



Regional Climate Change & Disaster Risk Finance Meetings and Media Masterclass

Final Report

25th – 27th June 2019

Shangri-La's Fijian Resort & Spa, Sigatoka, Fiji



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Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division of the Pacific Community



Suva, Fiji, 2019

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List of Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
CCDR	Climate Change and Disaster Risk
CFN	Climate Finance Navigator
CFRP	GIZ/DFAT Climate Finance Readiness for the Pacific
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
FDB	Fiji Development Bank
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ISACC	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
OCC	Office of Climate Change (Palau)
PCCP	Pacific Climate Change Portal
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RIE	Regional Implementing Entity
SPC	The Pacific Community
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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1.0 Introduction



Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards. Efforts have been pursued at various levels (international, regional, national and community levels), to effectively mitigate and urgently address the impacts of climate variability, climate change and weather-related disasters. In recognition of the high vulnerability of PICs and the need to take greater action to combat the impacts of climate change and disasters, PICs have consistently called on developed countries to mobilize greater technical and financial support to assist in addressing these impacts.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk (CCDR) finance to the PICs between 2010 and 2014 was reported at US\$645million¹. Although financial support has already been flowing to the region, addressing practical on-the-ground issues remain an urgent priority for PICs. A myriad of development and institutional challenges remain. These issues range from accessing and mobilising CCDR finance to effectively managing, monitoring and reporting on flows to the region.

A series of climate finance meetings was convened at the Shangri-La Fijian Resort from 25th to 28th June 2019, to revisit climate finance experiences, foster knowledge and information sharing, support climate finance innovation and facilitate replication and scale-up of these innovations in the region. These meetings included a Project Steering Committee Meeting for the USAID/SPC ISACC Project and the DFAT/GIZ CFRP Project; a Climate Finance Regional Media Masterclass; a Regional Climate Change & Disaster Risk Finance Forum; and the consultation workshop for the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) M&E Framework and Pacific Resilience Standards². The Regional Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Meeting is the third

¹ See Pacific Experiences with Options Relevant to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Report: https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PIF-Vol-3_Pacific-Experiences_FINAL.pdf

² Please note, this workshop will not be covered within this report



time a climate finance meeting has been held in the region. The first, in 2013, was a regional meeting supported through the USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific Project. The second was supported by the USAID/SPC ISACC Project and the DFAT/GIZ CFRP Project in 2017. The Climate Finance Regional Media Masterclass was the first of its kind to be held in the region with a specific focus on increasing the awareness and understanding of climate change and disaster risk finance issues within regional media agencies.

The Project Steering Committee meeting was opened on Tuesday 25th June by Mr. Michael Goldman, Charge d’Affaires, United States Embassy, Fiji. The Climate Finance and Disaster Risk Finance Forum was opened on Wednesday 26th June by Mr. Isoa Talemaibua, Head of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Economy, Government of Fiji and Mr. Raymond Bojczuk, First Secretary Climate Change and Disaster Management, Australian High Commission in Fiji. Representatives from key government ministries, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), private sector organisations and other development partners were in attendance. The meetings were supported by a number of partners including, USAID, DFAT, GIZ, SPC, World Bank, SPREP and Griffith University through the following projects: USAID/SPC ISACC Project; DFAT/GIZ CFRP Project, World Bank PCRAFI Project and the DFAT/Griffith University/SPREP iCLIM Project.

This report draws on the experiences, lessons learnt and key messages surrounding climate and disaster risk finance shared by speakers and participants during the meetings held from 25th – 27th June 2019. The next section outlines the specific objectives of the meeting before discussing the key issues from the three different, but related, sessions.

2.0 Meeting Objectives

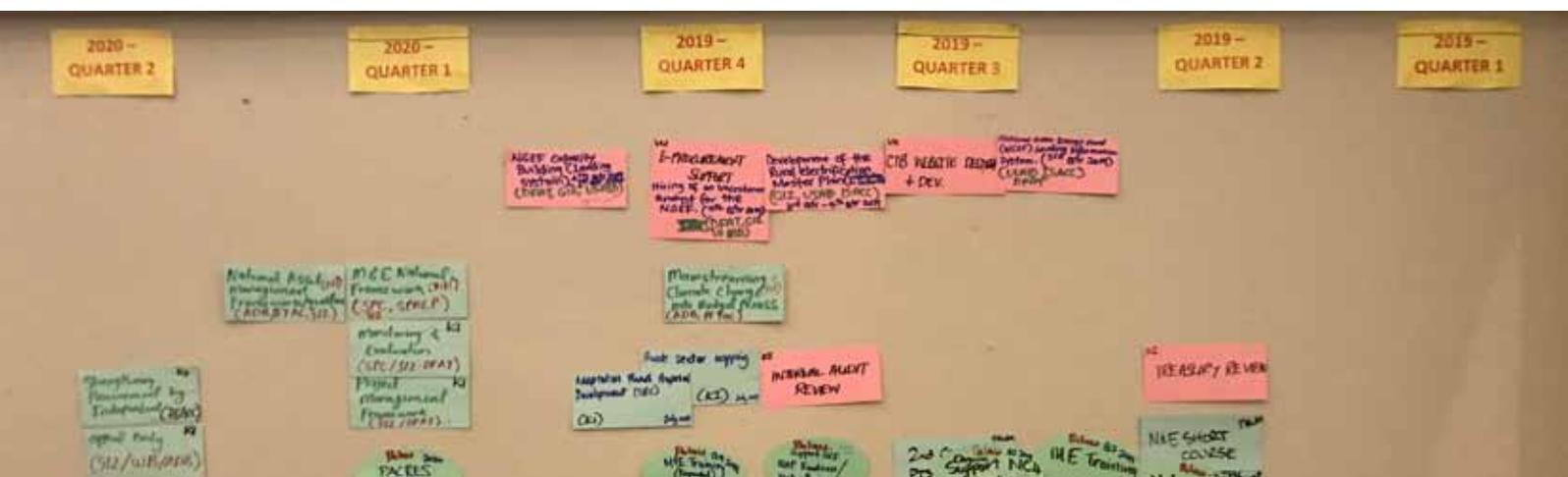


Table 1 outlines the objectives of the meetings:

	Objectives
Project Steering Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Share and document results, challenges and lessons learnt from the USAID/ISACC and DFAT/GIZ Projects, and discuss next steps. * Present and discuss next steps.
Climate Finance Regional Media Masterclass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Build the capacity and knowledge of Pacific Media to report on climate change and disaster risk finance. * Enhance media and public awareness on climate change and disaster risk finance.
Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Share, document and discuss PICs experiences in accessing and managing climate change and disaster risk finance.

