



**ELABORATION OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENT
DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC IN LINE WITH THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

**& A Review of the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the
Pacific Resilience Partnership Governance Arrangements**

JULY 2020



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Original text: English

PIFS Cataloguing-in-Publication data

Elaboration of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific in line with the PARIS Agreement & A Review of the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Pacific Resilience Partnership Governance Arrangements / [Commissioned by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat]. Suva, Fiji : Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2020.

74 pages : col. illustrations ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 978-982-202-062-5

1. Climatic changes – Government policy—Oceania 3. Climatic changes – Government policy – Pacific Area 3. Climate change mitigation I. Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES)

333. 72'0995 dc23

AACR2



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ABBREVIATIONS

CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FOC	Forum Officials Committee
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
IR	Intermediate Results
IRA	Intermediate Result Activities
L&D	Loss and Damage
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PA	Paris Agreement
PICTs	Pacific Islands Countries and Territories
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PRM	Pacific Resilience Meeting
PRP	Pacific Resilience Partnership
RF	Results Framework
RFA	Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 – 2015
S.A.M.O.A	Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway 2014
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SU	PRP Support Unit
TF	PRP Taskforce
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was commissioned by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and undertaken by two independent consultants, Dr Patrina Dumarú and Ms Melanie Pill, with support from the Pacific Resilience Partnership Support Unit¹.

Acknowledgement is conveyed to all the participants who provided input to the review through interviews and online survey and the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce members for their guidance. Without the support received, this work would not be successful noting the time constraint and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The work was made possible with funding support from the Australian Government through the Implementation of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) project and the European Union funding through the Intra ACP GCCA+ Project - Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project.

¹Consists of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), The Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prompted by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' decision at the 50th Pacific Islands Forum in Funafuti, Tuvalu held from 13–16 August 2019 to further elaborate the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) in line with the Paris Agreement (PA) and review the effectiveness and efficiency of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) governance arrangements. The results are based on desktop analysis of the PA, the FRDP and other relevant agreements, *talanoa* with selected stakeholders in the Pacific region, an online survey and stakeholder feedback throughout the development of the report.

The elaboration of the FRDP in line with the PA and the review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements were carried out concurrently. The rationale for doing them concurrently was that the two components of the review are related such that ensuring consistency between the FRDP with the PA enables the identification of potential opportunities emerging from integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management institutions and how these may be optimally addressed.

The analysis shows that the FRDP and the PA are not mutually exclusive in many aspects. Both documents can support each other to avoid duplication, enhance reporting and support Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to develop national programmes and initiatives for a more resilient infrastructure and economy. These initiatives help PICTs fulfil their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the PA as well as obligations under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

However, some differences, gaps and inconsistencies need to be acknowledged. These relate to the different underlying premises of the PA and the FRDP. The PA provided a framework for global collective action towards a 2 degrees Celsius global temperature target with efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The FRDP provides guidance and support for the implementation of climate change and disaster resilient development in the Pacific region. Other differences relate to the geographical coverage area – international vis-a-vis regional, accountability and reporting, and the legally binding nature of the PA. Further, the PA refers to hazards that are climate change induced whereas the FRDP is an integrated document including all hazards. Consideration needs to be given to consistent reporting of national initiatives to international agreements and strengthening the gender component of the FRDP. Stakeholder interviews indicated support of the FRDP, noting that there could be more linkages created between the PA and the FRDP.

The review also noted opportunities for the mid-term review of the FRDP in 2024 as outlined in Annex 5, which will require further in-depth and broader consultations with all stakeholders. The recommendations under Section 3 outline possible actions that can be taken to further strengthen the FRDP's alignment with the PA.

The second part of the review sought to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements. Individuals from the three broad stakeholder groups of the PRP: governments; NGOs and the private sector; and regional agencies, academia and development partners were asked to share their views on the strengths and limitations of each of the four PRP governance arrangements. The governance arrangements include the Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM), Taskforce (TF), Support Unit (SU) and Technical Working Groups (TWGs). Responses indicated that an evaluation of the 'effectiveness' of the PRP was premature given its infancy and noting the ongoing work to develop an M&E framework for the FRDP to be presented to Leaders in 2021. The proposed PRP Results Framework in Annex 2 is part of the outcome of this review and once finalised, will provide tools to adequately assess the effectiveness of the PRP. Further, issues of 'efficiency' are more related to 'procedures' and 'people' gaps rather than the 'mechanism' itself.





A clustering of five key themes for the PRP Results Framework is proposed based on analysis of respondents' recommendations as follows: a) increased resilience leadership, b) responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes, c) diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships, d) increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations, and e) enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making.





1. INTRODUCTION

The development of a single integrated regional framework on climate change and disaster risk management was decided at the 2012 Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting, to succeed the two separate regional frameworks on climate change and disaster risk management after their expiry in 2015. These were the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) 2006–2015 and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action (RFA) 2005–2015.

The FRDP incorporates lessons learnt from the implementation of the two previous regional frameworks and informed by strategic actions that PICs had initiated over the period 2009–2013 to develop integrated national approaches to address climate change and disaster risk. It was developed through an extensive and inclusive engagement process with stakeholders, from national and community to regional and international levels.

The FRDP supports PICs in implementing commitments to global frameworks such as the Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway 2014, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework), the Sustainable Development Agenda 2015–2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Commitments to Action arising from the World Humanitarian Summit 2016.

At the 47th Pacific Islands Forum Meeting in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia in 2016, Leaders endorsed the FRDP and agreed for it to be **fully elaborated** and **operationalised** upon the entry into force of the PA. This was done in recognising its potential to support coordination and action on a number of key issues related to climate change and disaster risk management. Leaders also agreed that the “Pohnpei Statement: Strengthening Pacific Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk”, would complement the FRDP and, hence, tasked the Forum Secretariat to convene a Working Group² to include CROP agencies and relevant stakeholders, to elaborate the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) process by December 2016, to implement the FRDP. The condition to operationalise the FRDP was met on the 4th of November 2016 when the PA entered into force.

In 2017, Leaders agreed to support the formation of the PRP governance arrangements proposed by the PRP Working Group, on a trial basis for an initial period of two years. The purpose of the PRP was to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the FRDP. PIFS, SPC and SPREP were also tasked to support the successful implementation of the FRDP.

In 2019, Leaders agreed to extend the trial period for the PRP governance arrangements until 2020. Further extension will be subject to a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements. Leaders further directed the PRP Taskforce to elaborate the FRDP in line with the Paris Agreement, and to finalise the Monitoring & Evaluation framework by the end of 2021, with a progress update in 2020.

²The PRP Working Group with representation across the 18 Forum Countries and partners and chaired by RMI met 2 times in 2017 to formulate the recommended PRP governance arrangements endorsed on a trial basis for an initial period of two years at the 48th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting in September, 2017





This regionally coordinated resilient development process is occurring in a context whereby the impacts of climate change and disasters are compromising sustainable and resilient development ambitions and undermining human security in the Pacific region. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated impacts on communities create additional challenges to climate change and disaster risk governance and could further heighten dependence on external resources and actors. The significance of effective and efficient climate change and disaster risk governance is emphasised in the ‘Boe Declaration on Regional Security’ and a rationale for stronger regionalism in the Blue Pacific Narrative.

The institutional processes for managing climate change and disasters under the PA and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will continue to overlap.

1.1. THE REVIEW

The review assessed:

- i. the consistency of the FRDP with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and**
- ii. the efficiency and effectiveness of the PRP governance arrangements in the implementation of the FRDP.**

The two components of the review are related such that ensuring consistency between the FRDP and the PA could potentially identify opportunities emerging from integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Similarly, assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements provides an opportunity to identify areas of strength and limitations and make the modifications needed to enhance its performance. Both assessments are intended to optimise the functions of the PRP in supporting the implementation of the FRDP regionally, nationally as well as at local levels.



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





2. METHODOLOGY

A combination of approaches and methods was adopted for this two-pronged review. Firstly, it was informed by a desktop review and comparison between the PA and the FRDP. Secondly, stakeholder interviews were conducted and thirdly, an additional online questionnaire survey was sent out to relevant stakeholders. Sections 2.1.to 2.4 describe these methods in more detail.

Challenges with data collection

Due to the COVID-19 related restrictions (travel and meetings), most consultations were conducted online. Both factors affected the scope and scale of the assessment. Consultations, via online *Talanoa*, could only be conducted with seven PICTs, two NGO and Private Sector representatives and eight representatives from the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) and partner agency group, most of whom were members of the PRP Taskforce (TF) or PRP Support Unit (SU).

2.1. DESKTOP REVIEW

Both the PA and the FRDP documents were reviewed in detail to develop a comparison matrix that assesses the PA against the FRDP. Other decisions resulting from various Conferences of the Parties (COPs) were taken into consideration. A variety of documents related to the PRP structure, operations and activities were also reviewed for this work.

2.2. TALANOA DIALOGUE

'Talanoa' is an indigenous Fijian facilitative dialogue or conversation in an inclusive manner in which participants share their stories related to the issue that needs to be resolved. It is an unstructured interview whereby the researcher facilitates the exchange of views and ideas without a pre-defined framework. In speaking with stakeholders from various Pacific Island Countries and regional organisations, key COP decisions relevant for the PA comparison matrix and important issues related to the establishment and operations of the PRP were identified. *Talanoa* enhanced the understanding of the background and history of development of the FRDP and the PRP and ensured recommendations relevant to all stakeholders.

View-gathering *talanoa* was conducted with 11 stakeholders regarding their perceptions or “views” of the PRP governance arrangements in relation to achieving the FRDP goals. Seven out of this cohort were government representatives while other respondents represent the civil society and private sector and regional organisations and development partners. The sample of government representatives targeted a combination of countries that had raised concerns in past years on the FRDP and PRP’s limitations in supporting the Pacific Small Island Developing States’ interests under the PA and other climate financing; and countries that were members of the TF who would provide an ‘internal’ perspective of the PRP’s performance in the context of implementing the FRDP. The private sector and NGO representatives that were interviewed were also members of the TF. Meetings were held face-to-face or conducted online via Zoom or Skype Business.

Iterative *talanoa* was conducted on 3 occasions with up to 8 members of the SU (PIFS, SPC and SPREP) on a needs basis to review progress. Iterative in this context means gathering feedback to adjust methods and analysis of findings where necessary. An iterative *talanoa* was also conducted with the TF via a presentation of the review findings and discussions and their comments have been incorporated into this report.





2.3. ONLINE SURVEY

An **online survey** with 17 questions was conducted to supplement the *talanoa*. 15 questions gauged views on the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP and two questions asked for views on the relationship between the PA and the FRDP. An invitation to participate in the online survey was sent out to TF members and other associates a week before the survey was due. Respondents included 13 development partners, two country representatives, one private sector and one NGO representative. Details of the individuals consulted, and the methods used to solicit views from each are listed in Annex 3.

2.4. ANALYSIS OF THE *TALANOA* AND ONLINE SURVEY OUTCOMES

The qualitative analysis method generated lessons and knowledge to develop the PRP Results Framework. The responses to each of the four governance mechanisms was divided according to 'strengths', 'limitations' and 'recommendations'. Each comment was also coded according to governance 'mechanisms', 'procedures' and 'actors' and later clustered according to five common themes that defined the proposed intermediate results (IR) of the draft PRP Results Framework (see Annex 2).



Source: PRP Taskforce Support Unit





3. ELABORATION OF THE FRDP FRAMEWORK IN LINE WITH THE PARIS AGREEMENT

3.1. DESKTOP ANALYSIS OF THE FRDP AGAINST THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)

The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) provides high level strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups. The aim is to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters, in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development. The FRDP identifies three inter-related goals that need to be actively pursued by all stakeholders to enhance resilience to disasters and climate change:

Goal 1: Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters;

Goal 2: Low-carbon development; and

Goal 3: Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

In order to achieve these goals, the FRDP outlines a non-exhaustive set of priority actions that countries and stakeholders can implement based on their individual, circumstances, priorities and needs of stakeholders. The PRP was set up to facilitate effective implementation of these actions.

The Paris Agreement

The PA was adopted at COP 21 in 2015 and came into force in November 2016 (COP 22) with the overall aim to limit an increase in the global temperature of well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels with efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In order to achieve this target, country Parties to the Paris Agreement submitted nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that outline mitigation and adaptation efforts in line with their obligations. The PA is legally binding and follows a bottom-up approach, meaning that signatories to the PA have control over how they implement their NDCs; however, Parties are still accountable for implementing their NDCs. The PA also addresses financial flows for climate change action, establishes the global stocktake in 2023, the transparency framework as well as loss and damage (L&D) from climate change impacts.

Comparison

A comparison of the FRDP and the PA to identify inconsistencies or gaps, presented challenges as both documents start with two different premises. While the PA was developed solely for climate change action, the FRDP follows an integrated approach that stresses the interconnection and synergies of climate change-related hazards under the PA; hazards recognised in the Sendai Framework; and other sustainability concerns as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The FRDP is meant as guidance to countries when implementing their commitments under these three global agreements. Other key differences relate to i) financial flows, ii) transparency and accountability and iii) the legally binding nature. Table 1 below is a summary of the comparison matrix that analyses the compatibility of the PA and the FRDP. Articles of the PA were assessed against the goals of the FRDP first and then against individual priority actions in their entirety, not every action on its own. Each individual Article is accompanied by an explanatory section on how it compares to the FRDP and, as applicable, is followed by recommendations to align the FRDP closer with the PA. Annex 1 contains a comprehensive assessment against each Article, paragraph and sub-paragraph of the PA and it is suggested that the summary matrix be read in conjunction with Annex 1 as the detailed matrix provides a more in-depth explanation and rationale for the outcome of the assessment Table 1.





