



6TH SESSION OF THE PACIFIC PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Way Forward: Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific

Chair's Summary



Novotel Resort, Suva, Fiji.
2nd – 4th June 2014



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CHAIR'S SUMMARY

The Sixth Session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management was convened in Suva, Fiji on 2–4 June 2014. The objectives were to:

1. Strengthen interaction between the 'Disaster', 'Climate Change' and other communities in the Pacific, and provide the opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to and endorse the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development, and to contribute to the development of the Post-2015 Framework for Action (HFA2)
2. Facilitate the sharing of experiences and 'lessons learned' on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) amongst Pacific Island countries and territories and stakeholder groups
3. Progress review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
4. Prepare and develop commitments by the Pacific for the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Japan in March 2015
5. Discuss progress in relation to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, SIDS Meeting 2014, Pacific Plan review and post 2015 Climate Change agreement

Approximately 180 representatives were in attendance from the following countries and territories of the Pacific and surrounding regions: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, as well as local government, civil society, members of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Network, representatives from the United Nations and other international, regional and national organisations.

The Meeting presented participants with an opportunity to discuss the global and regional Frameworks and strategies that will shape the nature of DRM in the region in the future. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the key issues discussed during the meeting.

TEN YEAR REVIEW AND CELEBRATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

The findings of a ten-year review of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in the region highlight a number of key achievements that have been made in the advancement of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific. These achievements include: mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into National Sustainable Development Strategies; strengthening and building the capacity of National Disaster Management Offices to advocate for DRR; updated and strengthened legal and policy frameworks; increased dedicated resources for DRM; the adoption of strategic policy approaches that include Joint National Action Planning for DRR and Climate Change (CC) activities to maximise funding opportunities and impact; and an increase in community based DRM activities.

The HFA, through its regional translation, the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 - 2015, has been identified as a catalyst for these developments along with global initiatives for Small Island Development States, such as the Barbados Plan of Action and the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation, which have contributed to increased public and political appreciation of the importance of DRM. Several challenges remain and these include a lack of collaboration and cooperation between sectoral agencies, government levels and stakeholders; minimal involvement of the private sector in DRM and limitations in relaying information from the regional and national level to local levels in a way that can be easily interpreted. Beyond HFA, there is a need for ongoing advocacy and awareness-raising and the implementation of a strong and socially inclusive 'whole of country' approach to DRR – bringing together different sectors across government, civil society and the private sector. Similarly future progress reporting in DRR through HFA2 and the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) should be closely aligned with national processes, such as national DRM platforms to ensure a reduction in the reporting burden.

HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE

A High-level dialogue between prominent representatives of Fiji, French Polynesia, New Zealand and Thailand discussed community resilience building and the role of leaders in this agenda. The dialogue noted that high-level support and strong leadership is critical to ensure DRR remains a national priority and is supported by adequate

resources. Strong leadership is required to influence a shift from a culture of reaction and response to one of prevention across all sectors of society, including not only government but also civil society and the private sector. This shift must move beyond theory, concepts and policies to implementation, involving full engagement of the population, particularly women and young people, if we are to see a reduction of underlying risks. This can be supported by taking both vertical and horizontal approaches to DRR across government, while building partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Investment in good science, knowledge sharing and communication are critical to support effective advocacy and decision-making for DRR.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE POST 2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The consultation process around the development of the Post 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) is well underway. The perspectives of the Pacific region have been elicited through national workshops, Regional reporting against HFA, the 5th Session of the Pacific Platform for DRM held as part of the Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for DRM and Pacific Climate Change Roundtable in July 2013, online consultations and a series of forums. The consultations have also been informed by a major submission from Civil Society, which recommends a strong focus on risk resilience, recognising and increasing the capacities that exist to address risk.

The key themes emerging from consultations coalesce around risk prevention, risk reduction and strengthened resilience. Consultations also call for increased prominence in the HFA-2 of the role of the private sector, youth, women and persons with disabilities in DRR. The outcomes of this meeting will be presented at the first PrepCom (Prepcom 1) of the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction from 14-15 July 2014. A Pacific delegation will participate in PrepCom 1 and PrepCom 2 from 17-18 November 2014.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

An effective monitoring system based on sound indicators is an important tool to ensure accountability and effectiveness in risk reduction. The new framework proposed by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) will include stronger linkages between inputs and outcomes, be more objective and data based with clear linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals and Climate Change. Pacific island involvement in the pilot stage of the framework's development is recommended. Pacific Islands will require support and capacity building to ensure adequate base line data exists against which progress towards the new indicators can be measured. Where gaps exist, UNISDR will provide support. Training will also be provided to ensure countries know how to collect and use the data.

PREPARATION FOR THE 3RD WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Preparations are well underway for the 3rd World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Sendai, Japan from 14-18 March 2015. Several thousand participants are expected at the Conference and related events under the umbrella of building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings scheduled for July and November 2014 will further preparations by agreeing to the agenda and programme of work of the Conference, proposing rules of procedure for adoption by the Conference and reviewing the organisational and substantive preparations for the conference. During PrepCom 1, this will include the preparation of a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, voluntary commitments from stakeholders and a Political Declaration. As noted above a Pacific delegation will participate in both PrepComs.

