# Asia-Pacific Human Development Report on Climate Change

## Pacific Stakeholder Consultations Report

October 16th, Suva, Fiji Islands and
October 22nd, Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands

2009

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# Summary of Implications for the APHDR on Climate Change

## Pacific priorities

### *Vulnerabilities*

- Highlight vulnerable groups and climate-vulnerabilities for people's lives; in the Pacific whole island countries can be vulnerable threatening basic survival and security; land loss, which is already limited, heightens vulnerability of entire populations (not pockets of communities); Pacific island countries have to 'adapt, migrate or cease to exist'
- Highly populated coastal areas and river delta areas (floodplains)
- Migration – forced and voluntary worker movements across national borders; psychological sense of disempowerment, anger, betrayal, being victims of global phenomena whose root causes lie principally outside of the sub region; the more subtle cultural loss if countries / land disappears
- Loss of livelihoods; vulnerable people are most at risk of falling into chronic deprivation
- Conflict – disputes over land rights and resources; jobs
- Undermining trade opportunities – non-tariff barriers, decline of tourism
- Gender – deprivation and environmental insecurity faced by women
- Misallocation of resources – corruption through collusion between global business interests and local political elite
- Unsustainable consumption and lifestyles in both developing and developed countries - distributional impact of CC goes beyond geographical borders; although vulnerable areas in poorer countries will suffer the bulk of climate disasters in the absence of safety nets and multiple vulnerabilities
- Religious factors – 'do nothing' beliefs resulting from 'theories of doom' that preach the inevitability of eventual destruction – climate disasters - harbingers of the 'end days'; believers resigning themselves to doing nothing about inescapable events

### *Opportunities*

- Economic opportunities – new possibilities for jobs; mitigation through renewable energy with combined benefits of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction and fuel costs reduction (also stressed by UN CC Scoping study)
- Tourism – a more resilient tourism industry can support wider supply chains and income generation activities making them more self-sufficient
- Leverage and revitalize traditional coping techniques, strategies and livelihood strategies with multiple benefits (food security measures to enhance health and nutrition through revitalizing traditional uses of food crop diversity and preservation, reducing food costs and reliance of imported foods the same time); document good examples, for example, traditional knowledge of Marshall Islands as highlighted in the DRR plan
- Women as a power source where they are users, conservers and managers of natural resources; using women's knowledge to counter climate vulnerability

- Youth - national and local political representatives who can influence decision-making
- Church – a more active knowledge-based role in the community for , encouragement to take appropriate action for mitigation and adaptation, including resettlement of displaced persons
- Media - a more informed and proactive role, for example, education and advocacy of policymakers, environmentally and citizens
- Private sector – green technology use and transfer; establishing a business case for "going green" as against short-term profitability based on business as usual; more firms recognizing that growth would deepen on ability to meet expectations of increasingly environmentally aware customers.
- Market-based mechanisms - identify ways in which small countries can benefit and factors they should guard against, fro example, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other market instruments
- More robust policy instruments for workable support for sustainable development; stakeholder engagement in complex tradeoffs and natural resources use issues


## Map and Measure HD taking account of CC
- Link between HD & Human Security, including economic security, livelihoods and food security, land, relocation
- Implementation gaps
- Different timescales for the environment versus political horizons resulting from electoral systems
- Content of education
- Natural resource dependent countries
- Youth, age, intergenerational issues
- HD linkages to CC
- Changes in quality of life - quantitative or qualitative assessment
- Can HDI be adjusted for overuse of resources?
- Timescales and forecasting disasters
- Impacts on identified population groups
  - the vulnerable
  - those with knowledge
  - the major contributors
- SOPAC Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI)
- Consider the PCCR recommendation for a database of projects such as in the Pacific
- Sea level rise

**Approach**
- Let community voices be heard
- Address climate vulnerabilities overall, not just recent change: the Pacific has been used to climate variability and coping strategies for centuries
- Use  good practice stories
- Media training for better capacity on CC-HD issues for a more active role; change media perception


**Highlight the Pacific**
- Do not let it be merged in the larger Asian context – ensure Pacific has adequate space and a voice in the regional analysis and solutions
- Highlight Pacific aspects - in each chapter or  dedicated sections or  a chapter on the subregion, present Pacific case studies and examples
- Explore concerns, feelings and perceptions of Pacific Islanders; give space to Pacific voices in global spaces
- Migration/relocation/resettlement
  - analyse existing rich literature in the Pacific; for example, post-CC and Migration Symposium by the University of South Pacific (USP), Suva
  - analyse labour mobility, support strengthening of relevant skills and knowledge. Example, current programme in Tuvalu with New Zealand (NZ) on seasonal mobilities.
  - explore issues in land ownership (customary land) which is a special condition (barrier) in the Pacific. Example, Tonga squatter settlement resettled from outer island in un-regulated coastal land on main island; not recognized in government schemes; next to landfill with serious health issues
- Material and feedback received in the Pacific consultations should inform the preparatory work of the Asia consultation tentatively scheduled for Q2 2010.


**Draw relevant links across previous APHDRs for Climate Change**
- *Trade on Human Terms*: concerns around using CC to strengthen non-tariff barriers - protectionism to restrict exports from poor countries; barriers to technology transfer through strong IP regimes; issues around worker migration necessitated by climate change
- *Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives*: aggravating unsustainable use of natural resources with implications for sustainability, equity and long-term efficiency; conflicts
- *Power, Voice and Rights (Gender):* women as actors, not just lists of vulnerable persons; women are managers and users of natural resources; of traditional knowledge

**Operational**

- In shaping the APHDR, take into account the Pacific stakeholders' concerns and feedback. (Similar action will be taken for the East Asia and South Asia perspectives after stakeholder consultations in these countries in 2010)
- Identify and present country practices from within the region
- After further developing contours of the Report (post Copenhagen), identify resource persons, prepare Terms of Reference for technical background papers and think pieces,.
- Provide contributors clear timelines and ToRs once the report structure is further developed; this may also be articulated on the online forums like the AP-HDNet (Asia-Pacific Human Development Network)
  (Consider Dr. Tony Weir, USP, for academic coordination in the Pacific)
- Identify possible names of well known persons for special contributions and advocacy (Cosmin Corendea ,a participant, was academic from Golden Gate University who participated in climate change/refugee/human rights law – may be a good contact)
- Use the AP-HDNet (Asia-Pacific Human Development Network) for early advocacy, specific inputs and capacity development in the APHDR process and also for information dissemination for potential contributors
- Draw from experience of past reports on impact and document it, for example, contributing to capacity development, advocacy, awareness, influencing policy, development impacts
- Consider the PCCR recommendation for a database of projects such as in the Pacific
- To the extent possible include recommendations that further long-term quality of life of people relevant at country and multi-country levels; make the APHDR useful for countries and different stakeholders; not mainly for UNDP and its known positions
- Present the value added of the APHDR and how  It can be used by governments and other stakeholders who influence opinion

# Summary of Main Issues and Key Suggestions

**Vulnerabilities**
- Threatened/Loss of livelihoods, culture, psychological well-being – mostly (forced) migration-induced.
- Becoming a climate refugee with no internationally recognized status
- Conflicts and disputes over land rights and resources

**Opportunities**
- Address issues of sustainability – sustainable energy, mobility, communications and transport; Sea-based ferries common for the Pacific islands
- Stepping up people-centered policies
- A more active role within the community for community-based media and civil society
- Green technology development
- Empowering women and youth in political representation/national decision-making etc.
- Stronger emphasis on good education

**Priority Issues**
- Human vulnerabilities: Strong focus needed as entire nations (not just specific groups) are vulnerable. CC is a national security issue (especially in atoll nations), elevating CC risks to a higher level.
- Migration (forced) being not a one day occurrence as a result of a dramatic event, that is, issue of food security and salt-water intrusion may make it far more likely that instead of thousands of climate refugees arriving on any country's door at one time, it is a continuous trickle, which may already have started. Lack of international recognition of status of climate refugees.
- Conflict: Increased migration has the tendency to increase pressure on land's carrying capacity due to overconcentration of humans and human activities on a given land area. Hence, the outbreak of conflict and disputes over land rights and resources.
- Politics/Language: Replace Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with Big Ocean States (BOS).
- Lifestyle: The distributional impact of CC goes beyond countries borders and is really about unsustainable lifestyles in both developing and developed countries. Although vulnerable areas in poorer countries will suffer the bulk of climate disasters in the absence of safety nets and multiple vulnerabilities.
- Consumption: Address issues of sustainable consumption, not increased consumption owing to the lack of domestic demand and capacity limitations. Unlike Asia where a higher consumption level is possible although it is important that Asian countries do not move away from sustainability.