The following definitions for the comparison were developed:

- ▶ **Consistent:** aligns with the PA
- ▶ **Inconsistent:** something in the FRDP is missing or contradictory to the PA
- ▶ **Somewhat consistent:** marginally aligning with the PA
- ▶ **Mostly consistent:** most of the aspects in the FRDP and PA align
- ▶ **Not inconsistent:** not inconsistent if PICTs follow the right procedures as outlined in the PA
- ▶ **Not applicable:** not relevant to the FRDP and no action is required

While the FRDP is inconsistent with the PA in some Articles and paragraphs, it does not mean that the FRDP falls short of its requirements. In some instances, no action is required, necessary or sensible. Furthermore, inconsistency in the context of this review does not mean ‘incompatible’. Recommendations are also based on the assumption that it is desired to align the FRDP closer to the PA.

Table 1: Consolidated comparison matrix outlining consistencies and inconsistencies between the FRDP and the PA. for full table see Annex 1

Article in PA	Consistent/ not consistent/ somewhat consistent/ not applicable	Comment/ recommendation
Article 1: Definitions	Yes	None
Article 2: Aim of the Agreement	Not inconsistent	The PA and the FRDP are based on a different premise as the former relates solely to climate change induced hazards and the latter to both, climate change related and geological hazards. The aim of the FRDP is a consolidation of the two. A reference to the 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature goal should be made.
Article 3:	Not applicable	The FRDP is not meant to outline Nationally Determined Contributions although it does advocate for the development and implementation of NDC targets and long-term low carbon development.
Article 4: Greenhouse gas reductions	Mostly consistent or not applicable	Goal 2 of the FRDP is mostly consistent or not applicable to Article 4. The FRDP is not meant to be a document exclusively outlining long-term mitigation pathways. Please refer to Annex 2 for a more detailed analysis.





Article in PA	Consistent/ not consistent/ somewhat consistent/ not applicable	Comment/ recommendation
Article 5: Carbon sinks	Consistent	The FRDP is not a framework for exclusive climate change mitigation action. The reduction of GHG from deforestation and the importance of the sustainable use of forests is outlined in Goal 2.
Article 6: Global carbon market	Mostly consistent or not applicable	Article 6 refers to a global carbon market. It is not the FRDP's goal to facilitate the development or establishment of a carbon market. Double counting of greenhouse gas emissions has to be avoided. This could be stressed in Goal 2.
Article 7: Adaptation	Mostly consistent	The FRDP outlines adaptation actions in line with the aim of the PA. A reference should be made to the 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature goal and the aim to implement adaptation actions in line with this minimum increase.
Article 8: Loss and damage	Not inconsistent	While the FRDP contains DRR and adaptation components that will reduce the extent of L&D, the premise of Article 8 is that L&D is caused by climate change.
Article 9: Finance	Not applicable or not inconsistent	The FRDP is not a document that provides guidance on funding flows or finance. Please refer to Annex 2 for a more detailed analysis.
Article 10: Technology development	Not applicable or inconsistent	Technology development could be referred to in priority actions.
Article 11: Capacity building	Not inconsistent	Regional support and collaboration should be continued and strengthened.
Article 12: Education and public awareness	Mostly consistent	Some priority actions in the FRDP refer to education and awareness raising, particularly Goal 3.
Article 13: Transparency Framework	Not inconsistent	Countries to adhere to reporting standards outlined in the PA for any actions undertaken nationally.
Article 14: Global stocktake	Not inconsistent	Countries to adhere to reporting standards outlined in the PA for any actions undertaken nationally.
Articles 16-29	Not applicable	No action required.

Section 3.2 on opportunities and results, provides overall observations in terms of consistency that cannot be captured with the comparison matrix alone. Some recommendations in this section might not be relevant now, but possibly useful for the mid-term review of the FRDP.





Article 1: Definitions

The FRDP does not interpret the definitions under the UNFCCC differently from the PA.

Article 2: Aim of the Paris Agreement

The aims of the PA and the FRDP overlap but the premises are fundamentally different in nature. The PA seeks to address the drivers for anthropogenic climate change and its associated impacts through reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation actions. The FRDP is a guiding document, outlining voluntary actions to increase the resilience in the Pacific region. The FRDP includes the impacts of hazards caused and exacerbated by anthropogenic climate change but also other hazards stemming from other causes. These hazards are related to the Sendai Framework.

Recommendation:

1. Make reference to the 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature target in various and appropriate places.

Article 3: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Actions undertaken by countries that are recommended in the FRDP can contribute to the fulfilment of countries' respective NDCs. NDCs are part of Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 and are analysed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Article 4: Greenhouse gas emissions reductions

Goal 2 of the FRDP is in many aspects consistent with Article 4 of the PA as the article addresses the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The difference is the depth of what is required or asked for in the PA. The PA asked for peaking of emissions, rapid reduction and development and conservation of carbon sinks. The FRDP focuses on a transition to a low carbon economy with the aim of energy security and independency as well as more resilient infrastructure where the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy is a co-benefit.

Article 4 outlines reporting requirements to the COP and the avoidance of double counting of emission reduction efforts. There is no reporting mechanism in the FRDP that captures actions undertaken by PICTs as it is not the aim of the framework. However, this is not inconsistent with the FRDP if individual PICTs follow the required procedures outlined in the Articles of the Paris Agreement in regard to double counting.

Recommendations: none

Article 5: Carbon sinks

The FRDP stresses the importance of sustainable forest use in Goal 2 and encourages the development of REDD+ initiatives.

Recommendation:

- a) PICTs with large forest cover and where deforestation is a concern, could consider signing up to REDD+ if they have not already done so.

Article 6: Market mechanism

Article 6 of the PA relates to transferred mitigation outcomes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fulfil the NDCs. It also established a voluntary market mechanism to contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Most of Article 6 is not applicable to the FRDP as it relates to mitigation actions. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through the actions in the FRDP Goal 2 are a co-benefit unrelated to the establishment of a global carbon market.

Recommendations: none





Article 7: Adaptation

The FRDP is consistent with the PA as both recognise the importance of adaptation and are reflected in the priority actions of the FRDP. Concerns arise from hazards mentioned in the FRDP that are not climate change-related as the FRDP includes geological hazards but does not address other Sendai-related hazards. Separate consideration in the FRDP should be given to those hazards that are of a geological nature or other “non-natural” origin. Impacts might be indirectly linked to climate change but are not a direct result, for example, the compounded effect of tsunamis and sea level rise. While responses to such impacts are similar and provide co-benefits, a distinction between DRR and adaptation should be made if it is the aim to align the FRDP closer with the PA. It is crucial to mention the 1.5 degrees Celsius global temperature increase above pre-industrial levels and the consequences this increase will have as it determines the level of adaptation effort required.

Recommendations:

- a) Actions in the FRDP should make a distinction between adaptation efforts that are related to climate change or hazards of other origin such as geological disasters.
- b) PRP to continue capturing adaptation efforts made by PICTs under the FRDP through the compilation of relevant case studies.
- c) Reiterate the need for enduring and long-term adaptation actions that take a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius into account.

Article 8: Loss and damage

Loss and damage (L&D) in the PA under Article 8 refers to “the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events”. “Loss and damage in this context must not be confused with “damage and loss” in the context of the assessment of the social and economic impacts of disasters. The FRDP recognises L&D and the role of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) but should not be mentioned in the context of hazards that are not related to climate change for various reasons: a) the concept is unique to the PA; (b) it is sensitive and political in nature; c) touches on human rights, sovereignty and the right for self-determination; and d) solely refers to impacts related to anthropogenic climate change. While “avert” and “minimise” can be part of adaptation and DRR actions, “address” refers to post-impact recovery actions. These would require a new set of priority actions that are tailored to the workstreams of the WIM. The WIM’s aim to enhance cooperation, action and support on loss and damage can be recognised without introducing reference to compensation or liability concepts for loss and damage as these are not included in Article 8 of the PA.

Article 8 is somewhat consistent with the FRDP in regard to “averting and minimising” L&D from climate change as the FRDP recognition of loss and damage can also occur from other natural hazards that are not climate change related. On the basis of considering L&D from all natural hazards, the FRDP would not be consistent with the PA. Article 8, however, relates to L&D from climate change impacts. Sub-sections that follow from Article 8.1 are based on the same premise that L&D is a result of anthropogenic climate change and “understanding, action and support” should be for: a) early warning systems; b) emergency preparedness; c) slow onset events; d) events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage; e) comprehensive risk assessment and management; f) risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions; g) non-economic losses; and h) resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems. While actions in the FRDP are related to L&D, these are not in the spirit of Article 8. The FRDP does not outline responsibility for specific collaboration with the WIM or the necessity to enhance understanding, action and support for L&D.

In addition to the PA, decisions at COP 25 in 2019 support the inclusion of L&D action in regional and voluntary work plans and documents (Decision 2/CMA.2).



**Recommendations:**

- a) Update the L&D section “Global Framework” in the FRDP to reflect the latest work undertaken by the WIM Executive Committee and available resources that are available such as the Fiji Clearinghouse for Risk Transfer (COP 23), the recommendation of the TF on Displacement (COP 24) and the Santiago Network on L&D (COP 25) as part of the Mid-Term Review of the FRDP.

Article 9: Finance

The PA outlines the importance of financial assistance from developed countries to developing countries, the lead role that developed countries play and that finance should be scaled up and represent progression beyond previous efforts. The PA encourages voluntary reporting of financial flows and qualitative data aligned to country-driven strategies from developing countries. The goals of the FRDP do not specifically refer to finance, capacity building or technology transfer. Recommendations related to financial mechanisms, access to finance or administration of funds are outlined in the priority actions for each goal. Multilateral funds under the UNFCCC and the PA cannot be accessed for all types of hazards. A clear distinction between projects related to climate change induced hazards needs to be made when applying to multilateral funds, particularly the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

Recommendations: none**Article 10: Technology development and transfer**

There is no reference in the goals of the FRDP relating to technology development or suggestion of specific priority actions. The FRDP is not the most suitable document to outline strategies for technology development for mitigation efforts, however, technology development for resilience building might still be an option.

Recommendations:

- a) Sharing of information on new technology developments amongst PICTs, which can include but not be limited to, renewable energy, early warning systems or various adaptation projects.
- b) Consider including technology development or access to technology in the priority actions in each FRDP goal.
- c) Assist countries to identify existing technology and ground-breaking research when designing projects.

Article 11: Capacity building

Article 11 refers to capacity-building of developing countries with support from developed countries. PICTs should continue to support each other on a regional level and share technology, information, lessons learnt and follow a collaborative approach. The FRDP and the PRP are an ideal platform to reiterate the collaboration between island nations and is already envisaged to be part of the PRM.

Recommendations:

- a) Make reference to technology and information sharing in the FRDP related to all identified priority actions.
- b) Collect data on implemented actions as part of the FRDP to access and share at the PRM. Data can include but not be limited to: approved projects, monitoring and evaluation, reports, financial figures, costs or other information that might be relevant and useful.

Article 12: Education and public awareness

The FRDP does not outline education or awareness building as one of its goals to be more resilient, however, some priority actions do so. There is no need to include this as the FRDP is not meant to be an educational resource or public awareness document. When implementing public awareness actions, it





needs to be taken into consideration who will have access to this information. It is important to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are able to acquire this information by themselves.

Recommendations:

- a) Ensure that education and awareness initiatives are tailored and accessible to all members of society equally.
- b) Consider making the priority actions more specific towards education and public awareness and accessible for a range of audiences through the Communications and Engagement Committee

Articles 13 and 14: Transparency framework and the global stocktake

Articles 13 and 14 are consolidated in this analysis for two reasons. Firstly, they are closely linked in the PA. Reporting under the transparency framework informs the global stocktake. Secondly, a comparison or inconsistency analysis was challenging. Articles 13 and 14 serve as accountability mechanisms in the PA, whereas the FRDP is voluntary for Pacific countries and does not require reporting to a regional body. However, some of the directions in Articles 13 and 14 can be used for voluntarily taking stock or keeping track of implemented actions in the Pacific region. It would also reveal where further support from developed countries is needed (and received) in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer as outlined in Article 13, paragraph 10. Tracking actions under the FRDP would help to evaluate the PRP on its effectiveness in the future as the assessment in section 4.4.1 has concluded that such an evaluation is premature at this stage as the PRP is only recently operational.

Recommendations:

1. Create a voluntary regional stocktake to:
 - a. Share implemented actions that fall under the FRDP;
 - b. Communicate and share lessons learnt;
 - c. Share information, technology and resources where possible; and
 - d. Identify gaps where action is required and assistance amongst island states is needed.
2. Consider creating a regional registry to record resilient development actions.

Articles 15: Compliance

The FRDP is a voluntary guidance document and does not have a compliance mechanism.

Article 16: The Conference of the Parties as the supreme body of the Convention

Article 17: The Secretariat of the Paris Agreement

Article 18: The Subsidiary Body for the Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Article 19: Role of Subsidiary Bodies and other institutional arrangements established by or under the Convention

Article 20: Process and dates for signature

Article 21: Dates and procedure of the enactment of the Paris Agreement

Article 22: Provisions of Article 15 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Paris Agreement

Article 23: Provisions of Article 16 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Paris Agreement

Article 24: Provisions of Article 14 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Paris Agreement

Article 25: Voting rules

Article 26: The role of the Secretary-General

Article 27: Reservations to the Paris Agreement





3.2. OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

Gender

While gender references are made in some of the priority actions of the FRDP, these are generic. There are no actions outlined that specifically address the diverse needs of women or other vulnerable members of the community. Genuinely creating equality, sometimes means to provide things differently to certain groups and individuals. This is of utmost importance for adaptation actions and disaster risk reduction as women have firstly, different needs from men and secondly, are disproportionately affected by disasters.

