

Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental organisations (PIANGO)

**Rethinking
Development,
Reshaping the
Pacific We Want**

*Consensus
Cultural Context
Capacity strengthening
Contradictions
Compromise & Change*



WHO is PIANGO, WHAT do we do?

Initiated in the late 1970s with the first Council meeting in 1991 in Pagopago, American Samoa, to strengthen networking between Pacific NGOs and as to represent the authentic voices of Pacific Island NGOs, PIANGO formally set up in Port Vila in the late 1980s then moved to Suva in 2004:

- A regional **network** of national umbrella NGOs and national focal points or coordinating bodies known as National Liaison Units (NLUs) in 24 Pacific Island countries and territories.
- A regional **umbrella platform** of national umbrella NGOs
- Providing a **common voice of** Pacific NGOs at regional and international fora
- Taking **collective action** of Pacific Umbrella NGOs to respond to priority regional and global concerns

PIANGO Membership Network

- 1. ASUNGO – American Samoa**
- 2. ACFID - Australia**
- 3. CIANGO/CICSO – Cook Islands**
- 4. CID – New Zealand**
- 5. CSFT – Tonga**
- 6. DSE – Solomon Islands**
- 7. FANGO – FSM**
- 8. FCOSS – Fiji**
- 9. KANGO – Kiribati**
- 10. NIANGO – Nauru**
- 11. NIUANGO – Niue**
- 12. MICNGOs – Marshall Islands**
- 13. Payuta – Guam**
- 14. PNGCSF – PNG (*Interim*)**
- 15. SUNGO – Samoa**
- 16. TANGO – Tuvalu**
- 17. UTLN – Kanaky**
- 18. VANGO – Vanuatu**
- 19. HITI TAU – French Polynesia**
- 20. Palau Community Action Agency – Palau**
- 21. FONGTIL – Timor Leste**
- 22. Wallis & Futuna**
- 23. Tokelau**
- 24. West Papua – Coalition/ Fokir LSM?**

Oceania

30°N

Micronesia

North Marianas



Guam



Federated States of Micronesia



Marshalls

Midway

Johnston

Hawaii



15°N

Melanesia

New Guinea



Solomons



Kiribati
Gilbert



Australia

Coral Sea

New Caledonia



Norfolk

Tonga



New Zealand



Kermadec

Chatham

0°



Tokelau

Samoa

Am Samoa

Niue

Society Is.

Cook

Austraves

Fr Polynesia

Polynesia

Line

Marquesas

Tuamotus

Gambiers

Rapa Nui

Pitcairn

15°S

30°S

45°S

180°

1000 2000

PIANGO's Involvement

- FRDP Steering Committee 2014-2015
- March 2016 – TC Winston Fiji
- World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), Istanbul – May 23-24, 2016
- WHS Regional Steering Group 2014-2016
- Auckland Regional Consultation – June 2015
- Auckland Workshop May 2017
- TC Gita, Feb 2018
- PRP May 2018



What is the localisation Agenda?

- Emerged through the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) process, as part of the ‘Grand Bargain’ commitments
- transform the international humanitarian system
- Currently seen as centralised, small number of agencies receiving bulk of funding, takeover by international respondents, with local and national actors their ‘auxiliary force’.
- Location means local and national actors at the forefront, lead the action and receive larger share of funding directly (*more support and funding tools for local and national respondents*)

(Koenraad Van Brabant)

4 Major Areas of Change

- Funding Streams (< 2% → 25% by 2020)
- Visibility of national actors and their contribution
- Quality of ‘partnerships’
- Objective and effectiveness of ‘capacity building for national actors

(no concrete measurable targets for other 3)

Tracking Progress on Localisation

- A Pacific perspective – coordinated and united voice to frame the discourse in the Pacific
- How can we demonstrate change towards a more locally-led humanitarian system
- How do we link local leadership and the global discourse and global decision making