YOUTH AS AGENTS OF CHANGE IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Pacific Youth representatives led discussions to identify ways to include youth as agents of change in helping to make communities resilient towards risk. The discussions noted that Youth can make a valuable contribution to DRR and should be included in all aspects of DRR from planning to implementation and monitoring. Recognition of the strengths and capacities of Youth to be effective agents of change should be encouraged and reflected in the participation of Youth Representatives in national, regional and global platforms for DRR.



PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESS IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Private Sector plays an important role in building national resilience to disasters and climate change, both in terms of reducing the risks it faces and also in supporting DRR in the wider community. Investment in Business Continuity Management and the development of processes and resources to ensure businesses can identify risks and mitigate them, and are able to quickly re-establish themselves after a disaster are critical and contribute to the sustainable development of communities. Greater inclusion of the Private Sector in risk assessments can increase understanding and avoid risk generation as a result of new developments. Participation of the Private Sector in national DRR platforms can support mutual understanding between the Private and Public Sector and support the creation of Public-Private Partnerships as an effective vehicle for risk reduction. Identifying DRR champions in the Private Sector can help raise the profile of DRR as could stronger recognition of the Private Sector's voluntary contributions to DRR.

FINANCE AND PLANNING AGENCIES IN RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

A side meeting coordinated by the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Pacific Centre brought together representatives of Finance and Planning agencies to discuss their role in resilient development. Countries recognised the central role they can play in mainstreaming risk reduction into to development policy planning and budgetary processes. Countries noted that whilst some progress has been made in this area, there is scope to take further steps to support resilient development. A summary of the key findings of the side meeting can be found as an Annex to this summary.

STRATEGY FOR CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC (SRDP)

The region has made significant progress in the development of the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) which will succeed the current Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015 (PIFACC) and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015 when they reach the end of their terms in 2015. A broad process of consultation has been undertaken to gather feedback on the draft from a wide range of stakeholders, including the Private Sector, Civil Society and Government. The meeting of the Sixth Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management provided a further opportunity for feedback on the SRDP before it is tabled at the SPREP governing council in September 2014.

In many instances, countries are already making progress towards the goals of the SRDP and these cases can serve as good examples for other countries to follow. The use of high quality science (both physical and social science) should continue to be promoted as a foundation for evidence-based analysis, planning and decision making in resilient development. This is equally valuable across all three of the SRDP's goals.

The three goals of the SRDP are separated for functional purposes, but it is recognised that all three goals are strongly inter-linked and should be addressed simultaneously to create resilient development. The goal of Low Carbon Development is an important part of increasing resilience and is well placed within SRDP. Included in some goals, for example within the title of Goal 1, there is the potential for greater integration of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management to better reflect the integrated aim of resilient development that is at the core of the SRDP.

The full range of actors with responsibility for resilient development are recognised in the SRDP and these include civil society, the private sector, local and national government, communities and regional organisations. The support that is provided to countries in the implementation of the SRDP by these actors must take a customised approach, based on an assessment of capacity and needs that defines the support to be provided within each country and community. With such a broad collection of stakeholders, the importance of clear and strong coordination, cooperation, partnership and communication will be paramount for the successful implementation of the strategy and will be supported by the establishment of a 'Resilience Partnership'.

While the potential for the Private Sector to play a large role in resilient development is well highlighted in the SRDP, it is recognised that there must be incentives to support and facilitate the involvement of the Private Sector. Financial barriers must also be addressed to enable small and medium enterprises to invest in risk assessment, business continuity plans and insurance.

The SRDP will be supported by a Results Based Monitoring Framework. This framework requires further development to ensure it dovetails with national reporting systems, does not increase the reporting burden on countries and aligns as closely as possible with global strategies and agreements (e.g. UNFCCC and HFA2).

Robust leadership will be required to advocate for cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches to resilient development that bring together a wide range of expertise to ensure the resilience of development activities. Efforts must also be made to develop stronger links between government, private sector and communities to ensure coordinated initiatives to understand and reduce underlying risk. In support of this, a strong campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the SRDP should be developed with tools designed specifically for different interest groups.

TALANOA SESSIONS

Talanoa sessions provided opportunities for a broad range of presentations to be shared with participants. Across the presentations, a number of key themes emerged including the important role that high quality science continues to play, the importance of maintaining and building disaster response capacity and the need to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are prioritised in disaster risk reduction efforts.

The importance of high quality science, both physical and social, remains critical for effective and evidence-based analysis, planning and decision making for resilient development. Data and information must be readily accessible to national and local decision makers in the region and in formats that can be easily understood and analysed.