The PRP analysis and stakeholder responses support this view and call for the incorporation of gender and social inclusivity considerations in PRM related plans and activities. Studies have also shown the immense co-benefits and potential female empowerment gender-sensitive approaches have. They create numerous synergies to work towards fulfilling the SDGs in the areas of poverty, hunger, gender equality or education. Recognition also needs to be given to women showing leadership as first responders that the region has witnessed over recent years. These highly valuable and sometimes different skill sets to men need to be fostered and shared.

Recommendations:

1. Develop gender- and vulnerable group specific actions into the priority actions of all three goals of the FRDP. This includes consideration of, but is not limited to, an enabling environment for women and vulnerable groups to take leadership in project development, decision-making and implementation as well as responsibilities in times of disasters.
2. Communicate recommendations 1 and 2 through regional meetings and when designing and implementing projects with facilitation from the SU.

3.3. RESULTS FROM STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

Recommendations and the comparative analysis were also based on qualitative data collection as mentioned in detail in Section 2. Stakeholder surveys were conducted with members of the SU, regional organisations and governments that were involved in the development of the FRDP. In total 18 stakeholders were interviewed and asked firstly, how the FRDP and PRP can help advance Forum Island Countries' implementation of the PA commitments and secondly, where they see a gap between the FRDP and the PA. Correspondence, discussions and presentations of findings have shown a variety of viewpoints on the FRDP amongst stakeholders but overall responses seemed to be positive and found that the FRDP and the PA complement and re-enforce each other. Some concerns and inconsistencies were raised which are outlined below. With the current stakeholders interviewed, there seems to be consensus that the FRDP is a suitable document to integrate action on climate change and disaster risk management and that it should remain in the form of one guiding document rather than two.

Through different questions an opinion was gauged on where relevant parties see inconsistencies with the PA and the FRDP. Overall, three different viewpoints were expressed: a) there is no inconsistency, b) they are complementary, and c) there are some or specific inconsistencies. It was mentioned that one of the issues is that the FRDP does not outline linkages of the goals and actions with the PA. It would be helpful if the FRDP shows clear crossovers and synergies between the PA and the Sendai Framework. The FRDP and PRP should reflect the objectives of the PA, where applicable and that indicators in the PA and the Sendai Framework should align with activities and decisions made by the PRP. Stakeholders also indicated that the FRDP is used as a support document for applications to international funds such as the Green Climate Fund. It needs to be noted that these funds are dedicated to climate change action.





With the inclusion of impacts other than climate change induced, this might undermine the FRDP's function as a supporting document. A stakeholder suggested to introduce "climate weeks" hosted by the UNFCCC based on examples in other regions. This could happen under the umbrella of the PRP to strengthen the role the FRDP plays in fulfilling NDCs under the PA. Another difference is that the FRDP focuses on the Pacific region while the PA is an international document with reporting guidelines and indicators; the FRDP does not have that.

It was expressed the FRDP has too many actions and recommendations and lacks direction.

Interviewees also found the FRDP to be positive and re-enforcing of the PA. Both complement each other and give countries direction on how to implement the PA and other agreements. Stakeholders also expressed that the FRDP helps to ensure that countries "don't work in silos", however, Island States should be in charge of identifying their own projects applicable to their circumstances and the type of support they would require.

None of the interviewees said they would like to see the FRDP split into two documents with one stakeholder expressing that there is "no need for a repetition of a report and another layer". Through the interviews it becomes clear that there are widespread opinions on the FRDP and how it does or does not align with the PA. Stakeholders are in agreement that an integrated and holistic approach to building resilience is sensible.

Recommendations:

1. Continue with the FRDP as a single document for building resilience in the Pacific region.
2. For the mid-term review consider:
 - a) Revision of actions made clearer with more direction and purpose.
 - b) Identification of actions that link the FRDP to the PA.
 - c) Identification of synergies and crossovers that the FRDP creates between the PA and the FRDP.
 - d) Consider and investigate the possibility of "climate weeks" hosted by the UNFCCC to strengthen the role of the FRDP for the PA.

3.4. SUMMARY

The FRDP is a comprehensive document that follows an integrated approach in addressing risks resulting from climate change and natural hazards.

The comparison shows that the FRDP and the PA are not mutually exclusive and can support each other to avoid duplication, enhance reporting and support island nations to implement projects and programmes for more resilient infrastructure and economy, however, some differences, gaps and inconsistencies need to be acknowledged.

There is a chance to strengthen the gender component by specifically suggesting actions that address the disproportionate negative effect disasters have on women and vulnerable groups. Many recommendations can be progressed through communication at regional meetings and collaboration between the PRP and PICTs on different projects. Formal changes to the FRDP can be made at its mid-term review in 2024. Annex 4 also provides guidance on areas for further consideration in the mid-term review.





4. REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE PRP GOVERNANCE MECHANISM

This section assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the four PRP regional governance mechanisms and uses the issues and recommendations arising from stakeholder consultation to construct a proposed results framework (RF) for the PRP. A RF graphically represents a strategy to achieve a specific objective based on how the achievement of lower level objectives leads to the achievement of the next higher order of objectives³. The proposed RF will display the results the PRP intends to achieve based on a “Theory of Change” that underpins the FRDP and its M&E Strategy as elaborated in the following sections.

A common understanding of what a governance *arrangement* refers to, and what is meant by *effectiveness* and *efficiency* is important to establish in the context of this review. Governance comprises three key elements known as *mechanisms*, *procedures* and *actors*. A governance *arrangement* refers to the underlying structures of governance (e.g. policy, organisational structure). Governance *procedures* refer to the process of guiding implementation such as planning, delivery and monitoring and evaluation. The *actors* are the people who apply the arrangements and procedures to govern according to their leadership, skills and knowledge. This review targeted the *effectiveness* and *efficiency* of the PRP governance *arrangements* in particular.

Nominally, *effectiveness* is the extent to which a desired result is achieved, and *efficiency* is the achievement of results via the most optimal or favoured way. Therefore, assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the PRP governance arrangements would involve examining the extent to which the **three goals of the FRDP** have been achieved (desired result) in the most favourable or optimal way, that is, in accordance with the **PRP enabling principles**.

PRP Enabling Principles

The PRP is guided by four key enabling principles on inclusivity, partnership, integrity and quality and leadership as defined accordingly:

Inclusivity	Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ participation of the different stakeholder groups through applications of the FRDP guiding principles ▶ human rights-based approach ▶ vulnerable groups including but not limited to women, persons with disabilities, children, youth and older persons ▶ gender balance in all levels of the PRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ensure collaboration, cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders ▶ establish relationships based on mutual respect and responsibility to empower stakeholders’ resilient actions ▶ free, continuous and consistent flow of information, sharing ideas and best practices

³ <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Performance%20Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation%20Tips%20Building%20a%20Results%20Framework.pdf>





Integrity and Quality	Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ commitment to the highest level of integrity and quality on how resilience action is taken forward at sub-national, including community; and national, sub-regional and regional levels. <p>The resilience agenda must be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ the use of transparent, accurate and appropriate data and information;▶ open and transparent decision-making;▶ on tools and approaches that are appropriate to be fit for purpose and context;▶ on engagement and interaction that is genuine and lasting; and▶ on a commitment to continuous learning and improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ at every level of decision making promote accountability and transparency▶ encourage and engender appropriate, innovative implementation for resilience building at national and regional levels.

4.1. PRP GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The PRP was designed to engage resilience decision-makers from a variety of agencies at sub-national, national and regional levels in a more inclusive and direct way, with the emphasis that it “must be owned and led by countries and territories with the support and involvement of all stakeholders”⁴.

The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting is the apex body for discussing and deciding matters related to resilient development in the region. Actions and responses for the PRP are directed via the Forum Officials Committee (FOC), the SPC and SPREP Governing Councils, and the Pacific Island Forum Leaders and Ministerial meetings.

The PRP governing arrangements consist of the:

- ▶ Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM);
- ▶ PRP Taskforce (TF);
- ▶ PRP Support Unit (SU); and
- ▶ PRP Technical Working Groups (TWGs).

A biennial PRM is intended to provide the opportunity for all stakeholders to share the progress related to implementing the goals and objectives of the FRDP with the emphasis on showcasing best practice examples of resilience actions and lessons. The 15-member TF, comprising 5 government, 5 NGO and private sector and 5 CROP and Partner agencies, works with relevant PRP members to organise the PRM as well as provide the guidance and support to enable the implementation of the FRDP via a number of national and regional mechanisms. The SU, which includes a joint team of PIFS, SPREP and SPC staff, is tasked with supporting the work of the TF and the TWGs. The TWGs are established in a time bound way to identify and progress actions to support the implementation of the three goals of the FRDP.

⁴ PRP Working Paper Final Draft, 14 June, 2017. <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MJkkdtvMyHv3XMPByAvTXml6kkIGaWVq>





Figure 1: Composition of the PRP Taskforce



4.1.1. CONSTRAINTS WITH ASSESSING PRP GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS EFFECTIVENESS

An assessment of the effectiveness of the PRP governance arrangements should demonstrate how its operationalisation contributed to effective implementation of the FRDP. This review was unable to yield the kind of evidence required to support an analysis of the effectiveness of the PRP governance arrangements due to several constraints that the PRP is itself in the process of addressing. These constraints are as follows:

- ▶ The planning, implementation and M&E of the three goals of the FRDP is largely actionable within national jurisdictions whereby its means of measure varies by country although national mechanisms are being developed to report to the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), the NDC under the PA and national SDGs;
- ▶ The PRP's establishment is relatively recent and so it may be too soon to meaningfully measure its influence in the effective implementation of the FRDP;
- ▶ Existing documentation (minutes, analysis and reports) lack a clear link to how past and current initiatives implicate on the FRDP goals and priority actions; and
- ▶ National M&E systems for resilient development and the FRDP M&E Framework are still in their development stages and so a systematic assessment that links the PRP activities to national and, hence, regional resilience processes and outcomes would be unrealistic.

Given the above context, a systematic assessment on the effectiveness of the PRP seems premature.



4.1.2. A PROPOSED APPROACH TO ASSESSING PRP EFFECTIVENESS

This work included the development of a proposed Results Framework (RF) for the PRP that should, in future, enable a more systematic assessment of the PRP’s effectiveness. The PRP RF will be an integral part of the forthcoming FRDP M&E Framework mandated under the FRDP such that “A monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework will be developed in consultation with PICTs to be endorsed by PICTs, with support from regional organizations and development partners”⁵.

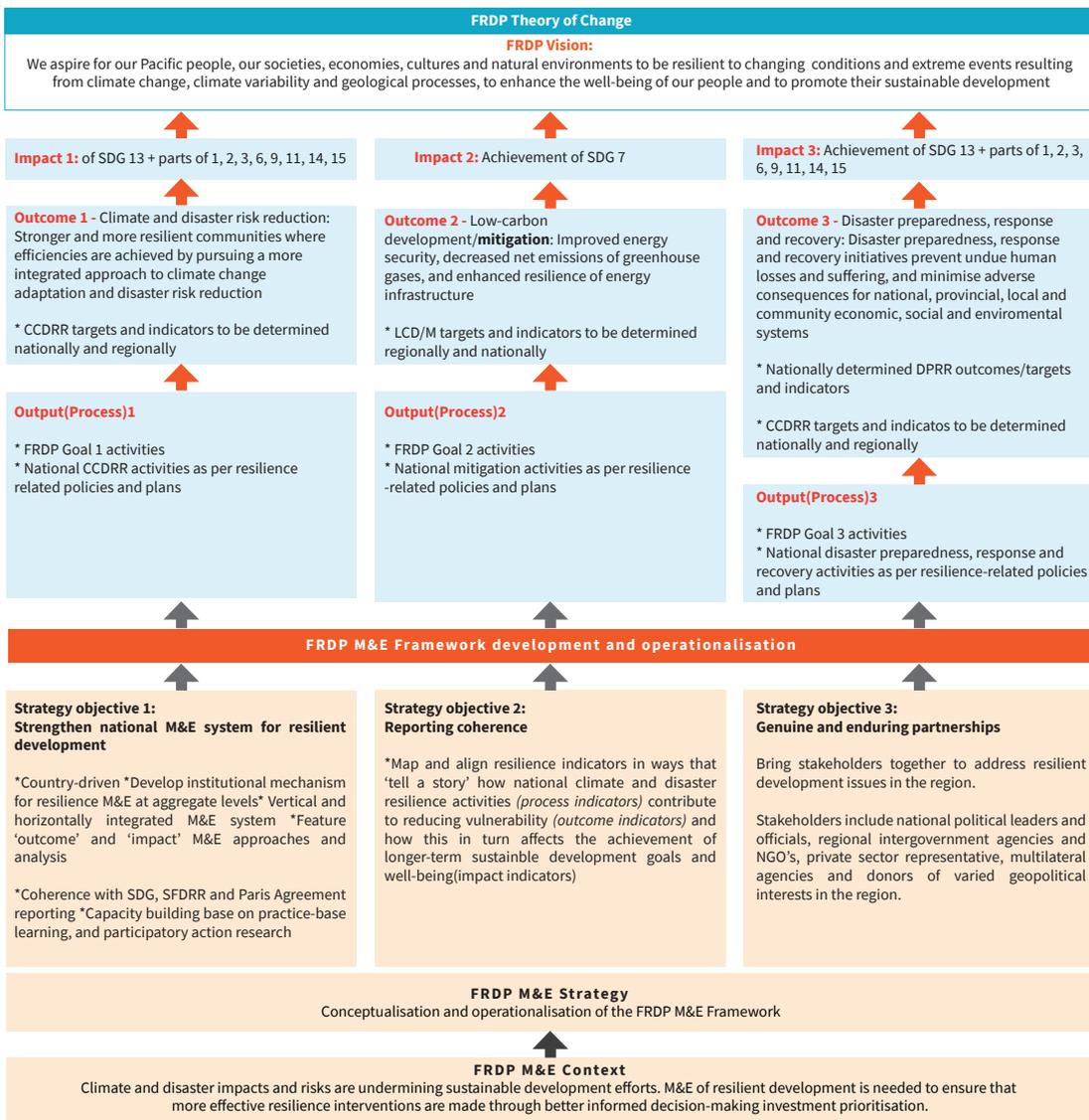
The development of the FRDP M&E Framework is guided by the FRDP M&E Strategy which articulates a Theory of Change for realising the vision of the FRDP, as shown in Figure 2. Launched in early 2020, the FRDP M&E Strategy is considered critical and urgent for resilient development and will be undertaken via three strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen National M&E Systems

Objective 2: More Coherent Reporting - NDC/PA, SFDRR and SDGs

Objective 3: Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders

Figure 2: FRDP M&E Strategy - Theory of Change



⁵SPC, et al. (2016b), 'Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Assess Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 - 2030', (Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)).





