

# 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

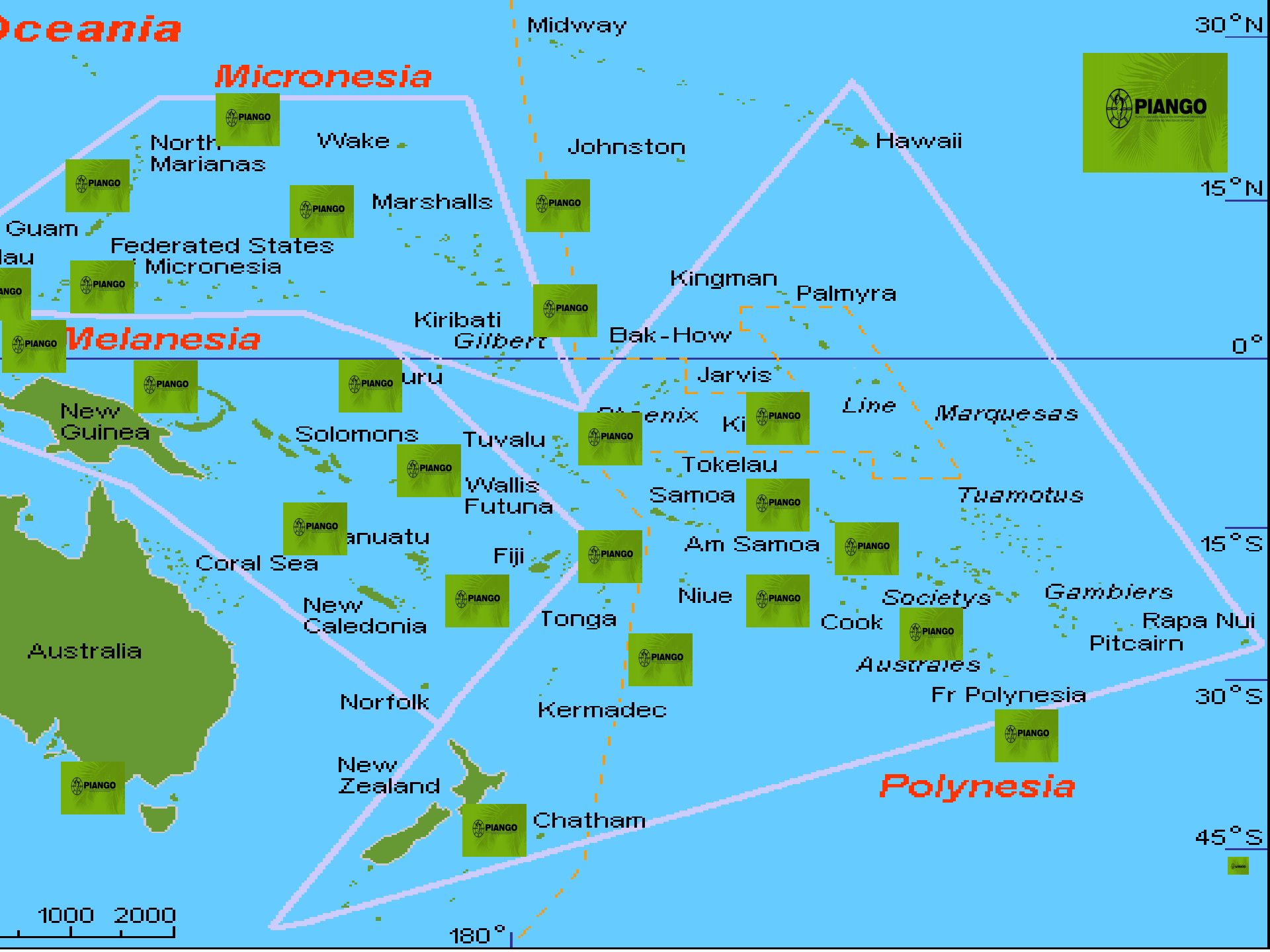
1. **ASUNGO** – American Samoa
2. **ACFID** - Australia
3. **CIANGO/CICSO** – Cook Islands
4. **CID** – New Zealand
5. **CSFT** – Tonga
6. **DSE** – Solomon Islands
7. **FANGO** – FSM
8. **FCOSS** – Fiji
9. **KANGO** – Kiribati
10. **NIANGO** – Nauru
11. **NIUANGO** – Niue
12. **MICNGOs** – Marshall 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

Micronesia

Melanesia

Polynesia



30°N

15°N

0°

15°S

30°S

45°S

180°

1000 2000

Guam  
Northern  
Mariana  
Islands  
Federated  
States  
of  
Micronesia

North  
Marianas

Wake

Marshall's

Johnston

Hawaii

Guam  
Northern  
Mariana  
Islands

Federated  
States  
of  
Micronesia

Kingman  
Reef

Palmyra

Kiribati  
Gilbert

Bak-How

Jarvis

Line

Marquesas

New  
Guinea

Solomons

Tuvalu

Phoenix  
Islands

Ki

Line

Marquesas

Solomons

Tuvalu

Phoenix  
Islands

Ki

Tokelau

Samoa

Tuamotus

Vanuatu

Fiji

American  
Samoa

Societys

Gambiers

Australia

New  
Caledonia

Tonga

Niue

Cook

Rapa Nui  
Pitcairn

Norfolk

Kermadec

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# 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 through/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