



**UUSC Partner Regional Convening**  
*The Pearl Resort, Pacific Harbour, Serua*

*June 6 to June 8, 2022*

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# 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The organisers and participants of the UUSC Partner Regional Convening acknowledge the landowners of the site on which we gathered, the Province of Serua. We acknowledge the incredible Fijian traditional opening ceremony prepared for us, that brought home for many of us the threat to intangible assets of Indigenous communities the world over stand to lose, as they experience the varying manifestations of Loss and Damage. Thank you, Dolce Sounds Fiji, for such an inspirational beginning to our Convening.

It is the wisdom and knowledge of those we bring together in a room that a successful outcome makes. We thank the 22 community leaders representing nine organizations, including four villages in Fiji that are already dealing with relocation, water inundation and salinisation, for their respectful and enriching process of knowledge sharing and peer mentorship during the four-day Convening. From KICO/TuCAN: Maina Talia, Peni Kaitu, Lawrence Nikotemo, Sakaio Vaiafua and George Gokrun; KiriCAN/Live and Learn: Rae Bainteiti; PCW: Joseph Sikulu, Fenton Lutunatabua, George Nacewa and Wilfred Wendt; LDYC: Selita P Tikoibua; PICAN: Dylan Kava and Lavetanalagi Seru; Climate Tok: Makereta Waqavonovono, Petero Qaloibau, Kelepi Saukitoga (Narikoso, Kadavu), Sailosi Ramata (Vunidogoloa, Cakaudrove), Vasiti Tabucakau (Nasautoka, Tailevu) and Litiana Tique (Tukuraki, Ba); UUSC: Michael Kourabas and Salote Soqo; and CJRF: Ayesha Dinshaw.

While sessions were largely around ideas and planning for awareness, advocacy, and partnerships: we acknowledge with much appreciation presenters on specific topics: Selita Pulini Tikoibua (Introduction to Loss and Damage) and Salote, Ayesha, and Michael on the CJRF Loss & Damage Fund.

We acknowledge with much appreciation the wonderful work put in by the core planning and organizing team of the Pacific Climate Warriors (PCW).

The generosity of UUSC in supporting national and regional movements like this is hugely applauded: the voices of those already suffering from the varying manifestations of the impact of climate change are being gathered and heard in the right places, thanks to remarkable organisations like UUSC.



## 2. GLOSSARY

**CJRF** - Climate Justice Resilience Fund

**KICO** – Kioa Island Community Organisation

**KiriCAN** – Kiribati Climate Action Network

**LDYC** – Loss and Damage Youth Coalition

**PICAN** – Pacific Islands Climate Action Network

**PCW** – Pacific Climate Warriors

**Solesolevaki** – an iTaukei vernacular term that refers to the age-old collectivist approach Fijians use to share responsibility and the burden of communal projects like the construction of a church or family milestones like weddings or funerals.

**TuCAN** – Tuvalu Climate Action Network

**UUSC** - Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

### 3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is on the 2022 UUSC Partner Regional Convening in June which focused on, among other issues, communities' and national and regional bodies' responses to the issues of Loss and Damage and Climate-Forced Displacement. The Regional Convening affirmed the urgency of climate change-induced Loss and Damage issues and the need to continuously strengthen the region's collective advocacy and partnerships for climate justice for all. Themes of discussions largely revolved around innovative ideas for strengthening and expanding partnerships, and planning around Loss and Damage responses and awareness and policy advocacy, and new pathways that can entrench a collectivist vision towards climate action and justice.

The Convening was enriched by the participation of and input from representatives of communities who have relocated, those at risk of climate-forced displacement, and those still in the process of relocating, as well as communities that are dealing with seawater inundation and salinisation. Representatives shared the realities of Loss and Damage and suggested that practical and direct support at the village level, in exchange, for example, for the information they provide to organisations and/or researchers who visit their villages and/or new locations, would be a lot more effective in addressing some of the immediate challenges villagers are experiencing due to the impacts of climate change. The Convening underlined the importance of continuing the multi-sectoral and varying (societal) levels of learning and collaborations. Having representatives of communities, national bodies, and regional movements in one room meant a rich and colourful tapestry of contributions to the Climate-Forced Displacement and Loss and Damage discourse. Policy advocacy must be grounded in the lived experiences of communities, particularly Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities; young people; people with disabilities; the Ç+ community; and any other group whose voices are deemphasized or not adequately captured in the current discourses.

A session on COVID19 illustrated the resilience of local communities who now had to deal with an influx of their previously urban-based kinsfolk who'd been rendered unemployed and returned to the village as an option for survival. Traditional practices like *solesolevaki* were rejuvenated, family time increased and family ties strengthened. This rejuvenation of the local governance and familial systems is also the foundational support system that will further strengthen climate action and justice work needed in the coming years.

The need to ascertain baseline data to ensure informed research and policy advocacy was underlined as a great need, including for example, a mapping of the impact of Loss and Damage, across our communities and countries. This would also help to hold decision-makers accountable for effective and sustained climate action. The importance of baselines to inform planning is crucial. Participants discussed how such baselines could be complemented by a mapping of traditional knowledge that can be utilised to inform adaptation and/or mitigation. Such knowledge would be helpful as well in assessing Loss and Damage. Language used in the arena of Loss and Damage must be relatable to those on the ground; a definition of Loss and Damage must be informed by communities experiencing it in various ways.

Participants agreed to pursue another regional convening, in the lead-up to COP 27, to inform a collective advocacy vision on the topics of Loss and Damage and Climate-Forced Displacement.



## 4. INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Economics and Peace (IEP) predicts that 1.2 billion people could be displaced globally by 2050 due to climate change and natural disasters.<sup>1</sup> An annual average of 21.5 million people have been, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), forcibly displaced by weather-related events like floods, storms, wildfires and extreme temperatures since 2008. It is statistics like these that make clear the need for individuals and organizations to focus on the nexus of climate change and human rights. For the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC), it is an area that's core to their mission to advance human rights and social justice around the world, partnering with those who confront unjust power structures and oppressive policies.

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage is guided by four thematic expert groups which serve as advisors comprising experts, as well as implementing agencies, organisations, and networks with relevant expertise. The focus of the current four thematic expert groups is: the slow onset events, non-economic losses, displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, and comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches.<sup>2</sup> The Pacific Convening discussed some of the most pressing social, economic, and environmental challenges under the broad rubrics of Climate-Forced Displacements and Loss and Damage, acknowledging as well how these challenges were compounded by the impact of COVID19.