**Approach**
- To strengthen and advocate for HD, use the human rights language to frame arguments.
- Ensure people at the center – this should not be a resources/environmental report.
- The proposed approach using 'vulnerabilities' and 'opportunities' is strongly validated.
- Dramatize the effects of CC to "get the message out".


**Diagnosis**
*Primary causes*
- Unsustainable development/lifestyle. The consequences linked to CC transcend geographical boundaries, affecting both rich and poor nations. Although vulnerable areas in the latter will suffer the bulk of climate disasters in the absence of safety nets and multiple vulnerabilities.

*Aggravating factors*
- Socio-economic issues linked to (forced) migration and resulting conflicts and disputes over land rights and resources
- Food security: agriculture and pisciculture (terrestrial plus marine), biodiversity, high reliance on imported and processed foods
- Governance, leadership, corruption


**Measures**
*Mapping*
- Timescales and forecasting  disasters
- Looking at population groups
- the vulnerable
- those with knowledge
- the contributors
- SOPAC Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI)
- Sea level rise

*Vulnerability factors*
- Sea level rises for coastal communities
- Flooding levels


**Players**
*Media*
- It is necessary to remember that getting the media's attention depends largely upon the overall perception of CC threat to human lives. In that sense, if the latter is undermined,

it might pose a challenge to engage a good degree of the media's interest in CC discourse and their active participation.

▪ It is important to have a media strategy. The idea is not just to "give stories" to the media to publicize.  Rather, it is equally beneficial for the media to participate in advocating and raising awareness of CC.  A likely role for the media is in educating people.

▪ The 2 types of media:
   i.   Mainstream media
   ii.  Community media

   Where the media may be seen as a tool to "give communities a voice", the community media, in particular, can be effective in acting as link between community groups and community media and the mainstream media.

Faith-based institutions
▪ A clear example is the role of the church in the Pacific, given that the majority of inhabitants are Christians. Although CC has the tendency to focus on longer term issues, it is as important to tackle the more immediate concerns, for instance, in "resettlement" of communities displaced by CC.   Notably, churches have a role to play, both long- and short-term.


**Solutions: policies, programmes**
▪ As many issues resulting from CC are of national importance, governments need to step in to take action in fighting it by designing human development centered policies to address them.
▪ Already governments are reaching out to their counterparts abroad for support to deal with CC effects. Although doing so might give rise to certain degree of political risks as governments may be seen as ineffective for not having explored other available options.
▪ CC adaptation, example:
- Rainwater harvesting
- Crop resistance/atoll gardening
▪ CC mitigation, example:
- Renewable energy, green growth, alternative energy (biofuels)
▪ Promote traditional and new knowledge
▪ Soft solutions e.g. mangroves as important $CO_2$ absorbers vs. hard solutions such as sea walls
▪ National and local political representation/decision making  (women & youth especially)
▪ Promote community based media and participation
▪ Promote education and knowledge (technical and traditional)
▪ Promote "green technology". This is deemed an opportunity for private sector participation in CC. From private firms perspective, almost certainly there has to be a

business case for "going green" in terms of short term profitability while it is safe to say that there is the need for firms to be seen as "tuning in" to the future and meeting expectations of increasingly environmentally aware customers. The latter, in no small measure, guarantees firms' sustainability.

- Address issues of religious doctrines, example, theology of doom; and individual ethics and values. The latter is believed to be the starting point towards achieving sustainability and the cause of tackling CC.

**Messages**

*Map and measure*
- Enough planning, more action
- Education and values are important
- Climate justice for all (women, youth, etc.)

*Vulnerability*
- Climate change is not the only vulnerability in the Pacific
- Climate change is a threat multiplier
- Building climate threat resilience is important
- Managing CC can bring other benefits and opportunities
- "Adaptation plus" (ecosystems, coral reefs etc.)
- Climate change needs to occupy prime spot in the newsrooms as well

**Other recommendations**
- Use well-known persons (experts) for special contributions and advocacy
- Likewise, use high profile politicians and celebrities for launch, advocacy and media.
- Invite submissions of concrete examples or case studies for both cultural and non-traditional practice
- Make use of the AP-HDNet (Asia-Pacific Human Development Network) for names suggestions.

# Summary of Main Issues and Key Suggestions

**Vulnerabilities**
- National security when the entire country is at risk.
- Migration:
  - Food security linked to health
  - Social issues linked to influx of climate refugees. These people lack international recognition of status.
- Conflict:
  - disputes over land rights and resources
  - transboundary issues (coastal and oceanic fisheries)

**Opportunities**
- Address issues of sustainability – sustainable energy, mobility, communications and transport; Sea-based ferries common for the Pacific islands
- Reinforcing the sense and value of family solidarity
- Promote market-based solutions to CC mitigation policies/problems
- A more active role for the private sector through

**Priority Issues**
- Vulnerable nations: More than looking at vulnerable groups and locations in countries, the Pacific has entire vulnerable nations where CC is a national security issue (especially in atoll nations), elevating CC risks to a higher level
- National security: An important dimension for CC focus when it be acknowledged that the entire country is at risk
- Migration: Concept of forced migration being not a one day occurrence as a result of a dramatic event, that is, issue of food security and salt-water intrusion may make it far more likely that instead of thousands of climate refugees arriving on any country's door at one time, it is a continuous trickle, which may already have started. Lack of international recognition of status of climate refugees.
- Conflict:
  - disputes over land rights and resources
  - transboundary issues (coastal and oceanic fisheries)

**Approach**

- Need to consider specific challenges of isolation, remoteness and lack of access (especially outer islands, rural communities in bigger islands). There is a lack of region-wide analysis.
- Political viewpoints of the different PICs – important to note that although there are shared vulnerabilities and potentially shared adaptation approaches, political approaches (especially in the international arena) vary widely on many issues ranging from migration (and whether or not this should be publicly explored) to appropriation of blame.
- Need to analyse varying experience and success of countries in CC modelling (current challenge facing SNC process), look at new trends, advances and support opportunities
- Address the findings of PCCR working group relating to data gaps and needs
- Look at the SOPAC topography data needs paper and proposal to be developed following DPCC discussions
- The UNDP needs to identify good practices and gaps, and assess needs

**Diagnosis**

*Primary causes*

- Unsustainable development/lifestyle. The consequences linked to CC transcend geographical boundaries, affecting both rich and poor nations. Although vulnerable areas in the latter will suffer the bulk of climate disasters in the absence of safety nets and multiple vulnerabilities.

