



PACIFIC ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT FORUM
LEADERS SUMMIT



**“Stewardship for Healthy
Oceans & Healthy Nations”**



12th-13th July, 2016
Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel
Honiara, Solomon Islands

2016 Leaders' Summit & Pre Summit
OUTCOME DOCUMENT

PACIFIC ISLAND DEVELOPMENT FORUM STRATEGIC PROFILE

VISION

A United, Distinctive and Sustainable Pacific Society

MISSION

Enabling Green–Blue Pacific Economies through Inclusive Strategies, Multi-stakeholder Governance, and Genuine Partnerships.

Purposes

The PIDF shall drive, through national, regional and international frameworks, transformative changes by focusing on the sustainable and inclusive development of Pacific Islands by:

- Advocating the very real and pressing significance of climate change for the lives and livelihoods of Pacific Islands and Pacific Islanders;
- Implementing policies for sustainable development and especially poverty eradication that respond to the challenges posed by climate change and globalisation;
- Accelerating the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development namely environment, social, and economic, to harmonise the pursuit of economic growth with the needs of societies and the sustainability of the environment; and
- Facilitating the use of tools, approaches and innovations, such as Green-Blue Pacific economies, leadership and genuine partnerships to stimulate robust debate while fostering an inclusive change agenda.

Functions

The PIDF shall:

- Serve as a dynamic regional partnership platform that recognizes, celebrates, promotes and preserves the diversity of Pacific cultures, their history and the challenges they face from climate change, globalisation and development;
- Provide an inclusive regional multi-stakeholder forum to enable collaboration between leaders and representatives of Pacific governments, civil society and private sector to take ownership of their decisions and actions to address their special development needs;
- Provide an inclusive regional multi-stakeholder forum for leaders of the public sector, civil society and private sector;
- Serve as the Pacific regional counterpart for the south-south groupings and other regional and international arrangements that focus on sustainable development and especially poverty eradication in Pacific Islands to ensure policy coherence at all levels;
- Advocate for a robust, effective, inclusive and transparent follow up and review process to connect activity at national, regional and international levels;
- Secure the support of development partners through formal agreements for technical assistance and financial resources to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication outcomes.
- Promote innovation through the adoption of robust policy designs, good governance practices, and scalable and adaptable technology choices to deliver transformational changes.
- Support the development of national infrastructure of development to connect with regional and international institutions.
- Develop an information hub for the dissemination of information on Green-Blue growth, sustainable development and especially poverty eradication.

Governance

- The Conference is the apex decision-making body of the PIDF. It meets every two years. The Conference comprises members of the Leader's Summit and Member's Representative Council.
- The Leader's Summit comprises Leaders of Pacific Islands governments and Pacific Organisations. The Summit meets once a year.
- The Member's Representative Council comprises three members from each National/Local Sustainable Development Boards or their equivalent, a member from each Pacific Organisation and the Secretary General. The Council meets twice a year.
- The National/Local Sustainable Development Boards implements the PIDF purposes and ensures that national and local priorities influence the agenda. The Board meets quarterly.

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INTRODUCTION

The 2016 PIDF Leaders' Summit was the first meeting of Leaders under the new governance structure since the entry into force of the PIDF Charter on the 4th of September, 2015. The PIDF Leaders' Summit comprises Leaders of Pacific Islands Governments and organizations as defined in the Charter. The Summit meets once a year and provides policy oversight of the PIDF when the PIDF Conference is not in session.



The theme of the 2016 PIDF Leaders' Summit was **"Stewardship for Healthy Oceans and Healthy Nations"**. Pacific Islands' health, wealth, history, culture and identity are defined by the ocean and it will continue to do so. The biodiversity of the Pacific Ocean is a significant resource.

The Pacific Islands' sustainable development is inherently connected with the health of the ocean. Careful management of this essential global resource is key to a sustainable future.

This year's theme was also meant to initiate the PIDF Leaders' preparation for the 2017 Pacific Blue Economy Conference and the First Triennial UN Conference on Oceans and Seas in June 2017.

The Summit was also designed to bring together PIDF Leaders to discuss issues of mutual interest to guide the formulation of PIDF's Strategic Plan.

Climate resilience and follow-up on the Paris Agreement in preparation for COP22 of the UNFCCC were identified as high priorities and will remain key topics of discussion.