The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) is a nonprofit, nonsectarian organization advancing human rights together with an international community of grassroots partners and advocates. UUSC's work is grounded in the belief that all people have inherent power and dignity. UUSC focuses on intersecting roots of injustice to defend rights at risk due to criminalization and systemic oppression of people based on their identities. UUSC supports self-determination and defends the rights of people displaced due to climate, conflict, or economic hardships; and responds to humanitarian crises as partners with people whose access to aid is most limited. Striving to center the voices of people most affected by injustice, UUSC creates eye-to-eye relationships with frontline grassroots movements across the world that support marginalized communities in determining their steps for the future, guided by UUSC's mission.

The Pacific Islands are, by virtue of their geographic location, highly impacted by rising sea levels, and related issues like *food security* - as our reef systems regress from the warming ocean - or relocation - as our coastal villages get eaten away by encroaching waves. The lack of action by the bigger industrial countries whose preference for climate-impacting, extractive economic systems has been to our global peril will lead to villages becoming uninhabitable, failing food sources, and eroding societal cohesion. Representation from different levels of society – communities, as well as national and regional bodies – promotes extraordinarily rich conversations and can lead to specific responses to address the non-economic loss and damage experienced by those at the frontline of the climate crisis.

In the face of systemic racism and oppression, Pacific peoples and communities are resilient. COVID19 underlined home-grown and practical solutions that complemented external support, which were developed and utilized by community members, and informed through the experience and traditional knowledge of communities. The climate change and human rights nexus for affected communities were expanded upon in this UUSC 2022 Pacific Regional Convening; however, a planned convening in October (2022) will hopefully further articulate discussions and lessons out of this Convening to inform a collective advocacy vision.

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<sup>1</sup>[zurich.com/en/media/magazine/2022/there-could-be-1-2-billion-climate-refugees-by-2050-here-s-what-you-need-to-know](https://zurich.com/en/media/magazine/2022/there-could-be-1-2-billion-climate-refugees-by-2050-here-s-what-you-need-to-know)

<sup>2</sup>[unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/introduction-to-loss-and-damage](https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/introduction-to-loss-and-damage)

## 5. UUSC PARTNER REGIONAL CONVENING

### DAY 1 – JUNE 6<sup>TH</sup>

#### I. CONNECTING

After an incredible traditional welcome ceremony facilitated by the Dolce Sounds Fiji, this session served as a mapping of the different experiences and therefore perspectives that would be present in the room in the next three days of discussions. Participants stood in a circle outside the meeting room and discussed the questions:

- *Where are you traveling from?*
- *What work are you doing?*
- *How do we connect to each other and to UUSC?*

This session allowed representatives of local villages and provincial councils (Fijian) and the regional UUSC partners to learn more about each other and their work. Importantly, participants heard the wide range of perspectives and experiences related to how Climate-Forced Displacement and Loss & Damage was impacting their respective constituencies.

The session affirmed that the room had views from the macro to the micro levels – UUSC's regional partners provided local organizations with insights into what international and regional advocacy looked like and the local representatives reminded the room of the humanity and experiences those on the ground were grappling with.



## II. COVID19 IMPACT

Key themes that emerged from this session included access, organic responses to crises, and the realisation that, "We don't need money, we need relationships!"

- *Immobility was a major challenge due to the enforcement of government restrictions without commensurate education and information dissemination. For people experiencing cash poverty, internet access for educational use was either impossible or intermittent. Cash poverty had implications on food security and access to health services, with many resorting to barter systems or land and sea resources, or herbal medicines respectively.*
- *Mental health was greatly impacted as people tried to deal with the loss of employment and isolation; frontliners were away from their families for months. There was also a marked increase in gender-based violence.*
- *Spirituality and traditional practices suffered as an otherwise communal people were forced to isolate due to church closures; COVID19 deaths were devoid of customary grieving processes as burials were carried out exclusively by authorities.*
- *The face and depth of advocacy changed drastically: Zoom meetings diluted consultations and outcomes, and representation of the Pacific in important international meetings declined even further.*
- *Uncertainties contributed to a troubled public psyche as a post-COVID19 "norm" emerged – professionally and personally.*

### Positive outcomes

- *COVID19, however, did bring out unknown reservoirs of innovation and innate knowledge of land use and entrepreneurship.*
- *Our social capital did not fail us as collective action ensured severely affected (urban) communities were visited with basic supplies and the concept of solesolevaki (working together for a common good) found fresh legs in communities coming together to raise funds or contribute to planting, refusing to wait around for state help, and/or organizing for essentials to be sent to islands.*
- *Businesses were established and social media was utilised well for sales and marketing. Existing businesses pivoted successfully to an online market.*
- *Movement restrictions meant increased investment in family time.*

### Moving Forward

- *A call to return to "oneself" and one's traditional and cultural practices as a first step to ascertaining sustainable redress. To be sure of our identity is to have a sense of ownership of what troubles us, which ideally translates to effective and sustained action.*
- *Among other things, mapping our resources and how best these can be utilised is another good place to start.*
- *Inclusivity in the context of bridging the policy space and realities on the ground is strongly advocated, relooking at relocation processes and ensuring there is space for the amicable co-existence of work and faith.*
- *Supporting each other will be key moving forward – information sharing, and centering lived experiences will be important as they will ensure contextualised support.*
- *Ensuring accountability and transparency from all stakeholders, including state actors will be important for sustainability.*

Please refer to Appendix I for detailed feedback of participants.

## DAY 2 – JUNE 7<sup>TH</sup> – Loss and Damage

### III. INTRODUCTION TO LOSS AND DAMAGE – SELITA TIKOIBAU (LDYC)

The Loss and Damage Youth Coalition (LDYC) comprises young advocates from both the global North and South demanding redress for loss and damage caused by climate change. LDYC's constituency comprises 350 member networks across 40 countries. The coalition organises campaigns, writes petitions, and participates in UNFCCC processes, among other things, to advance its cause. The coalition is just beginning to come into the Pacific region and has a lot of plans like L&D training for young people. "We will also need some funding to advance the work in the region. We want to be the voice for the voiceless, and we hope to be at the COP27. We are here for the concern of our generation."