In the context of resilient development, the need to maintain and enhance capacities to respond to emergencies and disasters remains critical. The findings from Risk Assessments conducted before disasters can inform mitigation and preparedness activities and equally the findings of post disaster assessments can form a basis for planning resilient recovery.

The needs of the most vulnerable must be at the forefront of disaster risk reduction decision making. Making stronger and more meaningful connections between national, local and community initiatives and stakeholders is an important step to ensure a coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction that utilises capacities at all levels of society and from the full range of actors.

Copies of the abstracts for all Talanoa Session presentations can be found in the Annex to this document.

POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, SDGS, AND THE PACIFIC PLAN REVIEW

HFA-2 and the SRDP exist with the context of wider development initiatives, including the global post-2015 Development Agenda, which includes the agreement of Sustainable Development Goals to supersede the Millennium Development Goals (SDGs) and the development of the new Pacific Plan. Attempts should be made to establish linkages between these. Issues related to resilient development, climate change and disaster risk reduction have been mainstreamed throughout the proposed new Sustainable Development Goals. Examples include specific indicators for reduced mortality from natural disasters under SDG 1: End Poverty and SDG 6: Water and sanitation and indicators related to strengthened early warning systems and risk reduction capacity under SDG1: End Poverty.

The comprehensive review of the Pacific Plan in 2013 recommended a move away from pre-defined priority areas towards a Framework for Pacific Regionalism that will support a rationalisation of issues brought before Pacific Leaders to focus on regional initiatives driven by sector experts. Criteria and tests will be put in place and conducted by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to shortlist initiatives proposed by stakeholders such as Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, Civil Society and others for Leader's attention. Leaders will select the initiatives and set directions for policy development, which will be overseen by the Forum Secretariat, working in partnership with technical specialists. Participants at the meeting were invited to provide feedback on the Framework for Pacific regionalism and proposed Sustainable Development Goals.





LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex I: Meeting Statement

Annex II: Summary of Key Findings from Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management: Plenary Discussions on the Key Elements of the Post 2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2–4 June 2014, Suva, Fiji

Annex III: Pre-Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management Workshop: Summary of Key Findings from Private Sector, Gender, Disability Stakeholders on Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction: 30 May 2014, Suva, Fiji

Annex IV: Pre-Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management Youth Stakeholder Workshop: Summary of Key Findings from Youth Stakeholders on Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, 31 May 2014, Suva, Fiji

Annex V: Summary of Key Findings from Side Meeting of Planning and Finance Agencies

Annex VI: Talanoa Session: Abstracts

ANNEX I

MEETING STATEMENT

WE, the representatives of Pacific Island Countries and Territories¹, Timor Leste, civil society organisations, regional organisations and development partners attending the Sixth Session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management in Suva, 2–4 June 2014;

MINDFUL, of the challenge of strengthening the climate and disaster resilience of the Pacific islands region in the context of sustainable development;

COMMIT to an ongoing inclusive and collaborative effort involving all stakeholders and ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable groups are given paramount consideration;

IN relation to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:

1. ENDORSE the evolving concept of disaster risk management referred to as part of the United Nations Special Representative for the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction “Proposed Elements for Consideration in a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction” and the need to strengthen action to prevent risk accumulation and build resilience.
2. RECOGNISE that preventing and reducing disaster risk require whole-of-society institutions’ engagement and leadership.
3. ACKNOWLEDGE the contributions of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) in assisting the Pacific region to build stronger and more resilient communities to disasters.
4. ENCOURAGE a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to link where appropriate with the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Change Agreements to strengthen coherence and mutual reinforcement of international mechanisms.
5. ENCOURAGE the reporting on progress of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to be linked with the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific to reduce the reporting burden on Pacific Island Countries and Territories, being mindful of national reporting obligations.
6. ACKNOWLEDGE the need for a system for monitoring and supporting the implementation of a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific region and assist Pacific Island Countries and Territories to report progress on the implementation of the Framework.
7. REQUEST UNISDR convene regional collaborations to enhance the monitoring and review mechanism of disaster risk reduction, including indicators, as well as a process for review of the terminology and to explore with Pacific countries and regional organisations the best modalities for regional cooperation, coordination with development partners, to implement and periodically review the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
8. RECOGNISE that the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, persons with disabilities, women and men, the elderly, children, youth, migrants and volunteers are all agents for change and their unique skills, knowledge and experience must be incorporated into disaster risk management and climate change adaptation planning and action to ensure holistic and sustainable approach to reducing risk and more effective response to hazards in the Pacific.
9. URGE Pacific partners to share case studies and experiences of the Pacific in the integration and mainstreaming of disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and sustainable development at the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Third Small Island Development States Conference in Samoa, and the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and other relevant fora.
10. ENCOURAGE the observation of human rights in disaster risk management.
11. URGE the full and meaningful involvement of youth, women and persons with disabilities in gender balanced delegations to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and in the development and implementation of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific at the global, regional and national levels.