Table 1: Objectives of the three inter-related meetings

3.0 Project Steering Committee Meeting – Tuesday 25th June



- * A project steering committee meeting was held prior to the commencement of the climate change and disaster risk finance forum. The meeting presented an opportunity for the USAID/ISACC and DFAT/GIZ Projects to share and document results, challenges and lessons learnt over the course of project implementation, and plan the way forward for both projects. Country representatives were updated on progress of project implementation, financial and logistical arrangements. They were also given the opportunity to provide feedback and further guidance on the project work plans and next steps for both projects. The following were the key messages from the project steering committee meeting:
- * There are delays to implementation of some planned activities due to a number of factors including national and donor processes and requirements, shifting priorities as well as budget cuts. Most of these circumstances are beyond the control of the project team. The project team is however working hard to ensure implementation of planned activities, while also meeting shifting needs and priorities of individual countries and the region.
- * Even though the projects have supported CCDR finance trainings, capacity limitation still remains a major issue to be tackled. Capacity limitation at the national level has hindered a lot of project activities from happening.
- * Differing donor conditions and requirements have proven to be burdensome for a lot of PICs, particularly those with small public administrations. Better coordination and streamlining of processes are required, both at the national level and from partner agencies. Joint agency missions to countries is a good example of improved coordination and collaboration.
- * A platform for donors, development partners, implementing agencies and national stakeholders to share challenges faced when implementing programmes/projects is needed. Such a platform will ensure everybody is effectively working to meet the needs of the region.
- * Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is still predominantly done on a project-level basis. In most PICs, a nation-wide M&E, one that goes beyond the project level to assessing policies and plans, is needed. This will ensure interventions meet broader national priorities and needs.
- * Networking and political support remain key to any development undertaking. For projects, having the right network and political support saves time and money.
- * There is a need to collaborate with the private sector and other key stakeholders in the national planning and implementation of programmes, to utilize their expertise and skills to support implementation.
- * Sustainability of the projects beyond their lifespan is critical. There is a need to have a clear roadmap on what needs to be done following the completion of the existing support i.e. what are the roles of governments? A timeline for having this discussion should be confirmed by the project teams.

4.0 Climate Finance Regional Media Masterclass – Tuesday 25th June



The role of media in information dissemination and awareness is critical for climate change awareness to the development community and the wider public. Climate change and disaster risk finance, although critical to the PICs, does not always appear in the mainstream media. This is, in part, due to the nature of the topic itself and the fact that it is not as interesting as other social and development issues. However, even more so because of the limited knowledge and capacity within the local and regional media industry to forge stories that capture the essence of the issue and its importance for countries in the region to address climate change.

The regional media training was therefore organised to address the knowledge gap and to train media personnel from across the PICs to better report on climate change and disaster risk finance. Although there have been numerous regional media trainings conducted in the PICs, this Masterclass was the first of its kind with a specific focus on CCDR finance.

The Climate Finance Regional Media Masterclass was developed in partnership with the Pacific Environment Journalists Network (PEJN) and jointly facilitated by the Pacific iCLIM Project and the USAID/SPC ISACC project, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Community (SPC).

The training was attended by media representatives from Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Fiji, Tuvalu and PNG (see Figure 1). Most of the participants work in local news and radio stations in their respective countries and are already reporting on a lot of other environmental issues as part of their affiliation to the PEJN.

During the course of the training, key messages and lessons, experiences and challenges were shared by the participants. Documenting the experiences and lessons learnt is important as it will help development partners and CCDR-related training providers address the need for greater awareness and information dissemination through capacity development of the media industry.

In the two days following the Masterclass, media representatives provided news stories on the Regional Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Forum. These news stories are available on the Climate Finance Navigator and the SPC website.³

Reflections on the Masterclass and Finance Forum from some of the media participants have also been included as Annex 1 to this report.

³ <https://cfn.pacificclimatechange.net/finance-news-events>
<https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2019/06/climate-change-and-disaster-risk-finance-isacc-project-strengthens>



Figure 1: Regional Climate Finance Media Masterclass Participants

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * The media has a fundamental role to play in disseminating and raising awareness on climate change issues including CCDR finance. Their role is crucial to influencing policy debates and public understanding of climate change and other development and environmental issues.
- * While there is general appreciation of the importance of media in the region, a number of challenges exists (see Figure 2). These challenges include limited capacity within the media sector to accurately report on climate change, including CCDR finance; political issues surrounding information dissemination and what goes out to the public domain remains a great hindrance to information dissemination for climate-related issues; translating technical CCDR finance terminologies to simple language that can be readily understood by communities in PICs is challenging; and the lack of effort/resourcing constraints on the part of journalists to check for credibility and accuracy of news articles before they are published.
- * Technical briefs and press releases that are often favored by development partners are often not used by the media as they are too technical and not tailored for local communities. More simplified briefs should be used. Targeted media trainings such as the one held, alternatively helps build capacity of journalists to pick details from technical briefs for information dissemination to the wider public. Development partners should continue with such trainings.
- * Participants who attended the training have heard of CCDR finance but have limited technical knowledge on CCDR finance. Although there is a lack of an internationally operational definition for CCDR finance, the training adopted definitions from the UNFCCC website and the definition that was used for the CCDR finance assessments across PICs.