### IV. L&D FUND FROM CJRF – SALOTE (UUSC), AYESHA (CJRF) & MICHAEL (UUSC)

The Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF) supports women, youth and indigenous peoples to develop and lead pathways to their own solutions to climate change with the ultimate objective of achieving a just and equitable future for everyone, which begins from the grassroots level. The work on Loss and Damage is funded by the Government of Scotland. It was announced at COP26. The approach is new, no other country has stepped forward to address Loss and Damage before. There are two elements: 1. Pilot a participatory approach with communities informing how claims to loss and damage can be made by communities and representatives of communities; and 2. A learning orientation – just trying and learning. CJRF's role is to listen to how communities are thinking about Loss and Damage. What does Loss and Damage look like in communities for example.

"Not too fussy about language: we (UUSC) just want to learn."

#### Discussions

- *CJRF is interested in learning how people themselves would define Loss and Damage. CJRF believes that people on the frontline of climate change already experiencing Loss and Damage should define Loss and Damage.*
- *Urged participants to be aware of the need for specificity of funding for Loss and Damage. Opportunity here is to show how monetary support will be utilised.*
- *Communities should be cognizant of the thin line between adaptation and Loss and Damage. Need to acknowledge that while adaptation, humanitarian action, and resilience building are necessary, they are not enough. Loss and Damage is a climate justice issue.*
- *A mapping of the range of Loss and Damage experiences needs to be done.*
- *CJRF hopes to amplify stories<sup>3</sup> from the frontlines. This will then hopefully influence other audiences who can contribute towards Loss and Damage work.*
- *Community members raised concerns about story-telling fatigue, noting that reciprocal support was rarely provided in exchange for their stories.*
- *Language in the sphere of Loss and Damage will be an important consideration and there may be a need for translations, but it is an area that needs to be a lot more informed, and communities would be best placed to do this.*



- A participatory approach will be practiced in both defining Loss and Damage and designing or formulating strategies to address Loss and Damage – this can be advanced through partnership between regional and local organizations, and a participatory pathway in global decision-making collectives.
- UUSC is being “intentional” with this fund because it needs to report back to the Government of Scotland. UUSC assured participants that its approach to grantmaking and partnership will not change, while underlining the importance of transparency and clear communication.

<sup>3</sup>This is stated with specific acknowledgement of this process not being extractive, and it will be done in a participatory way.

## V. UNDERSTANDING & COMMUNICATING THE POWER OF YOUR WORK - MICHAEL (UUSC)

The UUSC and CJRF partnership assured the Government of Scotland to report the impact of climate change, in terms of Loss and Damage, on the ground. They will also need to report the impact of this funding will/is having on communities. The belief that those on the field are the experts was underlined. Michael set out questions for the group work to ensure that it is the people who are experiencing Loss and Damage that are the ones informing the assessment about the impacts of their own work. Participants were reminded that if this was done well, there was potential for more interest in funding; being involved did not only mean that those at the frontlines are informing action but that it met the participatory prerequisite mentioned earlier by Ayesha; and that other potential partners were aware of actual Loss and Damage-related realities.

### What UUSC and CJRF (think we) know

- The climate crisis is contributing to loss and damage in your communities
- You are doing powerful work in response
- You are the experts on that work and the impact it has

Importantly, participants could be designing a model that could inform responses in other parts of the world, based on their realities and wisdom that works.

“Monitoring and Evaluation is not about policing what partners do, it is about understanding better the power of the work participants were involved in.”



### Working Group 1

What do we prioritize? What types of activities/projects are we advocating for and why?  
How should these decisions guide us?

What do we prioritise?

- **For UUSC regional organization partners**, prioritization will focus on centering the voices of those experiencing Loss and Damage directly (recognition of community experiences and narrative), through space-sharing (bridging the policy and community spaces and linking communities to donors and other spaces like meeting discussing Loss and Damage) while ensuring contextualized language (informed by community realities). Constant consultation will be important because of shifting priorities – as COVID19 showed.
- **For UUSC community partners**, seawater inundation is already depriving communities of basic human needs like safe drinking water, underlining the lack of food security and causing health issues which can only get worse if unaddressed. Some communities are feeling the loss of family ties, traditional practices and a sense of belonging because with incomplete relocation<sup>4</sup>, families are in separate sites, or the new location does not afford the community an area they can use for subsistence farming – an integral part of every village.
- **For UUSC partnerships**, a mapping exercise that captures what Loss and Damage looks like for communities, what resources they have, etc., would be a logical first step. This way, capacity building in advocacy or leadership for communities, for example, to advance the work in Loss and Damage, could be appropriately tailored. Community resilience comes in many forms. Communities can be encouraged to develop their own methodologies, particularly in terms of ensuring consultation, effective dialogues, and actions on Loss and Damage-related issues. There is also space for the rejuvenation and identification of traditional practices that can support this work.

What types of activities/projects are we advocating for and why?

- Common themes that emerged included the great need for in-depth and widespread awareness and information regarding Loss and Damage and its implications; the need for a much-strengthened bridging of the policy development space and communities; and recognition of the resilience of communities in responding to Loss and Damage, in knowing the appropriate approaches and in acting to help themselves.
- Specifically, the importance of baselines to inform planning was underlined. This baseline could be complemented by a mapping of traditional knowledge that could be helpful in strengthening adaptation or mitigation if they are still options; such knowledge would also be helpful in assessing Loss and Damage. One must also be considerate of the fact that rural community leaders and influencers remain attached to traditional philosophies and practices.
- Community representatives provided a list of projects that would meet immediate and practical basic needs (health, water and housing) and suggested income-generation initiatives like turning old village sites to eco-tourism ventures that could then help villagers with the upkeep of their old village sites.

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<sup>4</sup>This could be attributed to the lack of housing in the new location, or a decision that only some can be relocated, etc.

How should these decisions guide us?

- Research and/or mapping will benefit stakeholders, and a comprehensive knowledge of the different spaces in which Loss and Damage is discussed should inform planning (e.g., activities and budgets);
- Steps (discussed above) should also clarify roles and responsibilities, which would ideally promote meaningful engagement;
- Approaches (discussed above) will nurture an enabling environment for accountability and intentionality;
- UUSC and its partners will rely on feedback from impacted communities to develop strategies, and will be intentional about including communities in planning and decision-making;
- UUSC and its partners should also source from community representatives the various ways of addressing immediate basic needs, as well as the potential for long-term income generation initiatives, to ensure that young people remain in their villages.

## VI. WHAT DOES IMPACT LOOK LIKE



### Working Group 2

What do you understand about impact and success? How do you know when your work is impactful and successful? What monitoring and evaluation challenges do you think you will encounter and what do you need to overcome/address them?

