

SANTIAGO NETWORK

CO-HOSTED BY  **UNDRR**  **UNOPS**
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SANTIAGO NETWORK WORKSHOP FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES – PACIFIC

**Summary Report
Suva, Fiji
26-27 September 2024**

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Introduction

The Santiago network was established in 2019 to catalyse technical assistance in developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change with a focus on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. Technical assistance is delivered through organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) through a demand- and country-driven manner.

Activities to build the capacity of countries to identify their needs and take advantage of the opportunities provided by the Santiago network are ongoing. In 2023, a number of targeted regional scoping workshops on loss and damage under the Santiago network were convened to facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges while identifying specific needs with respect to climate-related hazards. These workshops were held as follows:

- Africa: Nairobi, Kenya, 10 to 12 May 2023 [[Workshop report](#)]
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Santiago, Chile, 3 to 4 April 2023 [[Workshop report](#)]
- Asia-Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand, 19 to 21 June 2023 [[Workshop report](#)]

Following from these workshops, the Advisory Board of the Santiago network requested the Santiago network secretariat to conduct similar workshops for least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). The first of these workshops was held in the Pacific in September 2024. This report provides a summary of this workshop and presents key outcomes.

Background and context

The Pacific SIDS (P-SIDS) are among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. Among other challenges, these countries face threats from extreme events such as storms, floods, and drought, and from slow-onset events such as sea level rise and saltwater intrusion. The impact on countries in the region has been growing, particularly evident in the higher number of disasters and climate-related displacement. Climate change action, DRR and climate mobility are therefore among the priorities of the region.

The Pacific is a pioneer in regional planning that integrates climate change and DRR. The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (2017-2030) was adopted to provide the basis for regional, national and subnational action. This approach was further advanced in regional frameworks and initiatives including the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, and the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility, among others.

P-SIDS acknowledged the progress made in the region vis-à-vis the coordinated efforts of countries that produced regional integrated planning frameworks, global advocacy for climate action, and ongoing efforts to enhance the knowledge base of countries with a view to strengthening evidence-based action, inter alia. However, countries expressed

concern that progress in these and related areas remain inadequate considering the scale of the issue. Alongside other issues, this has constrained efforts to implement and sustain integrated climate change and disaster risk approaches, and to access financial resources at-scale.

Loss and damage is an expressed priority for the region. This includes the Santiago network as one potential element of a wider strategy to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change. The focus of this report is to document the proceedings from the Santiago network workshop, while making the relevant linkages with the outcomes of the other workshops.

Pacific Resilience Week 2024

Overview of the Workshop

The first of the LDCs and SIDS workshops was conducted during the Pacific Resilience Week, titled “Managing Climate and Disaster Risk for a Resilient Pacific,” held 23-27 September 2024 in Suva, Fiji.¹ The full agenda is contained in Annex I. The week of activities was jointly organized by the Government of Fiji, the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific, and the United Nations, and was hosted by the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS).

Representatives from 14 SIDS participated throughout the week, particularly from climate change, disaster risk reduction, and planning and/or finance ministries: the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Representatives from Australia and New Zealand also joined virtually with a view to increase their understanding of the needs as expressed by Pacific SIDS. The Santiago network workshop was convened on 26 and 27 September 2024. The agenda for the week is contained in Annex I and participants are listed in Annex II.

By design, workshops on comprehensive risk management (CRM) and climate mobility as priority areas for Pacific small island developing States (P-SIDS), preceded the Santiago network workshop. CRM and human mobility are also among the strategic workstreams of Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage (WIM), and hence are important topics relevant to the functions of the Santiago network. Furthermore, CRM and climate mobility are considered critical to loss and damage action in the region, and outcomes of the workshops thereby relevant for potential technical assistance through the Santiago network.

Comprehensive risk management

The CRM workshop was the first of the three to set the foundation for the theme relating to a resilient Pacific. The workshop, through country and regional entity presentations, confirmed the necessity for more coherent and coordinated climate

¹ Article on the week of activities is available [here](#).

change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) action. The coherence in global multilateral agreements, particularly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (and the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs), and the Paris Agreement, all adopted in 2015, was emphasized. This complemented the approach of the Pacific as evident in selected regional frameworks, especially the [Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific \(FRDP\) 2017 - 2030](#) and more recently the [2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent](#). Selected country interventions were made, highlighting approaches adopted and the value of CRM within national contexts.

Examples of relevant CRM perspectives, as shared by country representatives, are as follows:

- Policies and plans are in place to support CRM, but some require updating which should be informed by a review of the existing instruments and be aligned with regional framework for the Pacific. (Note: several countries indicated that their national adaptation plans (NAPs) will be revised, and will be preparing nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2025.)
- Strengthened human capacity is required for CRM, possibly including champions to drive the changes required, and mandates given that align with budget allocations.
- Coordination mechanisms were considered necessary for CRM, and ensuring a multi-stakeholder, collaborative approach is adopted or strengthened.
- Other needs that countries identified include, inter alia:
 - Capacity building to include, inter alia, proposal writing and transitioning from a project to programmatic approach;
 - Direct access to finance to include stakeholders at the local level (non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs))
 - Enhanced understanding of emerging opportunities to translate integrated plans into financing and implementation;
 - Modalities for stronger engagement of local level actors;

Climate mobility

The workshop on climate mobility facilitated the identification of priorities for the Pacific. The [Pacific Regional Framework for Climate Mobility](#) was a basis for the exchanges, having been endorsed by leaders of the Pacific in 2023.² Among other things, the region has advanced in a coordinated approach to addressing the issue that includes committees and working groups.

Participants reflected on climate displacement within their countries, including the following:

- Staying in place remains a priority, and strategies for climate mobility are being designed to preserve the sovereignty and cultural identities of countries.
- Several countries have legislation, plans, etc. that enable action on displacement (climate mobility) but others expressed the need for such instruments.

