development 26 October 2019

The first meeting of the Technical Working Group on Risk Governance for Resilient Development under the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) on climate smart DRM Legislation was held on Saturday, 26 October 2019. PIFS noted that this is the first technical working group which includes such a wider participation from member states. Many of the other technical working groups under the PRP are largely made up of development partners. There are currently three other TWGS in operation. These include disaster risk financing, human mobility and information and knowledge. The working groups all have different mandates and modalities, but on the whole are a forum for information exchange, research and platform for sharing good practice on how partners will work together in the implementation of the many aspects of FRDP and the Boe Declaration.

During discussions on the ToR it was decided to widen the focus of the technical working group to look at risk governance more broadly, with climate smart DRM legislation as one of the key outcome areas. The membership of the group was also discussed, and country membership will be confirmed in the coming months. However it was decided that Solomon Islands would co-chair the working group for the first year, in partnership with PIFS and IFRC. The following includes some relevant excerpts from the Terms of Reference, which will form the basis of the workplan going forward.



Terms of Reference

Overall purpose / objective

To strengthen risk governance for resilient development in the Pacific through strengthening regional collaboration, promoting best practices, providing guidance for national policy and legislation development processes and facilitating exchange of lessons learned with an initial focus on the development and implementation of climate smart disaster risk management legal frameworks.

Scope of work

In view of the above, the scope of work of the Technical Working Group will include the following goals:

- (a) produce and / or disseminate knowledge products, including global and regional best practices and tools, that build awareness and capacity required to support regional and national efforts to strengthen risk governance for resilient development, with an initial focus on products relating to climate smart disaster risk management laws and policies;

- (b) coordinate efforts and intentions by acting as an entry point for shared learning and information and providing a platform for gathering feedback required to help improve products and product types;
- (c) serve as an technical / expert group with capacity to support and facilitate disaster risk management law and policy requests and questions from individual PRP stakeholders and task force members;
- (d) engage and ensure harmonisation with other TWGs and other relevant initiatives, in particular implementation of relevant actions under the Boe Declaration Action Plan;
- (e) provide an entry point for regional, inter-regional, and external networking requests, helping to support contact, and exchange between governments, regional organizations, private sector, civil society groups, academia and development partners;
- (f) advocate in appropriate fora for stronger legislative frameworks for climate smart disaster risk management at the regional, national and local levels;
- (g) facilitate and encourage dialogue on risk governance.

Initial Deliverables and Milestones

1. The TWG will undertake the following tasks (deadlines to be agreed at its first meeting) in its first 12 months of operation:

Deliverables	Description of specific activities	Resource implications / providers of TA	Timeframes
Regional Mapping Map relevant national legislative and policy frameworks for climate smart disaster risk management in the Pacific, ensure information is easily accessible and share examples of good practice. This includes documenting pertinent case studies and good practices in legislative reform in the Pacific.	Knowledge products Existing IFRC mapping work – e.g. Regional IDRL and DRR Mappings	IFRC UNDRR SPC PIMA	Two months
Best practices and tools Develop, adapt and disseminate technical guidance, including best practices and guidance on: developing policy and legislation on climate change and disaster risk management in the Pacific; integrating climate into DRM governance frameworks; strengthening climate change adaptation / DRR		IFRC UNDRR SPC PIMA	
Ongoing dialogue Encourage a dialogue on Pacific modalities and mechanisms for regional disaster management coordination	NB: next Taskforce meeting: 18 – 19 November	PIFS IFRC UNDRR SPC PIMA	

Pre-Workshop Youth Forum 22 October 2019



A pre youth workshop, co-hosted by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, International Federation of the Red Cross and the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office, was held in the lead up to the legislating and policy making for climate smart Disaster Risk Management Workshop on 22nd October.

Background

The Pre-Youth Workshop discussed the role of young people in advocacy for development and implementation of inclusive Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management, law and policy in the Pacific.

The dialogue provided an opportunity for young Pacific people to come together with regional policy makers to reflect on the history and current state of play of Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management law and policy in the Pacific.



It included discussions on the international frameworks and the origins and content of key Pacific frameworks such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the BOE declaration.

It also provided an opportunity to explore how young Pacific people can play a bigger role in the promotion, development and implementation of climate smart DRM policy both regionally and nationally in the Pacific.