Acknowledgement that “impact” and “success” are subjective, and that “impact” is a loaded concept due to the relationship between colonialism, the nonprofit sector, and Global South. In short, impact is seeing change. It may be prudent to socialize Loss and Damage to develop ownership within communities and strengthen agency. A better understanding of Loss and Damage as an issue means a better grasp of the language used so nothing gets lost in translation when advocacy advances to the policy space. Language is key if our priorities are to be reflected in current discourse and planning.

*"Success is measured by income generation"*

*"Deliverable timelines can change because of challenges and barriers but still be successful."*

*"Success is measured by income."*

*"We see success when we see something that's sustainable"*

*"We are inspired by the wisdom in the room, the passion and dedication that we have for our people and our vanua."*

Assessing the impact of the work will be informed by the communities' articulation of both tangible and intangible changes they have observed, understanding that such changes can be negative or positive. "Success" is when impact includes the realization of the objectives of the work as it inches closer to the outcome envisioned. Projects can have failed components but still be successful.

Challenges for monitoring and evaluation exercises can be generic – i.e., resources, capacity, intentions change, etc. – but for island nations and/or Indigenous populations, donors or agencies requiring M&E should have a more consultative approach to ensure tools like the questionnaires are informed by context. Unfamiliarity with the concept of monitoring and evaluation is only further complicated by a cumbersome reporting architecture, particularly if there is no capacity-building provided.

## **VII. RISK MANAGEMENT/MANAGING EXPECTATIONS**

### **Working Group 3**

What surprised you? What are you concerned about? What risks are you anticipating? What are you hopeful for?

- Implicit in the diversity of constituencies in any given community are the potentially varying methodologies or approaches these communities use. We must be conscious and intentional in ascertaining what works best in context.
- Funding sustainably depends on circumstantial realities – from ensuring communities can use reporting mechanisms to the use of mutually-understood language. Context is key, like clarity of project processes; community-informed innovative approaches, including in storytelling; effective information sharing and a clear timeline and related implications that guides both communities and project staff/funders; and meaningful networking.

- Land and resource issues require genuine attention because conflicts emerging from unresolved matters in this context will disrupt and reverse gains of our work on the ground.
- Preparation for the delegation to the next conference of parties (COPs) begins now. Participants hope that a declaration informed by communities, through their participation and facilitation, will make its mark on the global discourse and action on Loss and Damage.

A detailed table on feedback from the three working groups is in Appendix II.

## VIII – Advocacy Priorities & Ways Forward

### How can UUSC better support Pacific partners through our advocacy arm?

- UUSC representatives at this meeting (Salote and Michael) will consolidate, assess, and provide a report for their team.
- UUSC undertakes to ensure that the Loss and Damage discourse/narrative is one that is grounded in the experiences and wisdom of affected communities.
- UUSC undertakes to determine the best way partners can access funds.
- UUSC is open to considering your advocacy ideas – reach out to Salote if you'd like to discuss this.
- A group of five people was appointed to consider and produce an Outcome Statement from this Pacific Harbour meeting. This will be different from a statement<sup>5</sup> coming out of communities and project partners in preparation for COP27.

### Discussions:

- UUSC is flexible with reporting format and considerate of reporting demands placed on organizations and communities by funders, as well as delayed reporting<sup>6</sup> by some of its partners. UUSC will accept reports and media files (photos, videos) prepared for others, as long as it reports on UUSC activities as well.
- UUSC clarified that unlike most non-government organisations (NGOs), UUSC does not work in one particular area but rather seeks out and works in "gaps". UUSC has found that despite being relatively smaller than other NGOs, the work they do and the partners they work reach a "cross-section of people". It is one of the reasons they are involved in Loss and Damage work with Pacific partners because "there is a need for the Pacific to be present, for our voices to be up there".
- UUSC acknowledged the suggestion from the floor<sup>7</sup> that we use the phrase "climate crises" instead of climate change.

<sup>5</sup>The idea of a Kioa Declaration was floated and discussed at this meeting. It has been suggested that the development of this declaration work up to a finalisation on Kioa Island.

<sup>6</sup>UUSC shared an experience of a non-reporting partner for five years, to underline how this lack of accountability discourages continuing funding.

<sup>7</sup>Petero Qaloibau, participant from Climate Tok.





Participants were divided into groups to consider the questions of: What does advocacy look like in this pandemic era? How is the pandemic affecting your advocacy? How have your advocacy targets evolved in the pandemic? Where does our advocacy coalesce? How can we support each other?

- Participants ended the regional Convening by visualizing actions to respond to urgent needs, in the context of Loss and Damage.
- Interventions in the context of Loss and Damage pointed to stronger homes, food and water security, and environmental interventions.
- Advocacy will focus on the development of the idea of a declaration for COP27; mapping for an informed starting point, training that can include leadership skills in the time of climate crises, and accessibility and inclusivity. Young people are largely absent from the loss and Damage discourse.

A detailed table can be found in Appendix III.

### **Visualising projects and/or activities**

Mapping exercises were suggested for two remarkable initiatives: Mapping of all Loss and Damage related activities, discourse and narratives to support the development of Loss and Damage-related assessment tools, and a database that could mean an informed basis for both development practitioners and communities; and the mapping of Traditional Knowledge which some participants believe could be a source of inspiration for responses that has yet to be considered.

Practical and somewhat urgent suggestions revolved around the improvement of water and food security, and homes and/or the completion of some relocation processes – some people are now separated by two different village sites, which community representatives say is affecting family cohesion and social relations.

In terms of socio-economic empowerment of villagers who have been relocated and/or those who are preparing to be relocated, income-generating activities like piggery farming were uplifted. Previously relocated villages were moved with income-generating projects established for them like fish ponds, but which may not be something the villagers are able to maintain.

There is a need to amplify awareness on Loss and Damage. It will help communities understand its potential impact. There were calls for training in skills that will benefit the new village. Knowledge can address internal and continuous infrastructure needs like diverting waterways, improving seawalls, etc.

An important reminder: when relocated villagers request the construction of a church, it is not appreciated for its secondary but critical role: churches are usually the biggest and strongest building in villages because they double as evacuation centres.