The Summit was comprised of two meetings:

- Pre-Summit meeting: Tuesday 12th July;
- Leaders' Summit: Wednesday 13th July.

Both events were held at the Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel in Honiara and kindly hosted by the Government of the Solomon Islands.





WELCOME CEREMONY

The official welcome ceremony took place at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12 July 2016 at Lawson Tama Stadium, Kukum Highway, Honiara, Solomon Islands. The ceremony comprised a parade by the Solomon Islands Disciplined Services and a colorful and vibrant traditional ceremony of welcome by various cultural groups in Solomon Islands. Speeches were also delivered by Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands and Josaia V. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji. The meeting sessions followed soon after at 11:30 a.m. at the Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands after morning tea.



OFFICIAL OPENING

Invocation by Winston Halapua, Archbishop and Primate of Anglican Church of Aotearoa and New Zealand and Polynesia.

The opening prayer was given by Archbishop Halapua. The invocation noted the outstanding leadership and efforts by Members in the lead up and during the negotiations at COP 21. Their efforts paved the way for the successful adoption of the historic Paris Agreement. He also noted the need to manage the ocean and its resources and to ensure that its biodiversity is maintained. Furthermore the invocation called on Leaders to address the negative impacts of the over-exploitation and pollution of the ocean. Rev. Halapua stressed the important stewardship role that all people have, including leaders and governments, in ensuring that cooperation efforts bring about positive change.

Welcome Address. Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands

Prime Minister Sogavare welcomed all leaders and delegates to the Solomon Islands. He thanked Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama for his leadership in guiding the PIDF. He highlighted a number of milestones already achieved by PIDF such as the Suva Declaration which is an iconic example that connected Pacific Small Island Development States' successful negotiation of the Paris Agreement. The Prime Minister noted that such cooperation was important and needed to be built on and consolidated by the efforts post COP 21 and the Paris Agreement. He urged development partners to avail the much needed financial assistance as pledged. The Prime Minister thanked all the panelists and facilitators for availing their time for the pre-summit *tok tok*. He noted the importance of ocean regulations and its management in light of Members' sustainable development aspirations. He further noted the adoption of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and that Climate Change and Oceans made up the Sustainable Development Goals 13 and 14. These were high and important priorities for Members.

Keynote Address by Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji

Prime Minister Bainimarama opened his keynote address by emphasizing the importance of healthy oceans and healthy nations to the lives, cultures and existence of Pacific people. Global warming is an important challenge for the region given the increased severity of natural disasters as witnessed by tropical cyclones in the region. Furthermore he noted the disappearance of five islands in the Solomon Islands as a preview of what the future could be if the current generation did not take bold and ambitious actions to address the impacts of climate change. Prime Minister Bainimarama noted the inter-connectedness of Oceans thus affecting the lives of people irrespective of where they lived. He also noted that the ocean supports a vast range of economic activity, however if left unchecked, unsustainable exploitation may deplete the Ocean's ability to replenish its resources. Sustainable and environmental practices on land also impacts Members' shores and ocean. Unsafe human technology and pollution has harmfully affected the oceans and could further jeopardise the future of marine biodiversity. The solution lies not only in cleaning up but also in creating environmentally friendly materials and disposing of them in the right manner. He stressed there was a role for governments, civil society and the private sector to address these challenges. He called for Members' collective action in addressing these challenges. He announced that in June 2017 Fiji would co-host with Sweden the United Nations Global Oceans Summit and called for Pacific Islands to have a voice at the Summit. As custodians of the largest ocean, Pacific Islands know first-hand the importance of oceans management and addressing climate change.

* A copy of the full speeches by both leaders can be accessed from www.pacificidf.org (homepage)



TOK TOK SESSION 1

Paris Agreement-From Honiara to Marrakesh

Facilitator: Collin Beck, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the UN in New York.

Ambassador Beck presented the post COP 21 focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Parties began the long and challenging task of translating the agreement into tangible actions, and looked at the rules, guidelines and the modalities to guide proposed future actions. Ambassador Beck also briefed the session on the critical issues which arose at the June UNFCCC Bonn sessions.