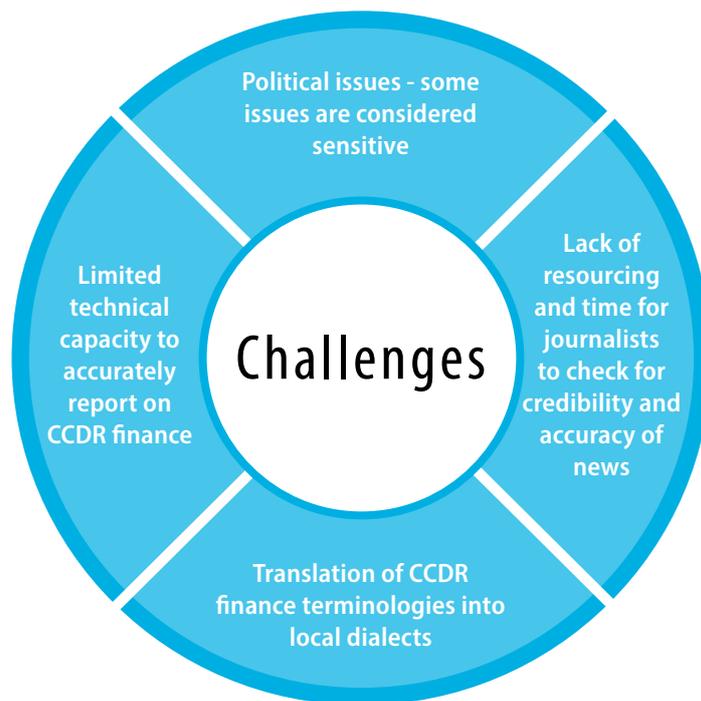


Figure 2: Challenges to improving reporting on CCDR finance faced by journalists

- * Those in the media industry who are already engaged in disseminating information on climate change and those wishing to do so were encouraged to use websites such as the UNFCCC website, the Pacific Climate Change Portal and the Climate Change Finance Navigator to assist with additional information (see Figure 3).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
<https://unfccc.int/>

Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP)
<https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/>

Climate Finance Navigator (CFN)
<https://cfn.pacificclimatechange.net/>

Figure 3: Information and decision support tools for media and their respective web links

- * Technical skills requested in terms of future support for media include video production and editing, photography skills and podcasts.
- * There was general appreciation of the topic and participants acknowledged that CCDR finance is not just finance, rather also involves more complex but related issues. There was a general satisfaction from participants who attended the training and positive feedback received from the group at the end of the regional meetings.

5.0 Regional Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Forum – Wednesday 26th and Thursday 27th June



Figure 4: Participants during a group discussion session

Climate Finance has always been a major priority for the PICs and the development partners who work in assisting the region prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate variability and climate change.

The regional climate change and disaster risk finance forum was attended by representatives from 12⁴ countries in the region, as well as development partners and donors, NGOs and the private sector. Government representatives were from national government central and line ministries. The main objective of the 2-day meeting was an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned on key issues relating to climate change and disaster risk finance within the region. On the first day, topics covered direct and indirect access to CCDR finance, Public Financial Management (PFM) and its linkages to CCDR finance and the different modalities of CCDR finance. Day two focused on issues of Public-Private Partnership and capacity development and training initiatives as well as showcasing CCDR decision-support tools. A summary of the presenters and panelists for each of the sessions detailed below, is provided in Annex 2.

The following sections discuss key messages and recommendations from the regional climate change and disaster risk finance forum.

⁴ Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

5.1 Pacific Island Countries and Development Partner Experiences on Direct and Indirect Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance

There is now a great deal of experience within the region on accessing climate change and disaster risk finance. A handful of Pacific Island organisations and institutions have successfully gained accreditation for direct access. Many countries continue to access funds indirectly through multilateral and regional organisations; but also directly from bilateral partners. Both modalities present important challenges as well as opportunities that countries can learn from. The following are key messages and recommendations that have emerged from the meeting.

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * The discourse on CCDR finance is shifting. While PICs still acknowledge the need for greater access to international CCDR finance, the importance of the effectiveness of funds and the quality of partnerships entailed in the delivery of CCDR finance is increasingly becoming centerpiece. Rather than fully focusing on the quantity of flows, governments and their development partners should ensure that funds are assisting countries to meet their needs.
- * There is also increasing interest in disaster risk finance and consideration of both climate change financing and disaster risk financing as different, but complimentary streams is needed. Both should be integrated into the full budgetary process at the national level.
- * Based on the experiences of the Fiji Development Bank (FDB), Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Cook Islands Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, gaining accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) is a challenge. The processes involved can be resource intensive and lengthy. Even though it allowed countries to directly access multilateral funds, institutions are still faced with limited capacity to manage large projects. Gaining National Implementing Entity (NIE) status however is a positive indicator of strengthened institutions and PFM systems. Strengthened country systems and improved mechanisms lead to greater credibility and increases donor confidence to use national systems in the delivery of CCDR finance.
- * Direct access to international multilateral finance will not take away the necessity for countries to engage with regional organisations and other development partners. These partners play a complementary role in development and remain crucial agents in progressing country developments, particularly with regards to CCDRR activities and finance. Accreditation itself presents opportunities for countries to access other sources of finance, strengthen existing partnerships and create new ones.
- * Lack of technical capacity to develop bankable projects and implement large-scale multi-sector projects remains a major challenge to accessing and managing CCDR finance. Staff turnover also remains a big issue for PICs because of competing projects. Capacity supplementation options could include engaging retired public servants as consultants, when necessary; pooling government capacity; and out-sourcing activities that the private sector could operate more efficiently and profitably.
- * Accessing direct finance is an opportunity to strengthen linkages with community, gender and disability groups, as well as civil society and private sector. However challenges remain in terms of the capacity of smaller CSOs and NGOs in undertaking project design and management, especially financial management of projects.
- * It is important for PICs to retain autonomy and ownership throughout the process of seeking accreditation and implementing climate financed initiatives. Though maintaining relationships and optimising benefits from regional partners is important, national priorities should always be put at the forefront. As such, having clear national plans and strategies to inform prioritisation and guide how development partners respond to national needs is essential. This ensures that the support provided is demand driven and tailored to country contexts and priorities.

5.2 Public Finance Management and Linkages to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance

Public Financial Management (PFM) is a crucial aspect of accessing and managing climate change and disaster risk finance. Both access to and management of climate change and disaster risk financing is dependent on a country's PFM system and its robustness. PICs face a number of challenges in this regard. Discussions and experiences shared during the meeting revealed the following key messages and recommendations.