Detailed responses to this exercises are in Appendix III

## 6. OUTCOMES STATEMENT

### The Pearl Outcomes Statement 5th-8th June, 2022 • Suva, Fiji

#### I. CONNECTING

A participation of 22 community leaders (including 7 grassroots representatives) from nine Pacific Island organizations and directly affected communities met at the 2022 UUSC partner regional Convening on 5-8 June 2022, which took place at the Pearl Resort in the Province of Serua in Fiji.

The participants and regional partners acknowledged the ongoing support of UUSC in enabling a rich discussion on how Climate-Forced Displacement and Loss & Damage has impacted their communities, how they are addressing some of the most pressing social, economic and environmental challenges, while acknowledging the demonstrated and challenging efforts in progressing the work during the global COVID-19 pandemic.

In the spirit of collaboration and unity, participants and regional partners agreed on the following key outcomes:

- Continuous learning, sharing and collaboration between grassroots, advocacy and regional groups/organizations;
- Centering the lived experiences of communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis in the Pacific Islands in policy advocacy;
- Holding decision-making stakeholders accountable and ensuring transparency for sustained climate action;
- Prioritizing loss and damage funds to support communities directly experiencing climate-induced loss and damage, creating shared spaces for learning and advocacy, and mapping of loss and damage;
- Endorsed a regional Convening<sup>8</sup> in October 2022 to inform a collective advocacy vision for the group on loss and damage and climate-forced displacement. The Convening will provide an opportunity to:

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<sup>8</sup>It is noted that while all the participants endorsed the idea of holding the regional convening in October 2022, there was not a unanimous agreement to hold the convening on Kioa Island. Makereta Waqavonovono of Climate ToK questioned the merit of holding the gathering on Kioa Island over other communities in Fiji that were still currently displaced and living in untenable conditions. At the time of publishing this report, a full consensus on whether the convening should be held in Kioa had not been reached.

- Learn key challenges, lessons learnt and resilience building strategies of communities that have migrated/relocated to model best practices for communities that will be displaced in the future.
- Bring together leaders and key stakeholders to review existing political agreements to create a grassroots statement that builds on existing documents and addresses the gaps in policy.
- To strategize and prepare for COP27.
- To craft key messaging on Loss & Damage and Climate-Forced Displacement.
- And to deliver a regional declaration that is endorsed by all stakeholders.

We, the participants and regional partners, call on all development partners and other relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of the outcomes above in solidarity to our efforts to advance our self-determination and in pursuit of our collective vision for climate justice.

**Vinaka Vakalevu,  
Fafetai lasi,  
Ko rabwa!**



## **7. APPENDICES**

**Appen I – Impact of COVID19**

**Appen II – Group Work**

**Appen III – Where to from here?**

**Appen IV – Participants List**



## Appen I – Impact of COVID19

### How has COVID19 impacted you?

**Kiribati:** increased costs of data i.e. \$10 for 500mb; shifting work to digital space required additional capacity; during lockdown, shifted to zoom mtgs, contributed to burn-out. COVID community responses were ineffective due to existing water insecurity. Settlement Act needed to be changed to cover COVID19, but it was difficult to get in touch with PM's Office.

**SEEP:** (Personal) Petero: Affected livelihood – ecotourism village & homestay in Savusavu (had to return to village as both businesses closed). Faced stigma when returned to the village when returning home from COP. Makereta: life-changing for us with pre-existing conditions; restricted travel; no family member who lost their job; Found capacity to support project but COVID19 led to ending of project officer's employment duration; Reliance on technology emphasised, needed additional capacity, have to be creative/innovative.

**Community representatives:** education ended and when it resumed, needed internet but had to go to town to access it. Affected traditional Convenings, practices. COVID19 brought out both good and bad – family time, reverting to communalism, curfew saved a lot of lives because of restriction of movement: soon as things started opening up: fatal road accidents began again. Spirituality impacted with restrictions. Misinformation causes conflict in the communities in Kioa, but it did not affect the movement.

	<p>Awareness on vaccines was not done well/properly in communities (to address fear). Brought through a lot of information/education to communities. Lockdown was not explained well. Government \$360 assistance helped communities, but it was misspent. Frontliners taken away from homes, families felt isolated, imprisoned. Funerals were conducted by authorities at the height of COVID19 restrictions, preventing closure and grieve that is usually done communally - trauma and psychological impact.</p> <p><b>PICAN:</b> ZOOM fatigue, shifted climate to COVID19 response, virtual communication with Tuvalu &amp; Kiribati (no reliability in bandwidth, no in-depth consultation less Pacific reps @COP26, high cost of travel &amp; acc (less government representatives and CSOs at COP26). COVID compounded issues of GBV, mental health, unemployment, housing crisis, health treatment.</p> <p><b>Youth:</b> arrested, imprisoned = rather harsh. Church goes, imprisoned for not wearing masks/fined \$200 on the spot. Enforcement of rules and regulations without proper education.</p> <p>People set up their own businesses – positive Some companies that relied on tourism like RBTR pivoted online. During lockdown, crime decrease in Tailevu, domestic violence increase. Assistance from diaspora/relies overseas.</p>
<p><b>How have you coped?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Family strength – having the support of family</li> <li>● Community support – sending food from the island, working with government to transport crops, etc</li> <li>● No restrictions on Kioa, working with Government, police to lift restrictions</li> <li>● Information – getting facts about COVID19</li> <li>● Spiritual strength – live stream for families to stay connected</li> <li>● Education – ensuring children maintained, updated work sheets; exposing children to the use of the internet for education.</li> <li>● Land development – farming</li> <li>● Mental health: forced us to discuss significance</li> <li>● Adaptation of traditional protocol – fewer financial expenses</li> <li>● Work from home – giving the option to work from the security of our homes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Barter system – exchange of root crops for fish</li> <li>● Thinking of new ways of working (online)</li> <li>● Rise Beyond the Reef as an example of repurposing existing systems: not waiting for government to give handouts, NGOs taking the lead</li> <li>● Taking the time to help others</li> <li>● Going back and recognizing our traditional way of life e.g., solesolevaki</li> <li>● Spending more time with family</li> <li>● Take a step back to recharge, rethink and rebuild</li> <li>● Using learnings from the region to share resources</li> <li>● Courage (to take risks) to continue community work</li> <li>● We don't need money/we need relationships</li> <li>● Rely on the land</li> </ul>
<b>How does the future hold?</b>	<p><i>Uncertainties:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COVID still affecting planning</li> <li>● Recovery from COVID a priority over climate</li> <li>● Political situations/geopolitics affecting planning (requires an) understanding how the political landscape affects our work. e.g. (i) governments not as active on climate (Tokelau) (ii) new government in Australia (iii) Fiji elections – being actively involved may take spotlight off climate.</li> <li>● Reassessing health and health regimes – self-care</li> <li>● Recovering from the experiences of COVID</li> </ul> <p><i>In our work:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adapting to the changing world</li> <li>● Working in a new normal after COVID</li> <li>● Returning to F2F meetings</li> </ul> <p><i>Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mapping and assessing loss and damage</li> <li>● Creating resources based on what communities need, what they are saying and doing</li> <li>● Create mutually respectful partnerships that treats communities not as beneficiaries but as partners</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community/NGO champions who can help demystify process and access: access to opportunities, funding language.</li> <li>● Breakdown grant process v access to funding</li> <li>● Mapping out work e.g. compendium, lists (what are we doing, donors, resources, tools build stronger cooperation and alignment)</li> </ul> <p><b>Kioa Declaration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pre-COP regional Convening in Kioa</li> <li>● Bridging policy conversations to communities</li> <li>● Groundings in stories and realities</li> <li>● Moving conferences from hotels to communities</li> <li>● Creating a process that is inclusive</li> </ul> <p><b>Frameworks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creating models to strengthen advocacy, relocation models based on Rabi and Kioa</li> <li>● Roadmaps – our work and our faith must exist in parallel</li> <li>● Models for relocation that move people as a united group – Who will bear the cost of relocation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How could we be supporting each other?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Information sharing at many levels - regional, national and international with each other and with communities on the frontliners</li> <li>● Lessons learned – how have different communities been dealing with relocation and what can communities facing relocation learn from their peers?</li> <li>● Support and dialogue</li> <li>● Follow through from state actors, others – accountability and transparency</li> <li>● Centre lived experiences – they define support</li> <li>● Roles, assets, shortcomings/needs – what is mine to share/offer; what requires me to step back/listen?</li> <li>● Avoid silos – re: decision-making re: information sharing</li> <li>● Support as power building within frontline communities</li> <li>● Preservation – language, culture, etc</li> </ul>