¹ Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

12. RECOGNISE disaster risk reduction as an effective means to achieve resilience through prevention, mitigation and preparedness to enable nations and communities and absorb damage and loss, minimise impacts and bounce forward and build back better to link disaster risk management with sustainable development.

IN relation to the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific:

13. NOTE and support the three goals of the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific to be:
 - Goal 1: Strengthened Risk Management, including Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - Goal 2: Low Carbon Development and;
 - Goal 3: Strengthened Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery.
14. NOTE further consideration is required for the proposed monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning arrangements including an assessment of indicative costs required, and the governance and institutional arrangements that will underpin implementation of the Strategy and note that the results matrix requires completion.
15. RECOMMEND that, as a priority, further detail be included in the draft Strategy on the role of a Pacific Resilience Partnership to oversee the implementation of the Strategy working in close association with existing partnership mechanisms.
16. AGREE that the Strategy will be a source of strategic guidance for action related to climate and disaster resilient development in the Pacific at the regional national, sub-national and community level.
17. NOTE that the Chair's Summary of this meeting will reflect the detailed feedback from participants on the Strategy content, which will be incorporated into the Strategy.
18. RECOMMEND the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific be tabled for consideration and endorsement by the governing councils of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (September 2014) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (November 2014) and eventual approval by Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2015.
19. RECOMMEND that national finance and planning institutions and relevant agencies play a central role in strategic, whole of country approaches for climate and disaster resilient development and medium to longer term recovery from disasters.
20. ADVANCE the role of national finance and planning agencies in identifying, mobilising and coordinating resources for climate and disaster resilient development.

IN relation to the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

21. APPRECIATE the opportunity provided to engage in the consultation process toward a new Framework for Pacific Regionalism, a recasting of the Pacific Plan.
22. REAFFIRM the importance of the global discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS 2014) and identifying linkages between their processes and outcomes.
23. ACKNOWLEDGE the inclusion of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change related targets in the proposed Sustainable Development Goals.
24. EMPHASIZE that the Pacific's position on Post-2015 Development Agenda be based on the notion of resilient development, informed by discussions on the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific and builds upon the experiences and lessons learnt to date.
25. IDENTIFY the following as key Pacific regional imperatives for effective disaster risk management and climate change adaptation:
 - a. The vital importance of high level political support for climate and disaster resilient development backed by specific budget allocations and investments.
 - b. Bridge the gap between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management policy and practice at community, national and regional level.
 - c. Close coordination of disaster risk management and climate change funding.
 - d. Institutional alignment of responsibilities and policy coherence across sectors to effectively manage disaster risk.

- e. Establish, maintain and promote the collection and use of risk information and knowledge including disaster loss databases to support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation supported by dedicated resources, requisite capacities and appropriate information and communication technologies to make data accessible to the public and in user-friendly format to inform and reduce risk to communities, businesses and development activities.
- f. Develop incentives and partnerships for the private sector to increase investment in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and low carbon development to boost resilience and the sustainability of local economies.
- g. Further investment in monitoring systems and scientific research and their practical applications in informing decision-making in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and low carbon development.

Adopted on 4 June 2014, Suva, Fiji





ANNEX II

PRE-PACIFIC PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT YOUTH STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM YOUTH STAKEHOLDERS ON POST-2015 FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 31 MAY 2014, SUVA, FIJI

In partnership with the UNISDR, “Youth Beyond Disasters” – an international movement focused on young people in disaster risk reduction (DRR) – held the first-ever Pacific youth workshop in Suva, Fiji on Saturday, 31 May 2014 prior to the 6th Pacific Platform on DRM (6PPDRM). Following this, an Intergenerational Dialogue and Youth Thematic Session was held as part of the official conference proceedings at the 6PPDRM, taking place on Monday, 2 June 2014 where the outcomes, youth statement and perspectives from young people from the workshop were presented.

Co-conveners: Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI), International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Youth Beyond Disasters

Organised by: UNISDR Sub-regional Office (Pacific)

Key elements of Youth Statement

- Children & Youth of all diversities as a cross-cutting issue in the HFA2 and as agents for resilience building at the community level.
- Improved strategies to prevent and mitigate the risks of disasters by recognising the unique abilities, needs and priorities of youth.
- Full youth participation in the development and monitoring of plans and indicators to reduce community risks and resilience guidelines.
- Integration of DRR education at all levels of the community and school curriculum with particular focus on the creative skills of children and youth.
- A high level intergenerational forum on DRR to be established under the UNISDR that facilitates the dialogue between all stakeholders working in the area, including young people and leaving no one behind.

Collective call from youth

- Support the adoption of a DRR-specific sustainable development goal with clear targets and indicators focused on Children & Youth.
- Ensure children and youth to be included within all decision making processes in DRR efforts from the very beginning.
- Explore and address the effects disasters have on young people and improve strategies to prevent and mitigate the risks of disasters to include youth.