*Aggravating factors*

- Isolation, remoteness and lack of access (especially outer islands, rural communities in bigger islands).
- Knowledge gap. Common confusion in communities between natural dynamic changes vs. man-made CC-induced impacts, tendency to blame CC for everything. Example of Tonga: coastal community calling on government to fix CC-induced inundation when actual cause is due to sand-mining and deforestation upstream
- Misallocation of resources. The effects of a lack of data and inefficiencies on resource mobilization for CC response measures (South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)): example from Global Environment Facility (GEF) RAF in the Pacific, where more resources were allocated for terrestrial resources than for marine, due to lack of marine data.
- Socio-economic issues linked to migration and resulting conflicts and disputes over land rights and resources
- Governance, leadership, corruption
- Food security: agriculture and pisciculture (terrestrial plus marine), biodiversity, high reliance on imported and processed foods

**Measures**
- More abstract impacts of CC (example culture, sovereignty)
- Need for more information on complex relations, feedback loops in natural systems due to CC impacts (example effects of acidification of oceans combined with sea level rise and sea temperature warming, to name a few)
- Determine the root causes. Diagnostics should be the basis for recommendations; don't go to recommendations directly. Be mindful that honesty should not be misconstrued as "finger pointing".
- Policy and decision makers in countries need specific information on time dimensions of CC impacts (especially inundations and sea level rise)

**Players**
- Strong family and community structures – as a defining feature in the Pacific, has an important role in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and CC responses through community solidarity and action to short-term and long-term impacts. Example, Samoan Tsunami response.

**Solutions: policies, programmes**
- Market-based solution for mitigation can benefit from messages from the Pacific
- Disaster management – existing high vulnerability to natural disasters is exacerbated by climate change, and issue of food security is always the first concern in these instances, so any adaptation techniques that build on this would be very useful.
- Crisis preparedness such as practice drills to "escape to higher grounds", as happened across Samoa, is a way to heighten awareness.

**Messages**
- Aid should not be confused with compensation. Establish a clear understanding of the link between financial crisis and aid effectiveness and also very specific Pacific perspective of aid vs compensation.
- Some aspects of CC are yet to unfold – we are identifying consequences based only on what we know today; be aware of this limitation
- Need to understand complexity of impacts including ocean acidification to avoid conflicts over transboundary issues linked to coastal and oceanic fisheries

**Other recommendations**
- Analyse the role and mode of traditional communication, including dance, music and drama (example of climate change song presented by school choir at the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable Meeting (PCCR) reception)

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Individual Presentations

[All powerpoint presentation slides are available from: http://www.undprcc.lk/Our_Work/Human_Development.asp].

### I. Asia-Pacific Human Development Report on Climate Change
*(By Anuradha Rajivan, HDRU Regional Programme Coordinator, UNDP Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific, Colombo Office)*

The presentation began by defining the HDR and highlighting the latter's emergence as the only UN report with backing from the UN General Assembly through a series of resolutions (latest 57/264 in 2003). The HDR's uniqueness was laid out in terms of its: credibility as a standalone publication for a wide external audience; potential for capacity-building and advocacy; and reliability as a tool to provide a forum for public policies and advocacy.

It was noted that the *Pacific Stakeholder Consultation* aimed to introduce the APHDRs and to brainstorm key concerns, inhibiting factors, experiences and good practices found in the Pacific. The outcome is expected to enable the APHDR to identify with the Pacific perspective, thus, to enable the Report to reflect priorities and experiences for CC and HD consistent with examining and measuring CC from a HD angle.

The presentation included a technical section on the HD key dimensions (Sustainability, Equity, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Participation). It was also necessary to explain the 2-way relationship between HD and CC and the birth process of CC as a RHDR theme and that the Report will address CC beyond geographical or environmental phenomenon.

Notwithstanding the need to balance political sensitivity and credibility, it was reiterated that focusing the APHDR on CC will require adopting a constructive and balanced approach throughout the process of selecting strategic areas that are transformative; presenting clear policy content; and contributing to something new/different. It was heard that the following major decisions have been reached: i) focus to be on vulnerable groups to inform policy recommendations; ii) sharpen focus to avoid spreading too thin leading to dilution; iii) continue to be solution oriented; and iv) provide opportunities for country level programming

The presentation concluded by urging all to explore and contribute to what could be key messages that link up issues with human development, help issues to 'pop-out' and identify solutions.

## II. Gender and Climate Change issues and UNDP's responses
*(By Winnie Byanyima, Director, UNDP Gender Team)*

The early part of this presentation on Gender and CC highlighted the following: i) CC differentiated impact on the poor, and women and girls; ii) the fundamental role of women as managers of natural resources; iii) women's right to equal representation; and the iv) potential to improve efficiency in CC Policies and Programmes through gender mainstreaming.

The purpose of revealing some shocking statistics from previous studies relating to disaster impact on gender was to make the convincing case that climate risks and vulnerabilities and division of gender roles in society are strongly linked. Evidently, the number of deaths involving women in disasters was found to be strongly correlated to the protection of women's rights. Since empowerment of women is a major determinant of their survival, this underscores the urgency to prioritize efforts to support adaptation and risk reduction strategies/initiatives in that direction.

The presentation also considered specific cases from the Pacific which demonstrated that women's involvement in increased public outreach in local communities and capabilities in networking have proven valuable in post-disaster reconstruction and in preparedness and pre-disaster mitigation planning. Moreover, in the Pacific where gender roles and knowledge are somewhat defined and segregated, women's observations and involvement could add significant value to environment programmes. Equally, divisions of labour between men and women that denote different experiences and understanding can offer a good entry point for gender-sensitive programming.

The shortcomings and failures of some of the earlier high-profile global conventions to put women or gender on the forefront of CC agenda were noted. Even so, only a few National Strategies and Plans have addressed gender equality and women's empowerment considerations.

The presentation concluded by mentioning the ongoing work of the UNDP Gender Team to lead actions on gender and CC, in partnership with other UN agencies and international civil society organizations, including the IUCN, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and other institutions through the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA).

## III. Environment and Climate Change
*(By Bernard O'Callaghan, Programme Coordinator, International Union for Nature Conservation, Pacific)*

The presentation focused discussions on the consequences of CC on the environment, in particular, wetland ecosystems and resulting livelihood implications. The vulnerability of Pacific countries from climate disasters was stressed.

CC impact on coral reefs and mangroves will threaten the existence of communities who depend on them for provision of fish and fuel, to name a few. It is anticipated that globally 60 per cent of coral reefs will be lost by 2030, of which over 40 per cent are in the Pacific. Fifty per cent of mangroves are estimated to be lost and already the Pacific has been adversely affected.

Albeit a low percentage contribution to global carbon emissions, Pacific Islanders are the most vulnerable to climate disasters. Nevertheless, some countries such as Tonga and Tuvalu, are already taking steps to mitigate CC effects, for instance, through energy policies to tap into renewable sources. Apparently, Tonga has set out to achieve 50 per cent of renewable electricity production in the next 3 years; Tuvalu 100 per cent by 2020. Renewable energy in these places could benefit local development, education, livelihoods, gender issues and income.

The presentation concluded with a reminder that addressing CC challenges necessitate a change of mindset in society and government. It is imperative to adopt new values, ethics and integrity to achieve sustainable development goals in the three dimensions of economic, social and environmental.

### IV. Climate Change and Human Development: Issues and Challenges in the Pacific
*(By Pia Treichel, UNDP Regional Centre Bangkok, Environment and Sustainable Development Team)*

The presentation clarified the research methodology for the APHDR on CC. The literature review process carried out thus far has been aimed at identifying empirical work on climate change and HD to determine where the UNDP Report can add value. It was revealed that there are gaps in existing reports focusing on people within Asia-Pacific [as well as subregional cases]. Moreover, there is a gap in the many cross-cutting themes - including gender, migration, health, to name a few – and how to address vulnerable groups. . Other obvious 'niches' for the APHDR include looking at mitigation and adaptation together, and a focus on opportunities as well as vulnerabilities.