### Support:

- Defining duty bearer and scope of obligation
- Consultation – but not enough
- Collaboration – better, not more
- What “evidence” do we need to inform policy making?
- Diverse of experience – What is broadly applicable/what is not?



## Appen II – Group Work (1,2 & 3)

### Working Group 1

	Regional Orgs	Communities	Partnership
<b>What do we prioritize?</b>	<p>Centre voices of frontline communities;</p> <p>Share the space - provide support</p> <p>Recognise (visibility &amp; credit) impactful and efficient work already being done;</p> <p>Contextualise the language – must be relevant to communities;</p> <p>Reimagine donor-recipient relationship;</p> <p>Connect/link members with funding opportunity (e.g. climate) and provide technical support;</p> <p>Regular consultations – because of shifting priorities (e.g. COVID19);</p> <p>Upward flow of information e.g. Y4P;</p> <p>Language – not let Loss &amp; Damage language be dictated from the top-down.</p>	<p><b>Kioa:</b> Health and water sanitation, filtration (drinking water).</p> <p><b>Kadavu:</b> 1/3 third of the population has been relocated to new site, 2/3 are still living on old site;</p> <p><b>Tukuraki:</b> Proper drainage; Land conflict issues over new village site;</p> <p><b>Vunidogoloa:</b> Old village site continuously visited by people, individually or in groups asking for a tour of the old site and extracting information.</p> <p><b>Tuvalu:</b> Sea water intrusion is a huge problem.</p>	<p>Playing an active role on identifying issues faced by those on the frontline;</p> <p>Build concrete projects;</p> <p>Leadership training;</p> <p>Map how to assess damage;</p> <p>Identify new relocation sites;</p> <p>Being resilient and not be dependent on donors;</p> <p>Building community resilience;</p> <p>Good advocacy;</p> <p>Westerners to learn from communities;</p> <p>Use available resources near to them.</p> <p>Kiribati: Established their own methodology (Tuvalu in agreement);</p> <p>Effective dialogue;</p> <p>Traditional knowledge &amp; practices;</p> <p>Talanoa not effective for all communities in the Pacific region.</p>
<b>What types of activities/ projects are we advocating for and why?</b>	<p>Regional learning spaces – on Loss &amp; Damage, lessons learnt, to inform regional work and priorities;</p>	<p><b>Kioa:</b> Village water reservoir to be moved to higher grounds;</p>	<p>Building homes, the traditional way – for sustainability, amongst other positive attributes.</p>

	Regional Orgs	Communities	Partnership
	<p>Have upward flow of information in mind when designing activities/ projects;</p> <p>Opening up the space – new faces/new voices;</p> <p>Programmes need to build capacity of communities and help them understand that they are experts on Loss &amp; Damage;</p> <p>Research programmes to satisfy need of evidence-based experience.</p>	<p><b>Kadavu:</b> Repair and rebuild seawall; Erection of footpath for movement from new to old site especially for school children during bad weather;</p> <p><b>Tukuraki:</b> Need assistance with seven new houses on the new site;</p> <p><b>Vunidogoloa:</b> Old village site to be considered a national heritage site, and have the village operate it as an eco-tourism site; Electricity is needed; Footpath for three PLWD.</p> <p><b>Tuvalu:</b> Need a recycling machine which is very much needed to assist with agriculture;</p> <p>Prioritisation of projects;</p> <p>Awareness training to communities on issues relating to: Relocation; Land issues; Sauvaki ni Vanua; Eco-tourism.</p> <p><b>Other projects:</b> Footpath Water &amp; sanitation system. Compost machine</p>	<p>Rehabilitation e.g. mangrove planting</p> <p>Food security: need to advocate planting food.</p> <p>Traditional healing/ medication</p> <p>Mapping traditional knowledge</p> <p>Indicators (??)</p>
<b>How should these decisions guide us?</b>	<p>Help us understand the role our organisations play around Loss &amp; Damage;</p>		<p>Clear methods to guide UUSC &amp; communities on different methods to use.</p>

	Regional Orgs	Communities	Partnership
	<p>Accountability and being intentional;</p> <p>Promotes/brings about meaningful engagement.</p>		<p>Business ownership in communities (retain profits within the communities)</p> <p>Create economic models take ownership</p> <p>Pacific labour scheme - workers are going abroad, elders left behind to combat the issue within their communities (while their young contribute to the development of Australia and NZ).</p>