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * Having a robust PFM system is an impetus for easier direct access to climate change and disaster risk finances. Robust PFM systems also safeguard public and external funds; enables better and more effective use and management of public and external funds and aids more focused and targeted use of financial resources to realise national priorities.
- * Strengthened PFM systems ensures greater accountability which can support enhanced reporting of national sustainable development issues and priorities. The budget is a central part of this process and is the key connector and enabler across the machinery of government for working towards national sustainable development.
- * Governments are committed to strengthen PFM systems. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments have provided valuable recommendations for PFM reforms. Fiji's current review of its chart of accounts and Tuvalu strengthening its Internal Audit capability provide a clear example of reform.
- * While there is notable evidence of PFM reforms across PICs, there is still high fragmentation in national systems. National governments and partners should work together to integrate aspects of climate finance into broader PFM reforms. Similarly, a review of the PEFA framework could be undertaken to reflect and include CCDR financing aspects.
- * Capacity constraints and the ability to meet international best practice standards, guided by PEFA, remains a major challenge for PICs. Capacity building and/or supplementation and substitution remains a major need to facilitate the review and strengthening of a country's PFM system.
- * PFM is a useful tool to take stock of or aggregate performance and outputs from projects, up to national and regional strategy goals.

5.3 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Modalities in the Pacific

Climate change and disaster risk financing is being accessed through a range of modalities. Understanding the challenges and opportunities associated with each modality will improve decision-making around financing and the most appropriate mechanism to be used. The use of different modalities has also provided important lessons for the PICs. The following are key messages and recommendations that emerged from this session.

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * A number of innovative financing mechanisms are being implemented within the region, driven by national governments, national trust funds, sector funds, taxes and non-tax initiatives and development bank arrangements. Furthermore, financing support is still being accessed through general or sector budget support, bilateral programmes, NIEs and Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs) and through multilateral implementing entities (MIEs).

- * Although there are a range of modalities for CCDR finance, development partners operating in the PICs should always use national channels and processes when engaging in respective countries. Countries are also encouraged to explore other modalities to further increase access to CCDR finance.
- * There is still a need to explore options for disaster risk reduction finance. Although the issues of DRR is already integrated with climate change in the region, risk financing is still limited. Countries are still faced with financial constraints, particularly finance that can be readily mobilised pre, during and post-disasters. National disaster funds, insurance arrangements, special bonds and grants are some options, although more work is needed to determine the appropriate modality.
- * Insurance remains an option for the region although more work is needed to address the specific needs and different risk layers in countries. Direct cash transfers during disasters, such as those implemented by Oxfam Pacific, have proven to be effective in communities in Vanuatu.
- * Readily available and user-friendly data and information is the backbone of CCDR finance. More work needs to be done to ensure data and information is effectively applied to inform CCDR decision-making, financing arrangements and processes.
- * There is a need for donors and Pacific island governments to adopt an urgency lens to climate finance. In light of the IPCC 1.5 Special Report warning that the rise in global mean temperature is on track to crossing the 1.5 degrees Celsius mark within the next ten years, the development and risk realities of the Pacific is bound to change radically in the future. In light of this reality, the climate and disaster finance approach to the Pacific cannot continue on as business as usual. It is critical that the Pacific have ease of access to predictable sources of financing and more importantly expedited access to climate finance
- * Pacific countries and its donors will also need to think 'outside the box' when it comes to modalities of financing and consider exploring uncomplicated sources of financing such remittances to complement the traditional sources of finances in-countries. Remittances combined with the right technologies have the potential to facilitate ease and cost effective source of climate finance particularly at the community level.

5.4 Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for Access/Management of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance

Discussions at the regional and international level have increasingly focused on the role of the private sector in facilitating the financing and delivery of climate change and disaster risk work. While public finance continues to support CCDR activities, public-private partnerships (PPPs) offer innovative solutions particularly in the areas of infrastructure development and climate change mitigation.

For the Pacific region, strengthening Public-Private Partnerships is key and this is already being tackled in a number of ways. Experiences and lessons learnt by those who are already engaged in these partnerships were shared.

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * Public-Private Partnership is crucial to advancing national efforts to transition to low-carbon and resilient pathways. Governments have an important role to play in mobilising PPP in their development efforts. The private sector on the other hand can meaningfully engage where there is value for money.
- * While PPP is increasingly valued in the CCDR finance space in the PICs, parties involved should ensure relevant policies and operational safeguards are in place. This will allow for mutual benefits while addressing the needs of our communities.

- * A key ingredient to creating meaningful PPPs is by establishing good people-to-people relationships with those involved in the web of partnership. There are case-studies of successful partnerships in the region including the Solomon Islands Tina River Hydro Project, KVA Consult Limited in Samoa and Sunergise Fiji Limited. The Tina River Hydro Project provides a good case-study of PPP involving the national government and multiple development partners, the private sector and local communities.
- * Three (3) key elements for any PPP to be successful are: 1) Trust, 2) Value for Money, and 3) Sustainability. There needs to be trust between the parties involved in order for them to work together. Since the private sector runs on business models, there needs to be value for money. Sustainability of projects will allow parties to benefit in the long run, in terms of service delivery for the public, and profit generation for the private sector entity/ties.
- * Similar to the public sector, the private sector in the Pacific region is also faced with capacity limitations. Capacity limitation has hindered most businesses to meaningfully engage with governments on CCDR issues and activities. Greater involvement in regional CCDR meetings and trainings are some of the ways to facilitate greater engagement from the private sector. It was recommended that future capacity needs assessments are to include the private sector. Support to attend future CCDR meetings and workshops was also recommended.
- * It was recommended and agreed that Public-Private Partnership (PPP) be changed to “People-Public-Private Partnership (PPPP)”. This came about as participants feel that people, who should be at the center of all development efforts, are still marginalised in the current PPP. “People” in this sense include the beneficiaries and/or end users, particularly those in our local communities.

5.5 Boosting Capacity to Support PICs to Access and Manage Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance

Despite climate change being an issue of high priority among PICs, local capacity to implement and manage CCDR programmes and projects remain limited. A number of training approaches are being rolled out across the region to assist in building capacity of PICs to access and manage CCDR finance. Outlined below are key messages and recommendations from training providers and those involved in training programmes.