The Pacific was discussed at length in terms of knowledge gaps and possible niche areas that the APHDR could explore. In the discussion that followed, the following topics (previously identified by UNDP in the Pacific) were agreed upon as possible niche areas where there is potential to say something new/different:

- Interface between Climate Change, Human Rights, Disasters, and the Potential for Conflict
- Nexus between Global Financial and Economic Crisis and Climate Change
- Particular Vulnerabilities of Atoll Countries
- Displacement of Populations and even Countries
- Climate Change and Food Security
- Aid Effectiveness, Coordination & Management
- Identification of and Investment in the most Effective Climate Change Adaptation Measures

The situation of "vulnerable groups (VGs)" in the Asia-Pacific was viewed in terms of their socio-economic condition; natural resource dependency; geographical context; and climate hazards. To each of these dimensions, indicators and ranking identified VGs inherent characteristics and predicament. Important to note that in the early stages of identifying groups that had already been studied, only 3 out of 28 were groups from the Pacific – need for appropriate representation of the pacific given particular vulnerabilities was emphasized in the discussions that followed.

The presentation concluded by putting forward the following three questions for open discussions:
- What are the priority issues for the Pacific?
- What recommendation will help address climate change while promoting human development?
- Are there any experiences or good practice examples from the Pacific that you'd like to share?

## V. Climate Change, Risk Minimization and Human Development
*(By Padma Lal, Chief Technical Adviser, International Union for Nature Conservation, Pacific)*

The presentation gave a snapshot of the manifold threats of CC from both the socio-economic and sectoral perspective. A two-way relationship was drawn between climate disasters and HD and HD influence on CC to provide an insight into the potential capacity of human resilience and response to CC.

Key findings of a study on the recent 2009 Fiji floods shed light on the role of HD in dealing with climate impact as the confluence between addressing elements of poverty, economic development and social conditions and CC risk minimization. This Fiji case study confirmed that HD condition is inversely correlated to climate vulnerabilities.

The term "vulnerability" was conceptualized – at individual household and national level - as having the following three characteristics: Sensitivity to hazards; ability to respond; and ability to cope.

Conclusively, sensitivity to climate hazards was defined in terms of coping ability and reactive capacity to CC. These depended heavily upon income, access to basic amenities (water, adequate sanitation) and education at an individual household level. Further, one's propensity to save was seen to be a function of a prospect of rebounding from climate disasters. At a national level, the strong determinants of sensitivity to CC are a country's economic base, fiscal position and tax revenue base.

The presentation posed the question as to the approach the CCA should adopt, that is, sectoral or multi-pronged which addresses facets of vulnerability linked to sensitivity to climate hazards; and choices to be made in the short- and long-term as to whether to address symptoms (sectoral) or underlying sensitivities (HH income, economy, fiscal).

**Lunch Hour Question and Answer (Q&A)**

The stakeholder consultation was preceded by a lunch hour screening of the "People First" introductory video plus a Q&A session.

Sectoral versus stakeholder

- NDPs and NAPAs are a good starting point. Utilise the actions listed in these as a basis for asking questions about how each of these will affect or will be affected by CC
- Key challenge is in incorporating CC mechanism at all levels
- At sector level, any approved project should be assessed for its potential risk(s) to communities

MDGs and CC

- Suggestion that countries should look at their own development goals rather than global concerns, and start there
- Public policies should reflect prioritization of CC risk-prone areas
- On whether CC should be integrated into the HDI, it is recognized that CC will obviously affect MDGs and countries' ranking on HDI. The HDI is a complex index, so factoring CC will not be an easy task.
- Two expected major concerns with merging MDGs and CC: i) large level of complexity rendering the task unrealistic/unfeasible; and ii) different timescales: MDGs by 2015; CC 2020/2030.
- CC is a threat to all the MDGs
- Localization of MDGs:
- Not about every country achieving every goal, rather it is about collectively achieving the global goal.
- Using local indicators
- Customize goal to national context

# Appendix 2: Matrix to Apply the Human Development Lens to

# Climate Change in the Pacific

| CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HD DIMENSION & ISSUE:<br><br>SUSTAINABILITY -<br><br>EQUITY -<br>EMPOWERMENT<br><br>EFFICIENCY –<br>PARTICIPATION<br><br>(S-E-E-E-P) | CAUSES | CONSEQUENCES<br><br>(THREATS) | INDICATORS /<br>EVIDENCE | POLICIES/LAWS/<br><br>PROGRAMS/<br><br>(OPPORTUNITIES) |
| SUSTAINABILITY<br><br><br>Survival: of islanders, existence of islands;<br><br><br>Food security: agriculture & pisciculture (terrestrial & marine), biodiversity, high reliance on imported and processed foods;<br><br><br>Fresh water: critical for life<br><br><br>Land: ownership differs when<br><br>everyone is a landowner;  various means of control | Rich population lifestyles;<br><br><br>persistent carbon-intensive technology use; sea level rise; sea water incursion into potable water; climate variability and climate change; population relocation is an issue when land is owned by people | Disappearance of islands, fresh water, island life;<br><br>Impact on fisheries, food crops like coconut, breadfruit, other local crops; health; where women and girls collect water (e.g., in Nauru) – prolonged droughts affect them disproportionately; conflicts (in use of resources, & in resettlement);<br><br>increase in incidence and impact of natural disasters | Track relevant data; trends in natural resources availability and use; diet patterns and nutrition status;<br><br>document case studies; identify positive examples of success | Mitigation by developed countries;<br><br>options for relocation<br><br>support to traditional practices of local food preservation (drying foods, 6-months pudding from tapioca, banana); policies for marine and inland fisheries preservation; women as source of knowledge & traditional practices; consult widely among diverse groups on relocation issues to identify viable options;<br><br>identify data needs |

| operate (matrilineal & patrilineal)

Climate: variability and natural disasters | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EQUITY

Geography - gap between remotely located populations and small island countries versus main lands and rich countries; rural and urban


Gender - differential impacts on males and females; differential access/control over land and other natural resources; differential access to political power and voice


Development level – differential coping capacities among the better and worse off | Using remote locations as dumping grounds; ignore infrastructure and other needs of the disadvantaged; patriarchy/matria rchy; land ownership | Outer islands – (e.g., Tonga) ignored; dependence on handouts from mainland; no fresh water, no power; polluting - dumping grounds for used batteries etc.; conflicts (in use of resources, & in resettlement);

urban crowding, congestion, traffic, waste and pollution | Track relevant data;

document case studies; identify positive examples of success | Financial compensation; technology transfer; boost voice of the disadvantaged;

use skills and knowledge of women as managers and users of natural resources;


identify data needs |
| EMPOWERMENT

Right to life and settlement: live in safety in place of choice; | Powerlessness to negotiate with larger and developed nations; displacement; no control over influencing | Complete undermining of usual life;

restricted choices of livelihood; involuntary undermining of | Track relevant data;

document case studies; identify positive examples of | Regulation (domestic and international);

resettlement – facilitate discussions to address complexities; |

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| Right to safe mobility: free back and forth movement of people<br><br>Right to culture: protection and practice<br><br>Voice: in decisions that impact people's lives<br><br>Traditions: value local traditions of adaptation | mitigation by developed countries; low capacities to adapt | cultures;<br><br>restrictions on cross-border mobility;<br><br>undermined social fabric and culture | success | document, encourage, support and disseminate traditions of adaptation; also helps boost health<br><br>identify data needs |
| EFFICIENCY<br><br>Labour: mobility<br><br>Energy: security<br><br>Transport: mobility<br><br>Tourism: revenues<br><br>Traditions: efficient adaptation<br><br>Urbanization: new issue for the Pacific's urbanizing areas | Global policies against the global economic downturn aggravating CC; rural-urban migration; depletion due to intensive intrusive tourism | Denial of job opportunities; compromised livelihoods; youth unemployment; disaffection;<br><br>outer islands (e.g., Tonga) have power shortages – ignored by policies); conflicts (in use of resources, & in resettlement); urban congestion, traffic, waste and pollution; poor health | Track relevant data;<br><br>Track trends in health and nutrition status; document case studies; identify positive examples of success | Upgrade skills;<br><br>policies for sustainable energy; mobility, communications and transport;<br><br>sea-based ferries common for the Pacific islands; labour regulation (domestic & international);<br><br>technology transfer; more focus on geographically disadvantaged; credible financing mechanisms; strengthen south-south cooperation |