## Working Group 2

<p><b>What do you understand about impact and success?</b></p>	<p>Numerous layers when it comes to impact:</p> <p><b>a. Community</b> Being able to address the need of our people: impact as an indicator of success; Socialising vs Ownership – turning an L&amp;D situation into a success.</p> <p><b>b. Policy</b> Our language must be reflected in policy(ies); Our priorities must also be reflected in our discussion.</p>	<p>"We need clear translations, interpretations, explanations for how we use the words "impact" &amp; "success"; in this context, grounded in story."</p>
<p><b>How do you know when your work is impactful and successful?</b></p>	<p>Impact is felt by the communities.</p> <p>Work is community-driven (ownership)</p> <p>Capacity building (whole community)</p>	<p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The change we see;</li> <li>• The benefit;</li> <li>• Scale;</li> <li>• Numbers, quantifiable;</li> <li>• Both positive and negative;</li> <li>• The project is impactful once it's been built.</li> </ul>

		<p>Success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Meeting the objectives that have been set out;</li> <li>● Achieving visions according to plans;</li> <li>● Projects can have elements of failure and still be successful.</li> </ul> <p>Deliverables "timelines can change because of challenges and barriers but still be successful".</p> <p>"Success is measured by impact."</p> <p>"We see success when we see something that's sustainable."</p> <p>"Success is measured by income generation."</p>
<p><b>What monitoring and evaluation challenges do you think you will encounter and what do you need to overcome/address them?</b></p>	<p>Western vs Cultural/ traditional way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resources</li> <li>● Capacity</li> <li>● The need to contextualise the M&amp;E forms;</li> <li>● Consultative approach in terms of M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	<p>Clear plans "objectives are crucial to success".</p> <p>Having contingency plans or Plan Bs</p> <p>(Set clear goals. Set using your own metrics.)</p> <p>Carry out risk analysis and plan – SWOT/treats.</p> <p>Clear Theory of Change/logical framework</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Changes in intentions for funding;</li> <li>● Reporting gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unfamiliarity with monitoring and evaluation, cumbersome reporting.</li> <li>○ Funders giving funds but no training on monitoring evaluation &amp; reporting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Easy user-friendly processes.</p>

	Tuvalu	Vunidogoloa
<b>Issues highlighted</b>	Food security and water shortage	Drainage issues bringing in sickness e.g. typhoid, dengue fever, etc;  Communications;  Revenue; and Evacuation centre.
<b>Support needed</b>	Financial support;  Water pumps;  Implementation & maintenance training.	Financial support;  Communications towers;  Revenue streams from land lease.
<b>Impact</b>	Community receives funds for water pumps  Installation and training	Communication supplier to lease land;  Finances from land leases creates a revenue stream;  Finances from Revenue and other support can assist to new drainage systems.
<b>Success</b>	Community has a sustainable water supply;  Proper water irrigation for farms;  Community members are able to maintain and support and water supply.	Community receives revenue;  Community has communication in and out of the village;  Better evacuation plans in place for disasters; and  Minimise risks to diseases.

### Working Group 2

<b>What surprised you?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity within our communities mean different methodologies to be contextualised;</li> <li>• Platform for engagement;</li> <li>• Stories shared;</li> <li>• Options to relocate after relocation;</li> <li>• Surprised by own improved vernacular;</li> <li>• Traditional structures are democratic.</li> </ul>
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<b>What are you concerned about?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incomplete projects;</li> <li>• Land issues;</li> <li>• Funding sustainability;</li> <li>• M&amp;E process;</li> <li>• Timeframes for funders;</li> <li>• Information-sharing and its effectiveness;</li> <li>• Misconceptions of project process;</li> <li>• Definitions and language used;</li> <li>• Lack of innovation in overall story of this work.</li> </ul>
<b>What risks are you anticipating?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-continuance of work;</li> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• No mitigation.</li> </ul>
<b>What are you hopeful for?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More visibility to donors;</li> <li>• Maintain relationships;</li> <li>• Kioa Declaration</li> <li>• Networking and continued connections and information sharing.</li> </ul>

## Appen III – Where to from here?

Loss and Damage	Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Building traditional homes</li> <li>● Mangrove planting</li> <li>● Food gardens</li> <li>● Water pumps</li> <li>● New dam</li> <li>● Seawalls</li> <li>● Footpath</li> <li>● Solar projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kioa Declaration</li> <li>● Mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ projects</li> <li>○ actors</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Loss and damage</li> <li>○ Leadership</li> <li>○ Reporting</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Accessibility and inclusivity</li> </ul>

### Projects

Project: Mapping	
<p><b>Goals:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a database that captures loss and damage-related projects, advocacy and actors in the Pacific</li> <li>2. Foster information sharing, strengthening partnerships</li> </ol>	
Necessary Tasks	Additions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify partner</li> <li>● Focal point to coordinate (internal vs. recruitment)</li> <li>● Consultations and meetings with key actors (using snowball approach to expand outreach)</li> <li>● Develop a compendium/resource page (physical &amp; digital that contains organisation contact, briefs, projects etc)</li> <li>● Develop a depository for important documents and sets of research being done</li> <li>● Bi-annual review and update (1st year)</li> <li>● Develop comms plan for promotion and visibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recruit resource person</li> <li>● Professionally produced content for promotions</li> <li>● Dedicated website</li> <li>● Branding</li> <li>● Launch event</li> </ul>
<p><i>Necessary considerations – language used to consider frontline communities (accessibility). To be considered when completing all tasks above.</i></p>	

## Project: *Kioa Declaration*

**Goals:** Unified ever-green document on the climate crisis that can be used lobbying tool in regional and international spaces.