Emerging themes

- Don't use us, include us – Build capacity for youth inclusion and accountability.
- Be a yam! – Play to each other's strengths and those of the community. A yam in the Pacific is well known for its resilience to flooding and growing back quickly.
- Survival is not negotiable - DRR and Climate Change, is a matter of survival for young people and the resilience of our islands.
- Stop ignoring the risks – Recognise risks as real by improving research and integrate known science and DRR into planning.
- Ride the waves – Integrate DRR everywhere and raise DRR as a key issue.
- Kill the jargon – Make DRR understandable and accessible to everyone. Ensure DRR is relatable and flows down to the grassroots level.
- Change the mindset – Use social media and PR to make DRR cool to comply with and basically shameful not to be prepared.
- Embrace the Pacific warrior spirit – Learn from traditional knowledge, harness cultural roots and seek to apply traditional methods of developing resilience.
- Youth as partners – Young people have the numbers, are more aware, are at their peak, and are more resilient. Youth as partners and not just beneficiaries of aid.
- A united Pacific voice – Although geographically isolated as islands, the Pacific voice possesses enormous strength when united.

ANNEX III

PRE-PACIFIC PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM PRIVATE SECTOR, GENDER, DISABILITY STAKEHOLDERS ON POST-2015 FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 30 MAY 2014, SUVA, FIJI

To help prepare for discussions at the Pacific Platform, UNISDR hosted a series of pre-platform consultation workshops to enable Pacific stakeholders to discuss the key elements of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Over 50 Pacific stakeholders had opportunity to focus on three key areas of private sector, gender and disability to provide feedback and contribute to the preparation of the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Presenters included

- Mr. Howard Politini, Vice Chair of Pacific Island Private Sector Organisation, President of Fiji Commerce and Employment Federation.
- Ms. Cristina Casella, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Advisor, Secretariat Pacific Community.
- Mr. Keutekara Mataroa, Regional Programs & Disaster Risk Management, Cook Islands Infrastructure
- Ms. Sarah Whitfield, Independent Gender Consultant
- Mr. Sunia Ratulevu, Principal Disaster Management Officer, Fiji National Disaster Management Office
- Mr. Katabwena Tawaka, Program Manager, Pacific Disability Forum
- Ms. Litia Naitanui, Rewa Disabled Association Representative

Chaired by: UNISDR Pacific

Key Findings

Private Sector

1. Urgent need to improve understanding of what DRR is among the private sector and raise awareness of what risks threaten the private sector in order to build their resilience to natural hazards in the region. Good practices should be shared among the private sector community as well as 'How to' manuals developed for businesses in the region.
2. Need to shift focus to increasing incentives for private sector to invest in reducing risk to their own businesses (e.g. tax breaks, hotel certification)
3. Address the financial barriers preventing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to investing in business risk assessments, business continuity plans and insurance, all of which are generally a lower priority for SMEs in the Pacific. DRR for SMEs should also be aligned with business investment priorities (e.g. short term targets).
4. Local authorities must enforce relevant legislation and regulations.
5. Greater partnerships between the Government and Private Sector should be made. For example: Where insurance is too expensive, Government could subsidise or match dollar for dollar what the private sector invests in insurance policies to make them more accessible.
6. Private Sector's contributions should be recognized and included more in relevant disaster risk reduction decision making processes of the Government.
7. More dialogue between private sector, government and other partners such as CSOs is needed in order to understand that each party uses different terminology and to break down mis-perceptions of how the partners think and work.
8. Expectations of the private sector and government should be made clear during a disaster (e.g. self-sufficiency for first 48 hours).



Gender

1. Unlike the current HFA, gender should not be a cross-cutting theme that is thought of and implemented separately or as an afterthought, but should be an integral part of the Post-2105 Framework and a dedicated performance indicator on gender is needed to help measure progress towards gender inclusive DRR practices. This indicator will also assist in ensuring greater accountability of nations to ensure progress is made.
2. Must increase participation of women, including younger women and those with a disability, to be included in decision making processes related to risk reduction and as early as possible.
3. The perception of women as vulnerable and weaker needs to be reversed, with recognition that they are able to participate and contribute in many meaningful ways, particularly during disasters.
4. Must engage men in gender awareness activities and not alienate men as gender is about both sexes.
5. Traditional cultural protocols that inhibit women from participating in decision making need to be addressed.
6. Explore how culture can be used as a positive to promote gender inclusive DRR practices.
7. More comprehensive training is needed with leaders at the local and community level with the view of making long-term behavior change for gender inclusive practices and decision making.

Disability

1. Persons with disabilities need to be recognized as agents for change and experts on disability and what they need during a disaster. They should be empowered to be included in, and influence, decision making as early as possible at all relevant Government and community levels.
2. Recognition that people's impairments are not a disability but that the exclusivity of society and systems creates a disability (e.g. early warning messages not targeted to cater for all peoples such as the hearing and visually impaired).
3. Need to carry out disability awareness to policy makers and establish more partnerships across all sectors (e.g. Health, Education etc.) and not just NDMOs.
4. Greater investment required to ensure effective resources for peoples with a disability (e.g. appropriate facilities at emergency evacuation centres, and creation of Standard Operating Procedures for evacuating people with a disability).
5. Baseline of needs established, particularly in remote outer areas of the Pacific. This will help inform better investment.
6. Mainstreaming of disability in disasters into all disaster education programs and curriculum.