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| Global economy: countering downturn can compromise real action on mitigation and compensation by energy-intensive economies (developed countries) | | | | |
| PARTICIPATION<br><br>Governance: wider leadership<br><br>Outer islands: disadvantages<br><br>Migrants: excluded<br><br>Women and girls: marginalized<br><br>International fora: aid or compensation; effectiveness, coordination and management | Corruption through collusion between business and local elite for private gain;<br><br>Inadequate political voice for outer islands even within the Pacific | Marginalization of the disadvantaged;<br><br>growing disaffection and potential for conflict (in use of resources, & in resettlement) | Document case studies; | Review local laws; review strategies for governance and management of common property resources; build on cumulative experience; develop financing mechanisms and ways to enforce them; argue for financial compensation not aid - establish the principle that funding is **compensation** (not aid) for the negative things others have done; strengthen south-south cooperation |

# ANNEXES

**Annex A**

## CONCEPT NOTE

## ASIA-PACIFIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE
## PACIFIC STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

*Suva, Fiji, October 16th 2009 (Civil Society, Academia and the Media)*
*Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands, October 22nd 2009*
*(Government and Intergovernmental Organizations)*

## 1.    THE ASIA-PACIFIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

The Asia-Pacific Regional Human Development Report (RHDR) on **Climate Change** will be the fourth in a regular series, led by the Human Development Report Unit, housed at the UNDP Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific, Colombo Office.[1] The first RHDR in this series was the 2006 Report titled *Trade on Human Terms: Transforming Trade for Human Development in Asia and the Pacific* which was followed by the one on corruption, *Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives: Accelerating Human Development for Asia and the Pacific* and the latest RHDR on 'gender' to be launched at the end of 2009.

HDRs are policy-advocacy tools to explore critical development issues from a human development perspective.  There is a fundamental difference between a technical analysis of an issue versus an exploration from a human development lens, which is an important element of the value added of an HDR.[2] HDRs aim to provide policy options by bringing *people to the centre of development concerns* for poverty reduction, countering inequalities, promoting internationally accepted development goals and, ultimately, promoting human development.

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[1]     For greater details on the process of the Asia Pacific Human Development Report series, please see the attached HDRU note on the subject

[2]     For details, see APRI 2005. "*From Development to Human Development:  Tool for Examining Themes from a Human Development Perspective*."

## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE: BEYOND LIVING DANGEROUSLY

The Asia-Pacific region has changed immeasurably in the space of a generation. During the mid to late 1970s average per capita incomes were low, literacy rates were low, and average life expectancy was little over 50 years. Over the past quarter of a century consistent high growth rates have helped to roll back poverty in many countries, significantly expand the middle class, improve social mobility, and cultivate the aspirations of hundreds of millions for a better life. This 'better life' for most means greater opportunities for education of their children, but equally for greater access to the spoils of the global economy. In short, the expanding Asia-Pacific middle class aspires to consume more, and their leaders would like them to do just that.

With failing export markets today, Asian economies are taking steps to encourage greater domestic consumption. For example, in China, rural residents are being provided with incentives to spend more, such as subsidies for buying cars, computers, mobile phones and kitchen appliances. The main driver of this initiative may be the financial crisis itself – the need to shift the balance of growth from exports to domestic spending. But the underlying premise is that sustained and increasing consumption is the only way to maintain the viability of the current social contract, based on a promise of future prosperity.

Yet there is increasing realization among leaders across Asia and the Pacific that the very substantial welfare gains that have been made possible thus far are based on a growth model that is fundamentally unsustainable. This realization is nothing new. The environmental movement has its roots in the energy crisis of the late 1970s and the subsequent limits to growth debate, culminating in the Brundtland Commission report – Our Common Future (1987). More than a decade ago, UNDP coined the term 'sustainable human development' and began to re-orient its programmes accordingly - with the strong support of its Executive Board.

However it was not until the 2005 Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change that the issue of global climate change has truly graduated into the mainstream. With this review came the realization that a new development paradigm must now be forged – on the basis of human ingenuity, new sources of financing and investment, as well as unprecedented levels of international cooperation. But despite all the evidence of global climate change and the call for a de-coupling of growth from environmental degradation, there is still very little clarity or agreement on how this new paradigm should be constructed – in simple terms 'what is the alternative?'

Pacific small island developing states are on the front line of climate change with clear distinctions from many Asian countries.[3] In particular, rising sea levels and the increased frequency and severity of tropical storms, floods and droughts point to a highly probable social, economic and ecological crisis. Pacific countries are also highly vulnerable to climate change through insecurity of fishery and agricultural food stock, disasters, displacement of people, and threats to eco-systems.

The 2010 APHDR on Climate Change seeks to bring a unique perspective to this debate by providing new and innovative Asia-Pacific thinking on some of the key ingredients of what a more sustainable pathway might be.

By looking at a number of distinct groups of people across the region already being affected by climate change, but who also have high aspirations and are 'on the move' socio-economically, the APHDR will seek to identify policy levers that can be used to begin to encourage a broad scale shift in mindset – towards a new development paradigm for Asia-Pacific.

## 3.    OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATIONS

The Pacific consultations will take place in Suva, Fiji on October 16th and Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands on October 22nd. The Suva consultation will primarily focus on regional and sub-regional civil society, academia and media institutions based in Suva. The Majuro consultation will primarily consult with Pacific governments and intergovernmental organizations in attendance for the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Climate Change Roundtable meeting. Given the resource and time constraints involved in physical consultations, current and additional stakeholders from all Pacific Island Countries will be encouraged to continue to provide inputs through the Asia-Pacific Human Development Network (AP-HDNet): http://www2.undprcc.lk/ext/HDRU/index.php). The AP-HDNet (Asia-Pacific Human Development Network) will be hosting an extensive online discussion on the sub-themes and issues which the Report will speak to, as the research develops.  The Pacific stakeholder consultations aim to:

- Introduce stakeholders to the Asia-Pacific HDRs and the proposed approach for the theme of 'climate change' for this Report, namely the focus on vulnerable groups and

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[3]    For more in-depth information on Pacific Climate Change issues, kindly refer to the UNDP Pacific Centre note "*Overview of Preliminary Inputs from UNDP Offices and Development Partners in the Pacific for the APHDR on Climate Change.*"

communities while extrapolating national and regional policy implications from their analysis

- Share an overall view of climate change trends and issues in the Pacific and across its different subregions / countries, with particular attention to vulnerable groups and communities

- Discuss a 'Pacific perspective' for understanding climate change, its causes and consequences, along with methods to examine and measure climate change from a human development perspective

- Take account of stakeholder priorities in identify and sharpening sub themes that are cognizant of the concerns in the Pacific

- Provide a platform for stakeholders to share experiences, highlight  priorities and solutions that affect people's lives

- Support capacity development by working with stakeholders to apply the human development lens to climate change issues and solutions

- Tap into Pacific thinking in addressing possible politically controversial aspects of the work (e.g. carbon emission limits, intellectual property rights for technology, relocation options, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries or REDD, etc.)