The workshop was attended by 31 youth participants. (Refer to Appendix 4) The participants included students studying at the University of the South Pacific from Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

It was also attended by youth representatives from advocacy groups for persons with disability, children, Gender, LGBTQI, Fiji youth groups, Pacific Youth Council, Fiji Council for Social Services, Fiji Red Cross branches in Nadi, Lautoka, Suva and youth interns from PIFS and IFRC.

The youth forum consisted of a mixture of dialogue style sessions and presentations. (Refer to Appendix 3) The morning session consisted of seven sessions. The afternoon session consisted of the youths being split into groups to answer four guiding questions.

The workshop was opened with welcome remarks from PIFS and IFRC.

In her opening remarks Ms Teea Tira, the PIFS Resilience Coordinator highlighted the Framework for Resilience Development in the Pacific which brings together the focus of climate change and disaster risk reduction. She explained that the Pacific is taking the lead internationally in this initiative and that as grandmother from Kiribati she worries about how secure her child's life will be in the future. She urged participants to look at how we contribute to our lives being resilient and whether mechanisms are in place to ensure our developments are secure.

Ms Gabrielle Emery, IFRC Disaster Law Programme Coordinator remarked how impressed she is with the work that has been undertaken in the Pacific region and that it's on the participants to make it work. She briefly touched on the IFRC Disaster Law program and the work it does in the national and local level disaster risk and climate change. She emphasised that we each have a role to play in disaster and climate resilience and it is important in forums such as these that a range of stakeholders get involved in the decision making.



Morning Session

The morning session included presentations from the hosting organisations, partners climate change activists and youth from the region. However, provided a rich back drop for the working group sessions in the afternoon.



Thematics and sessions lead included the following:

- **Tejas Tamobhid Patnaik**, DRR Program Officer, UNDRR Pacific – provided an overview of the key global frameworks for disaster and climate action and focused on the enabling environment provided for young people in these frameworks ‘From local to global’.
- **Vani Catanasiga**, Executive Director, Fiji Council of Social Services discussed Localisation in the Pacific and the role of young people in DRR, humanitarian response and climate change – ‘The Fiji Perspective’.
- **Viliame Cativakalakeba**, Research Officer, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat – Overview for the ‘FRDP & BOE declaration’.
- **Tyler Rae Chung**, Technical Advisory Group, Pacific Youth Council – What Youth can do to influence Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management policy and Legislation formulation.
- **Meiapo Faasau**, Disaster Law Manager, IFRC – ‘Importance of ensuring a youth voice in climate and disaster relevant legislation’ – introduction to IFRC disaster law programme and tools.

Due to the rich representation in the forum 5 additional short sessions were led on the following:

- **Cynthia Hou** member of The Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC) group – explained their groups climate justice initiative and petitioning support to call on Pacific leaders to consider a proposal to raise it at the UN General Assembly and at the International Court of Justice;
- **David Eggie Merick** Vice President for the University of the South Pacific student’s association – strongly stated that Legislative and Policy formulation for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management is not just for law students and lawyers, all youths from different streams and trades need to be involved. He requested further capacity building and awareness for all youths in Legislative and Policy formulation for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management;



- **Broderick Mervyn** *President of Ignite for Change* – Gave a background on the vision, missions and programs of their youth organisation. The donors and partners they work with and one of the key projects they are working on in partnership with the UN on protection of the Rotuman Language and Heritage Project. He also provided their groups participation and support for the Climate Change Workshop (Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience);
- **Filipe Waqabitu**, *IFRC Pacific Shelter Officer* – his experience as a youth working with Pacific Island Countries on Clusters, all youths have skill sets that can be applied during times of disasters and for climate change adaptation; and
- **Professor Tommaso Natoli**, *Disaster Law Programme IFRC* – touched on the research he is doing on DRR and Climate Change Coherence.

Afternoon session

The participants were divided into groups for the afternoon session and were requested to discuss and present back to the plenary on the following questions:

- Why are young people key in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, policy and legislation?
- How can engagement of young people in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management policy and Legislation development and implementation be improved?
- Statement or Recommendations from youth on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management policy and Legislation formulation.
- If you had one thing to say to the leaders, what would it be?