² <https://forumsec.org/publications/pacific-regional-framework-climate-mobility>

- Displacement is already affecting countries, and among other things, has been the result of: sea level rise, landslides, and inland flooding as well as volcanos (as an example of a non-climate driver).
- Guidelines have been developed in some countries to streamline responses to displacement (e.g., Fiji).
- Expressed needs in relation to climate mobility included: capacity building programmes; internal displacement policies; mapping of communities; capacity to respond to disasters (and thereby have quicker recovery); science-based tools to reduce displacement of communities; addressing specific issues associated with displacement such as mental health impact following disasters; streamlining data (including through databases) and monitoring; and having more peer-to-peer exchanges.

The Santiago network workshop in the Pacific

The objectives of the Santiago network workshop were to:

- Provide an update on the operationalization of the Santiago network, including the operational guidelines to respond to requests for technical assistance.
- Take stock of the experience, capacity challenges and needs in Pacific SIDS (P-SIDS).
- Develop a roadmap to enhance capacity to avert, minimize and address loss and damage through catalyzing technical assistance.

The workshop was designed to expand the identification of technical assistance needs that could be supported by the Santiago network in a country-driven manner, and relatedly, to introduce the operative guidelines that outline the process for [requesting technical assistance](#), and to become a member of the Santiago network as a requirement to provide technical assistance. An overview of the presentations is documented in Annex III. The workshop also facilitated exchanges on the wider loss and damage landscape, including the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD).

The following figure reflects overarching priorities highlighted as potential areas of support:

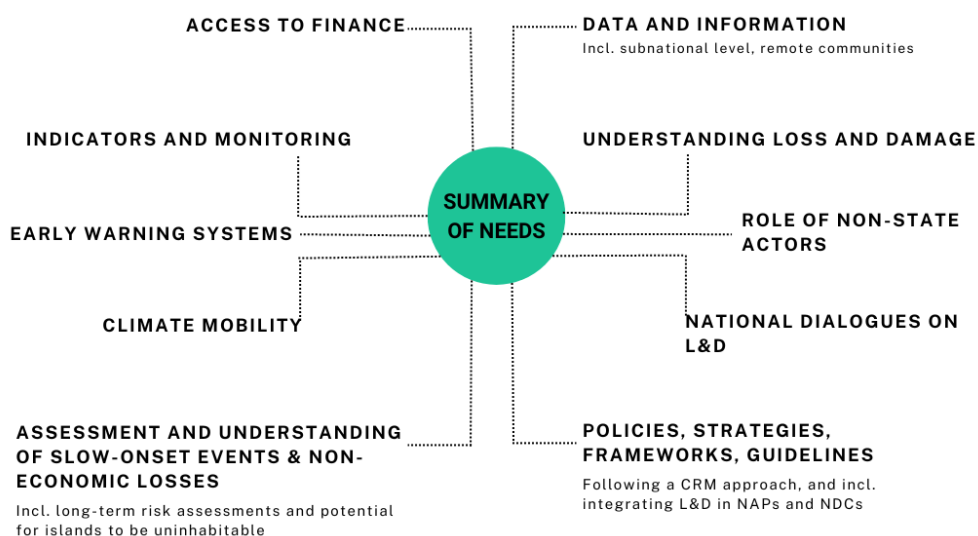


Figure 1: Summary of potential technical assistance needs for P-SIDS based on the Santiago network workshop in the Pacific

During the workshop, countries highlighted specific technical assistance needs. Selected examples are as follows:

Table 1: Selected examples of country-specific technical assistance needs during the Pacific workshop

Country	Technical assistance needs
Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and damage data, including cultural aspects of communities, and non-economic losses (NELs) • Policy-level framework to facilitate integration of climate change and DRR (CRM approaches)
Vanuatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced response to exposure to storms • Sharing traditional knowledge • Lessons learned that can inform projects in the country • Development of programmes • Access to funding and
Federated States of Micronesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing projects in the island, especially outside of the main island, and relating to water security
Palau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced knowledge on loss and damage
Niue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned relocation • Consultations around loss and damage • Preserving information from knowledge holders
Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to financial resources • Strengthening regional and international partnerships • Community empowerment
Republic of the Marshall Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating on loss and damage • Quantifying loss and damage to respect the values of traditional knowledge • Quantifying non-economic losses, incl. loss of sites of traditional knowledge

Overarching considerations

Complementing the more specific areas for which technical assistance is needed, countries identified opportunities and general considerations that would apply to support needs that the Santiago network could support:

- Bottom-up approach to action that incorporates indigenous and traditional knowledge
- Programmatic approach (compared with a single project development approach)
- Facilitating direct access to diverse funding sources
- Long-term approach to addressing loss and damage

- Coordinated institutional mechanisms (multi-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration)

To complement the dialogue and outcome of the workshop, an assessment was undertaken to explore how loss and damage is referenced in nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs) of selected P-SIDS. Among other benefits, this can support countries to align their requests for technical assistance with national priorities, as required in the Santiago network guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance.

Table 2 below provides more details, while the assessment can be summarized as follows:

- There is a mix of considerations of loss and damage, which ranges from explicit action on loss and damage to general references.
- Risk assessments were reflected such that vulnerability, impact and risks were highlighted, as well as interest in long-term risk assessments and understanding future impacts including the potential for islands to become uninhabitable.
- Data gaps were identified, including impact being experienced at local or subnational levels, especially by remote communities.
- Finance needs remain substantial, particularly given current insufficiency of resources.