ANNEX IV

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM PACIFIC PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLENARY DISCUSSIONS ON THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE POST 2015 FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2 – 4 JUNE 2014, SUVA, FIJI

Following the Pre-Platform consultation workshop on 30 May 2014, UNISDR facilitated plenary discussions at the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management on the key elements of the Post – 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Over 250 Pacific delegates reviewed the key findings of the Pre-Platform stakeholder workshop and engaged in group work activities to discuss and add to the Pre-Platform findings.

Presenters included

- Mr. Timothy Wilcox, Sub Regional Coordinator of UNISDR Pacific
- Dr. Helene Jacot Des Combes, Senior Lecturer, University of South Pacific
- Mr. Shane Antonio, Disability Inclusive Development Officer, Pacific Disability Forum
- Mr. Keutekara Mataroa, Regional Programs & Disaster Risk Management, Cook Islands Infrastructure

Chaired by: UNISDR

Key Findings

Private Sector

1. Reemphasized need to enhance private sector understanding of disaster risk reduction through accessible risk information to influence better informed decision making to reduce hazard risks and build resilience.
2. Whilst the private sector is recognized as fundamental in reducing their own disaster risk there is also capacity to support wider disaster risk reduction activities through Corporate Social Responsibility programs, philanthropy and profit based programs.
3. The private sector is not a singular homogenous entity. Subsectors vary with differing considerations and abilities to support disaster risk reduction. A subsector specific tailored approach is needed to engage micro, small, medium and large organizations.
4. Private sector partnerships to include all sectors eg. community based organizations, academic institutions, faith based organizations, as well as the public sector for a more harmonized integrated approach for better coordination, mutual support, dialogue and consultation processes for resilience.
5. Private sector to be included in national disaster plans and national standards of practice to be developed and implemented to clearly identify roles and responsibilities before, during and after a disaster.

Gender

1. Focus must be shifted to promote the unique knowledge and skills of women in disaster risk reduction to increase gender balanced participation and meaningful contributions whilst challenging perceived assumption of women's weakness and vulnerability.
2. Need for gender specific progress indicator for countries to clearly monitor progress in gender balanced decision-making processes and outcomes.
3. Gender priorities to be inclusive by being mainstreamed with youth, disability and all other sectors, and include men in gender sensitive awareness education campaigns.
4. Need for in-depth gender sensitive training of local decision makers to complement existing community leadership structures for long term attitude and behavior change for gender inclusive decision making.
5. Gender inclusivity to be integrated into the design of development programs and policies and internally driven by countries with national plans, standards of practice, disaggregated data, development tools and specific policies to address gender sensitive disaster risk reduction.





Disability

1. Focus on individual capacity to reduce disaster risk, not personal barriers associated with vulnerabilities and accessibility constraints.
2. Disability inclusive disaster risk reduction to be mainstreamed into national disaster management plans with clear national guidelines for minimum standards of practice to address needs of people with disability before, during and after disaster.
3. Persons with disabilities are recognized as the experts in disability to participate meaningfully in community and national disaster risk reduction decision making processes in all stages especially early planning stages.
4. Specialized education, training and awareness of disaster risk reduction is essential for persons with disability to reduce their vulnerability increase capacity to adapt, prepare and respond to disaster.
5. Delivering accessibility for persons with disabilities must be an all-inclusive whole of community approach for effective engagement and implementation of disability inclusive disaster risk reduction.
6. Disability inclusivity to be integrated into development programs and policies with specialized development tools to reduce risk and vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities to impacts of disasters and climate change.

ANNEX V

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM SIDE MEETING OF PLANNING AND FINANCE AGENCIES

Countries recognize the central role of finance and planning agencies for climate and disaster resilient development. Countries call for the integration of risk into development policy, planning and budgetary processes by central planning and finance agencies as a key determinant in addressing climate and disaster risk. Whilst some progress has been made at the national level, substantial resources are required for climate and disaster resilient development from national to local levels. Finance and planning agencies, with their central role for managing internal and mobilizing external resources, can ensure that these resources reach the needs of communities. Analysis of countries' public financial institutional arrangements and expenditures for climate and disaster resilient development is important for acquiring and managing these resources effectively. In addition to this and in response to recent disaster events, finance and planning agencies are critical in managing medium to longer term post-disaster recovery.





ANNEX VI

TALANOA SESSION: ABSTRACTS

Lessons from Pacific Sea Level Monitoring

Ms. Molly Powers-Tora, COSPPac Regional Officer, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, mollyp@spc.int

The Australian-funded Pacific Sea Level Monitoring Project has been collecting data about tides and sea level in 12 Pacific Island Countries since 1991. This may seem like a long time, but for scientists, this 20-year data set is just starting to get interesting! This session will explore some of the ways that the data has been used, as well as some of the new products and services available that may be of interest to Disaster Managers, in particular the recently launched Real Time Display internet link. The session also aims to gauge interest in the opportunity to participate in tidal and sea-level themed training through the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) over the next two years. COSPPac is implemented in partnership by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia, and the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of SPC (SOPAC).