Key Messages & Recommendations

- * Capacity limitations remains the greatest hindrance to progressing CCDR issues in the PICs. Various development partners, regional organisations and training institutions are providing training on CCDR, however a lot of these trainings are done in silo. There needs to be more coordination amongst training providers to address needs of countries.
- * Establishing mechanisms to follow through on the application of skills acquired from CCDR trainings, and the transferability and applicability in industries, is highly recommended for the region. Such a system will enable countries to track knowledge gaps and ensure that trainings provided are targeted to specific needs of countries.
- * Those being trained are increasingly demanding courses that are accredited. The M&E post-graduate course and climate change programs offered by the University of the South Pacific are clear examples of accredited trainings. SPC is also moving into accreditation of the short term M & E trainings that are being offered to a number of PICs with support from the ISACC project.
- * Based on the USAID Climate Ready project’s experience with different climate resilience training, it is more cost-effective to offer courses through an online mode of delivery. Where short trainings are required, country visits by training providers should be encouraged as bringing participants from across the region to a central local involves more financial costs.

- * While training focuses on information and knowledge transfer, learning is the process of absorbing that information in order to increase skills and abilities and make use of it under a variety of contexts. Rather than focusing on “training”, more focus should be given to “learning” and “learning outcomes”.

5.6 Tools to Inform Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Planning and Decision-making

Several decision support tools have been developed to support Pacific countries and organisations to progress national and regional climate change and disaster risk priorities; to understand the climate finance environment; and to build capacity to access and manage financing for climate change and disaster risk projects. Some of these tools were show-cased during the climate finance meeting (see Figure 6, page X).



Figure 5: Participants introduced to the Smart Monitoring Tool developed by KVA, Samoa

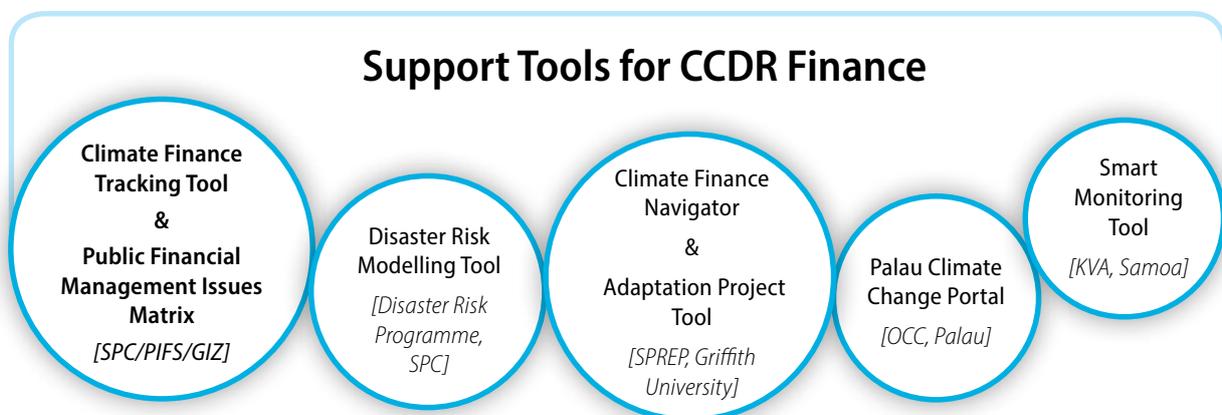


Figure 6: Information and decision support tools for CCDR Finance

In show-casing the tools, the developers explained how each tool works and the sort of information one would expect from using the tools. Meeting participants were able to share their views (see Figure 7 for some of these views) on each of the tools, through a mini survey.

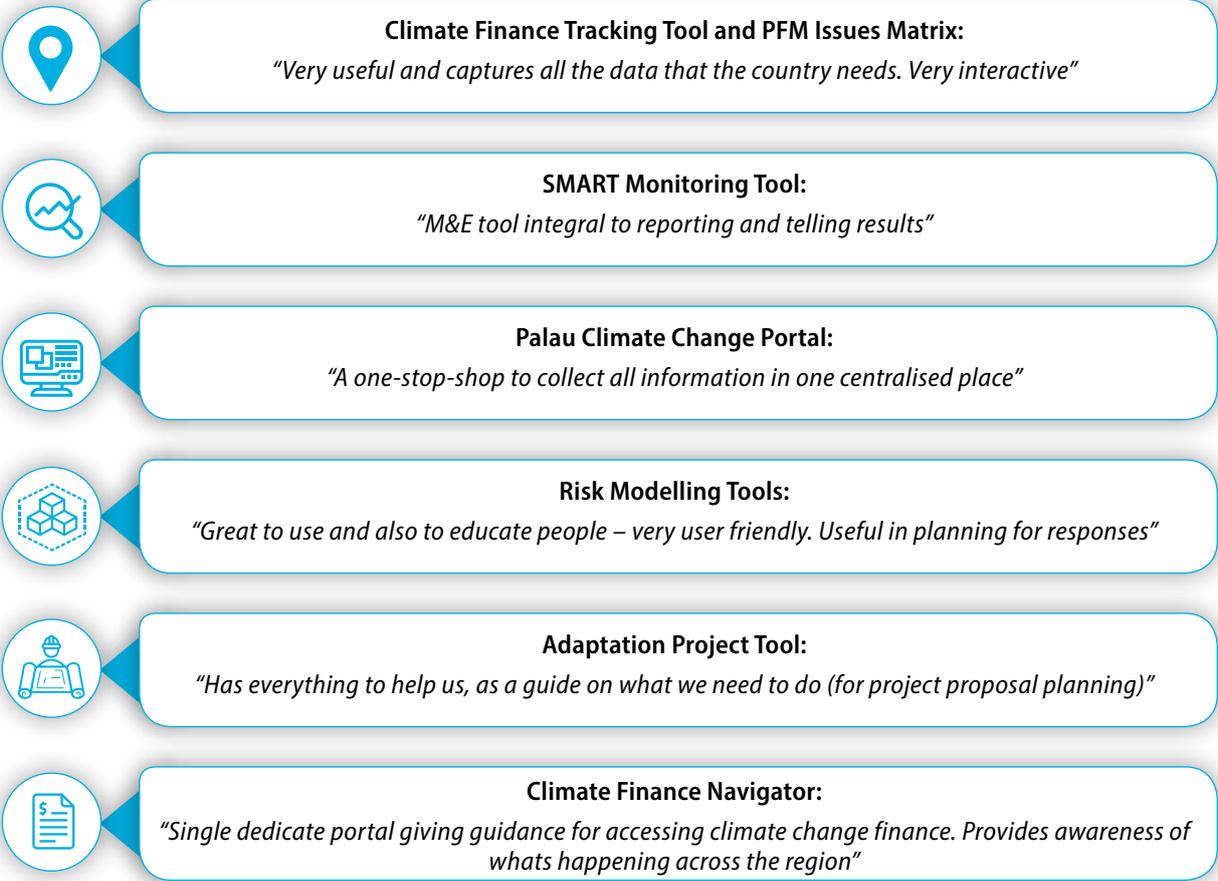


Figure 7: Reflections on information and decision support tools from participants

6.0 Meeting Evaluation, General Reflections and Observations



The climate finance meetings and media training were hailed a success by those who attended as well as the organising committee. Evaluation conducted at the end of the meeting showed a high degree of satisfaction from participants.