This report proposes that the PRP Results Framework serve to implement *Strategy Objective 3 Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders* of the PRP M&E Framework as a higher level objective - Strategic Objective (SO). The set of results that supports the achievement of the SO will be referred to as *intermediate results* (IRs). The *IR Activities* (IRAs) indicate specific steps or activities to achieve the IRs. The IRs and IRAs were determined from the analysis of stakeholder *talanoa* and online surveys about the strengths, limitations and lessons of the PRP governance mechanisms.

Approaching the PRP Results Framework via Strategic Objective 3 of the FRDP M&E Strategy creates the following advantages:

- ▶ encourages resilience partnerships and cooperation that is grounded on evidence-based decision-making processes at regional level;
- ▶ creates linkages with national development governance systems and processes that are intended to be linked across sectors and governance levels, as per Objective 1 of the FRDP M&E Strategy (national M&E systems); and
- ▶ more effectively and systematically inform annual reporting of the FRDP implementation by the TF to the FOC, partners and wider associate membership.

The analysis of respondents' recommendation to enhance the efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements resulted in a clustering of 5 key themes and proposed as IRs for the PRP Results Framework. The proposed PRP Results Framework IRs are:

- IRs 1:** Increased resilience leadership;
- IRs 2:** Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes;
- IRs 3:** Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships;
- IRs 4:** Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations; and
- IRs 5:** Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making.

4.2. PRP GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS EFFICIENCY

The PRP governance arrangements efficiency assessment sought to determine if the arrangements sufficiently enabled partners to do things in an optimal or favoured way. The assessment was mostly informed by stakeholder views gathered via *talanoa* and the online survey.

A majority of the respondents were, for the most part, positive about the PRP's performance in advancing the implementation of the FRDP although views varied on how governance might be strengthened and improved. Most respondents indicated that the PRP governance *arrangements* was less of a problem when compared with the *procedures* and *people* related governance capacity issues.





4.2.1. PACIFIC RESILIENCE MEETING (PRM)

The inaugural and what was broadly regarded as a successful Pacific Resilience Meeting was held in May 2019. Apart from sharing progress and lessons on the FRDP goals, the PRM is also expected to engage stakeholders in highlighting contributions to relevant frameworks such as the S.A.M.O.A Pathway, Framework for Pacific Regionalism, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the PA on Climate Change, and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The PRM is expected to be co-hosted and co-organised by one or a group of PICTs to:

- ▶ Strengthen climate and disaster resilience coherence and coordination at regional level and in accordance with national, regional and international priorities;
- ▶ Share knowledge, lessons and ‘expertise’ of varied efforts related to the FRDP goals;
- ▶ Enable dialogue and networking;
- ▶ Establish links amongst the scientists, technicians, policymakers, politicians and communities;
- ▶ Improve reporting and M&E on resilient development at national, regional and international levels monitoring and evaluation of progress in climate change and disaster resilience at regional and national levels; and
- ▶ Review tasks and outcomes and provide direction to the Technical Working Groups as well as consideration of the establishment of new Technical Working Groups or conclusion of existing ones.

STRENGTHS

Mechanism – Inclusive

The PRM was especially commended for enabling a more inclusive knowledge sharing and learning event, a shift from what was considered to be more project driven and government-centred conferences. The PRM’s ability to engage a wide and diverse range of stakeholders and the special attention committed to recognising young people’s voices and engaging their participation in sharing and learning about various resilience building efforts in the region was particularly commended. In some cases, the PRM also helped facilitate partnerships between different types of actors.

LIMITATIONS

Mechanism – Lacking Political Access

Securing high-level political engagement at the PRM was viewed to be very important but is lacking. This kind of political access is needed to strengthen the mandate of the PRP and sustain interest from countries as well as CROP agencies. Respondents also indicated that the sustained engagement of stakeholders towards a possible next PRM in 2021 was uncertain in light of the COVID-19 travel restrictions and more planning is required to sustain the interest and engagement of affiliates via alternative means.

People and Procedures – Lacking Leadership and Sector (Horizontal) Integration

There seemed to be a limitation in leadership to deepen the institutional integration of climate change and disaster risk management, especially in terms of advancing the incorporation of sector-based resilience processes. The definition of sectors will need to be determined via wider consultations given that each country will have its unique categorisation of sectors at the national level. A focus on sector-based or horizontal integration of resilience-building processes is particularly important for countries as resilience financing prioritisation is largely sector-based and leadership to create the institutional mechanisms to guide the anchoring of national resilience-building processes with sectors is lacking.

The need to streamline the PRM with that of other regional resilience meetings and vice versa, was also raised as critical to ensure the full engagement and commitment of the Pacific leadership as well as resilience experts, practitioners and communities. Further to this, while some respondents suggested the need for a capacity building component in the PRM, others were of the view that the meetings were (supposed to be) a capacity building event in itself.





As such, there is a need to clearly define the purpose, functions and advantages of the PRM, relative to other regional resilience-related meetings, and to streamline it with other similar regional events.

Recommendations:

Detailed recommendations for enhancing the efficiency of the PRM are presented in Annex 2 according to the proposed five thematic objectives of the PRP Results Framework. Below are some immediate considerations for strengthening the PRM:

- a) Streamline and integrate the PRM with other regional resilience meetings and vice versa;
- b) Consider incorporating a high-level parallel forum at the PRM for national political leaders to strengthen country ownership of the regional resilient development agenda via the FRDP;
- c) Increase engagement and outreach to affiliated members of the PRM, through sub-regional preparatory online platforms;
- d) Explore capacity building sessions and gender inclusive approaches in future PRMs;
- e) Develop communication and knowledge products that profile the work of the TF and Support Unit and the output of TWGs to the next PRM; and
- f) Promote future PRM decisions which are inclusive, gender-sensitive, evidenced-based and advances national priorities.

4.2.2. TASKFORCE

The objective of the TF is to synchronise guidance and advice towards a consolidated regional leadership to enable the successful execution of the FRDP in PICTs. The TF's responsibilities include:

- ▶ Strengthening Pacific Leadership in resilient development by:
 - *providing strategic direction, guidance and policy advice to PICTs and stakeholders in building resilience to climate change and disasters by achieving the goals of the FRDP,*
 - *Providing timely updates and feedback to Pacific Islands Forum Leaders on both the actual execution and impact of their decisions;*
- ▶ Leveraging partnership between public, private and civil society;
- ▶ Expanding South-South cooperation, peer-to-peer learning and information sharing;
- ▶ Streamlining M&E of the FRDP by aligning to national, regional and international frameworks such as the S.A.M.O.A Pathway, Framework for Pacific Regionalism, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the PA on Climate Change, and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development;
- ▶ Providing an oversight to the Technical Working Groups to ensure alignment with the FRDP priority actions and outcomes; and
- ▶ Setting the agenda and approving the budget and Standard Operating Procedures for the PRP governance arrangements and regularly review (as and when required).

STRENGTHS

Mechanism – Inclusivity

The strength of the TF was associated with its equal “5:5:5” representation of PICTs (5) NGOs and private sector (5) and CROP, academia and development partners (5). This is a transformative change from the usual regional mechanisms that may not readily facilitate a proactive role and voice for non-state actors in contributing to the resilient development agenda of the Pacific. Having a PICT representative as the TF Chair was also important to ensure the PRP is relevant to countries and national priorities.





LIMITATIONS

Mechanism – Representation

Some respondents interpreted the “5:5:5” configuration to mean that PICTs are outnumbered 2:1. This signals the need to ensure that PICT representation and voice should be strengthened as the ultimate beneficiaries of resilient actions by all stakeholders.

It was also noted that it could be a risk if the TF is utilised as the centre of the partnership, rather than a mechanism to steer partnership and results between PRMs. The PRM and the working groups are more the heart of the results of the partnership itself. Moreover, there seemed to be a need for partnerships and partnering that connects a diversity of actors (e.g. government, CROP and NGOs), sectors (e.g. water, health, tourism), and jurisdictions (community groups to international NGOs).

People and Procedure - National, Regional and Global (Vertical) Integration

Some respondents highlighted that group representation may not necessarily guarantee voice representation and that effort was required to ensure TF members effectively represent the diversity of voices within their respective constituencies. For example, key comments related to extending civil society representation beyond Fiji-based organisations and that TF members need to be more active in engaging constituency inputs in PRP knowledge sharing and planning activities.

The current TF membership is largely made up of Suva-based development partners, private sector and NGOs with the need to ensure that constituent members based out of Suva are as effectively engaged as much as possible to support national and sub-national implementation. The engagement of sub-regional constituents was highlighted as a challenge by some of the respondents, and that the approach by the Micronesia sub-region in getting the Micronesian Presidents to endorse their TF representative has given clear political mandate for the representative to be a voice for that particular constituency.

Other respondents indicated that PICTs are overwhelmed (and unconvinced) by the time demands of the TF and other PRP mechanisms as “regional level mechanisms seem to be more important for regional level people”. A PICT member voiced that the current PRP set up was mostly beneficial to development partners as it presented more enabling opportunities to coordinate and develop regional partnerships with “everyone in one place” (as opposed to 22 places (i.e. PICTs region-wide). While this was a concern raised, it is important to encourage a coordinated approach for resilient development initiatives in the Pacific to limit duplication and fragmentation.

Allocating the necessary resources and tools to TF members will assist them to engage effectively with their constituents and promote complementarities between their respective agency work plans on resilience and the PRP work programme.

The fact that countries are aligning their resilient development planning and reporting to global resilience frameworks such as the PA, Sendai Framework on DRR and SDGs necessitates the need for the FRDP and PRP governance arrangements to better align towards bridging the link between national resilient development processes and global commitments.

The lack of a guiding communications strategy and product limits TF members to connect with their constituency group and further limits the possibilities for wider PRP outreach and engagement throughout the region.





RECOMMENDATIONS:

Detailed recommendations for enhancing the efficiency of the TF are presented in Annex 2 according to the proposed five thematic objectives of the PRP Results Framework. Below are some immediate considerations for strengthening the TF:

- a) Strengthen support for the PICT representation to enable them to facilitate the necessary engagement and outreach to their sub-regional constituents;
- b) Selection of TF membership that represents the diversity of voices within each respective constituency group;
- c) Strengthen the PRP communication and engagement strategy to support effective outreach by the TF members;
- d) Allow flexibility for PICT representatives to participate in the TF if they wish to do so (consistent with decision 19 of 2017 Leaders Communique);
- e) Consider a voice for the youth in the TF; and
- f) Identify national mechanisms or authorities that can serve as TF focal points in PICTs (e.g. JNAP Secretariat in Tonga, KNEG in Kiribati etc).

4.2.3. SUPPORT UNIT

The SU (SU), comprising of PIFS, SPREP and SPC, works collectively to enable efficient and effective functioning of the TF, PRM and TWGs. PIFS currently leads the convening of the SU and coordinates political dialogue related to the FRDP and the broader resilience agenda, while SPREP and SPC each lead on matters related to climate change and DRM respectively. The SU, with the support of other stakeholders, is responsible for:

- ▶ Convening and facilitating the TF meetings and provides secretariat support to the TF and the PRM;
- ▶ Coordinating technical papers for the TF;
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the TF decisions;
- ▶ Budgeting and fundraising for TF meetings, PRM, the SU and relevant activities;
- ▶ Reporting on the progress of the FRDP to PIFS, SPC and SPREP governing councils and the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders;
- ▶ Communicating to resilience stakeholders through a streamlined online network for resilience in collaboration with SPC Pacific Disaster Net, UNDP Pacific Solution Exchange and the SPREP Pacific Climate Change Portal;
- ▶ Coordinating the biennial PRM;
- ▶ Drafting the Standard Operating Procedures for the PRP governance and processes to be approved by the TF; and
- ▶ Promoting the key successes and lessons learnt in addressing resilient development in PICTs.

There were very few comments on the strengths and limitations of the SU although more responses were provided in the form of recommendations. These recommendations were not incorporated in the RF given that they were not sourced from a strengths or limitation comment.





STRENGTHS

Mechanism – Support

Effectively maintaining and supporting the progress of the PRP.

LIMITATIONS

Mechanism

Perceived competition for resources and lack of trust among SU agencies.

People And Procedures

Delay in the delivery of agreed activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Detailed recommendations for enhancing the efficiency of the TF are presented in Annex 2 according to the proposed five thematic objectives of the PRP Results Framework. Below are some immediate considerations for strengthening the Support Unit:

- a) Strengthen collaboration and information sharing among the SU agencies;
- b) Improved timely delivery of agreed activities;
- c) Map out the role of each agency being part of the SU.