The responses of each group are summarised under each question heading as follows and were used as a basis for the workshop outcomes statement to be taken into the TWG on the Pacific Risk Governance meeting on 26 October 2019.

Why are young people key in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management policy and legislation?

- Young people are usually the first responders while they also have diverse knowledge and a broader understanding of issues related to climate change and disaster risk management.
- Youth have diverse knowledge and a broader understanding of issues related to climate change and disaster risk management hence they can play a vital role in raising awareness and disseminating information related to climate change and disaster risk management to increase awareness and understanding.
- In recognizing the role of youth as future leaders, the active participation of young people in climate change and disaster risk management legislating and policy making is crucial.
- Youth can act as a 'check and balance' and can hold service providers accountable when providing services related to climate and disaster response, that will also contribute to transparency and accountability.



- As future custodian and next generation of the Pacific, young people are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disasters, hence the importance of their involvement and participation in relevant climate and disaster risk management policy and legislation processes both at national and regional level.

How can engagement of young people in climate change and Disaster Risk Management policy and legislation development and implementation be improved?

- It is important that young people are provided with the information and education including awareness related to climate change and disaster risk management policy and legislation to ensure that they can contribute effectively through active participation and engagement.
- The importance of recognizing and acknowledging traditional methods as an important component of capacity building in climate change and disaster risk management. Maintaining traditional knowledge can also serve as a means to promote risk reduction and ensure effective preparedness to climate related events.
- Recognize and foster partnership with local actors and utilize local resources which includes young people from the community to improve and strengthen engagement at the national and local level in the area of climate change and disaster risk management.
- Continuously strengthen and maintain partnership with regional, national and local based organization including youth networks and the media to ensure that international, regional and national policies and legislation are disseminated as widely as possible to reach the rural and remote communities including the most vulnerable such as persons living with disabilities, women, children and LGBTQ.
- Regional and national based youth networks and organizations should actively engage and participate in both regional and national processes on climate and disaster risk management policy and legislation to ensure that youth voices and opinion are heard.
- Inter-generational dialogue through youths and adult's partnership should be promoted and respected to ensure learning, understanding and sharing of experience from one another.
- The creation of an enabling environment by ensuring that youths are provided the space in climate risk governance processes such as through the PRP technical working group.
- Provide opportunities for young people to gain and learn the relevant knowledge and skills on developing climate and disaster risk management policy and legislation.



Recommendations from youths on climate change and disaster risk management policy and legislation formulation

- Young people through their youth networks and organizations or through workshops and sessions, need to be informed of present and existing policies and legislation related to climate change and disaster risk management.
- Ensure that funding and support mechanism are in place to support those who are affected by climate related disasters.
- Ensure that young people are involved



during climate change and disaster risk management policy and legislation formulation processes.

- To engage youths as active partners with Governments, CSOs and regional organizations to create mutual understanding on climate change policy and legislation.
- To actively engage young people as advocates and champions in promoting climate change and disaster risk management policy and legislation.
- To actively engage youth networks and organization in the implementation of climate change and disaster risk management policy and legislation.
- It is important to clearly spell out the role of other actors, including non-government actors and organizations like the Red Cross in relevant climate change and disaster risk management policies and legislation.

Key Messages to Leaders

1. To incorporate and use youth ideas and concerns when drafting policies and legislation and not just to make up the numbers.
2. Strengthen Partnership and better coordination. Influence leaders to be leaders in their communities.
3. You are making decisions for us, let us make it with you.

Key Outcomes and Next Steps

1. An Outcomes Statement was prepared using the group feedback as a guide.
2. The workshop participants agreed that the next steps were to:
 - a. Create a group (online) for all participants of the youth workshop to ensure ongoing dialogue and discussion and for engagement for future processes;
 - b. Link into the post PRM core youth group;
 - c. Recommend a youth seat in the technical working group on climate risk governance

Appendix 1

Agenda: Legislating and Policymaking for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Workshop in the Pacific 23 to 26 October, 2019