A process of pre and post-meeting evaluation was undertaken for all sessions, utilising the online and mobile friendly tool, Sli.Do. At the commencement of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Forum, questions on participant expectations highlighted the following, presented in Figure 8 and Figure 9.



Figure 8. What participants looked forward to during the regional forum



Figure 9. Participant expectations for the regional forum

A summary of some of the key messages and lessons learned from the meeting, as indicated by participants through Sli.Do, is presented in Figure 10. These answers were provided in response to the question “What are some of the most important lessons learned regarding climate change and disaster risk finance during this meeting?”

- * Creating a space for countries (and partners) to discuss the issues and not just the projects
- * Countries are burdened with the excessive flow of finance. This meeting is a start of what should be a regional platform for sharing and exchanging ideas to equip us better
- * Need more coordination across the region to streamline some of the activities and country ownership of climate and disaster finance activities for country purposes
- * AF (Adaptation Fund) and GCF (Green Climate Fund) are not the only options
- * Don't access more than what you are capable of delivering
- * Partnerships
- * Know what you want and be smart in getting it
- * Information on what's happening with climate insurance
- * Modalities
- * Lessons from countries with NIEs
- * Capacity constraints at all stages
- * Training impact
- * Sharing experiences is important
- * Open communication
- * Financing modalities
- * The portals / available tools (on display during the marketplace session)
- * The need for robust PFM and the need for robust monitoring
- * Involve the private sector more
- * PPPP
- * Sharing what others did bes

Figure 10. Participant lessons learned from the regional forum

At the end of the regional media masterclass, most of the participants felt they had a “solid background” of CCDR finance. Most of the media participants got to learn about the information and decision support tools for the first time. Based on their feedback, the tools will greatly assist them in forging stories surrounding CCDRM including tracking of programme/project implementation, country-specific projects as well as checking for factual information.

Overall, the following aspects of the series of three meetings were commented on and reiterated in positive feedback:

- * The highly interactive and participatory nature of the CCDR finance meetings allowed participants to freely engage on CCDR finance-related issues, most importantly issues that have a more regional-bearing and are not specifically project-centered. A number of country delegates have requested for another CCDR finance forum in 2020, and broader requests to have more of these type of issue-based forums.
- * Having scene setter presenters for each of the topics, along with panelists and group discussions followed by Question-and-Answer sessions, was highly commended by participants. The marketplace structure also proved effective for the various tool-developers as they were able to receive direct feedback and recommendations from other participants who are, and will be, end-users of the tools.
- * The opportunity to network and connect across countries has enabled a number of follow-on initiatives to come about.



Annex 1

Reflections from Journalists

Media Masterclass - Climate & Disaster Risk Finance

Sigatoka, Fiji. June 2019

"I would like to say thank you this is the first time I have done a climate finance training and usually we are working with the communities so thank you to SPREP, Griffith University, Pacific Environment Journalist network and SPC"

Kalisto Vaecece Biaukula, Femlink Pacific, Fiji

What is your biggest learning on climate and disaster risk finance?

"Climate finance navigator is a bonus for me so now I know where to go and the information that is available on all of these platforms so I am more than happy to share with my colleagues"

Florence Jonduo, Media Niugini Limited (EMTV), PNG

"For myself as a new journalist this is a new area to report from and you've got to start somewhere and this has been really good and look forward to more of this in the future"

Seneti Popua 'Aho, Tonga Broadcasting Commission, Tonga

"The afternoon going through the different sessions and finding out there are whole lot of avenues where we can get data and statistics from especially when reporting in our country this is one thing that I have learned. Although I've been in the media for 20 years this session has been great in guiding us through the issues in climate finance. Personally I've sent some stories back home for the local radio station"

Georgina Kekea, Barava FM/Freelance, Solomon Islands

"I've learned climate financing is not an easy thing for some countries so we need a lot of data and better public finance management systems and monitoring and evaluation and also the technical jargon that's there so it's a new thing for me to hear"

Jared Koli, USP Journalism Student, Solomon Islands

"Looking back and seeing what we've done so far over different workshops. Having this one here on climate financing and understanding the nitty gritty about what climate financing is and disaster finance and understating the public finance management system and the work that has been done... having our teams come to these is critical because we want journalists to understand environment issues. When we set up the enviro network the role was to build our knowledge and to have practical sessions where we can come in and having partners like this where we can come and learn and then put those learnings into practice is better than having people go and sit in a class without practising the understanding. It am speaking on behalf of the Pacific Environment Journalist Network PEJN and this is the key thing we need to look at to get journalists right across the region to understand the processes involved. This helps us ask the right questions and get the right answers and we can convert this into stories and this is the Pacific story. We've read so many stories from people coming in from around the work about our region but what we really like to do is write our own stories and this helps. I take my hats off to all the partners who have received as a regional media team so we can learn and practice. If this is the way it's going to go I believe the Pacific media team will be able to do what we need to do."