Table 2: Overview of loss and damage in selected NDCs and NAPs in P-SIDS

Country	Document (submission date)	Brief summary
Cook Islands	NDC (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and damage is not factored into the policy and planning processes outlined in the NDC. Nor are the full costs associated with building resilience to climate change, which the Cook Islands expects will be covered by the international community over time.
Fiji	NAP (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation measures include cataloguing and reviewing all vulnerability assessments and their methodologies that have been used in Fiji to date to understand differences and best practices to facilitate the development of a common methodology to be used by public and sectors (including loss and damage).
Kiribati	NAP (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key national adaptation priority – unavoidable climate change impacts: Enhance understanding of loss and damage (through data collection and vulnerability analysis) to better position Kiribati to

Country	Document (submission date)	Brief summary
		engage with and receive support from regional and international initiatives that will address national priorities and concerns – to include monitoring the disappearance of islets and designing international public information and awareness campaigns to rekindle the debate on Kiribati’s climate change vulnerabilities and needs.
Nauru	NDC (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauru intends to conduct a long-term risk assessment (LTRA). The LTRA should be conducted through processes consistent with those agreed and established under the UNFCCC.
Niue	NDC (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niue acknowledges that loss and damage must be addressed in a sustainable and consistent manner.
Papua New Guinea	NAP (2023), NDC (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papua New Guinea is one of the countries that considers loss and damage in terms of finance.
Republic of the Marshall Islands	NAP (2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Adaptation Pathway also aims to limit loss and damage. • Republic of the Marshall Islands faces diverse risks from climate change; however, data and reliable model projections are lacking for all atolls, presenting challenges for decision-makers. • Potential threats to human well-being and natural ecosystems include increased prevalence of heat waves, intensified cyclones, saline intrusion, wave-driven flooding, and permanent inundation. • Republic of the Marshall Islands faces a potential long-term threat from permanent inundation and wave-driven flooding, and some studies have suggested that many of its low-lying islands will become uninhabitable within the 21st century.
Tonga	NAP (2018), NDC (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of climate change induced phenomena such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, temperature rise and increased intensity of cyclones continue to pose a threat to the people of Tonga, its society, livelihoods, and its natural environment. Irreversible loss and damage from extreme weather events and

Country	Document (submission date)	Brief summary
		coastal erosions are putting the Government's poverty alleviation commitments and national development objectives at risk.
Vanuatu	NDC (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss and damage from climate change impacts is included in Vanuatu's National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (CCDRR) which also outlines concrete actions. National stakeholders have identified irreversible loss and damage resulting from all climate hazards, including from floods, storms, cyclones, salinisation, sea level rise and more. The most challenging issues include addressing loss and damage from slow onset events and addressing non-economic losses and damages. Action and support for addressing loss and damage is urgently required, including finance, technology and capacity building. • Vanuatu has submitted a request for technical assistance to the Santiago network secretariat.

Complementarity and Coherence across Initiatives

Some of the P-SIDS were in attendance at the Asia-Pacific regional workshop³ conducted in 2023. The overall objective of the regional scoping workshops was to assist countries to articulate their needs for technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the context of the Santiago network. The outcome of those workshops highlighted similar and complementary needs as the one held in the Pacific.

Besides the regional Santiago network workshops, other initiatives have expanded on the priorities of P-SIDS relating to loss and damage and thus considered by the region as important in shaping potential support through the Santiago network. Among them is the 2023 Pacific Regional Dialogue on Climate-induced Loss and Damage,⁴ which identified the following non-exhaustive matters:

³ Regional Scoping Workshop on Loss and Damage under the Santiago network: Summary Report of Asia-Pacific Region (UNFCCC, 2023), available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LAC%20report_27%20November.pdf. See the annex to this report for technical assistance needs communicated by various Pacific SIDS in advance of the workshop.

⁴ Sourced from the meeting report of the Pacific Loss and Damage Dialogue (Oct 2023).

- Loss and damage include irreparable and reparable harm to individuals, society or the environment caused by anthropogenic climate change. Loss and damage can be economic and non-economic caused by sudden onset and slower onset climatic events.
- Economic loss and damage is fairly easy to monetize, including loss of infrastructure, income, goods and services.
- Non-economic losses are often difficult to express in economic terms and do not have a market value. They encompass a wide range of harms including cultural, social, identity, environmental, mental, spiritual and emotional harms.
- Loss and damage is already occurring worldwide, particularly in vulnerable regions such as the Pacific.
- The Pacific countries identified several gaps, including relating to the availability of grant-based finance, technology, data, etc. Technical assistance that could assist with addressing these gaps include understanding loss and damage, including impact on communities; convening national dialogues and clarifying non-state actor roles; and developing policy instruments for loss and damage, among others.