4.2.4. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

The Technical Working Groups (TWGs) are established building on decisions from the PRM or the TF to focus on relevant emerging priorities. The TWGs are time bound, result based and adaptable to opportunities as needed to support the implementation of the three goals of the FRDP. The TWG membership is open to all PICTs, CROP agencies, development partners, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. Each TWG has a clear Terms of Reference that is focused and includes milestones, timelines and sunset clauses. The TWGs report to the TF through the SU and provide updates to the PRM.

STRENGTHS

Mechanism

The establishment of the TWGs has enabled stakeholders to collaborate around resilient development issues. The space that the TWG allows for strengthening knowledge and information on key areas of work are its key strengths. Respondents also indicated that the TWGs provide a mechanism for trialling how the PRP might address emerging priorities related to the FRDP goals.

People And Procedures

Respondents reported that the TWGs had successfully generated regional coordination and collaboration toward implementing the FRDP. For example, the development of the FRDP M&E Strategy, Pacific Resilience Standards, Communications Strategy and various other implementation tools and activities were produced via the PRP TWGs.

LIMITATIONS

Mechanisms

Respondents indicated that there was a lack of PICT involvement and representation in some TWGs and that there was need to improve on this to enhance country ownership of resilient development initiatives and activities.





People And Procedures

Country participation and input to the TWG may be constrained by over-stretched country representation and capacities relative to regional level mechanisms and their relevance to facilitating the implementation of the FRDP at national and sub-national levels. There is a significant need to localise the FRDP implementation within national and local contexts and via national resilient development systems and processes and the onus is on the respective TWGs to ensure the objectives of their work respond to identified national resilient development priorities and that they engage key and potential mobilisers from government, NGOs and the private sector operating at national levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Detailed recommendations for enhancing the efficiency of the TF are presented in Annex 2 according to the proposed five thematic objectives of the PRP Results Framework. Below are some immediate considerations for strengthening the TWG:

- a) Explore opportunities and options to strengthen engagement of PICT members in the TWGs;
- b) TWGs to generate tangible outcomes to enhance ownership of the PRP;
- c) Strengthen information sharing and peer-to-peer learning between TWGs; and
- d) Facilitate support to countries that have been innovative or shown clear progress on resilience initiatives relevant to the work of specific TWGs.

4.2.5. GENERALLY

Respondents also shared views on the PRP at a more general level and these have been clustered under IR for PRP as detailed in the proposed RF in Annex 2.

5. CONCLUSION

This two-pronged review has identified several measures for elaborating the FRDP in line with the PA and strengthening the efficiency of the PRP governance arrangements to support the effective implementation of the FRDP.

The FRDP elaboration in line with the PA re-emphasises that it makes sense to adopt an integrated approach in addressing all hazards to avoid duplication and to make efficient use of constrained resources. Nevertheless, some differences, gaps and inconsistencies need to be acknowledged and appropriately addressed, including through a more comprehensive regional consultation during the mid-term review of the FRDP in 2024 to strengthen its relevance and applicability.

Despite being premature, the review of the effectiveness of the PRP governance arrangements was an effective way of taking stock of how the various efforts and activities undertaken so far have contributed to supporting the implementation of the FRDP. The proposed PRP RF, one of the key outcomes of this review, provides a mechanism with which the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP could be more systematically measured and contributes to the intended outcomes of the FRDP M&E Framework particularly around partnerships. This RF requires further consultation prior to finalisation. The gathering and channelling of stakeholder views about the strengths and limitations of the PRP governance arrangements into the RF was also enabled via this review.



ANNEXES





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
Article 3: Nationally Determined Contributions		
As nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in Article 2. The efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement.	Inconsistent Refer to analysis of article 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13	The FRDP is not meant to outline Nationally Determined contributions nor is it specifically developed to provide guidance on how to fulfil national pledges to the Conference of the Parties. Reference in the FRDP could be made that concrete projects outlined by the FRDP might be used to fulfil NDC pledges.
Article 4: Greenhouse gas reductions		
1. Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.	Mostly consistent	Goal 2 refers to the transition into a low carbon economy for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy security and independency. Goal 2 could be strengthened by referring directly to the peaking of GHG emissions and islands fulfilling their bit of reducing GHG emissions despite their vulnerable and disadvantaged status, capacity and technology constraints as well as negligible GHG emissions.
2. Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.	Consistent/not applicable	The FRDP is not meant as a guiding document to prepare, communicate or maintain successive NDCs. It provides guidance on what projects can be undertaken in order to achieve NDCs on a national level.
3. Each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.	Mostly consistent/ not applicable	The FRDP is a regional document that recognises the different national circumstances of island nations within the region. However, the FRDP is a guiding, non-binding, document that does not require nations to progressively outline targets or higher ambitions.
4. Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.	(Mostly) consistent	This part is fulfilled through goal 2 of the FRDP with the small difference that no limitation target is outlined.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
5. Support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions.	Not applicable	None
6. The least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances.	Consistent	The FRDP fully aligns with this paragraph.
7. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans can contribute to mitigation outcomes under this Article.	Consistent	Goal 2 of the FRDP creates adaptation co-benefits, more resilient infrastructure, energy security and independence from imported fossil fuels.
8. In communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.	Not applicable	None.
9. Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake referred to in Article 14.	Not inconsistent/not applicable	None.
10. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall consider common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its first session.	Not inconsistent/not applicable	The FRDP does not and is not meant to outline timelines to fulfil priority actions or align with the timeframes of the procedures of the Conference of the Parties.
11. A Party may at any time adjust its existing nationally determined contribution with a view to enhancing its level of ambition, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.	Not inconsistent	Through the FRDP, Island nations are encouraged to show high ambition and best practice in resilience building, adaptation and low-carbon development.
12. Nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.	Not inconsistent	The FRDP does not require countries to report on actions undertaken that fall under the FRDP. The SU could capture projects that are undertaken through the FRDP to show the framework's uptake, especially when the FRDP is used as a document that supports submissions to multilateral funds





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>13. Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions. In accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement</p>	Not inconsistent	The FRDP does not have any reporting requirements or obligations to report to the COP.
<p>14. In the context of their nationally determined contributions, when recognising and implementing mitigation actions with respect to anthropogenic emissions and removals, Parties should take into account, as appropriate, existing methods and guidance under the Convention, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 13 of this Article.</p>	Not inconsistent	Countries should ensure that actions undertaken as recommended in the FRDP are reported to the COP as emission reductions.
<p>15. Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 of this Article shall notify the secretariat of the terms of that agreement, including the emission level allocated to each Party within the relevant time period, when they communicate their nationally determined contributions. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of that agreement.</p>	Inconsistent	<p>The FRDP does not make comment to potential double counting to emission reductions or fulfilled pledges towards the PA, the SDGs or Sendai Framework.</p> <p>Make reference in the FRDP to remind countries to avoid double counting of actions and a clear distinction between allocated emission level.</p>
<p>16. Each party to such an agreement shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement referred to in paragraph 16 of this Article in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.</p>	Consistent/not applicable	None
<p>17. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Agreement, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization, shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement communicated under paragraph 16 of this Article in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.</p>	Consistent/not applicable	None





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>18. All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.</p>	Somewhat consistent	<p>The FRDP outlines in goal 2 the transition to a low carbon economy but this does not include a long-term strategy for emission reductions.</p> <p>The FRDP is not a framework for the climate change mitigation action and formulating a long-term low greenhouse gas emissions strategy within the FRDP might not be the most appropriate place.</p>
<p>Article 5: Carbon sinks</p>		
<p>1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests.</p>	Consistent	<p>The FRDP does not outline the conservation of existing nor development of carbon sinks. As a document for resilience building this might not be the most suitable place to include carbon sinks in depth. The FRDP encourages and stresses the importance of the sustainable use of forests and carbon uptake. Co-benefits could potentially result from some ecosystem-based adaptation efforts if undertaken in large scale.</p>
<p>2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>	Consistent	Included in goal 2 of the FRDP.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
Article 6: Global carbon market		
1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity	Not applicable	None.
2. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.	Somewhat consistent	To strengthen the credibility of the FRDP, it should be stressed that GHG reductions from projects resulting from the FRDP will not be used for double counting and robust accounting is applied to fulfil the obligations under the PA.
3. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve nationally determined contributions under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.	Not applicable	None.
4. A mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development is hereby established under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement for use by Parties on a voluntary basis. It shall be supervised by a body designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement	Not applicable	None.
5. Emission reductions resulting from the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not be used to demonstrate achievement of the host Party's nationally determined contribution if used by another Party to demonstrate achievement of its nationally determined contribution.	Not applicable	None.
6. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from activities under the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall adopt rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article at its first session.	Not applicable	None.
<p>8. Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition; b) Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation c) of nationally determined contributions; and d) Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements 	Consistent	The FRDP is a voluntary document established by the Pacific region to enhance coordination, collaboration and resource sharing. It supports sub-sections a-d of this paragraph.
Article 7: Adaptation		
1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of 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 temperature goal referred to in Article 2.	Not inconsistent	<p>The FRDP does not mention that adaptation actions undertaken by island nations should be adequate for a temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius or 2 degrees Celsius, respectively.</p> <p>The FRDP could make reference to the fact that adaptation and resilience actions now, need to be future-proof and adequate for a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius or 2 degrees, respectively.</p>
2. Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.	Consistent	The FRDP recognises that adaptation and resilience building is a challenge and of utmost importance in moving forward. Climate change impacts are inevitable due to locked in carbon emissions.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
3. The adaptation efforts of developing country Parties shall be recognized, in accordance with the modalities to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session.	Consistent	None
4. Parties recognize that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs.	Consistent	The FRDP acknowledges that adaptation is urgently required. It also recognises the importance of GHG emissions reductions for the Pacific region despite negligible carbon emissions and capacity constraints.
5. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.	Mostly consistent	The FRDP is country-driven and integrates adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions. Gender-sensitive approaches and recognising the needs of vulnerable members of the community are mentioned in parts but no specific distinction in each of the priority actions is made nor separate actions outlined to ensure gender-sensitive projects. There is opportunity for the FRDP to do so.
6. Parties recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.	Consistent	None.



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>7. Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions; b) Strengthening institutional arrangements, including those under the Convention that serve this Agreement, to support the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, and the provision of technical support and guidance to Parties; c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making; d) Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices; and e) Improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions. 	<p>Inconsistent</p>	<p>The FRDP does not refer to the Cancun Adaptation Framework.</p> <p>If alignment with the international climate change agreements is desired, reference in the FRDP could be made to the Cancun Adaptation Framework as a further means for guidance on possible adaptation actions.</p>
<p>8. United Nations specialized organizations and agencies are encouraged to support the efforts of Parties to implement the actions referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The FRDP is a document that can be used by any agency and organisation.</p>





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
9. Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include:	Consistent	None
a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts;	Consistent	
b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;	Inconsistent	
c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems;	Not consistent	The FRDP's aim is not a document that prescribes how countries should implement their NAPs. It is there to provide guidance on what actions can contribute to the fulfilment of national adaptation plans.
d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and	Consistent	A monitoring and evaluation framework is under development as part of the FRDP.
e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.	Consistent	None.
10. Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.	Consistent	FRDP and PRP unit could assist in fulfilling adaptation communication to the COP.
11. The adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication.	Not inconsistent/not applicable	This paragraph is not necessarily applicable to the FRDP. The SU could assist in developing adaptation communication.
12. The adaptation communications referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.	Not applicable	
13. Continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of this Article, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11.	Not applicable	





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>14. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties; b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article; c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. 	Not inconsistent	<p>The FRDP does not have a stocktake component of actions.</p> <p>A “regional” stocktake with assistance from the SU could be considered.</p>
Article 8: Loss and damage		
<p>1. Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.</p>	Somewhat consistent	<p>While the FRDP does recognise the importance of reducing and addressing loss and damage, it does also refer to L&D caused by other natural phenomena. So in its entirety, Article 8 is not in line with the FRDP.</p>
<p>2. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement and may be enhanced and strengthened, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.</p>	Consistent	<p>The inclusion of L&D in the PA and the establishment of the WIM is included in the FRDP.</p> <p>An update is required.</p>