Iliesa Tora, Nukualofa Times, Tonga and PEJN

Annex 2

Scene Setters and Panellists per Session

Day/Date	Session No.	Scene Setter	Panelists
Weds 26/06	3.1 Experiences on accessing finance	Lisa Buggy (SPC) Litea Biukoto (SPC)	Damien Horiambe – PNG (<i>Climate Finance Strategy</i>) Mark Geoffrey Clough – FDB, Fiji (<i>GCF Accreditation</i>) Lisa Andon – MCT, FSM (<i>AF/GCF Accreditation</i>) Garth Henderson – Cook Islands (<i>AF/GCF Accreditation</i>)
	3.2 PFM	Aminisitai Delaisainiai (UNDP)	Jean Viliamu – Ministry of Finance, Samoa Aholotu Palu – GIZ/PIFS (<i>PFM Matrices</i>) Kiri Yapp – Griffith University (<i>Climate Finance Decision Tools</i>) Isoa Talemaibua – Ministry of Economy, Fiji
	3.3 Modalities	Daniel Lund (PIFS)	Hellen Wilson Tom – Vanuatu (<i>Green Energy Fund</i>) Filiake, Silaati Tofuola – Tuvalu (<i>Development Fund</i>) Jale Samuwai – Oxfam Pacific (<i>Remittances</i>) Eileen Turare – SPC (<i>PCRAFI</i>)
Thurs 27/06	4.1 PPP	Ledua Vakaloloma (GIZ/PIFS)	Nadia Meredith Hunt – KVA Consult Limited, Samoa Walolyn Hamata – Solomon Islands Tina Hydro Project Ajay Raniga – Sunergise Fiji Ltd
	4.2 Capacity Building	Trevor Ole (USAID Climate Ready)	Lynna Thomas – Palau (<i>M&E short course</i>) Dr Patrina Dumaru – USP (<i>M&E Postgrad course</i>) Helene Jacot des Combes – RMI (<i>National capacity development model</i>) Noa Toakavou – SPC (<i>Accredited DRM courses</i>)
	4.3 Marketplace	Lisa Buggy (SPC)	PFM & CF Tracking Tool – Aholotu Palu (<i>GIZ/PIFS</i>), Amelia Caucou (<i>SPC</i>), Vuki Buadromo (<i>SPC</i>) Disaster Risk Modelling – Judith Giblin & Naomi Jackson (<i>SPC</i>) Climate Finance Navigator – Kiri Yapp & Angelica Salele-Sefo (<i>Griffith University and SPREP</i>) Adaptation Project Tool – Madeleine McGann (<i>Griffith University</i>) Palau Portal – Xavier Matsutaro (<i>Office of Climate Change</i>) SMART Monitoring Tool – Nadia Meredith-Hunt (<i>KVA Samoa</i>)

Annex 3

Meeting Program

Supported by: USAID Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Island countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) Project
&
GIZ/DFAT Climate Finance Readiness for the Pacific (CFRP) Project

AGENDA

Meetings/Workshop Objectives	Dates	Meeting/Workshop Organisers
<p>Project Steering Committee Meeting (CLOSED MEETING) & Regional Media Training</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share & document results, challenges and lessons learnt from the USAID/ISACC and DFAT/GIZ regional projects. 2. Present and discuss next steps. 3. Build the capacity and knowledge of Pacific Media to report on climate change and disaster risk finance. 	<p>25 June 2019 (Sessions 1.0-1.4 and 2.0-2.3)</p>	<p>SPC, SPREP, PIFS, GIZ</p>
<p>Regional Climate & Disaster Risk Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share, document and discuss PICs experiences in accessing and managing climate change and disaster risk finance. 2. Enhance media and public awareness on climate change and disaster risk finance. 	<p>26-27 June 2019 (Sessions 3.0-3.3 and Sessions 4.0-4.3)</p>	
<p>Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) Workshop</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation workshop to progress the Monitoring & Evaluation (ME) Framework and Standards of Excellence (SoE) for the FRDP. 	<p>28 June 2019 (Sessions 5.0-5.2)</p>	<p>SPC, PIFS</p>
TIME	MONDAY 24 JUNE 2019	
2.00 – 4.00pm	Planning Team to travel in advance to Coral Coast for meeting preparations. Country delegates arrive into Hotel.	
5.00 – 6.00pm	Planning team meeting at the conference venue for debriefing.	

PREPARATORY MEETINGS - 25 JUNE 2019

TIME	DAY ONE: TUESDAY 25 JUNE 2019 (Davui Hall & Hall C)	
Project Steering Committee Meeting (CLOSED)		Regional Media Training Workshop
Session 1.0: Introduction		
8.45 – 9.00am	Registration & House Keeping	
9.00 – 9.15am	Prayer Welcome Opening Remarks from US Embassy <i>Participants to move to meeting and media training venues.</i>	
Session 1.1: Project Updates (Finance)		Session 2.0: Introduction to Climate and Disaster Risk Finance
9.15 – 9.45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Introductions</i> - <i>Session Overview</i> - <i>Participant Expectations</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Introductions</i> - <i>Session Overview</i> - <i>Goals and Participant Expectations</i> <p>Introduction to Climate and Disaster Risk Finance – Group work session (SPREP)</p>
9.45 – 10.30am	<p>Presentation: Overview of ISACC and DFAT/GIZ Project Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Discussion</i> 	<p>Climate Finance Panel Discussion: Sharing experiences on climate and disaster risk finance <i>Facilitator: Lisa Buggy, SPC</i> <i>Panel:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Jale Samuwai, Oxfam Pacific</i> - <i>Susan Sulu, PIFS</i> - <i>Lisa Ranahan Andon, MCT</i>
10.30-11.00am	MORNING TEA	
Session 1.2: Project Updates (Results, Lessons Learned & Next Steps)		Session 2.1: Climate & Disaster Finance Reporting
11.00 – 12.00pm	<p>Joint Presentation: SPC/USAID ISACC & GIZ/DFAT CFRP Project Teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Results to date</i> - <i>Lessons Learned</i> - <i>Next steps</i> - <i>Discussion</i> 	<p>Writing about Climate and Disaster Risk Finance</p> <p>SPREP team with support from SPC and GIZ Participatory session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Discussion</i>
Session 1.3: Country Work Planning		Session 2.1 cont.
12.00 – 1.00pm	<p>Group work: PICs to report on results, challenges/lessons and next steps.</p> <p><i>Small group work in country groups (with assistance from the Project team) to review country work plans against outputs, results and challenges/lessons learned.</i></p>	<p>Presentation: Sources of information for reporting – the Pacific Climate Finance Navigator Tool and the Pacific Climate Change Portal (Kiri Yapp, iCLIM Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Discussion</i> <p>Talking the Talk: Terminology, acronyms, key issues and resource booklet (SPC)</p>
1.00 – 2.00pm	LUNCH	