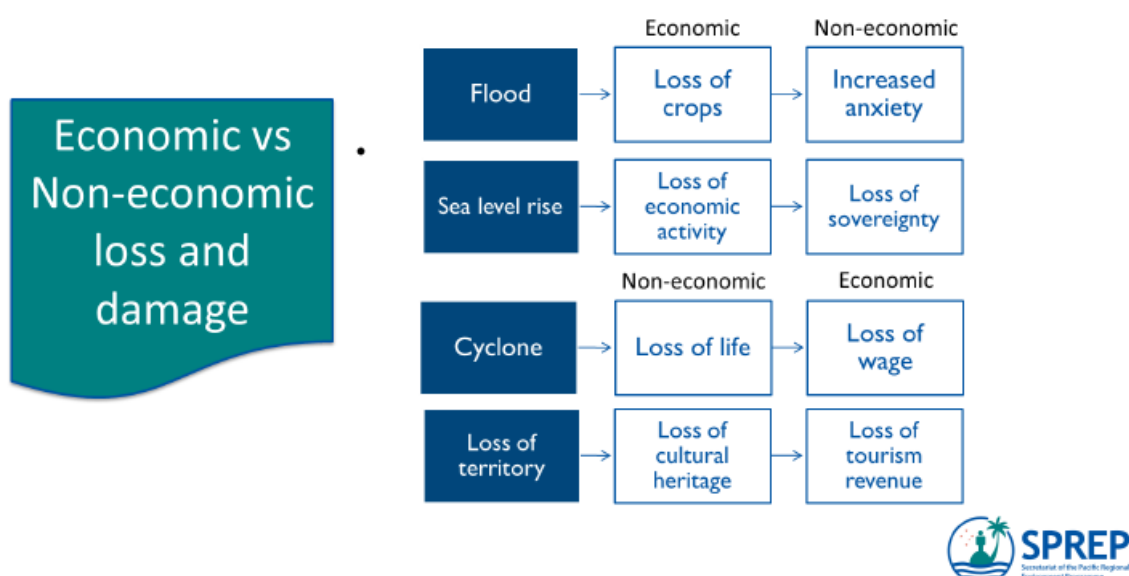


Figure 2: Perspectives on loss and damage in the Pacific. Source: SPREP

With respect to priority capacity needs identified to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, the following were highlighted:

- Understanding national contexts (e.g., seasonal disaster risks) and needs on the ground;
- Moving from a project-based to a programmatic approach for more sustainability and streamlined financing. This may be accomplished in part by mapping existing projects (e.g. on water security);
- Supporting south-south exchanges and peer learning for knowledge co-creation has advantages;

- Utilizing risk assessments:
 - Analyze, process and apply the data resulting from risk assessments;
 - Understand the cultural elements of communities;
- Integrated planning and policy frameworks for climate change and DRR should include approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

Climate-related projects and programmes

With the support of regional and international entities, several initiatives/projects are being implemented or developed. Activities covered, include: capacity assessment to address loss and damage; insurance; policy development; advocacy activities; and research. Additionally, there are initiatives aimed at bolstering the resilience of sectors, including through sector plans and the development of case studies.

Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF)⁵

The objective of the [PRF](#) is to help vulnerable Pacific people exposed to climate change and disaster risks, particularly women and girls, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. It will do this by building the resilience, preparedness and adaptive capacity of poor communities before disasters strike. It will also provide capital for the Pacific to invest in small grant-based but high-impact projects to make communities disaster-ready.

The PRF has a self-sustaining financial model; it will not result in increasing the debt of participating countries. The PRF will deliver grants through national government systems. The PRF will be headquartered in Tonga and has current pledges of ~US\$200 million.

Synergizing loss and damage support

During the week, participants were presented with a rationale for synergizing loss and damage support in the context of the recent expansion of the loss and damage 'landscape', including the architecture dedicated to financing for loss and damage.

As presented, the context for this rationale includes:

- Increased global recognition of the distinction between adaptation finance and finance to address loss and damage;
- Existing and emerging loss and damage financing arrangements and coordination mandates;
- Strong will to establish distinct roles across the new emerging landscape;
- Opportunity to increase clarification of roles;

⁵ <https://forumsec.org/pacific-resilience-facility>

- Importance of demonstrating early proof of concept;
- Increasing pressure to clarify needs and requirements.

Outcomes

Achievement of the objectives of the Pacific Santiago network workshop for LDCs and SIDS is set out below.

Providing an update on the operationalization of the Santiago network, including the operational guidelines to respond to requests for technical assistance.

This was accomplished during the workshop through presentations on the Santiago network, including a question and answer session. A summary of information on becoming a member of the Santiago network and making requests for technical assistance was delivered in keeping with the respective Santiago network guidelines as approved by the Advisory Board of the Santiago network.

Stocktaking of experience, capacity challenges and needs in Pacific SIDS.

From the perspective of stocktaking, the workshop on the Santiago network benefited immensely from the full week of consultations on the integration of DRR and climate change adaptation approaches, and the deep dive into implementation of the regional framework on climate mobility. Matters relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage were raised throughout the week; and in addition to assessing the 'state of play' on the integration of DRR and climate change adaptation action in the Pacific, including on climate mobility, the needs and priorities of Pacific SIDS relevant to catalyzing technical assistance to avert, minimize and address loss and damage were identified.

Throughout the week, the following three critical needs came to the fore:

- ***Data***: In particular, data that is accurate, timely, and disaggregated; and also the management of data that cover multidimensional and multi-sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments.
- ***Finance***: that is grant-based; accessible across multiple stakeholders, including government, civil society organizations and the private sector; supports direct access for programmatic, country-led approaches; and increases synergies across the landscape for funding loss and damage
- ***Capacity building***, including for:
 - Collecting and managing data;
 - Accessing finance;
 - Understanding loss and damage – generally;
 - Understanding climate change impacts as they affect communities;
 - Convening national dialogues;

- Clarifying the role of non-state actors in taking action on loss and damage;
- Developing policies and programs for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;
- Focusing specifically on non-economic losses and slow-onset events.

Development of a roadmap to enhance capacity to avert, minimize and address loss and damage through catalyzing technical assistance.

The roadmap reflects a collective agreement that countries will explore loss and damage needs and confirm their technical assistance requests. More broadly, the way forward agreed is as follows:

- Leverage complementarity among different global and regional support mechanisms, within and outside UNFCCC;
- Adopt a comprehensive risk management approach to loss and damage – collaboration among climate change, DRR, other sectors or entities;
- Build on the work within countries, at the regional level and in global processes to identify technical assistance needs to avert, minimize and address loss and damage;
- Encourage wide membership of Pacific OBNEs to become members of the Santiago network.

Conclusion and outlook

A key element of technical assistance catalyzed through the Santiago network is to enable access to and assisting in preparing requests for technical assistance that recognize the significant capacity constraints of the LDCs and SIDS. Outreach to LDCs and SIDS to enhance awareness of the network, identify shared capacity gaps and kickstart a process to systematically address them, hence, formed the rationale for convening workshops for LDCs and SIDS.