Day 1 Wednesday 23 October	Where do we stand: Progress check grounded on national and local perspectives
Session 1 09.00-10.30	Opening remarks – (PIFS, UNDRR IFRC) Introductions – Ice breaker (IFRC) Forum overview – Agenda outline & expectations (UNDRR / IFRC) Youth dialogue report back – Recommendations from previous day's consultation (IFRC) DRR: whose responsibility is it? – Interactive exercise (IFRC)
10.15-10.45	Morning tea break
Session 2 10.45-12.30	State of play on coherence & integrated risk governance: Progress achieved & gaps remaining in terms of integrated risk governance Global overview – (UNDRR / UNFCCC) 45 mins Asia Pacific overview – (UNDRR / IFRC) 30 mins Pacific overview – (PIFS) 30 mins
12.30-13.30	Lunch
Session 3 13.30-15.00	National perspectives – Various approaches to disaster and climate risk governance Country representatives outline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) their approach to risk governance; ii) what is working well; iii) what remains challenging; iv) key messages to Pacific partners (10 mins each) followed by Q&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interactive panel of 4 countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands) – TBC)
15.00-15.15	Afternoon tea break
Session 4 15.15-16.30	Local & inclusive? Realities at the municipal and community level Local government & community representatives outline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) their approach to risk governance; ii) what is working well; iii) what remains challenging; iv) key messages to national counterparts & partners (10 mins each) followed by Q&A – Interactive panel of representatives from Nadi Town Council, Lautoka City Council, Lautoka Red Cross branch (TBC)

Day 2 Thursday 24 October	Looking ahead: Risk and governance of tomorrow; tools to help
Session 5 09.00-10.15	Recap of day 1 – Main reflections Anticipating future risks – basic mapping exercise to assess the changing nature of future risk (by country or sub-region) – UNDRR
10.15-10.45	Morning tea break
Session 6 10.45-12.30	Strengthening risk governance for future risks – basic mapping exercise to assess how risk information informs current governance & what needs to be improved – IFRC / PIFS
12.30-13.30	Lunch
Session 6 10.45-12.30	Learning Lab 1: The Sendai Monitor – how countries can better self-manage their information & knowledge of disaster losses (UNDRR)
15.00-15.15	Afternoon tea break
Session 8 15.15-16.30	Learning Lab 2: Disaster Law Toolkit – how countries can better manage their legal & regulatory preparedness ahead of disasters (IFRC)

Day 3 Friday 25 October	Moving ahead: On-the-ground perspectives, agreeing milestones and new partnerships
Session 9 07.30-12.30	Field trip – Grounding discussion in local realities; voices on the ground Main reflections – Roundtable hosted by Lautoka City Council – Meeting with informal settlement community in Lautoka – How the Red Cross mobilizes the community (Lautoka branch visit) (TBC)
12.30-13.30	Lunch
Session 10 13.30-14.30	Agreeing milestones – Interactive session – Priority areas for support agreed to guide the work of the Pacific Resilience Partnership Technical Working Group on Governance for Climate-Smart DRM Closing remarks – (PIFS, IFRC, UNDRR)
By invitation only 15:00-19:00	Consultation on Pacific Regional Response IDRL mapping (IFRC with representatives from NDMO & Red Cross)

Appendix 2

Participants List Legislation & Policy Making Workshop 23-25 October 2019 Tanoa International Hotel Nadi, Fiji 23 to 26 October, 2019