Risk assessment and earthquake modelling

Dr. John Schneider, Risk Scientist, Geoscience Australia, john.schneider@ga.gov.au

A capacity for risk assessment and a sound evidence base in natural hazard risk information are fundamental to disaster risk reduction decision-making objectives of the HFA-2. This capacity can be improved through the development and application of open and freely accessible models, tools and guidelines for risk assessment. Examples to be explored are: 1) risk assessment studies in the Pacific region with comments on their applicability, limitations and needed next steps; and 2) the Global Earthquake Model (GEM), an open and collaborative development of guidelines and tools for hazard and risk information from local to global scale.

Sharing Risk Information for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development – Tonga and Vanuatu

Ms. Lalage Cherry, Director, International Adaptation Strategies, Department of the Environment (AU), lalage.cherry.environment.gov.au

Collaborative multi-partner efforts are reducing climate and disaster risks in Lifuka, Tonga and Vanuatu, through developing fit for purpose risk information. In Tonga, detailed inundation risk information has been critical to post-disaster recovery efforts by the Tongan Government supported by the World Bank to “build back better” after cyclone Ian. In Vanuatu, LiDAR data for coastal inundation risk assessment is being used for tsunami modelling and preparedness in Port Vila and Luganville. This presentation will highlight how adaptation planning can have immediate benefits for disaster risk reduction efforts.

Saving lives today and tomorrow: managing the risk of humanitarian crises

Mr. Sune Gudnitz, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific, gudnitz@un.org

OCHA launch: Saving lives today and Tomorrow - A case for a fundamental shift towards a model of humanitarian action which not only strengthens the response to crisis, but learns and adapts in order to anticipate them, act before they become disasters and prevent their recurrence.

Ministry of Finance role in natural disaster - Tropical Cyclone Ian, Tonga

Saane Lolo, Aid Management, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Government of the Kingdom of Tonga

Presentation covering Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MOFNP) involvement before and after a disaster occurs, challenges, way forward and summary.

Solomon Island country experiences in mainstreaming disaster risk resilience and recovery through development planning

Daniel Rove, Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination, Government of the Solomon Islands

Presentation covering Solomon Islands context, development planning, mainstreaming disaster risk resilience, recovery, institutional arrangements for recovery, operationalizing the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) and overview of the recovery planning process.

Consideration of risk reduction in planning processes: What makes a good development planning system?

Mr. Matthew McIntyre, Director, Planning 4 Sustainable Development, mattmcintyre@planning4sd.com

There is much advocacy in international law and policy for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction to be assisted by delivery through development planning systems. However what do we collectively know of the status of land use and development planning systems operational at the national and sub-national levels in Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The aim of this session is for participants to discuss what characteristics they feel makes a good development planning system - and where the shortfalls are.

Messages and Learning from Views from the Front Line (VFL): Realities at and Perception of the Community at risk

Mr. Mohammad Abdur Rouf, Regional Development Coordinator Asia and the Pacific, Global Network of Civil Society Organisation for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), abdur.rouf@globalnetwork-dr.org

Views from the Frontline, the flagship project of the network, is a compilation of the front line reality in terms of progress in different indicators made for current HFA. This survey, conducted in more than 80 countries globally also provides input for the construction of the Post HFA discourse. Very recently, from the network, the members are also trying to do small piloting under the project of Action at the front line and we expect to know about the meaningful and result oriented collaboration possibility with the front line DRR activity implementers. A quick presentation on the front line realities across the globe can effectively open the platform for active discussion at the Talanoa Presentation session.

Building community resilience in partnership with local authority

Mr. Peni Seru, NRM, Project Officer, Partners in Community Development Fiji, pseru@pcdf.org.fj

Understanding what drives a community's resilience helps to come up with better risk communication strategies and practical tools for working with communities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. One of the community's attributes as an indicator of resilience is participation and empowerment, where communities are directly involved in identifying their risks and determining solutions for themselves. Working to develop such characteristics within a community, we can influence the way our communities prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. This presentation will illustrate case study on Mataso & Navitilevu district in Ra where children, young people and community undertook participatory approach to identifying risk, undertaking local risk reduction strategies to address risk, capacity building initiative, developing village DRM plans and strengthening village disaster committee.

Disaster and climate change: changing mind and mind - set - where are children?: Global concern vs. Regional context. Global concern vs. Regional context

Mr. Suresh Pokharel, Disaster Risk Reduction Program Manager, Plan International Australia, suresh.pokharel@plan.org.au

Children due to their physical and mental ability will be impacted more from any disaster. Future risk is increasing, and obviously children of today will be forced to fight with the future climate risk. This presentation will discuss the general impact of climate change and disaster to the children, boys and girls and their special needs. The presentation of couple good examples of children from the work carried on Fiji, PNG, Solomon Island, Tonga, Kiribati and Tuvalu will establish children are not only victim; conversely they can play a great role in resilient national building.