The first such workshop for LDCs and SIDS was convened in the Pacific during the Pacific Resilience Week held in September 2024 as a key element of this outreach. This allowed participating countries to leverage the outcomes of the workshops on CRM and climate mobility to articulate some potential technical assistance needs. The Santiago network secretariat will continue to explore targeted ways to support P-SIDS, specifically relating to identifying and refining their technical assistance requests in a demand-driven manner, and subsequently, providing the necessary support for implementation. It will also seek to build the network of OBNEs that are based in the Pacific. Countries will also be encouraged to nominate their Santiago network liaisons as an important element to ensure the country-driven process for managing requests for technical assistance .

The experience from the Pacific workshop will inform similar workshops to be convened for LDCs and SIDS in other regions. The outcome of the workshop will inform the development and distribution of knowledge products to enhance knowledge of loss and damage and the value-addition of the Santiago network. It will likewise inform the operational engagement of the Santiago network with countries and relevant stakeholders to ensure that the functions of the Santiago network are achieved. As the Santiago network rolls out and is fully operationalized, the secretariat will remain available to provide necessary preparation support for technical assistance.

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Annex I – Pacific Resilience Week Concept note and Agenda

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Managing Climate and Disaster Risk for a Resilient Pacific

Climate Mobility- Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management – Santiago Network for Loss and Damage

23 – 27 September 2023

Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Suva, Fiji.

The climate crisis is considered one of the great threats to humanity and the planet, the urgency to act in the Pacific was reiterated by Pacific Island Forum Leaders when they declared a regional climate change emergency in 2022. Climate-related disasters have almost doubled in the past two decades compared to the previous twenty years. This has exacerbated inequalities within and between countries, with least developed Countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) often experiencing the worst impacts despite contributing the least to global emissions.

By bringing together Pacific Island Countries and key partners, the *Managing Climate and Disaster Risk for a Resilient Pacific* (23 to 27 September 2024), aims at taking stock of existing efforts in addressing disaster and climate resilience building at regional and national levels, to address what more can be done to support integrated approaches and address needed actions to avert and minimize losses and damages from climate change including migration. The week is composed of three interrelated components through support from UNDRR, UNESCAP, the (interim) Santiago Network Secretariat and the support unit of the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PIFS, SPC and SPREP). It will provide a platform to identify ways forward for Pacific Island countries, particularly related to climate and disaster mobility finance, coordination and collaboration for better averting, minimizing and addressing losses and damages.

More specifically, the week will consist of the following events:

- **Consultation on the Implementation Plan for the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility (23 – 24 September)** - the regional consultation on climate mobility aims to seek views and feedback from the Forum member governments, including those from ministries and offices responsible for planning and implementing climate mobility at the national level in regard the implementation of the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility which was endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Island Forum Leaders, in November 2023. The Regional Framework is a collective commitment to ensure that the Pacific people remain resilient and ‘future-ready’ by being able to anticipate, prepare for and respond to the hazardous impacts of climate change, including through mobility. The political commitment of the Regional Framework now needs to be translated into an actionable regional implementation plan, which may support national-level actions and initiatives on climate mobility or be leveraged by national-level actions through peer-to-peer learning. The feedback at the consultation will be reflected in the preparation of the implementation plan of the Regional Framework on Climate Mobility.

- Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management in the Pacific (24 – 25 September, 1.5 days)** -Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change action, including adaptation (CCA) and loss and damage, have the common objective of reducing vulnerability and enhancing capacity and resilience. This is reflected in the overall goals and objectives of the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Pacific has already recognized that to make the needed impact, disaster and climate resilience investment and collective action is needed more than ever. This has been demonstrated in the Pacific, through the [Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific \(FRDP\) 2017 - 2030](#) and more recently the [2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent](#), which brings together climate change and disasters under a single thematic area. Despite positive advances in integrated policy and institutional reform in many Pacific countries, a level of fragmentation between disaster risk reduction and climate planning and action still remains. This consultation will explore ways to strengthen interinstitutional and cross-sectoral coordination through the [comprehensive disaster and climate risk management](#) (CRM) approach. It will explore how to achieve coherence and synergies between climate change action, including CCA, and DRR measures in planning and implementation.
- Pacific Consultation on the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (26 – 27 September, 1.5 days)** - Action on loss and damage offers a convergence point for multiple development agendas and must be a foundational element for close cooperation between disaster and climate change actors. Climate science and recent projections for Pacific Island Countries demonstrate that the region will inevitably suffer high losses in all climate change scenarios. Thus, it is critical to ensure that the Pacific’s specific context needs to be understood and accounted for any loss and damage assessments, financing and actions built on comprehensive and well-coordinated approaches. During COP28, UNDRR and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) were selected as the host of the [Santiago network](#) secretariat. This network will catalyze technical assistance from various organizations, bodies, networks, and experts to support developing countries in averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage caused by climate change. The consultation will provide platform to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for Pacific Island countries to track and account for specific types of loss and damage and to identify what technical assistance may be required through the Santiago Network to boost the capacity of the Pacific to address climate-related loss and damage.

The **expected outcomes** of the week will be as follows:

- Identify gaps, challenges and opportunities at national/ subnational level in Pacific Island Countries to support implementation of the Pacific Regional Framework for Climate Mobility.
- Facilitate exchange on the progress, successes and opportunities for Pacific SIDS in planning and implementing integrated approaches, to identify best practices for leadership and coordination in implementation and to provide specific types of support.
- Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs to support Pacific countries in averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage caused by climate change, through the Santiago network, with clear focal points or liaisons identified.

Target Audience

The consultations will be aimed at relevant technical agencies with responsibility for climate and disaster planning and implementation. One representative from each of the following agencies will be invited per country. (3 delegates per country)

- National DRR focal points
- Climate change or NAP focal points or representatives
- Finance/national planning focal points

**Representatives from ministry for foreign affairs will also be invited to participate in the Climate Mobility Framework, invitations will be managed separately.*

Additionally, regional/ international development and CSO partners will be invited to participate across all events in the week

Venue and Timing

The meetings will be held at the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat Compound in Suva, Fiji from 23 – 27 September 2024

Agenda

More detailed agendas will be provided closer to the workshops and will be developed by teams comprising the organizers, government officials and regional partners.