Participants sponsored by UNDRR

No	Country	Name	Position	Organisation	Email
1	Fiji	Mr. Sunia Ratulevu	Principal NDMO Officer	NDMO	sunia.ratulevu@govnet.gov.fj
2		Mr. Naipolioni Boseiwaqa	NDMO Officer	NDMO	naipolioni.boseiwaqa@govnet.gov.fj
3		Ms. Liliwaimanu Vuiyasawa	Fiji Red Cross Legal Advisor	Fiji Red Cross	TBC
4		Ms. Timaima D Vakadewa	Principal Legal Officer	Attorney General's Office	timaima.vakadewabuka@govnet.gov.fj
5	Kiribati	Ms. Takena Redfern	Disaster Risk Management Officer	Office of Te Beretitenti	takena@ob.gov.ki
6		Mr. Depweh Kanono	President	Kiribati Red Cross	depwehkanono@gmail.com
7	Samoa	Ms. Josephina Chan Ting		NDMO	josephina.chanting@mnre.gov.ws
8		Ms. Kimri Thetadig	State Solicitor	Attorney General office	Kimri.thetadig@ag.gov.ws
9		Ms. Kathleen Taituave	Principal Legal Officer (in house Counsel)	NDMO	Kathleen.taituave@mnre.gov.ws
10		Mr. Donald Kerslake	Legal Advisor	Samoa Red Cross	donaldkerslake@yahoo.com
11	Solomon Islands	Mr. Stanley Aupai	Legal Advisor	Solomon Island Red Cross	saupai@pso.gov.sb
12		Ms. Hazel Ha'a Hauirae	Senior State Counsel	Attorney General's Office	hhaurae@attorneygenerals.gov.sb
13		Mr. Loti yates	Director NDMO	NDMO	directorndc@solomon.com.sb
14	Palau	Mr. Waymine Towai	Coordinator Palau National Emergency Management Office	NDMO	nemo.coordinator@palaugov.org
15		Dilwei.M. Ngemaes	Palau National Weather Office	Palau Red Cross Society	Maria.ngemaes@noaa.gov
16		Mr. Lance Seibenhener	Assistant Attorney General	Attorney General's Office	Ekrengiil57@gmail.com
17		Ms. Joanne Sengebau	Secretary General	Palau Red Cross Society	jmsengebau@palauredcross.org
18	Tonga	Mr. Mafua I Vaitukakau	Principal Assistant Secretary Disaster Management	NEMO	vaiutukakaumaka@gmail.com
19		Ms. Ana Koloamatangi Tupou	Senior Crown Counsel	Attorney General's Office	atupou@crownlaw.gov.to
20		Ms. Luisa Tupou Malolo	Director	Department of Climate Change	ltuiafitumalolo@gmail.com

No	Country	Name	Position	Organisation	Email
21	Tuvalu	Mr. Sumeo Silu	Disaster Policy Coordinator	Department of Climate Change & Disaster	silumeo17@gmail.com
22		Ms. Losaline Teo	Crown Counsel	Attorney General's Office	losa.teo92@gmail.com
23		Mr. Kiatoa Ulika	President	Tuvalu Red Cross	knulika@gmail.com
24	Republic of Marshall Islands	Mr. Divine Wati	Legal Advisor	Marshall Islands Red Cross	djwaiti@gmail.com
25		Mr. Joe J. Lomae	Legislative Counsel	Parliament of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.	jalui17@hotmail.com
26	UNDRR	Mr. Andrew McElroy	Head of Office	UNDRR	mcelroy@un.org
27		Mr. Tejas Patnaik	DRR officer	UNDRR	patnaik1@un.org
28		Mr. David Stevens	Head, UNDRR Bonn office	UNDRR	TBC
29		Ms Jutta May	Consultant	UNDRR	TBC
30	UN	Mr. Paul Desanker	Manager, National Adaptation Plans and Policy	UNDRR	TBC
31	PIFS	Ms. Teea Tira	Coordinator- Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	PIFS	Teeat@forumsec.org
32		Mr. Moses Sikiyou	Regional Coordination Pacific Resilience	PIFS	moseses@forumsec.org
33		Ms. Nola Faasau	Legal Officer	PIFS	nolaf@forumsec.org
34		Mr. Viliame Cativakalakeba	Research Officer Security and Resilience Team	PIFS	TBC
35		Mr Tevita Cagilaba	Legal Intern	PIFS	TBC
36	IFRC	Gabrielle Emery	Asia Pacific Disaster Law Coordinator	IFRC	gabrielle.emery@ifrc.org
37		Meiapo Faasau	Disaster Law Manager (Pacific)	IFRC	meiapo.faasau@ifrc.org
38		Sevuloni Ratu –	Youth Officer	IFRC	sevuloni.rokomatu@ifrc.org
39		Alanieta Ratumaibulu	Disaster Law Intern	IFRC	alanieta.ratumaibulu@ifrc.org
40		Tommaso natoli	IFRC Consultant	IFRC Italy	NATOLI@ifrc.org