- Discuss ways in which climate change is presently bring measured and to discuss alternative proxy measures that focus more sharply on the lives or ordinary people

- Promote buy-in for the RHDR and thus strengthen its policy advocacy potential

## 4. EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE CONSULTATION

- Identify Pacific perspective(s) and priorities on climate change and human development and how the Pacific experience can be best reflected in the Report

- Advance the ongoing discussions for the Report taking into account the following suggested outline which has been developed following recent brainstorming sessions:

1. **A vision of human development through a low carbon society**
2. **Mapping and measuring human development from a climate change perspective in the Pacific**
3. **People at the centre: vulnerabilities and opportunities in the Pacific**
4. **Making the low carbon society a reality: going beyond the adaptation-mitigation dichotomy**

- Sharpen the indicative directions for the RHDR on Climate Change.

***

# Resources and Suggested Readings

## *Human Development: Concept and strategies*

**Griffin, Keith, and Terry McKinley. 1992.** *Towards a human development strategy*. Occasional paper No. 6. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1992. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1992/papers/keith_griffin_terry_mckinley.pdf]. Last accessed on 16 July 2009.

**Kaul, Inge, and Saraswathi Menon. 1993.** *Human development: From concept to action. A 10-point agenda*. Occasional paper No. 7. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1993. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1993/papers/inge_kaul_saraswathi_menon.pdf].Last accessed on 16 July 2009.

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**Sen, Amartya. 1999.** "Introduction: Development as freedom". In Amartya Sen. *Development as freedom*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [http://books.google.com.my/books?id=Qm8HtpFHYecC&dq=Sen.+Development+as+freedom&printsec=frontcover&source=bn&hl=en&ei=r9ZfSvqbNMOIkQXjh-3NDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4]. Last accessed on 16 July 2009.

**Sudhir, Anand, and Amartya Sen. 1994.** *Sustainable human development: Concepts and priorities*. Occasional Paper No. 8. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1994. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1994/papers/ANAND,%20Sudhir%20-

%20Sustainable%20Human%20Development-%20Concepts%20and%20Priorities.pdf].
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**Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, A.K. Shiva Kumar. 2002.** *Readings in human development: Concepts, measures and policies for a development paradigm*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

*VIDEO --* **UNDP. 2005.** *People first: The human development reports*. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/]. Last accessed on 16 July 2009.


***Measuring Human Development***

**Bardhan, Kalpana, and Stephan Klasen. 1999.** *On UNDP's revisions to the gender-related development index*. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1999. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1999/papers/undp-revisions-gender-related.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.

**Halis, Akder A. 1994.** *A means to closing gaps: Disaggregated human development index*. Occasional Paper No. 18. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1994. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1994/papers/a_halis_akder.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.

**Sudhir, Anand, and Amartya Sen. 2000.** "The income component of human development index". *Journal of Human Development* 1 (1): 83-106. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2000/papers/Anand_Sen_2000.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.

**Sudhir, Anand, and Amartya Sen. 1994.** *Human development index: Methodology and measurement*. Occasional Paper No. 12. Topical background research for the UNDP HDR 1994. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1994/papers/oc12.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.


***Human Development Reporting***

**Burd-Sharps, Sarah, and Selim Jahan. 2002.** *National human development reports and millennium development goal reports: Mutually supportive exercises*. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/MDGRNHDRpaper.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.

**UNDP. n.d.** "Human development report and millennium development goal report synergies". [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_MDGR_Synergies.pdf]. Last accessed on 17 July 2009.

*Tools*

**UNDP. 2007.** *Measuring human development: A primer. Guidelines and tools for statistical research, analysis, and advocacy*. New York: UNDP. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/Primer_complete.pdf]. Last accessed on 16 July 2009.

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**Human Development and Climate Change in the Pacific**

**Barker, Terry, and Katie Jenkins. 2007.** *The costs of avoiding dangerous climate change: Estimates derived from a meta-analysis of the literature.* Human Development Report Occasional Paper No. 2007/2. New York: UNDP. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/papers/Barker_Terry%20and%20Jenkins_Katie.pdf]. Last accessed on 18 September 2009.

**Carvajal, Liliana. 2007*.* *Impacts of climate change on human development*. Human Development Report Occasional Paper No. 2007/18. New York: UNDP. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/papers/Carvajal_Liliana.pdf]. Last accessed on 18 September 2009.

**Osbahr, Henny. 2007.** *Building resilience: Adaptation mechanisms and mainstreaming for the poor*. Human Development Report Occasional Paper No. 2007/10. New York: UNDP.

[http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/papers/Osbahr_Henny.pdf]. Last accessed on 18 September 2009.

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**Reid, Hannah, Andrew Simms, and Victoria Johnson. 2007.** *Up in smoke? Asia and the Pacific – The threat from climate change to human development and the environment*. Fifth report of the Working Group on Climate Change and Development. London: NEF. [http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/10020IIED.pdf]. Last accessed on 18 September 2009.
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**UNDP Pacific Centre. 2009.** *Overview of Preliminary Inputs from UNDP Offices and Development Partners in the Pacific for the APHDR on Climate Change.*

**Watson, Jim, Gordon MacKerron, David Ockwell, and Tao Wang. 2007.** *Technology and carbon mitigation in developing countries: Are cleaner coal technologies a viable option?* Human Development Report Occasional Paper No. 2007/16. New York: UNDP. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2007-2008/papers/Watson_MacKerron_Ockwell_Wang.pdf]. Last accessed on 18 September 2009.

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## Climate Change Conventions and Declarations

- *The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* [http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php]
- *The Kyoto Protocol* [http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php]
- *The Bali Action Plan    [http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf]*
- *The Convention on Biological Diversity [http://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-un-en.pdf]*
- *Madrid Conference Statement and Action Plan* [http://www.wmo.int/pages/themes/weather/documents/Madrid_Statement_ActionPlan.doc]

- *Ministerial declaration of the 2007 high-level segment of ECOSOC (2007)*
  [http://www.un.org/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/Revised_Ministerial_declaration.pdf]
- *Multilateral Environment Agreements*
  [http://www.unep.org/science/secretariat/index.asp]
- *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*
  [http://www.unccd.int/convention/menu.php]

## Annex B

| No | Country/ Org | Name | Function/Title | Organization | Contact detail | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | Address | Email | Fax | Telephone |
| | | | | | APHDR Stakeholder Consultation: Information of Participants October 16 2009, Suva, Fiji Islands | | | |
| 1 | Fiji | Sharon Bhagwan-Rolls | Coordinator | FemLINKPACIFIC | P/O Box: 2439, Government Building Suva | sharon@femlinkpacific.org | 679307207 | (679)3310075 |
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| 5 | Pacific | Iosefa Maiava | Head | EPOC | Level 5, Kadavu house, Victoria Parade, Private Mail Bag, Suva | maiava@un.org | | (679)9991984 |
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| 8 | Pacific | Thomas Jensen | Energy and Environment | UNDP PC | Kadavu house, Victoria Parade, Private Mail Bag, Suva | thomas.jensen@undp.org | 6.793E+09 | |
| 9 | Pacific | Amelia Siamomua | A project coordinator | UNDP | Suva | amelia. siamomua@undp.org | | |
| 10 | UNDP Fiji | Toily Kurbanov | Deputy Resident Representative | UNDP | Suva | toily.kurbanov@undp.org | | |
| 11 | Fiji | Kifle Kahsai | Assoc. Dean (Research & Consultancy) | USP | Suva | Kahsai_k@usp.ac.fj | | (679)3232845 |

| 12 | UNDP NY | Winnie Byanyima | Director of the UNDP Gender Team | UNDP | | winnie.byanyima@undp.org | | |
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| 14 | Fiji | Thomas Shanahan | Programme Specialist | UNDP | Suva | thomas.shanahan@yahoo.com | | |
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| 22 | Fiji | Ernesto D. Bautista | Regional Governance Adviser | UNDP | | ernesto.bautista@undp.org | | |
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| 24 | Fiji | Isikeli Valemei | Governance Associate | UNDP PC | | isikeli@valemei@undp.org | | |
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**Annex C**