Dates	Activity	Organizing team leads
Monday – Tuesday 23 – 24 September (2 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formal opening of the week’s activities• Consultation on Implementation of Pacific Regional Framework for Climate Mobility	PIFS, ESCAP, IOM
Wednesday – Thursday 25 – 26 September (1.5 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actioning Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management in the Pacific	UNFCCC, UNDRR, PIFS
Thursday – Friday 26 – 27 September (1.5 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LDC-SIDS Consultation on the Santiago Network in the Pacific• Wrap-up and closing of the week’s activities	UNDRR and UNOPS

Resilience Week 23 – 27 September, 2024 Detailed Agenda

Time	Session Description	Activity and Intended Outcome	Presenter
Day 1: Monday 23 September, 2024			
08:30 – 09:00	Registration		
09:00 – 09:30	Formal Opening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening prayers Statement by Hon. Biman Prasad, Deputy Prime Minister, Fiji Statement by Mr. Esala Nayasi, Acting Secretary General, PIFS Statement by Mr Dirk Wagener, UN Resident Coordinator 		
09:30 – 10:00	Setting the Scene: Understanding the regional and global setting in the context of existing frameworks.	Increased awareness of regional and global frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent UNFCCC/UNDRR 	PIFS UNDRR
10:00 – 10:30	Morning Tea Break and Photoshoot		

Time	Session Description	Activity and Intended Outcome	Presenter
Day 1: Monday 23 September, 2024			
Comprehensive Risk Management			
<p>Objective: Building on what the Pacific has advanced through the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2017 - 2030 and more recently the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which brings together climate change and disasters under a single thematic area, explore ways to strengthen interinstitutional and cross-sectoral coordination through the comprehensive disaster and climate risk management (CRM) approach.</p>			

10:30 – 11:30	Making the case for integration and risk-informed approaches: Unpacking CRM in the Pacific:	This session is focused on the linkages between CCA, DRR and L&D as crucial components in CRM and resilience building. Clearly articulate linkages between CC, DRR & L&D (including mobility). Place these within the context of the week.	UNDRR SPREP PIFS
11:30 – 12:30	State of Play: Talanoa from countries engaged in integrated approaches.	Integrated approaches: Looking across the region to what's in place at the country level in terms of how CRM is working in practice including improvements and challenges Learning from countries of the systems in place to facilitate greater integration.	Fiji Tonga Republic of the Marshal Islands
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break		
13:30 – 14:35	Discuss sectoral opportunities and challenges for actioning CRM	Break-out Group Discussions + Feedback Participants learn from each other on application of CRM in policy and practice	
14:35 – 15:40	Risk-informed Development: scenario Planning followed by reflections. The scenario planning is intended to bring CC, DRR and Planning to see how their respective roles are critical for risk-informed development.	Participants appreciate the importance of strengthened coordination when dealing with risk-informed development. Participants will share how they found the scenario planning and how that may relate to real life CRM/risk informed development.	
15:40 – 15:45	Afternoon Tea Break		
15:45 – 16:20	Case study Hearing from the private sector: Fiji Airways Risk-Informed Business Model	Increased appreciation of the practical application of comprehensive risk management	Fiji Airways
16:20 – 16:30	Expectations for Day 2		
17:00 – 19:00	Reception for all participants co-hosted by the Government of Fiji and International Organization for Migration		

Day 2: Tuesday 24 September, 2024			
09:00 – 09:10	Recap of Day 1: Key Messages		
09:10 – 10:10	Financing for Resilient Regional Development: Approaches.	This session is intended to look at some of the regional approaches and financing arrangements for CRM to the region; to increase understanding around regional directions in addressing economic, resilient and sustainable development in a comprehensive manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Programmatic Approach Regional Climate Finance Access and Mobilisation Strategy (CFAMS) Unlocking the Blue Pacific Prosperity (UBPP) 	Cook Islands PIFS SPC
10:10 – 10:30	Questions to the Panel	Discuss how investments can be leveraged for broader sustainable and resilient development.	
10:30 – 10:45	Morning Tea Break		
10:45 – 11:45	Financing for Resilient Regional Development: Approaches (continued)	Continuation from Session 1 and looking at financing for preparedness, response and recovery. Increased understanding of the range of financial instruments that are available to the region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage Pacific Resilience Facility 	TWG – DRF Fiji PIFS
11:45 – 12:00	Questions to the Panel		
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break		
13:00 – 14:00	Group Break Out Session + Report Back:	Discuss how investments can be leveraged for broader sustainable and resilient development.	
14:00 – 15:00	Brainstorming session	Enablers for Action at country level Agreement on enablers for implementation of CRM	

15:00 – 15:15	Afternoon Tea Break		
15:15 – 16:00	Wrap up	What are some recommendations and points for consideration: from governance, financing and implementation for impact?	