### Necessary Tasks

- Establish reference points, meetings, documents to build the basis of our document i.e. + Alaska, Pacific Harbour-Pearl, Kainaki II Declaration (PIFS), Migrations meeting, etc – ensure consistency by revisiting, updating them
- Consultation process – email, community perspectives, partner perspectives, etc
- Establish working group
- Draft ASAP skeletal to be built from mapping
- Timeline: KIOA October, 3 days, fund-raising strategy, budget, itinerary, plan, partners (regional)
- Partner strategy – PCP, PCC Edmund Rice, PIANGO, Pacific Elders

### Additions

- Comms strategy support
- Website
- Sign-on strategy
- Register side event at COP (UUSC)

## Project: *Improve the existing seawall around old village (Narikoso, Kadavu)*

**Goals:** Reduce the impact of SLR on the 30 homes in the old village

### Necessary Tasks

- Plan – type of seawall, design, source of materials, budget, labour, community contribution.
- Purchase of materials
- Source of budget
- Build seawall
- Document & monitoring

### Additions

- Village is planting mangroves, but the waves are too strong for them to grow, so they've started planting mangroves inside the seawall

### **Project: *Change of water system (Kioa Island)***

**Goals:** Access to clean and safe drinking water

#### **Necessary Tasks**

- Filters
- Water tanks
- Polythene pipes
- Water pumps, chemicals
- Cement, etc

#### **Additions**

- Labour cost (catering)
- Project committee

### **Project: *Piggery farming (Tuvalu Island)***

**Goals:**

1. Enhancing food security through organic farming
2. Improved communal financial status

#### **Necessary Tasks**

- Cement, block, meshwire, roofing iron, posts, hose pipes, water tanks, PVC pipes
- Pigs
- Transport

#### **Additions**

- Labour cost (catering)
- Training
- Pig feeds

### **Project:**

1. *Improve existing seawall (Kaleli Village)*
2. *Improve income-generating projects*
3. *Capacity building on TK*

**Goals:**

1. To prevent river bank erosion
2. Manage saltwater flooding

#### **Necessary Tasks**

- Source costs/budget
- Purchase building materials i.e cement, gravel, wheelbarrow, lease cement mixer, sacks, pineapple shoots (pandanus roots)

#### **Additions**

## Project: *Training*

### Goals:

1. Build volunteer base
2. Advocate L&D issues

### Necessary Tasks

- Funding
- Training resources
  - storytelling
  - leadership
  - Loss and Damage
- Facilitators
  - Loss and Damage experts
- Agenda
  - Programme
- Identify parties and participants
  - youth, youth from communities, etc
- Building capacity of youth to voice L&D issues at global level e.g. COP
- Mentorship
  - compiling videos for storytelling to complement advocacy
  - L&D advocacy under guidance of

### Additions

- Registration
- Staff
- Operating expenses for start ups

## Project: *Construct a channel to divert rainwater from the new village (Tukuraki Village)*

**Goals:** To give a sense of safety for villagers, to avoid erosion, flooding from intense rainfall

### Necessary Tasks

Seek consent from existing landowners  
Write to the government  
Plan – type of channel, design, budget, labour, materials, contribution from stakeholders, source of budget, build channel.

### Additions

## Project:

1. Mapping TK
2. Mapping L&D

**Goals:** Enhance resilience of our frontline communities

### Necessary Tasks

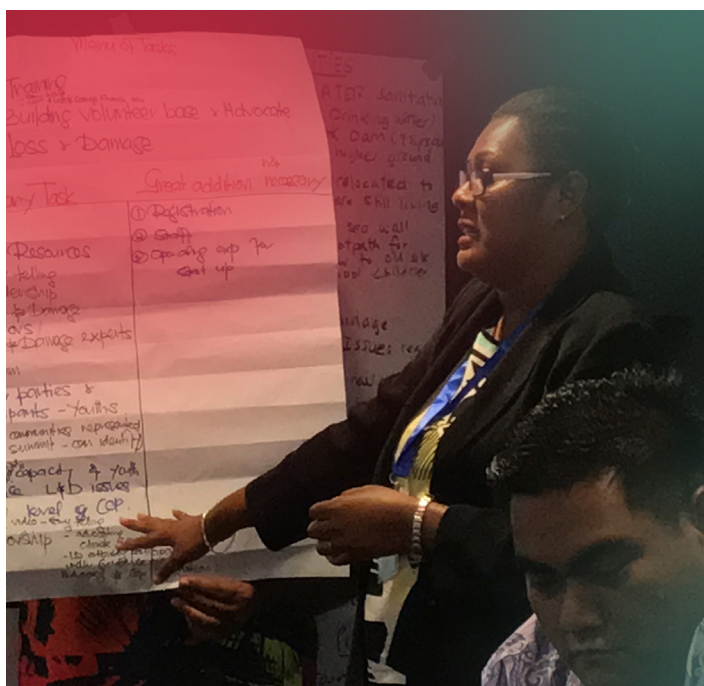
For traditional knowledge (TK):

- Review outcomes from 2nd convening in 2022 including the report
  - Interview Master Simi Sevudredre
    - Access data from mapping exercise
  - Literature review on TK
  - Assess gender/other impacts (does it enhance status of women?)
  - Funding resources for consultations
- For Loss and Damage:
- Review outcomes and report of the 2nd convening of CFD (2022)
  - Literature review
  - Assess gendered impacts
  - Assess adaptations works on our CF
  - Displaced and relocated communities
  - Monitor SOP processes by Min of Economy ++CCI

### Additions

Consult community leaders in climate-vulnerable communities

Conduct case study or survey at provincial council (?)



## Appen IV – Participants List

	Regional Orgs	Partnership
<b>1</b>	Maina Talia	KICO/TuCAN
<b>2</b>	Peni Kaitu	KICO/Te GAO
<b>3</b>	Lawrence Nikotemo	KICO
<b>4</b>	Sakaio Vaiafua	KICO
<b>5</b>	Rae Bainteiti	Live & Learn Kiribati/KiriCAN
<b>6</b>	Joseph Sikulu (Co-Facilitator)	PCW
<b>7</b>	Fenton Lutunatabua (Co-Facilitator)	PCW
<b>8</b>	George Nacewa (Traditional Knowledge Holder)	PCW
<b>9</b>	Wilfred Wendt	PCW
<b>10</b>	Selita P Tikoibua	LDYC
<b>11</b>	Dylan Kava	PICAN
<b>12</b>	Lavetanalagi Seru	PICAN
<b>13</b>	Makereta Waqavonovono	Climate Tok
<b>14</b>	Petero Qaloibau	Climate Tok
<b>15</b>	Kelepi Saukitoga (Narikoso, Kadavu)	Climate Tok
<b>16</b>	Sailosi Ramata (Vunidogoloa, Cakaudrove)	Climate Tok
<b>17</b>	Vasiti Tabucakau (Nasautoka, Tailevu)	Climate Tok
<b>18</b>	Litiana Tiqe (Tukuraki, Ba)	Climate Tok
<b>19</b>	Ariella Zibiah	Rapporteur
<b>20</b>	Michael Kourabas	UUSC
<b>21</b>	Salote Soqo	UUSC