The panelists included:

- **Mr. Christoph Wagner, EU** – The role for the High Ambition Coalition and its links with PICTs in the road to COP 22
- **Mr. Siotame Drew Havea, PIANGO** – The important role of Civil Society in implementing the Paris Agreement and examples of climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives in communities and the potential replication at national level in Tonga
- **Dr. Mahendra Kumar, PIDF Climate Change Advisor** – The road from Honiara to Marrakesh and the impact of the Suva Declaration on the Paris Agreement.



This session heard that the Paris Agreement is a truly comprehensive agreement which addresses all the issues raised in Suva Climate Change Declaration and many more. The scope of actions and decisions identified sets a clear pathway for collective response to climate change in the years and decades ahead. The Suva Declaration emphasised that “the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement must provide in a balanced manner all the six elements identified in the Durban Mandate. Loss and damage must be included separately as the seventh element, and that the Agreement must ensure a truly shared global vision for a sustainable future.” Further it expressed “profound concern that the scientific evidence unequivocally proves that the climate system is warming and that human influence on the climate system is clear, but appropriate responses are lacking.” It is remarkable how comprehensive and visionary the Suva Climate Change Declaration was in terms of calling for meaningful and robust agreement. The Pacific must reinforce the need to ensure effective modalities for implementing the Paris Agreement, which really should be the current priority for the region.

Important elements in the implementation of the Paris Agreement will be:

- 5 year reviews of Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs) through a system of global stocktake;
- Robust transparency systems to verify pledges made by countries;
- Protocols for the means of implementation.

The session also heard that the EU is working on its NDCs and working on its legislation focusing on transport and agriculture as well as a 40% reduction in Green House Gases by 2030 and looking at all sources of emission. 20% of EU assistance is dedicated to climate change funding; of the funding to Pacific states, more than half of funding is dedicated to climate change.

Conclusions

- Cooperation by different states within the Pacific region has led to strong positions and leadership should be maintained. Leaders also call for cooperation between regional organisations on Climate issues;
- Modalities and guidelines are developed to cater for the concerns of Pacific states;
- The Paris Agreement does not cover aviation and shipping emissions but the PIDF has maintained discussions on these matters for the IMO to address shipping emissions through comprehensive coordination;
- Given that subsistence farming is used for survival by most populations in the rural areas of Pacific states, support for organic farming as a means of adaptation is important. At the grassroots level, this is where it matters, when it affects the livelihood of people in the communities;
- There is a need for investment in reliable scientific data monitoring to measure impact of climate change and how these can be suitably addressed;
- PIDF supports Pacific island countries in meeting their country commitments and ratifying the Paris Agreement. PIDF will also continue to encourage the larger emitters of GHG to ratify the Paris Agreement;
- Leaders called for streamlined rules of accounting of NDCs and also accounting of climate change financing.

Preview of WWF Report – Reviving the Ocean Economy (Melanesia sub-regional report)

Kesaia Tabunakawai of the WWF presented a preview of the WWF Report – Reviving the Ocean Economy (Melanesia sub-regional report). The ocean has been unsustainably exploited for its resources and this cannot continue. Numerous frameworks exist as a testament to the urgent need to address this issue. WWF has conducted a study on the various services the oceans provide to human well-being; however, it is hard to quantify the benefit of the oceans. Over-harvesting, overfishing and coastal development are depleting the ocean resources. Increase in population and overexploitation in the name of development further impact the earth's ability to provide for people's needs. There is a need to sustainably manage the ocean and its resources and this rising tide of focus must be maintained.



TOK TOK SESSION 2

Harnessing Ocean Wealth, Guaranteeing Ocean Health

Facilitator: Mr. Moses Amos, Director of the Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME), Secretariat of the Pacific Community. He presented the Blue Economy and blue growth principles and underlined their relevance to Pacific Island Countries.

Panelists:

- Dame Meg Taylor, Pacific Ocean Commissioner - Challenges and opportunities for blue growth in the Pacific region
- Dr. Transform Aqorau, PNA representative - Threats to ocean health and difficulties for ocean sustainability
- Mr. James Movick, FFA DG - The vision for the Pacific
- Mr. Roger Cornforth DDG, SPREP – The type of collaboration needed to meet the Pacific vision



It was noted that national interests need to be protected beyond national jurisdiction and the Pacific Islands need to have a common voice when dealing with the rest of the world. At the international level, there are increased discussions around fishery management, but the Pacific has difficulties to influence and therefore the Pacific needs to focus on regional arrangements. The establishment of the Pacific Ocean Alliance has seen increased collaboration around Ocean Issues. The Pacific needs to collaborate to deal with external influences. There have been a lot of policies put in place but the real issue is the governance of our oceans at national, regional and international levels. There are always trade-offs in Ocean resource use.