Time	Session Description	Activity and Intended Outcome	Presenter
Day 2: Tuesday 24 September, 2024			
Regional Insights: Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility			
Objective: Socialize the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility and seek views and feedback from the Forum member governments, including those from ministries and offices responsible for planning and implementing climate mobility at the national level in regard the implementation of the Framework.			
16:00 – 17:00	Clarifying the objectives of the Climate Mobility workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Socializing the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility ○ Identify existing policies, programs and activities at national and regional level that can support the implementation of the PRFCM; ○ Identify key partnerships and opportunities for collaboration for supporting the implementation of the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility ; 	
Day 3: Wednesday 25 September, 2024			
09:00 – 09:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks • Prayers • Welcome Address: Co-chairs of Joint Working Group on Climate Mobility – Fiji and Tuvalu 		
09:15 – 10:30	Overview of the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility The session aims to provide the link with national experiences with regional framework to socialize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalling the process (PIFS/ESCAP) • Presentation: Introduction to the concept of the Framework, including its goals, key considerations, and the importance of regional cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PNG (climate act) ○ Fiji (SOP on planned relocation)

	the framework in the national context, through experience sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderated talanoa session: Sharing country experiences on approaches to the movement of people at national and regional levels related to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tuvalu / RMI / Palau (climate mobility) ○ PCCMHS partner
10:30 – 10:45	Morning Tea Break and Family Photo		
10:45 – 11:15	<p>Plenary Scene setting</p> <p>The session aims to link the framework with the overall context of 2050 Strategy, beyond and not limited to the thematic area of “Climate change and disasters”. This is to deepen participants’ understanding of the Framework in their respective areas of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Regional Framework on Climate Mobility in the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent ○ Panelists: Representatives from PIFS (overview) / ESCAP (deep dive / detailed analysis) ○ Moderator: [any volunteer from the partners?] ○ Ice breaker session – key takeaways from session 2 (interactive tool, e.g., slido) • Talanoa Session 	
11:15 – 12:30	<p>Breakout Group Discussions - Identifying National Needs and Priorities</p> <p>This session aims to identify relevant national level actions and priorities from which regional actions could be elicited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group Facilitators: Assigned facilitators guide discussions. ○ Moderator: ○ Focus Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which specific areas of the climate mobility framework (commitment(s)) is your office/organization currently working or focused on? Can you list two of your priorities? 2. What can be done at the local / national level (actions, plans, policies) to address those priorities? What has already been done? (Share examples and good practices, including on partnerships where applicable) 3. What external help / support / partnership are required to implement the national action? 	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break		
13:30 – 15:15	Plenary Session – Report back and talanoa session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report back from the breakout group 	

	<p>This session will review the breakout discussions and shed light on some of the national actions and external support/partnership that can be considered for regional collaboration in the cross-cutting areas of the framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderated Discussion :Deep dive and understanding of how the plans discussed can be implemented at the regional level <p>(Community and Stakeholder Engagement):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. How do we systematically integrate the views of all the stakeholders including vulnerable communities in the plans? 5. What kind of roles do external help / support / partnership play in shaping these plans / priorities? <p>(Traditional Knowledge Integration):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Traditional knowledge has been an important element of the Pacific development journey - <i>how can traditional knowledge be systematically integrated</i> into the framework's implementation and how can it be scaled regionally? 	
15:15 – 15:30	Afternoon Tea Break		
15:30 – 16:30	<p>Breakout Group Discussions – Implementation Plan Design Considerations</p> <p>This session will build on the discussions from sessions 3 and 4 to assess possible regional actions to support the implementation of the regional framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout Groups: Participants regroup to focus on 5 specific areas of actions in the regional framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group Facilitators: Guide discussions on how to address these elements. ○ Focus Questions: 7. For each of the specific areas of actions in the regional framework, what regional actions (policies, initiatives, capacities, resources) might be needed to support the implementation of the commitments? 8. What are examples of best practices, gaps and opportunities from the national level that can inform the implementation plan from a regional perspective? 	
16:30 – 17:00	Report back and talanoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Presentations: Each group presents key findings and recommendations. • Plenary Discussion: Facilitated discussion on common themes and areas of divergence. 	

Day 4: Thursday 26 September, 2024			
09:00 – 10:15	Recap of discussion so far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap Presentation: Key takeaways (table of commitments in the framework and suggested regional actions). 	
10:15 – 10:30	Morning Tea Break		
10:30 – 12:00	Breakout Group Discussions - Regional and National Roles in Framework Design This session continues to build on previous sessions, this time exploring regional partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout Groups: Participants discuss how different levels (regional, national, community) can contribute to the design of the Framework. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. How can your country contribute to the (proposed) regional plans? 10. What role should regional bodies play in supporting the implementation of the Framework? 	
12:00 – 13:00	Final Plenary Discussion This session will be linked to the workshop on labour mobility to exchange views with labour officials meeting in Coral Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Presentations: Groups present key findings and suggestions. • Linked Plenary Discussion: Final discussion on actionable outcomes and next steps in the Framework’s design. 	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break		

Time	Session Description	Activity and Intended Outcome	Presenter
Day 4: Thursday 26 September, 2024			
Santiago Network Workshop for LDCs and SIDS			
Objective: Identify and prioritize technical assistance needs to support Pacific countries in averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage through:			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing an update on the operationalization of the Santiago network, including the operational guidelines to respond to technical assistance requests • Stocktaking activities of experience, capacity challenges and needs in the Pacific SIDS • Development of a roadmap to enhance capacity to avert, minimize and address loss and damage through catalyzing technical assistance. 			
14:00 – 14:15	Introductory Remarks Formal opening of the Santiago network workshop for LDCs and SIDS in the Pacific	Key partners to share opening perspectives to set the tone for the rest of the workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santiago network Advisory Board – • Vanuatu – Pacific Loss and Damage Champion, 	Camila Minerva Rodriguez (virtual) Dr Christopher Bartlett
14:15 – 14:45	Setting the scene	Introduction to the Santiago network, including positioning in the wider landscape on loss and damage Collective understanding of the state of play of the Santiago network and how it is situated	SPREP , Ms Filomena Nelson
14:45 – 15:45	Modalities of access to technical assistance from the Santiago network – Part 1	Presentation of guidelines and procedures related to the designation of OBNEs as members of the Santiago network Understanding of how an organization, body, network or expert (OBNE) can become a member of the Santiago network	Le-Anne Roper, Interim SN secretariat (UNDRR)
15:45 – 16:00	Afternoon Tea Break		
16:00 – 17:00	Modalities of access to technical assistance from the Santiago network – Part 2	Presentation of guidelines and procedures for requesting technical assistance Understanding of the process by which technical assistance can be requested and responded to	Le-Anne Roper, Interim SN secretariat (UNDRR)
Day 5: Friday 27 September, 2024			
08:30 – 09:00	Recap of Day 1		
09:00 – 9:15	Overview presentation of findings from background research on technical assistance needs for Pacific SIDS	Providing an overview of findings from research for the Pacific SIDS, specifically for the Santiago network Highlight of findings that will be considered in the discussions on capacity needs and gaps in the subsequent sessions	Animesh Kumar, Interim SN secretariat (UNDRR)