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>3. Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Early warning systems; b) Emergency preparedness; c) Slow onset events; d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage; e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management; f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions g) Non-economic losses h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems 	Somewhat consistent	<p>The FRDP does not outline specific collaboration with the WIM in its priority actions nor the necessity to enhance understanding, action and support for L&D.</p> <p>With the exception of point g, the FRDP mentions all points in paragraph 3.</p> <p>Non-economic losses should be included in priority actions.</p>
Article 9: Finance		
<p>1. Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>2. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.</p>	Inconsistent	The FRDP does not outline financial assistance provided amongst PICTs.
<p>3. As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>4. The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.</p>	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
5. Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.	Not inconsistent	The SU could collect quantitative and qualitative information.
6. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account the relevant information provided by developed country Parties and/or Agreement bodies on efforts related to climate finance.	Not applicable	None
7. Developed country Parties shall provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, at its first session, as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 13. Other Parties are encouraged to do so.	Not applicable	None
8. The Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement.	Not applicable	None.
9. The institutions serving this Agreement, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.	Not applicable	None.
Article 10: Technology development		
1. Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Inconsistent	The FRDP does not outline specific technology development as a form of resilience building in the goals or priority actions.
2. Parties, noting the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under this Agreement and recognizing existing technology deployment and dissemination efforts, shall strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer.	Inconsistent	The FRDP does not outline specific technology development as a form of resilience building in the goals or priority actions.
3. The Technology Mechanism established under the Convention shall serve this Agreement.	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>4.A technology framework is hereby established to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of this Agreement, in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>5.Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. Such effort shall be, as appropriate, supported, including by the Technology Mechanism and, through financial means, by the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, for collaborative approaches to research and development, and facilitating access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle, to developing country Parties.</p>	Inconsistent	<p>The FRDP does not outline actions for research and development for innovative approaches.</p> <p>The FRDP could refer to this Article (Article 5, paragraph 5) and the Technology Mechanism, the Financial Mechanism and collaborative approaches to research and development.</p>
<p>6. Support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, including for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, with a view to achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account available information on efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties.</p>	Not applicable	None.
Article 11: Capacity building		
<p>1. Capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.</p>	Not inconsistent/not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>2. Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.</p>	Consistent	<p>The FRDP encourages national, country-driven action based on specific needs of each island nation. Priority actions mention the need to include women into the planning stages of projects, the implementation phase as well as the decision-making process.</p>
<p>3. All Parties should cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement. Developed country Parties should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.</p>	Not inconsistent	<p>The FRDP was developed as a collaborative project amongst island states which indirectly enhances the capacity of small island developing states by supporting each other.</p>
<p>4. All Parties enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement, including through regional, bilateral and multilateral approaches, shall regularly communicate on these actions or measures on capacity building. Developing country Parties should regularly communicate progress made on implementing capacity-building plans, policies, actions or measures to implement this Agreement.</p>	Not inconsistent	<p>There are regular Pacific Island Leaders meetings.</p> <p>The FRDP could make reference to the importance of communicating actions that were undertaken. The SU could assist in fulfilling the role of communicating.</p>
<p>5. Capacity-building activities shall be enhanced through appropriate institutional arrangements to support the implementation of this Agreement, including the appropriate institutional arrangements established under the Convention that serve this Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, consider and adopt a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>Article 12: Education and public awareness</p>		
<p>Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.</p>	(Somewhat) consistent	<p>The FRDP does not outline education or awareness building as one of the goals to be more resilient, however, some priority actions do so.</p> <p>Some actions could more specifically refer to education and awareness in areas where individual action is crucial (e.g. energy savings, information dissemination tools).</p>





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
Article 13: Transparency Framework		
1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.	Not applicable	None.
2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.	Consistent	The FRDP allows for flexibility in national actions to work towards goals 1-3 to recognise different needs and circumstances of each island nation.
3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.	Not applicable	While not applicable on a global scale, the FRDP does not avoid undue reporting burden on island nations as it is non-binding.
4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.	Not applicable	
5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.	Mostly consistent/ not applicable	Make sure there is not double counting and actions taken towards hazard reduction of any disaster cannot be part of the reporting to the COP or fulfilment of the obligations of the PA.
6. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
<p>7. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:</p> <p>a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement; and</p> <p>b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>8. Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>9. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>10. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>11. Information submitted by each Party under paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article shall undergo a technical expert review, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21. For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, the review process shall include assistance in identifying capacity-building needs. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution.</p>	Not applicable	None.
<p>12. The technical expert review under this paragraph shall consist of a consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant, and its implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The review shall also identify areas of improvement for the Party, and include a review of the consistency of the information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. The review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.</p>	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support.	Not applicable	None.
14. Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.	Not applicable	None.
15. Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.		
Article 14: Global stocktake		
1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the “global stocktake”). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.	Not inconsistent	Island nations could implement a voluntary regional stocktake at Pacific Island Leaders meetings to share best practice approaches, lessons learnt, technology or resources.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.	Not applicable	None.
3. The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.	Not applicable	None.
Article 15: Compliance		
1. A mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of this Agreement is hereby established.	Not applicable	None.
2. The mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall consist of a committee that shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. The committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.	Not applicable	None.





Articles in the Paris Agreement	Level of Consistency	Comment/Recommendation
3. The committee shall operate under the modalities and procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session and report annually to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.	Not applicable	None.
Article 16: The Conference of the Parties as the supreme body of the Convention	Not applicable	None.
Article 17: The Secretariat of the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.
Article 18: The Subsidiary Body for the Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	Not applicable	None.
Article 19: Role of Subsidiary Bodies and other institutional arrangements established by or under the Convention	Not applicable	None.
Article 20: Process and dates for signature	Not applicable	None.
Article 21: Dates and procedure of the enactment of the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.
Article 22: Provisions of Article 15 apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.
Article 23: Provisions of Article 16 apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.
Article 24: Provisions of Article 14 apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.
Article 25: Voting rules	Not applicable	None.
Article 26: The role of the Secretary-General	Not applicable	None.
Article 27: Reservations to the Paris Agreement	Not applicable	None.



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





6.2. ANNEX 2: PROPOSED PRP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

FRDP M&E Strategic Objective (SO) 3	Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders				
Intermediate Result (IR)	IR 1: Increased resilience leadership	IR 2: Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes	IR 3: Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships	IR 4: Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations	IR 5: Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making
<p>IR Activity (PRM)</p>	<p>PRM1a: Streamline and integrate the PRM with other regional resilience meetings.</p> <p>PRM1b: Incorporate a high-level parallel forum at the PRM for national political leaders (to provide direction and guidance).</p> <p>PRM1c: Increase engagement and outreach to affiliated members of the PRM, through sub-regional preparatory online platforms.</p> <p>PRM1d: Define and deliver measurable capacity building initiatives for each PRM.</p> <p>PRM1e: Explore capacity building sessions and gender inclusive approaches in future PRMs.</p>	<p>PRM2a: Develop country profiles that highlight sector related resilience priorities relative to the 3 FRDP goals and with gender and social inclusivity considerations.</p> <p>PRM2b: Develop a regional synthesis of country resilience priorities to determine sector and thematic commonalities and particularities.</p> <p>PRM2c: Plan and programme the PRM to strategically respond to identified country resilience priorities and needs.</p>	<p>PRM3a: Use the PRM as a mechanism for identifying new actors, particularly from private sector and local level community groupings.</p> <p>PRM3b: Create a space to link relevant actors to collaborate on relevant resilience themes, sectors and objectives via online platforms ahead of the PRM.</p> <p>PRM3c: Conduct an assessment to determine the diversity of resilience partnerships across actors (e.g. state, private sector, NGO, partners) sectors (e.g. health, food, water) and jurisdictional levels (e.g. local, national, regional, international).</p>	<p>PRM4a: Develop virtual tools to engage a wide base of affiliated members' input in PRM preparations and planning (e.g. via Solevaka tool).</p> <p>PRM4b: Develop clear communication products of how the PRM is progressing climate change and disaster management.</p> <p>PRM4c: Develop communication products to increase PRP voice at high-level forums.</p> <p>PRM4d: Develop products to communicate the outputs of the TWGs to the PRM.</p> <p>PRM4e: Create an incubator of new ideas generated from the PRM.</p> <p>PRM4f: Collectively conceptualise what a successful PRM looks like relative to the FRDP goals and how stakeholders can be mobilised towards implementing the three FRDP goals.</p>	<p>PRM5a: Embed the adaptive management cycle that links decision-making at the PRM to the FRDP M&E Framework.</p> <p>PRM5b: Ensure decisions made at the PRM are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender and socially inclusive - informed by evidence - integrating climate and disaster risks - supporting relevant sustainable development goals. <p>TWG5b: Promote future PRM decisions which are inclusive, gender-sensitive, evidenced-based and advance national priorities.</p>





FRDP M&E Strategic Objective (SO) 3	Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders				
Intermediate Result (IR)	IR 1: Increased resilience leadership	IR 2: Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes	IR 3: Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships	IR 4: Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations	IR 5: Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making
IR Activity (TF)	<p>TF1a: Allow flexibility for PICT representatives to participate in the TF if they wish to do so (consistent with decision 19 of 2017 Leaders Communique).</p> <p>TF1b: Recruit at least six key individuals into the TF with the drive and time to facilitate the vertical and horizontal integration of resilient development processes.</p> <p>TF1c: Establish a clearer mandate and backing from political leaders on the role and functions of the TF.</p> <p>TF1d: Develop clear TORs and performance indicators for the TF that enables alignment with the individual members' own organisational TOR and responsibilities.</p> <p>TF1e: Consider a voice for the youth in the TF.</p> <p>TF1e: Ensure the incorporation of gender and social inclusivity considerations in TF related plans and activities.</p>	<p>TF2a: Identify national mechanisms or authorities that can serve as TF focal points in PICTs (e.g. JNAP Secretariat in Tonga, KNEG in Kiribati etc).</p>	<p>TF3a: Initiate a mutually beneficial engagement with key resilience resourcing (technical and financial) institutions in the region such as the PICCIF, Pacific NDC Hub, Pacific Resilience Facility to ensure that the PRP brand is visible in implementation of regional initiatives as well as advocate the value-add of the FRDP.</p>	<p>TF4a: Provide PICT representatives with the communications products tailored for engaging sub-regional constituents more effectively.</p> <p>TF4b: Develop a feedback mechanism between the TF and the wider stakeholder group that increases affiliates' engagement with resilient development processes at national and regional levels.</p> <p>TF4c: Refresh TF membership to bring new communications and outreach ideas and enthusiasm but balanced with retention of experienced members.</p>	<p>TF5a: Develop a monitoring and reporting mechanism on the progress of the TF.</p>





FRDP M&E Strategic Objective (SO) 3	Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders				
Intermediate Result (IR)	IR 1: Increased resilience leadership	IR 2: Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes	IR 3: Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships	IR 4: Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations	IR 5: Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making
IR Activity (SU)	<p>SU1a: Map out the role of each agency being part of the SU.</p> <p>SU1b: Establish a PRP Unit of more than the three SU agencies to better support the requirements of the SU and TWGs.</p> <p>SU1c: Ensure the incorporation of gender and social inclusivity considerations in PRM related plans and activities.</p>	<p>SU2a: Develop a resilient development prioritisation matrix for countries to better identify country resilient development needs based on the 3 FRDP goals and in meeting resilience governance standards⁶.</p> <p>SU2b: Develop country-sector resilience priority profiles (using the data matrix in SU2a) that allows for the aggregation and clustering of resilient development priorities across countries and sectors at local, national and regional levels.</p>	<p>SU3a: Strengthen the FRDP multi-hazard approach to include hazards related to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 such as technological and chemical hazards or pandemics.</p> <p>SU3b: Creating a distinction in goal 1 and 3 between climate change action and those actions that address all hazards could alleviate the potential hurdle of fund approval for climate change action.</p> <p>SU3c: Develop programmatic resourcing for the SU to facilitate resilience partnering between a variety of actors (Govt, NGOs, Private Sector and Partners), sectors (e.g. health, fisheries, agriculture) and jurisdictions (local, national, regional, global).</p>	<p>SU4a: Repackage information gathered via the country-sector resilience profiles to inform partnership planning, implementation and M&E via the PRM, TF, SU and TWGs.</p> <p>SU4b: Develop tailored communication products to increase the SU's capability to influence broader PIFs processes.</p> <p>SU4c: Develop a communication strategy for each PICT sub-region to facilitate engagement with TF constituents and to strengthen outreach and wider stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>SU5a: Develop and operationalise an M&E Framework for the FRDP that integrates the objectives and supports the resilient development M&E of activities enabled through technical and/or financial resourcing by regional institutions such as the PICCIF, Pacific NDC Hub, Pacific Resilience Facility.</p> <p>SU5b: Establish a repository or knowledge management collective for resilient development in the Pacific.</p> <p>SU5c: Having the SU representatives of the relevant organisations in a single location and with more delegated authority to ensure greater productivity and cost and administrative efficiency in how the unit operates.</p>

⁶Pacific Resilience Standards





FRDP M&E Strategic Objective (SO) 3	Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders				
Intermediate Result (IR)	IR 1: Increased resilience leadership	IR 2: Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes	IR 3: Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships	IR 4: Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations	IR 5: Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making
IR Activity (TWG)	<p>TWG1a: Updating the section in the FRDP on loss and damage (L&D) to better reflect significant progress at international level.</p> <p>TWG1b: Strengthen the linkages between practice and policy by creating the institutional networks necessary to facilitate the flow of resilience knowledge and resources across actors, sectors and jurisdictions (vertical and horizontal integration) for planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluating resilient development at community, sector, national and regional levels.</p> <p>TWG1c: Updating the section in the FRDP on loss and damage (L&D) to better reflect significant progress at international level.</p> <p>TWG1d: TWGs to generate tangible outcomes to enhance ownership of the PRP.</p>	<p>TWG2a: Develop a tool for comparing identified country-sector priorities (as per SU2a and b) with actual resilient development investments.</p> <p>TWG2b: Explore opportunities and options to strengthen engagement of PICT members in the TWGs.</p>	<p>TWG3a: Establish a TWG to facilitate south-south support to generate other or new areas of resilience work.</p> <p>TWG3b: Facilitate support to countries that have been innovative or shown clear progress on resilience initiatives relevant to the work of specific TWGs.</p>	<p>TWG4a: Ensure countries are kept abreast of activities through periodic PRP communication channels.</p> <p>TWG4b: Strengthen strategic communications of TWG activity plans and outcomes to increase visibility to countries and stakeholders.</p> <p>TWG4c: Develop communication and knowledge products that profile the work of the TF and SU and the output of TWGs for the next PRM</p> <p>TWG4d: Strengthen information sharing and peer-to-peer learning between TWGs.</p>	<p>TWG5a: Ensure all TWG workplans are shared and harmonised towards joint outputs where possible and linked to FRDP M&E reporting.</p>