New Zealand ShakeOut: 9:26am, 26 September, 2012

David Coetzee, Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, New Zealand

New Zealand's largest ever earthquake preparedness campaign, New Zealand ShakeOut, was carried out in 2012 with great success. The pinnacle of the campaign was a nation-wide Drop, Cover and Hold earthquake drill, which was held at 9:26am on Wednesday 26 September 2012. Over 1.3 million people participated in the drill (approximately 30 per cent of New Zealand's population). One of the main objectives of the campaign was to have people throughout New Zealand understand the right actions to take in an earthquake – Drop, Cover and Hold. The six month campaign focussed on communicating the correct actions and the importance of practising this in the nation-wide earthquake drill. People were also encouraged to look closely at their emergency preparedness, and as a result many businesses and organisations developed, reviewed or tested their emergency plans and families developed and/or tested their household emergency plans.





Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in the post-2015 landscape

Oxfam

Climate change and increasing disaster risks have emerged as fundamental development challenges. As more people and assets are exposed to climate shocks and disasters, decades of hard-won development gains are under threat and it will become harder for many people to lift themselves out of poverty. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while lacking a particular focus on tackling climate change and disasters, made a de facto contribution to increasing communities' resilience to climate change and disasters by helping reduce poverty and increase health outcomes. However, achievements to date have been unequally distributed, and it is the poorest who remain most vulnerable to climate change and disasters. While eradicating poverty should be the first priority of a successor to the MDGs, unless climate change and disaster risks are adequately and equitably addressed, development efforts for the poorest will be undermined and unsustainable. And while climate change mitigation must remain a fundamental goal, there is growing need for communities to adapt to the changes that can no longer be avoided. Given the systemic challenges that climate change and increasing disaster risks present to eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development, and the multiple international processes that will inform the future development landscape, how are we to best drive climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risks reduction (DRR) post-2015? How do we bring CCA and DRR into broader development practice? How do we ensure adequate resourcing? What do integrated CCA and DRR look like in practice? Drawing on the experience of practitioners in the Australian development sector, this paper proposes some preliminary recommendations for driving CCA and DRR in the post 2015 landscape.

The New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management's (MCDEM) work with 5 Pacific countries and territories on disaster risk management

David Coetzee, Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management (NZ)

The New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management (MCDEM) has been working with the National Disaster Management Offices of Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau since 2011 on a range of disaster risk management activities. Justin will discuss some of the achievements, challenges and lessons-learned from this programme of work.

Key issues to be covered include:

- 'End-to-end' early-warning systems
- Public awareness
- MCDEM's response support for Tonga (Tropical Cyclone Ian) and Samoa (Tropical Cyclone Evan)
- Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS) training and exercises
- Capacity and capability building

Disasters and human rights

Victor David and Anais Rouveyrol, Centre IRD de Noumea and the Office of Regional Cooperation and External Relations, Government of New Calendoncia, anais.rouveyrol@gouv.nc

While it is now acknowledged that Pacific Island countries are already experiencing natural disasters that will tend to multiply and intensify in the coming years, there is little concern and work in social sciences, and particularly in law in Pacific Island countries taking account, in the context of disaster management, of human rights while these do universally apply in all circumstances and places. The vulnerability of Pacific islanders and their basic rights, in situations of emergency, in particular of those who are already subject to social inequalities, which are moreover amplified in such circumstances, seem to have seldom been considered by existing legal frameworks across Oceania. These legal frameworks focus almost exclusively on prevention and relief mechanisms and pay little attention to the importance of respecting human rights. Yet, the respect of human rights could alleviate much of the dramatic significances of disasters whether they are natural or technological by targeting not only on the material, environmental and economic consequences but also on the social ones, thus reinforcing the resilience of Pacific Islanders.

Promotion of integrated coastal zone management for sustainable development

Yolaine Boutellier, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, yolaineb@spc.int

INTEGRE or the “Pacific Territories Initiative for Regional Management of the Environment” is a sustainable development programme involving four European Pacific overseas countries and territories (OCTs). Funded by the European Union from the 10th Pacific OCT Regional European Development Fund (EDF – for 12M€), it is designed to promote integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and strengthen regional cooperation to promote sustainable development. It is implemented by SPC, with an in-country presence through three coordinators based in the territories.

At local level, it will support sustainable environmental management and development to the benefit of OCT populations. ICZM projects will be set up at 9 pilot sites throughout the region. The methods developed and the experiments carried out will be shared throughout the Pacific, particularly through active participation in related regional cooperation networks.

Hence, this project contributes to enforce integration processes towards a better resilience of the environment, in the OCTs. Sharing experiences will help to improve cooperation at a regional level.