| No | Country | Name | Function/Title | Organization | Contact detail | | | |
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| 2 | Fed. States of Micronesia | Mr. Jackson Soram | Deputy Assistant Secretary for Multilateral Affairs | Dept. of Foreign Affairs | PO Box 95123,Pohnpei , Federated States of Micronesia | jtsoram@mail.fm | (691) 320-2933 | (691) 320-8507 |
| 3 | Fiji | Mr. Jope Davetanivalu | Principal Environmental Officer | Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development | Department of Environment, Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, PO Box 2109, Government Buildings, Suva , Fiji | Jdavetanivalu@environment.gov.fj | (679) 331-2879 | (679) 331-1699 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | French Polynesia | Ms. Paula Meyer | Biodiv. and CC Advisor | Ministry of Environment | BP 2551, 98713 Papeete Tahiti , French Polynesia | paula.meyer@environment.min.gov.pf | (689) 47-8331 | (689) 47-8335 |
| 5 | Kiribati | Mr. Michael Foon | Acting Climate Change Planning Officer | Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development | PO Box 334, Bairiki, Tarawa, Kiribati | etrmfoon@gmail.com | | 68628000 |
| 6 | Marshall Islands | Mr. Jorelic Tibon | Deputy Chief Secretary | Office of the Chief Secretary | PO Box: 665, Majuro , Marshall Islands | jortibon@ntamar.net /jortibon@yahoo.com | (692) 625-3649 | (692) 625-5150 |
| 7 | Marshall Islands | Ms. Yumi Crisostomo | Director | OEPPC | PO Box: 975, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960 | yumiko.crisostomo@gmail.com | (692) 625-7918 | (692) 625-7944 |
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| 11 | Palau, Republic of | Ms. Ngedikes Olai Uludong-Polloi | Nat'l Env .Planner | | Office of the President, PO Box 6051 , Republic of Palau | opolloi@gmail.com / | (680) 767-8638 | (680) 488-4441 |
| 12 | Samoa | Ms. Heremoni Suapaia-Ah Hoy | Energy Research Officer | Min.of Finance Eco.Policy & Planning | Economic Planning and Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Private Bag , Apia , Samoa | heremoni.suapaia@mof.gov.ws | (685) 21312 | (685) 34341/(685)34333 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 14 | Solomon Islands | Ms. Gillian Cook | Media Awareness Officer | Min. of Env., Conservation & Meteorology | Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands Meteorological Service, PO Box 21 , Honiara , Solomon Islands | gilliancook@gmail.com | | (677) 92809 |
| 15 | Tuvalu | Ms. Simalua Enele | Economic Adviser | Planning and Budget Department | Funafuti, Tuvalu | senele@gov.tv | | (688)20231 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | United States of America | Ms. Sandeep K. Singh | Reg. Env. Affairs Specialist | Regional Environment Office | Embassy of the United States of America, Suva , Fiji | SinghSK1@state.gov | | (679) 331-4466 |
| 17 | University of South Pacific (USP) | Dr. Tony Weir | Acting Director | USP Laucala Campus | Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, USP Laucala Campus, Private Mail Bag , Suva , Fiji | weir_t@usp.ac.fj | | |
| 18 | UNDP | Dr. Anuradha Rajivan | Reg. Prog. Coordinator | Human Development Report Unit | | anuradha.rajivan@undp.org | | |
| 19 | UNDP | Mr. Omar Siddique | Policy and Prog. Analyst | Human Development Report Unit | | omar.siddique@undp.org | | |
| 20 | UNDP | Ms. Susan Wong | Programme & Technical Research Consultant | Human Development Report Unit | | susan.wong@undp.org | | |
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# Analysis of Participant Evaluation
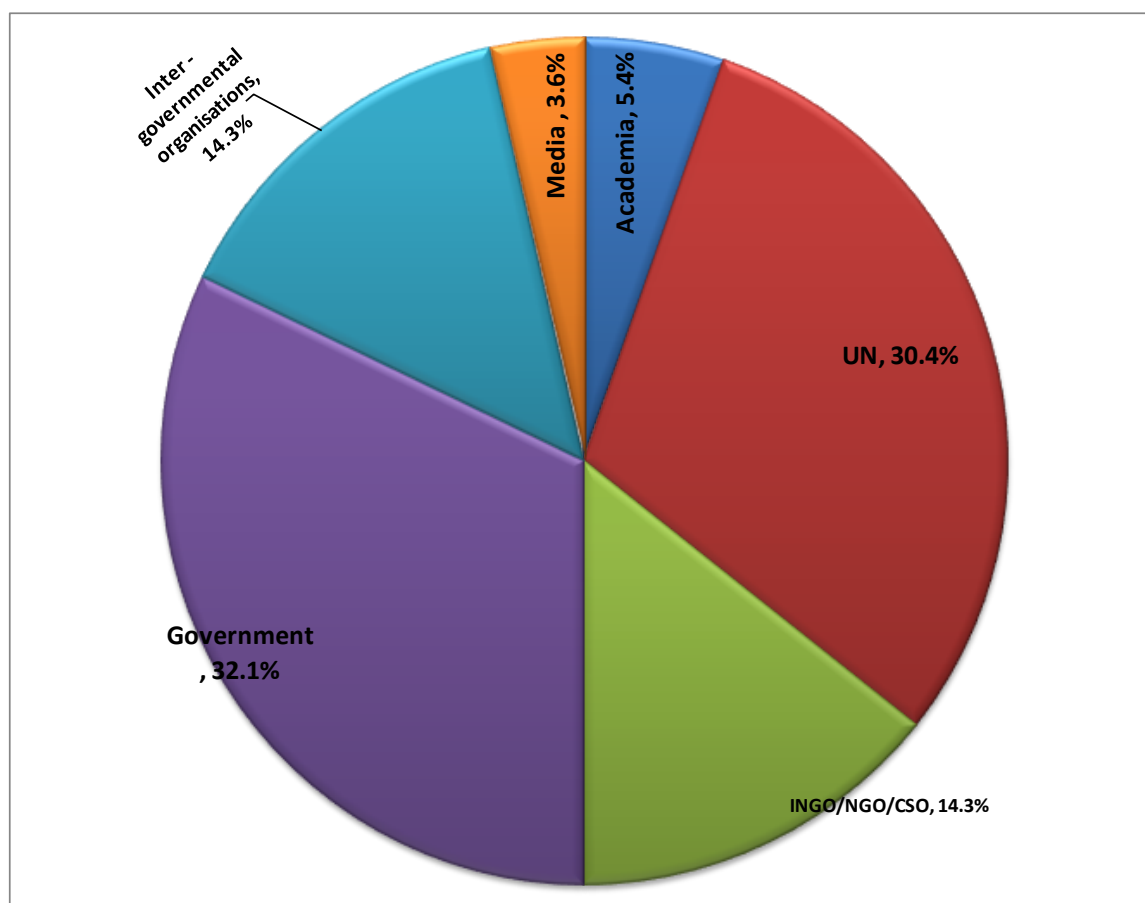
## APHDR on Climate Change and Human Development

## Asia and Pacific stakeholder consultation

## Analysis of evaluation forms

Human Development Report Unit (HDRU), UNDP Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific, Colombo Office, conducted Pacific stakeholder consultation during October 2009 as part of its ongoing work on APHDR on Climate Change. The objectives of the stakeholder consultations were two-fold: to be informed by views, experiences and priorities of countries in the region, while strengthening cross-country networks, and to obtain buy-in for the RHDR from stakeholders.

56 participants from different type of organizations participated for the consultation. Figure 1 shows the participation of different organization in the consultation.