FRDP M&E Strategic Objective (SO) 3	Embedding a culture of cooperation and genuine partnership among stakeholders				
Intermediate Result (IR)	IR 1: Increased resilience leadership	IR 2: Responsive country and sector resilience prioritisation processes	IR 3: Diversified resilience resourcing and partnerships	IR 4: Increased communications of resilience achievements, lessons and aspirations	IR 5: Enabled evidence-based resilient development decision-making
IR Activity (PRP)	<p>PRP1a: Strengthen the linkages between practice and policy by creating the institutional networks necessary to facilitate the flow of resilience knowledge and resources across actors, sectors and jurisdictions (vertical and horizontal integration) for planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluating resilient development at community, sector, national and regional levels.</p>	<p>PRP2a: Develop a tool for comparing identified country-sector priorities (as per SU2a and b) with actual resilient development investments.</p>	<p>PRP3a: Consider engaging with the PA and Sendai Framework in their entirety by consulting with stakeholders on the desirability of FRDP review recommendations.</p> <p>PRP3b: Facilitate or enable the engagement of central planning ministries in national resilient development processes to better integrate resilience and development financing and programming.</p> <p>PRP3c: Revitalise the engagement of stakeholders with a higher interest in climate change and to explore ways of taking fuller advantage of the various funding options available under the PA.</p> <p>PRP3d: Consider incorporating the Sendai Framework in its entirety by taking an all hazards approach, including biological hazards (of which health pandemics are included).</p>	<p>PRP4a: Conceptualise an approach to developing PRP 'brand' that is allowed to evolve over time and with effort.</p>	<p>PRP5a: Develop an FRDP M&E system that is linked to national M&E systems for resilient development and coherent with reporting requirements to the NDCs, Sendai Framework and respective national SDGs.</p>





6.3. ANNEX 3: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND CONSULTATION METHOD

Name	Name of organisation	Job title	Email contact	View gathering Talanoa	Iterative Talanoa	Online survey
Ewan Cameron	Cook Islands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Regionalism Coordinator	ewan.cameron@cookislands.gov.ck	✓		
Jim Armistead	Cook Islands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration	Chargé d'Affaires	jim.armistead@cookislands.gov.ck	✓		
Peter Emberson	Fiji Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director – Multilateral Agreements	peter.emberson@foreignaffairs.gov.fj	✓		
Ian Fry	Tuvalu Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Climate Change Ambassador	Ian.Fry@anu.edu.au	✓		
Nilesh Prakash	NDC Hub	Senior Adviser	prakashnilesh04@gmail.com	✓		
Choi Yeeting	Office of Te Beretitenti (President)	Senior Policy Advisor Climate Change) & National Climate Change Coordinator	choi@ob.gov.ki	✓		
Espen Ronneberg	SPREP	Climate Change Adviser	espenr@sprep.org	✓		
Claudia Cooney	DFAT	Assistant Director – Pacific Climate Change Section	Claudia.Cooney@dfat.gov.au	✓		
Vuki Buadromo	SPC	Principal Advisor – Deputy Director General	VukiB@spc.int	✓		
Alisi Tuqa	PIPISO	CEO	alisit@pipso.org.fj	✓		
Exsley Taloiburi	PIFS	Resilience Team Leader	ExsleyT@forumsec.org		✓	
Andrew McElroy	UNDRR	Head of Pacific Office	mcelroy@un.org			✓
Mosese Sikivou	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	PREP Regional Coordinator	moseses@forumsec.org		✓	✓
Shirley McGill	NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Senior Advisor	shirley.mcgill@mfat.govt.nz	✓		✓





Name	Name of organisation	Job title	Email contact	View gathering Talanoa	Iterative Talanoa	Online survey
Anais Rouveyrol	SPC	Advisor for disaster and community resilience	anaisr@spc.int		✓	✓
Teea Tira	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	EU-PACRES Coordinator	teeat@forumsec.org		✓	✓
Sharon Bhagwan Rolls	Shifting the Power Coalition / GPPAC Pacific	Technical Adviser/Regional Representative	sharoninfiji@gmail.com			✓
Andrew Jones	SPC	Director GEM Division	andrewj@spc.int			✓
Celeste Powell	DFAT, Australian Government	Director, Pacific Climate Change Section	celeste.powell@dfat.gov.au	✓		✓
Rhonda Robinson	SPC	Deputy Director Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP), Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division	rhondar@spc.int		✓	✓
Krishnan Narasimhan	UNCDF	Deputy Programme Manager Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme	krishnan.narasimhan@uncdf.org			✓
Sabira Coelho	IOM	Programme Manager	scoelho@iom.int			✓
Seema Deo	Footprints in the Sand Consulting	Principal Consultant	seema@seemadeo.com			✓
Kathryn Clarkson	IFRC	Head of Pacific Office	kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org	✓		✓
Habiba Gitay	World Bank	Senior Climate Change Specialist	hgitay@worldbank.org			✓
Sione Fulivai	SPREP	FRDP Coordinator	sionef@sprep.org		✓	✓
Kevin Petrini	UNDP	Resilience and Sustainable Development Team Leader	kevin.petrini@undp.org			✓





6.4. ANNEX 4: CODED RESPONSES FROM PRP STAKEHOLDERS

PRM

(Recommendations number coded according to proposed PRP Results Framework objectives)

Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Mechanism related		
<p>A welcome shift from more government centred conferences</p> <p>Engaged a wide variety of stakeholders equally</p> <p>Learning and exchange of experiences among varied actors</p> <p>Gave young people a voice recognition</p> <p>Diversity and equality of voices</p> <p>Opportunities for decision makers, private sector, and civil society to understand risks better</p> <p>Dedicated resourcing ahead of the PRM</p> <p>Facilitated partnership between different types of actors</p> <p>A network was successfully established with the first PRM and now there is need to yield that network for greater action.</p>	<p>Does not have political standing required to sustain interest from countries and CROP agencies. e.g. major resilience initiatives under development in the region (e.g. PRF, NDC Hub) working largely in isolation from the TF</p>	<p>Introduce a High-level parallel forum for national political leaders (1)</p> <p>Incorporate preparatory meetings (e.g. sub-regional resilience meeting) (1)</p> <p>Needs year-round engagement (1)</p> <p>We need to strengthen our outreach to the affiliated members (1,4)</p> <p>Explore virtual tools to facilitate preparatory and main PRMs (4)</p> <p>Improved communications products that highlight and promote good examples of resilient development (4)</p>



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Procedures and Leadership related		
<p>Review of PA – FRDP consistency creates a platform from which to renew and revitalise the engagement of (especially climate change) stakeholders and take fuller advantage of the various funding options available under the PA</p> <p>The coincidental timing of the FRDP review and experienced impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the region also creates an opportunity to consider incorporating the Sendai Framework in its entirety by taking an all hazards approach of which health pandemics are included</p>	<p>Main limitation is getting constituency members with sufficient time/priority to engage with the PRP</p> <p>Governance mechanisms are not an issue, having people with drive and leadership is</p> <p>Silos between climate change and disaster risk communities still evident</p> <p>Limited country involvement in planning and participation</p> <p>PRM programme needs to be more targeted to respond to country resilience priorities</p> <p>Limited country involvement in planning and participation</p> <p>Lack high-level engagement by political leaders</p> <p>PRM competes with similar regional meetings</p> <p>Effort and resources spent on meeting not aligned with stakeholder priorities</p> <p>The sustained engagement of stakeholders toward a possible next PRM is however, questionable in light of the COVID travel restrictions</p> <p>Stakeholders experiencing ‘fatigue’ especially as participation with PRM not yielding worthwhile benefit to their own respective work objectives.</p> <p>Effort and resources spent on meeting not aligned with stakeholder priorities</p>	<p>Have a parallel political forum alongside the PRM (to provide direction and guidance) (1)</p> <p>Avoid being a forum for resilience decision-making (1)</p> <p>Need to streamline other regional resilience meetings with the PRM (1,4)</p> <p>Headhunt for the right people in these roles and provide them with the right support to drive the PRP objectives (1)</p> <p>Incorporate a capacity building component in the meeting</p> <p>Increase country involvement in planning and programming the PRM (2)</p> <p>PRM should create a space to link relevant actors to collaborate on specific resilience themes and objectives via online platforms ahead of the PRM (2,4)</p> <p>Develop clear strategies and reports for how PRP is progressing climate change and disaster management (4)</p> <p>Identify and reflect Pacific country and sector priorities (2,4)</p> <p>Use the PRM as a mechanism for identifying new actors, particularly from private sector and local level community groupings (3)</p> <p>Develop messaging that ensures PRP voice is heard at the leaders level (e.g. strengthen linkages with FOC) (4)</p>





Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Procedures and Leadership related		
		<p>Explore options for virtual engagement under the PRM (e.g. via Solevaka tool) (4)</p> <p>Use PRM as a forum to demonstrate the outputs of the TWG (4)</p> <p>Use the PRM as an incubator of new ideas and partnerships build (4)</p> <p>TF members from Governments also need to be more active in seeking country inputs and engagement in their PRM arrangements (4)</p> <p>There is need for the TF to define what a successful PRM will look like (4)</p> <p>TF members being able to get access influence to various stakeholder groups. (5)</p> <p>Embed a light-touch monitoring and reporting mechanism on the progress of the TF. (5)</p>



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





TASKFORCE

(Recommendations number coded according to proposed PRP Results Framework objectives)

Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Mechanism Related		
<p>Some respondents thought TF configuration had an adequate representation of interests and actors (5:5:5).</p> <p>Important that the Chair is a government representative.</p>	<p>TF reps need to be more active.</p> <p>The current governance arrangements countries are outnumbered 3:1.</p>	<p>Open TF to all motivated PICTs (1)</p> <p>Needs to be more country-driven (2)</p>
Procedures and Leadership Related		
	<p>Country reps indicated challenges with engaging sub-regional constituents</p> <p>Country reps are not convinced and are overwhelmed as regional level mechanisms seem to be more important to regional level people.</p> <p>It should not be development partners, NGOs, Private sector driving the process with the support of countries.</p> <p>Civil society reps need to be extended beyond Fiji.</p> <p>Country level actors being asked to work at a regional and sub regional level and that can be challenging</p> <p>Lack of effective communications and communications products.</p>	<p>Critical mass of leadership needed in the TF. (1)</p> <p>Chair needs to be more of a diplomatic than technical role. (1)</p> <p>Need to headhunt leaders with drive and time. (1)</p> <p>Need to get a clearer mandate and backing from political leaders (1)</p> <p>Develop clear TORs and perhaps some sort of performance indicators aligned with the individual's own organisational TOR. (1)</p> <p>Accommodate a youth representative within the TF. (1)</p> <p>Further focus on opportunities to include youth where possible (1,4)</p>





Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Procedures and Leadership Related		
	<p>Stakeholder representation does not guarantee voice representation: Fully represented across stakeholder grouping but perhaps not fully and equally representative of the voices, positions and actions within the stakeholder groups.</p> <p>Partners treating the TF as being the centre of the partnership, rather than a mechanism to steer partnership and results between PRMs. The PRM and the working groups are more the heart of the results of the partnership itself.</p> <p>Partnerships/partnering needs to be more inclusive.</p> <p>Limited evidence of constituency reps really ‘working’ their networks and engaging them into & through the PRP</p>	<p>Improve concrete outputs for private sector so it is attractive for them and for development partners. (1,3)</p> <p>Government representatives to be able to hold country level session with country level stakeholder groups, to progress resilience at the country level ie. youth, CSOs and private sector in the country. (1,2)</p> <p>Regular updating and engaging the participation of TF reps in regional initiatives such as the PICCIF, Pacific NDC Hub, Pacific Resilience Facility (1,3)</p> <p>The TF should target input through partnership with pipeline resilience initiatives such as the PICCIF, Pacific NDC Hub and others to ensure that the PRP brand is visible in implementation of regional initiatives as well as advocate the value-add of the FRDP (3)</p> <p>Establish national focal points and work with countries where a similar structure exists (e.g. Kiribati has the JNEG which is inclusive of government, CSO and private sector as an example) (2)</p> <p>Need to be more visible in the regional/national resilience space (4)</p> <p>PICT reps need to be provided the resource and technical support to effectively reach out and engage their constituents (e.g. for sub-regional resilience meetings before the PRM) (4)</p>





Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Procedures and Leadership Related		
		<p>Feedback mechanisms between the TF and the wider stakeholder group probably needs to be strengthened (4)</p> <p>Each TF member should have a constituency email listing. (4)</p> <p>Rotation process: Partial refresh of membership to bring new ideas/enthusiasm, but balanced with retention of experienced members. (4)</p> <p>Have focused sessions on what have been achievements at national and regional level on implementation of FRDP. (4)</p>



Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat





SUPPORT UNIT

(Recommendations number coded according to proposed PRP Results Framework objectives)

Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Mechanism Related		
Procedures and Leadership Related		
Effectively keeping, maintaining and supporting the progress of the PRP	<p>Perceived competitiveness and lack of trust among SU agencies. Need for more equal efforts across the 3 support unit hosts as 2 CROPS have had more involvement so far. (?)</p> <p>Delay in the delivery of agreed activities</p>	<p>Having the representatives of the relevant organisations in a single location and with more delegated authority will be very beneficial and help to ensure greater productivity and efficiency in how the unit operates. (4)</p> <p>The three agencies need to take turns in a 'lead coordination' role for the unit and clearer demarcation of roles and responsibilities. (1)</p> <p>SU capability needs to be supported to influence broader PIFs processes (4)</p> <p>Need to set up a space for a repository or knowledge management collective. (5)</p> <p>Three persons which make up the SU is not enough personnel to facilitate the demands of multiple TWG's and the TF. Each agency needs to establish a Unit of more than one person. (4)</p> <p>The Support Unit needs to be more active in the countries and territories to facilitate engagement with TF constituents and to strengthen multi stakeholder involvement, strive for increased levels of quality and integrity in resilience interventions. (4)</p> <p>Dedicated programmatic resourcing needed toward the PRP TWG's and Support Unit would enhance greater efficiency in delivering on outputs via increased SU personnel and funding of projects developed by PRP TWGs (1)</p>





TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

(Recommendations number coded according to proposed PRP Results Framework objectives)

Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Mechanism Related		
<p>Dedicated space for sharing TWG outcomes and strengthening knowledge and information sharing on key area of work</p> <p>The TWGs are a mechanism for trialling how we might address emerging priorities (against the FRDP goals). (?)</p>		<p>The TWGs need to have financial support to support collective action; (1)</p> <p>Countries must Chair and Co-Chair each of the TWGs - these roles must be representatives of the 3 sub-regional groupings of Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia. (1)</p>
Procedures and Leadership Related		
<p>TWGs are progressing but slowly as they need to be encouraged and given a little more time (?)</p> <p>The PRM and working groups have direct outputs towards the goals and advantageously bring people together to look at partnership opportunities and encourage cohesion. (?)</p> <p>TWG that generate regional coordination and knowledge between partners is already a great success story. (?)</p> <p>TWG on Risk Financing, engaged and brought to the attention of the PRP actions and strategic wins and losses through constituent representatives. (?)</p>	<p>More needs to be done to localise the FRDP at national and local level. (?)</p> <p>Lack of TWG membership and participation from countries (?)</p> <p>More country level engagement needed (?)</p> <p>Eternal challenge of the value and relevance of regional level mechanisms to over-stretched country reps. (?)</p> <p>It is time to invest in a process that localises the FRDP through national systems/processes (?)</p>	<p>TWGs need active members in much the same way that the TF does. All members need to be able to contribute time and perhaps resources to address the intent of the TWGs. (1)</p> <p>Increase country-level members where possible. This may be facilitated with the use of remote meeting formats. (1)</p> <p>TWGs replicated at the national level (like the TWG localisation group) which mirrors the regional TWG. We are hoping this would support country level membership (1,2)</p> <p>More clarity needed in TORs regarding TWG establishment. (e.g. can be established by PRM as well as TF). Such clarity is needed to ensure strategic alignment, purpose and relationships. (4)</p> <p>Countries could be kept abreast of activities through the PRP communication channels. (4)</p> <p>Be more visible in their actions/deliverables to countries and stakeholders. (5)</p> <p>Strengthened strategic communications via the Communications Sub-committee (4)</p>





Strengths	Limitations	Recommendations
Procedures and Leadership Related		
		<p>Needs more genuine experts, rather than interested parties. (1)</p> <p>TWGs to continue to share workplans and to identify and harmonise joint outputs. (5)</p> <p>Link TWG support to countries that have been innovative and/or shown clear progress in particular resilience initiatives or who are ready and requesting this kind of engagement. (1)</p> <p>Use TWG to facilitate south-south support to generate other or new areas of resilience work. (1,3)</p> <p>Get TWG to address key priority issues to 2- 3 countries to enable stronger leadership and participation by the countries. (1,2)</p>



Source: PRP Taskforce Support Unit





PRP GENERALLY

There seems to be a wider call to strengthen PRP engagement and reach at national and sub-national levels within PICTs for there to be an increased level of achievement in resilience action. For example, it was suggested that PRP-like mechanisms be enabled nationally to engage more people that are doing the work on the ground as well as, the nomination of national resilience ‘implementation’ Focal Points. **(1)**

While the national resilience ‘implementation’ Focal Points need to be the targeted entry points for effective engagement in terms of addressing the three goals, it is critical to increase engagement with the central planning ministries of countries. **(4)**

There is a need to create a country and sector responsive prioritisation matrix that allows for aggregation and clustering at regional level in accordance with the three FRDP Goals. The matrix could be used as a reference for PRM, TF, SU and TWG key actors or decision-makers in the design of resilience initiatives and partnerships. **(2)**

FRDP/PRP currently has limited to no influence in shaping national development planning processes/persons who understand the relevance of the FRDP and PRP to national resilience planning processes. **(5)**

More investment is needed with the current arrangement to be able to show more results. Countries are interested in investing resilience finance into sectors and so the PRP needs to be more responsive to national and sector-based priorities. **(2,3)**

There is also a need to strengthen the linkages between practice and policy so that it is not just about those doing the actions, but also those making the decisions to guide the actions. **(1)**

Advocacy without tangible actions/outputs can inevitably be viewed by countries as no different from their existing national outreach and advocacy mechanisms, and would not have any added value but rather be viewed as adding to ‘Consultation Fatigue’. **(4)**

PRP has not yet existed long enough to establish its ‘brand’ and so time and effort need to be given to allow this to happen. **(4)**

PRP to consider engaging with the PA and Sendai Framework in their entirety (as per recommendation in PA-FRDP consistency review). **(3)**

A clearer results framework will also help to bring different sectors together in shared leadership and an M&E framework is needed to ensure all efforts are aligned with strategic goals. **(3,5)**

PRP needs to engage more closely with regional initiatives such as the PICCIF, Pacific NDC Hub, Pacific Resilience Facility by: **(3)**

- ▶ being opportunistic and simply making the links and then ensuring there is a productive partnership as a result **(3)**
- ▶ addressing the institutional tensions between the disaster and climate change disciplines and how to work with or around it **(3)**
- ▶ connecting the dots better between these initiatives and activities of the PRP **(3)**
- ▶ clarifying to all stakeholders that regional initiatives align and support the FRDP and PRP **(4)**
- ▶ developing indicators within the FRDP M&E framework that align with other such regional initiatives **(5)**
- ▶ engaging the PRP and its work across the many activity areas **(1, 2)**.





6.5. ANNEX 5: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Survey questions

1. Describe what is needed to be done to strengthen the PRM to advance the implementation of the FRDP
2. What are your expectations of the biannual PRM meeting to advance resilience building?
3. The Taskforce membership is not only based on inclusive participation of key stakeholders identified in the FRDP, but also about representation of the stakeholder grouping that each member represents. Where do you see improvement in the representation aspect of the Task force membership? Suggest some options of how this can be done.
4. Describe what is needed to be done to strengthen the PRP Technical Working Group to advance the purpose of the FRDP:
5. One of the issues facing some of the established Technical Working Groups is lack of membership from countries. How can this be addressed?
6. Describe what is needed to be done to strengthen the PRP Support Unit
7. Describe what the Support Unit can do better to support implementation of FRDP and operationalisation of the PRP.
8. The Terms of Reference of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) has 4 key enabling elements that include Inclusivity, Partnership, Integrity and Quality and Leadership. What elements do you see further improvement required and how?
9. Highlight the strengths of the PRP governance mechanisms (PRM, Task Force, Support Unit and Working Groups) in engaging resilience stakeholders towards addressing the three goals and priority actions of the FRDP
10. Highlight the strengths of the PRP governance mechanisms (PRM, Task Force, Support Unit and Working Groups) in engaging resilience stakeholders towards addressing the three goals and priority actions of the FRDP
11. Are there additional expectations from the PRP governance arrangements that need to be considered?
12. Where do you think improvement can be made in the PRP governance arrangements to match and deliver on its role as an enabler?
13. Should the PRP be more than an enabler and if so what additional function should be included? Please explain.
14. Where do you see a gap between the FRDP and the Paris Agreement?
15. How can the FRDP and PRP help to advance Forum Island Country's implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments?





6.6. ANNEX 6: CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE FRDP

During the desktop review of the FRDP a number of observations were made that are out of the scope of this report but might still be helpful for future work and could potentially inform part of the mid-term review of the FRDP in 2024. These observations are captured in Table 7.

Priority actions

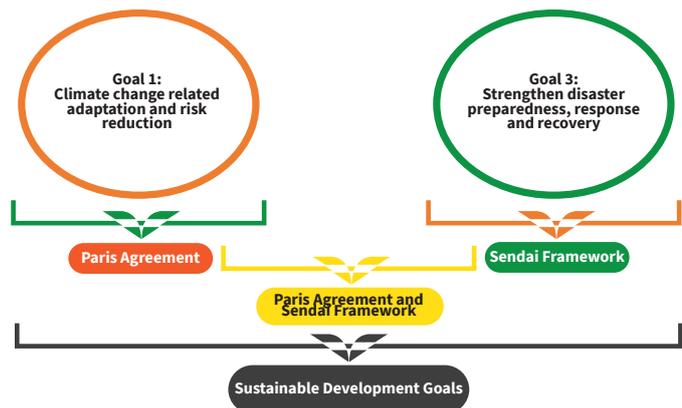
The FRDP outlines a wide variety of priority actions within each goal which are lengthy and generic. Goal 3 requires a component that addresses the special consideration of women and other vulnerable groups in the community. Numerous studies and research have shown that disasters affect women disproportionately due to their status in society, caring responsibilities and access to information. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to ensure that specific actions that target these inequalities are undertaken in order to minimise loss. Actions in goal 3 in particular, should also include reference to psychological well-being and mental health of individuals and communities. Actions overlap in all priority actions, which is to be expected, however, also double up in instances.

Goals

The FRDP outlines three goals to address climate change related hazards and other naturally occurring hazards: adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters; low carbon development; and disaster preparedness, response and recovery. All three goals overlap significantly, which reiterates the interrelated nature of actions to address climate change and DRR, however, also double up in some instances. In international fora and when applying for multilateral funds dedicated to one cause (e.g. climate change adaptation), it might be helpful to have a fluid separation within the FRDP to a) provide donors with confidence on what financial assistance is invested in and b) align it closer with the aim of the PA. At the same time, the integrated approach that the FRDP follows is also within the spirit of directions in international fora to not duplicate work.

Figure 3 provides a potential option for consideration in the future and could be developed further or modified should there be agreement by leaders to do so.

Figure 3: Adjust goal 1 to focus on the Paris Agreement and goal 3 to include all hazards regardless of their origin

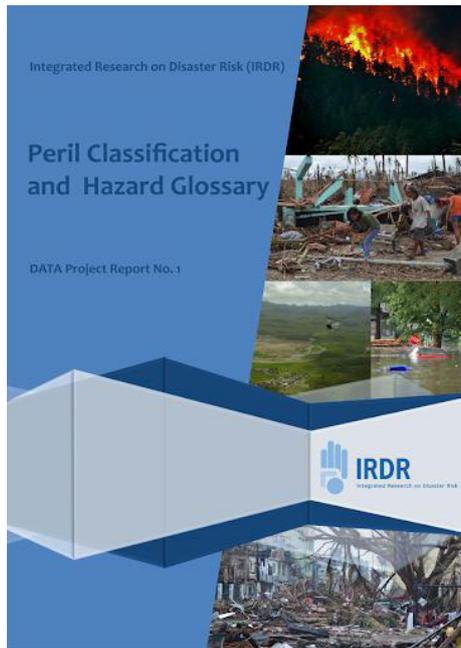


Note: Goal 2 is not removed but not displayed for illustration purposes

Multi-Hazard approach

The FRDP refers to natural hazards that are unrelated to climate change impacts in order to avoid duplication of documents, manage resources more efficiently and streamline actions. In the FRDP these are outlined as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes and only superficially recognises other, non-natural hazards, such as chemical spills. Other non-natural hazards are outlined in the Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary and can include chemical spills and biohazards, nuclear radiation, oil spills, pandemics, explosions, gas leaks urban fires, and technical failures. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in collaboration with the International Science Council is reviewing the hazards under the Sendai Framework, which could be relevant to the mid-term review of the FRDP. This is also supported by some of the responses given by the stakeholder interviews on the effectiveness and efficiency of the PRP.





Picture 1: Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary, Available at: <http://www.irdrinternational.org/2014/03/28/irdr-peril-classification-and-hazard-glossary/>



Picture 2: Policy brief on the integration of achieving risk reduction across Sendai, Paris and the SDGs, Available at: <https://council.science/publications/achieving-risk-reduction-across-sendai-paris-and-the-sdgs/>





Separation of priority actions into stakeholder groups

The FRDP assigns actions to different stakeholder groups such as national and subnational governments and administrations, civil society and communities, the private sector and regional organisations and other development partners. This results in double up of actions as these are not always relevant for just one distinct stakeholder group. Each respective group should be able to identify the priority action that is relevant to them. While there was a clear rationale behind this structure, there might be more efficient ways to list actions.

Loss and damage

By the mid-term review of the FRDP in 2024, the discussions on L&D from climate change impacts will have developed further. It should be considered whether or how the FRDP is going to incorporate those developments.

Observation	Possible action for consideration
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consolidate priority actions. ▶ Each category needs to incorporate a separate gender and vulnerable group reference component and outline the different approach taken to ensure gender-sensitivity. ▶ Remove and shorten certain priority actions in goals 1-3 and be clear about their purpose to avoid doubling up. ▶ Include actions that ensure psychological well-being and mental health.
Goals	<p>Consider re-arranging the focus in goal 1 and 3, whereby goal 1 would focus on climate change induced hazards and goal 3 on disaster risk reduction in for all hazards.</p> <p>The integrated purpose of the FRDP remains.</p>
Separation of priority actions by stakeholder group	<p>Consider structuring priority actions differently. By looking at the priority actions, one possible option could be aligning the priority actions with terms used in the policy-making cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Planning ▶ Finance ▶ Collaboration, consultation and education ▶ Enforcement ▶ Human mobility ▶ Capacity building ▶ Measurement and verification
Multi-hazard approach	<p>Consider and assess whether to include hazards that fall under the Sendai Framework and not related to the environment in the FRDP (e.g. pandemics, oil spills).</p>
Loss and damage	<p>Assess how or whether loss and damage as it appears in the Paris Agreement can or should be included in the FRDP.</p>







ISBN 978-982-202-062-5



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