<p>09:15 – 10:15</p>	<p>Priority capacity needs to avert, minimize and address loss and damage</p> <p>Stocktake of good practices, challenges and capacity needs in policy and planning instruments as well as in the implementation of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage at the regional level and national levels for selected countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of regional planning instruments and activities relating to loss and damage • Presentation by selected countries on national and subnational planning instruments and the implementation of activities relating to loss and damage <p>Guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are some of the good practices and successes at the regional and country levels in planning and policy instruments and activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage? • What are the challenges? • What are the capacity needs to address these challenges, particularly in the context of the ongoing and evolving impact and risks of loss and damage? 	<p><i>Regional partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPREP • SPC <p><i>Countries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanuatu • Tuvalu • RMI
<p>10:15 – 10:30</p>	<p>Morning Tea Break</p>		
<p>10:30 – 12:00</p>	<p>Breakout groups – Regional capacity needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output from group discussions on the capacity needs for loss and damage, including in planning instruments at the national and local (community) levels, and for data and knowledge. • Identification of technical assistance needs to accelerate action to avert, minimize and address loss and damage <p>Guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How far are national and local/community plans or policies able to facilitate and enable action relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage? What are the main gaps, if any, that can be support by technical assistance? • Are there data, and knowledge gaps relating to loss and damage that are priority for countries and regional organizations? • What are technical assistance needs with respect to accelerating action to avert, minimize and address loss and damage? 	<p>All participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups of 4-5 countries • About 2-3 groups of non-state actors

12:00 – 12:30	Plenary Discussion	Outputs from the plenary discussion on the regional capacity needs and potential areas for technical assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report back from each group (2-3 min each) • Open discussion on the gaps presented by groups 	All participants, led by group rapporteurs
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break		
13:30 – 14:15	Breakout groups - Preparing technical assistance requests	Countries will have a fair understanding of how to prepare technical assistance requests using the relevant templates Drafting request for technical assistance using the relevant form – country groupings	All participants: Each country will form one group, incl. of representations from non-state entities
14:15 – 14:45	Coordination and synergy with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (TBC)	Perspectives from participants on how the Santiago network could complement the programmatic approaches of the Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief overview of intended or potential synergies between the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and the funding arrangements, and the Santiago network • Open discussion with participants to gather perspectives on these synergies 	
14:45 – 15:15	Articulation of a roadmap on next steps Identifying key action for countries and non-state actors to support Pacific SIDS in identifying, developing and submitting technical assistance requests in a demand-driven manner	Action plan on next steps with to support countries in articulating and submitting technical assistance requests, with the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up action by relevant stakeholders (countries, regional entities, other non-state actors, etc.) • Indicative timelines • Collaboration (identifying potential partners for each action) 	All participants
15:15 – 15:30	Afternoon Tea Break		
15:30 – 16:30	Closing of the Pacific Resilience Week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the key outcomes and messages from the week, and general reflections on next steps • Closing remarks and expression of thanks 		

Annex II – Participants in the Pacific Resilience Week

PSIDS Countries

- **Fiji – host government**
- Cook Islands
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Kiribati
- Nauru
- Niue
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Other participating entities and countries

- **Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)** – host entity
- **UNDRR** – Co-organizer (workshops on Santiago network and CRM)
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** – Co-organizer (workshop on climate mobility)
- **UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)** – Co-organizer (workshop on climate mobility)
- The Pacific Community (SPC)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- Civil society representatives – Tuvalu Climate Action Network and Pacific Youth Council
- Australia (virtual)
- New Zealand (virtual)

Annex III – Overview of information presented and questions raised during the Santiago network workshop

Membership of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs)

The Santiago network is receiving expressions of interest for membership to the network. Detailed information on membership is available in the [guidelines](#) for the designation of OBNEs as members of the Santiago network.

Organizations, bodies, networks and experts are defined as:

- Organizations – independent legal entities.
- Bodies – groups that are not necessarily independent legal entities.
- Networks – interconnected groups of organizations or individuals that collaborate, share resources, or coordinate activities to achieve common goals. These networks can vary in structure, purpose, and scope but do not necessarily have legally established arrangements such as consortiums.
- Experts – individuals who are recognized specialists in a specific field.

The membership process is initiated through the submission of an expression of interest using a standard form. All completed forms will be reviewed and decisions will be communicated to potential members. Potential members should review the [detailed checklist](#) before completing the expression of interest form.

Requests for technical assistance

The Santiago network helps catalyze technical assistance of relevant OBNEs for the implementation of relevant approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing climate-induced loss and damage. Technical assistance through the Santiago network is available for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, associated with activities at the local, national and regional levels.

Requests for technical assistance should be submitted according to a process determined by each country and in line with the [guidelines](#) and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance. The following organizations and institutions, among others, may prepare and submit requests:

- Government / public institutions (including national, regional, sub-national and local governments)
- Academic institutions
- Non-governmental organizations
- Civil society organizations (including organizations representing local communities, women, children and youth, and Indigenous Peoples)

A [detailed checklist](#) is available to review before submitting a technical assistance request.