Pacific priorities

- **Leadership** - Outcome :*National actors define and lead on humanitarian action (ownership)*
- **Participation** : *Communities lead and participate in humanitarian response*
- **Coordination & Complimentary**: *Application and respect for commonly agreed approaches to “as local as possible and as international as necessary”*
- **Partnerships**: *Equitable and complimentary partnerships between local, national and international actors*
- **Capacity**: *Local and National organisations are able to respond effectively and efficiently, and have targeted and relevant support from international actors*
- **Funding**: *Increased number of national/local organisations reporting financial independence that allows them to respond more efficiently to humanitarian response*

Lessons from TC Winston (2015)

- Strengthen National coordination capacity (backed up FCOSS and 60+ NGOs) *Backstopping, accompaniment, supplementation required*
- Subnational, district, village mapping – need computerized and shared database
- Official recognition and mandate from Govt. & Cross sectoral Linkages
- Cohesion with cluster system; coordination with INGOs – CID/ACFID ?
- Funding support – Flash appeal not for coordination
- Managing ‘Disaster tourists’

What localisation means for PIANZOs

- Working together differently – UNOCHA, DFAT, MFAT
- Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems
- Anticipate, do not wait for crises – reducing risk and vulnerability
- Deliver collective outcomes – transcend humanitarian-development divides
- Increasing funding and support not only for humanitarian response but also for risk/vulnerability reduction; preparedness; early warning systems, community resilience (FRDP)
- Commitment to and realisation of the Charter4Change – but realising that change will not happen without Pacific NGOs taking leadership while demanding and holding each other accountable (mutual accountability) for the change

Localisation consultation

- 3 country focus – Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga
- Rapid Appraisal
- In partnership with PIANGO members – Fiji Council of Social Services; Vanuatu Association of NGOs; Civil Society Forum of Tonga
- Multi-sectoral – National NGOs, community representatives, Government officials, INGOs and regional actors

Answering 2 Questions

- Agree on how localisation *processes* in humanitarian action should be measured in the Pacific: answering the question '**how will Pacific stakeholders know that humanitarian actors are changing practices?**'
- Agree on the appropriate measures of the *impact* of localisation in the Pacific: answering the question '**how will Pacific stakeholders know localisation has worked?**'
- Identify ways in which the proposed measures can be captured.

'How will Pacific stakeholders know localisation has worked?'

- Disaster Resilience Plans at community level
- Change of practices can only be determined by input from local communities
- Coordination first and foremost
- Follow up post disaster response
- Funding
- Visibility with work being carried out
- Local CSOs to better conceptualise resilience
- When emotional wellbeing and psych-social support become part of the 1st response
- When media houses consistently report on localized humanitarian approaches/responses both positively and negatively
- When local communities articulate and drive humanitarian responses based on resilience (local definition).
- When government connects their successions in climate change advocacy to DRR efforts locally
- Good data which is shared with national actors
- Localisation in Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

**An Integrated Approach to Address
Climate Change and Disaster
Risk Management (FRDP)**

2017 – 2030

Implementation of the FRDP



FRDP Goals

- 1. Strengthen integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters
- Low-carbon development
- Strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery

Key commitments in the FRDP

- Capacity strengthening and awareness raising
- Strengthen community led initiatives
- Human rights perspectives and HR based approaches
- Inclusive participation of the most vulnerable
- Effective coordinating mechanisms
- Encourage a spiritual, theological and culturally inclusive approach
- Gender sensitive disaster preparedness
- Regional and international advocacy campaign to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally and for low carbon development

Thank you
Vinaka vakalevu



PIANGO
PACIFIC ISLANDS ASSOCIATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
ASSOCIATION DES ONGS DES ILES DU PACIFIQUE

‘How will Pacific stakeholders know that humanitarian actors are changing practices?’

- Support for national led response (Josie/Gita)
- International/regional/national actors working together
- Bottom up approaches, not top down
- Working though/with national coordinating structures
- Decentralised coordination (national to divisional, NDMO)
- Reporting mechanisms from NGOs to Govt.
- Standardised (IDA forms) assessment (everyone doing their own)
- Transparency of funding (We still cant get a clear picture where all the money went for TC Winston)
- Stronger coordination, less duplication