Session 1.4: Country Work Planning (continued)		Session 2.3: Next Steps and Wrap –Up
2.00 – 3.00pm	<p>Group work: PICs to report on results, challenges/lessons and next steps</p> <p><i>Small group work in country groups (with assistance from the Project team) to review country work plans against outputs, results and challenges/lessons learned.</i></p>	<p>The Regional Climate Finance Meeting: Understanding the meeting and expectations of media (SPREP)</p> <p>Mapping climate finance: Learning about the partners and history (SPC)</p>
3.00 – 4.00pm	<p>Sharing & Critique: country groups to present & discuss respective work plans, outputs, results and challenges/lessons learned.</p>	
4.00 – 4.15pm	AFTERNOON TEA	
4.15 – 4.30pm	<p><i>Presentation Preparation:</i> country representatives to prepare for meeting presentations on Day 2 and with support from the Project teams.</p>	Evaluation and final wrap up (SPREP/SPC)
4.30 - 4.45pm	Evaluation Wrap 1 – Day 1	
6.30 - 8.30pm	Networking Dinner – Lagoon Terrace	

TIME	DAY TWO: WEDNESDAY 26 JUNE 2019 (Davui Hall)
Regional Climate & Disaster Risk Finance Forum	
Session 3.0: Introduction	
8.30 - 8.45am	Registration
8.45 - 9.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome - Opening Remarks
9.00 - 9.15am	- Group Photo and Media Briefing
9.15 - 9.20am	- Programme Overview
Session 3.1: Sharing PICs and development partners experiences on direct and indirect climate change and disaster risk finance	
9.20 - 10.45am	<p>Setting the Scene Presentation: Climate and Disaster Risk Finance – Opportunities & Challenges (<i>Lisa Buggy, SPC, Litea Biukoto, SPC</i>)</p> <p>Panel Discussion: Challenges in accessing and managing climate change and disaster risk finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damien Horiambe, Department of Treasury, PNG - Mark Geoffrey Clough, Fiji Development Bank, Fiji - Lisa Ranahan Andon, Micronesia Conservation Trust, FSM - Garth Henderson, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands
10.45 - 11.00am	MORNING TEA

Session 3.2: Public Finance Management, Linkages to Climate and Disaster Risk Finance	
11.00 - 1.00pm	<p>Setting the Scene Presentation: Public Finance Management (PFM) & Linkages to Climate & Disaster Risk Finance. (<i>'Ana Fakaola Lemani, Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Tonga</i>)</p> <p>Panel Discussion: Tools to support access, management and reporting of climate change and disaster risk finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Jean Viliamu, Ministry of Finance Samoa</i> - <i>'Aholotu Palu, PIFS/GIZ</i> - <i>Kiri Yapp, Griffith University, Brisbane</i> - <i>Isoa Talemaibua, Ministry of Economy, Fiji</i>
1.00 – 2.00pm	LUNCH
Session 3.3: Sharing Climate & Disaster Risk Finance Modalities in the Pacific	
2.00 - 4.00pm	<p>Setting the Scene Presentation: Modalities for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance. (<i>Daniel Lund, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat</i>)</p> <p>Panel Discussion: Sharing experiences in accessing and managing various modalities for climate change and disaster risk finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Hellen Wilson Tom, Department of Energy, Vanuatu</i> - <i>Filiake Silaati Tofuola, Planning, Budget and Aid Coordination, Tuvalu</i> - <i>Jale Samuwai, Oxfam Pacific</i> - <i>Eileen Turare, PCRAFI Project, SPC</i>
4.00 – 4.15pm	AFTERNOON TEA
4.15 – 4.30pm	Evaluation Wrap up – Day 2

TIME	DAY THREE: THURSDAY 27 JUNE 2019 (Davui Hall)
Regional Climate & Disaster Risk Forum	
Session 4.0: Recap of Day 2	
8.30 - 8.45am	Review discussions and key messages from Day 1
Session 4.1: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for access/management of climate and disaster risk finance	
8.45 - 10.30am	<p>Setting the Scene Presentation: Public-Private Sector Partnerships (PPP) & Climate & Disaster Risk Finance. (<i>Ledua Vakaloloma, PIFS/GIZ</i>)</p> <p>Panel Discussion: Sharing public-private partnership experiences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Nadia Meredith-Hunt, KVA Consult Ltd, Samoa</i> - <i>Walolyn Hamata, Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Solomon Islands</i> - <i>Ajay Raniga, Sunergise Fiji Limited</i>
10.30 - 11.00am	MORNING TEA

Session 4.2: Boosting capacity to support PICs to access and manage climate and disaster risk finance	
11.00 – 1.00pm	<p>Setting the Scene Presentation: Capacity Building to Support PICs in Accessing and Managing Climate & Disaster Risk Finance. (<i>Trevor Ole, AECOM / USAID Climate Ready</i>)</p> <p>Panel discussion: Sharing experiences on trainings to enhance national capacity to address climate change and disaster resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Lynna Thomas, Office of Project Management, Palau</i> - <i>Dr. Patrina Dumaru, University of the South Pacific, Fiji</i> - <i>Dr. Helene Jacot des Combes, National Disaster Management Office, RMI</i> - <i>Noa Toakavou, SPC, Fiji</i>
1.00 - 2.00pm	LUNCH

Session 4.3: Tools to inform climate & disaster risk finance planning and decision-making	
2.00 – 4.00pm	<p>Market Place: Six (6) stations will be set up to showcase climate change and disaster risk finance related tools in the region. Participants will be divided into groups and rotated to each station for an opportunity to interact with the tools and engage in one to one discussions with technical teams. This will be followed by a facilitated plenary discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Public Financial Management and Climate Finance Tracking Tool: GIZ/PIFS/SPC</i> - <i>Disaster Risk Modelling Tools: Disaster Risk Programme SPC</i> - <i>Climate Finance Navigator and Adaptation Project Tool: SPREP/Griffith University</i> - <i>Palau Climate Change Portal: Office of Climate Change, Palau</i> - <i>Solomon Island Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (SIVA): MECDM, Solomon Islands</i> - <i>Smart Monitoring Tool: KVA, Samoa</i>
4.00 – 4.15pm	AFTERNOON TEA
4.15 – 4.30pm	<p>Evaluation</p> <p>Wrap up - Day 3 (Regional Climate & Disaster Risk Forum ends)</p>

Annex 4

List of Participants

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY/ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	EMAIL
Andon, Lisa Ranahan	Deputy Executive Director	Micronesia Conservation Trust	FSM	deputy@ourmicronesia.org
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