Appendix 3

Agenda: Pre-Youth Workshop, 22nd October 2019 Tokatoka Resort, Queens Rd, Nadi

Time	Description
08:00 – 08:30am	Registration
08:45 – 9:00am	<p>Brief Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIFS / UNDRR / IFRC <p>The role of young people in the advocacy, development and implementation of inclusive Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management law and policy in the Pacific?</p> <p>Moderated by Seviloni Rokomatu, IFRC Youth and Volunteering Officer</p>
9:00am – 10:30am	<p>The intergeneration dialogue provides an opportunity for young people in the Pacific to come together with regional policy makers and partners to reflect on the history and current state of play of Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management law and policy in the Pacific. This includes the international frameworks and the origins and content of the key Pacific frameworks such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the BOE declaration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enabling environment to let changes happens through young people ‘From global to regional’ E.g. from the Sendai Framework’ Andrew Mcelroy, Head of UNDRR Pacific / PRP Task Force. • Localisation and the role of young people in DRR, humanitarian response and Climate Change – ‘The Fiji Perspective’, Vani Catanasiga, first female executive director for Fiji Council of Social Services. • Overview for the ‘FRDP & BOE declaration’ – Pacific Island Forum Secretariat representative. • What Youth can do to influence Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management policy and Legislation formulation. Tyler Rae Chung, Pacific Youth Council • Importance of ensuring a youth voice in climate and disaster relevant legislation – introduction to IFRC disaster law
10:30 – 11:00am	Morning Tea and Networking
11:00– 12:00pm	<p>World Café</p> <p>Where to from here? – Youth Forum Discussion on guiding questions</p> <p>A discussion building on from the intergenerational dialogue and aligning to the goal, purpose and priorities of the ‘Legislating and Policymaking for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Workshop in the Pacific’.</p> <p>Modality:</p> <p>Break into 3 groups.</p> <p>There will be guiding questions to guide the discussion.</p>
12:00pm – 1:00pm	<p>Reporting Back to Plenary from Group Discussions</p> <p>Wrap up and Evaluation</p>
01:00pm – 02:00pm	Lunch

Appendix 4

Participants List Pre Youth Workshop 22 October 2019

No	Name	Gender	Organization	Location
1	Sonika Narayan	F	Fiji Red Cross – Suva	Suva
2	Tyler Rae Chung	F	Pacific Youth Council	Suva
3	Nehemiah Kilon	M	University of the South Pacific	Suva
4	Romeo Toailoa	M	University of the South Pacific	Suva
5	Albert Raiviko	M	University of the South Pacific	Suva
6	David Eggie Merick	M	University of the South Pacific	Suva
7	Cynthia Hou	F	University of the South Pacific	Suva
8	Sinaitakale Tamale	F	University of the South Pacific	Suva
9	Falesa Maputoka	F	University of the South Pacific	Suva
10	Famelea Joan Awenike	F	University of the South Pacific	Suva
11	Sylvia Nasario	F	University of the South Pacific	Suva
12	Broderick Mervyn	M	Ignite for Change	Suva
13	Timoci N	M	Fiji Red Cross – Lautoka	Lautoka
14	Ben Lagilagi	M	Fiji Red Cross – Lautoka	Lautoka
15	Andrew Inoke	M	Fiji Red Cross – Lautoka	Lautoka
16	Marisela Waqavanua	F	Fiji Red Cross – Lautoka	Lautoka
17	Grace Valentine	F	Fiji Red Cross – Nadi	Nadi
18	Cynthia Sharan	F	Fiji Red Cross – Nadi	Nadi
19	Lee	M	Fiji Red Cross – Nadi	Nadi
20	Aaron Valentine	M	Fiji Red Cross – Nadi	Nadi
21	Matila Rawalai	F	Fiji Council of Social Service	Lautoka
22	Alita Goneva	F	Save the Children	Lautoka
23	Ateca Mataitoga	F	Fiji Disable Peoples Federation	Nadi
24	Aminio Saunikalou	M	Rainbow Pride Foundation	Lautoka
25	Akuila Tuinasau	M	FEM Link Pacific	Lautoka
26	Tevita C	M	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Suva
27	Filipe Waqanabitu	M	IFRC Pacific	Suva
28	Kinisimere Talei	M	IFRC Pacific	Suva

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Humanity The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

For further information, please contact:

**International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

Route de Pré-Bois, 1
CH – 1214 Vernier
Switzerland

Tel. +41 (0)22 730 4836

Fax. + 41 22 730 4929

Web site: <http://www.ifrc.org>