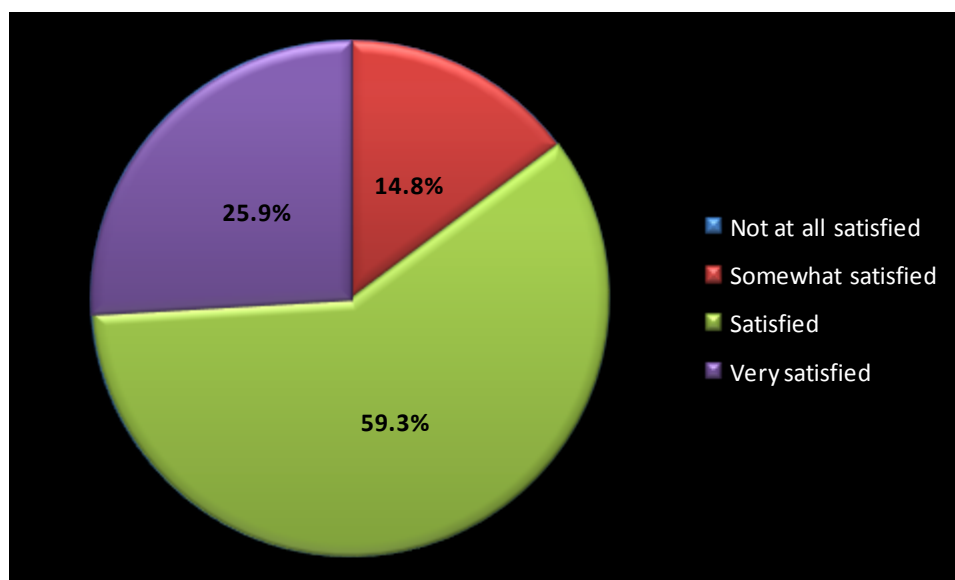Figure 1: Type of organizations (percent) participated for the consultation



In order to assess whether the participants were satisfied in the consultation and in order to get their suggestions to improve the consultations for future, HDRU circulated a simple questionnaire to all the participants in the consultation. The feedback obtained from these participants are summarized below.

## Pacific Stakeholder Consultation

- 27 participants have submitted the feedback form back. Among them 03 representatives were from UN agencies, 6 from NGO/CSO, 11 government representatives, 1 from media, 3 from universities, 1 from INGO, 1 from a Regional organization and 1 has not mentioned the type of organisation (Table 1).

- Among the participants, 59.3 per cent were satisfied about the consultation, 25.9 per cent were very satisfied and 14.8 per cent were somewhat satisfied. (Table 2, Figure 2) Those

who were somewhat satisfied about the consultation suggested in advance notification about the consultation would satisfactorily improve the quality of the event.

**Figure 2: Level of satisfaction in the consultation**



- Over 88% of participants reported that discussions and presentations were informative or very informative where as the rest (11.1%) said that they were somewhat informative. Over 92% of the participants stated that the discussions and presentations were participatory or very participatory while the rest (7.4%) reported that they were somewhat participatory as the allocated time was not enough (Table 3a and table 3b).

- Above 88 percent of the participants were able or very able to get their views across in the group. 7.4% of participants had no opinion on this and all of them are government representatives.

- *People at the centre: Vulnerabilities and opportunities in the Pacific* came out as the most important issue related to CC. 50.9 percent responses endorsed this issue. The second highest responses were for *Mapping and measuring human development from a climate change perspective in the pacific* and 39.6 percent responses towards that point. Few participants also voted for *Making the low carbon society a reality: going beyond the adaptation-mitigation dichotomy* (5.7 per cent) and for *a vision of Human Development through a low carbon society (3.8 percent)* (Table 5).

- 29.1% of responses favored in providing case studies for the RHDR. 25.5% responses favored in participating in network discussions, 20% would preferred to share their experience, 12.7% responses preferred in research contribution and another 12.7% percent responses favored in contributing to advocacy (Table 6).

**Suggestions for improvement:**

- Even though the 25.9 percent of participants have reported that the consultation does not have to have any change, all the others have mentioned that some parts of the consultation have to be improved. 22.2% of participants said that the time should be the component that has to be improved. 14.8% of participants said that the material and presentations have to be further improved. 11.1% of participants would like if the participation is further improved. 7.4% of participants prefer if the communication is improved more (Table 8).

**Table 1: Number of participants from different agencies**

| Agencies | No of participants | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| UN | 03 | 11.1 |
| NGO/CSO | 06 | 22.2 |
| Government | 11 | 40.7 |
| Media | 1 | 3.7 |
| INGO | 1 | 3.7 |
| Universities | 3 | 11.1 |
| Regional organizations | 1 | 3.7 |
| No Answer | 1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 27 | 100 |

**Table 2: Level of satisfaction in the consultation**

| Level of satisfaction | No of participants | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Not at all satisfied | 0 | 0.0 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 4 | 14.8 |
| Satisfied | 16 | 59.3 |
| Very satisfied | 7 | 25.9 |
| Total | 27 | 100 |

**Table 3a: Opinion on quality of presentations and discussions: Whether they are informative**

| Discussions and presentations | Number of participants | Percent |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Very informative* | *13* | *48.1* |
| *Informative* | *11* | *40.7* |
| *Somewhat informative* | *3* | *11.1* |
| *Not at all informative* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *No opinion* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *Total* | *27* | *100.0* |

**Table 3b: Opinion on quality of presentations and discussions: Participatory**

| *Discussions and presentations* | *Number of participants* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|
| *Very participatory* | *17* | *63.0* |
| *Participatory* | *8* | *29.6* |
| *Somewhat participatory* | *2* | *7.4* |
| *Not at all participatory* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *No opinion* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *Total* | *27* | *100.0* |

**Table 4: Did you get your views across in the group discussion?**

| *Response* | *No of Participants* | *percentage* |
|---|---|---|
| *Very able* | *11* | *40.7* |
| *Able* | *13* | *48.1* |
| *Somewhat able* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *Not at all able* | *0* | *0.0* |
| *No opinion* | *2* | *7.4* |
| *Not answered* | *1* | *3.7* |
| *Total* | *27* | *100* |

**Table 5: Important issues relating to Climate Change**

| *Important issues* | *No of responses* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|
| *A vision of Human Development through a low carbon society* | *2* | *3.8* |
| *Mapping and measuring human development from a climate change perspective in the        pacific* | *21* | *39.6* |
| *People at the centre: Vulnerabilities and opportunities in the Pacific* | *27* | *50.9* |
| *Making the low carbon society a reality: going beyond the adaptation-mitigation dichotomy* | *3* | *5.7* |
| *Total* | *53* | *100.0* |

Note: Participants have ticked more than one choice. So number of responses are 53.

**Table 6: Interest in contributing to the HDR**

| Contribution | No of responses | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Research | 7 | 12.7 |
| Case studies | 16 | 29.1 |
| Sharing your experience | 11 | 20.0 |
| Participating in network discussion | 14 | 25.5 |
| Advocacy | 7 | 12.7 |
| Total | 55 | 100.0 |

Note: Some participants have ticked more than one choice. So number of responses are 55.

**Table 7: Time allocation to participants in the round table**

| Time allocation | No of participants | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Very well allocated | 12 | 44.4 |
| Sufficiently allocated | 14 | 51.9 |
| Not sufficiently allocated | 1 | 3.7 |
| No opinion | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |

**Table 8: Suggestion - What part of consultation can be improved?**

| Part of consultation can be improved | No of participants | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Communication | 2 | 7.4 |
| Participation | 3 | 11.1 |
| Material and Presentation | 4 | 14.8 |
| Time | 6 | 22.2 |
| No change-Fully satisfied | 7 | 25.9 |
| Communication & Material and Presentation | 1 | 3.7 |
| Participation & Material and Presentation | 1 | 3.7 |
| Not Answered | 3 | 11.1 |
| Total | 27 | 100.0 |