Besides, there is also a need to consider gender equity, food security and decent jobs for all in these discussions. It is important to empower Pacific countries and people to become self-reliant. This requires sustainable management of oceans and marine resources. It is also a measure that allowed the Pacific to move away from donor dependency and promote south-south intraregional cooperation.

The rights for the resources under water need to be secured and control exerted over fishery stock and fishing areas. Governments needed to exercise those rights on behalf of their people. There are risks associated with this kind of self-determination. Donors are willing to give aid but then restrict the Pacific from realizing its full assets and wealth. There is a challenge in the zone based management of the region. The Pacific framework is currently under attack. There are perceptions of threats to the Pacific fishing framework from biodiversity concerns.

Finally, the Paris Agreement has brought much hope to the Pacific and now Pacific Islands also need to consider the road map to the UN conference on Oceans and Seas. Regional collaboration is required. The Pacific Oceanscape provides a framework that could guide the Pacific and promotes cooperation on Ocean issues. However there are very little financial resources to support this despite enormous GCF funding available. Climate Change and the Oceans are deeply interconnected.

Conclusions

Focus on the Ocean to address food security and counter NCDs in PICTs:

- 50-90% of food security can be provided by the Ocean;
- Unsustainable fisheries threaten food security in the Pacific. This has a negative impact on NCDs;
- Nine of ten people are overweight in the Pacific while seven of ten people suffer from diabetes.

Regional Cooperation towards Sustainable Management of the Ocean:

- “We should consider ourselves as one nation and one people in the Pacific. The Ocean has been bequeathed to us and ultimately our people need to be the biggest benefactors of this Ocean wealth”;
- There are now increased challenges but also opportunities and it is fundamental that PICTs work together on common regional interventions.

Need for Innovation:

- Need to look at innovative ways in investment with a focus of establishing tuna processing plants in the Pacific.
- Need to move towards a system where PICTs pay fishing companies to fish for them instead of having companies pay the countries to fish for themselves.
- Need to focus on ecosystem services. The Ocean is our inheritance and also a commodity. It is not only about economic growth but also about food security for Islanders.

Sustainably manage extractive industries in the oceans:

- Because of threats associated with the extractive industries, it was suggested to study the possibility to have a regional regulating body for sea bed mining in the region, with similar structure than the Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA).



TOK TOK SESSION 3

Enhancing Collaboration in Achieving SDG 14 targets- life under water

Facilitator: Dr. Leanne Fernandes, Marine Programme Coordinator, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Oceania Regional Office.

Panelists:

- Hon. Dr. Teuea Toatu, Special Envoy of His Excellency President of Kiribati
- Hon. Taukelina Finikaso, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tuvalu
- Hon. Marion Henry, Secretary for Resource Management



The health of oceans is too important for the Pacific to be ignored! Its bountiful resources are vital for the livelihoods and economies of Pacific Islands. The nature and the level of challenges to achieving the SDG14 goals differ across national contexts, and therefore responses need to be tailored differently.

Here below are examples of responses and measures directed at tackling the two SDG targets 14.2 (sustainable management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystem) and target 14.5 (by 2020 countries should have conserved at least 10% of coastal resources):

- Marine Protected Area as a tool to achieving targets: Science on MPA's indicates that when MPAs are large enough and well managed, the chances of tuna migrating out is limited, therefore allowing tuna to grow in size and leading to more returns for our resources.
- Closure of commercial fishing in the Marine Protected Areas to Distant Water Fishing Nations and to destructive fishing practices;
- Strengthening of surveillance and enforcement;
- Customary measures of conservation are also in practice, such as temporary closure during death of a chief/dignitary or limit methods of fishing in certain areas. An endowment fund to implement the Micronesia Challenge was created.

Because of financing constraints as no country in itself can effectively protect its own slice of ocean, there is a need and appetite for regional efforts to protect the ocean. Cooperation is powerful and would help in tackling sustainable management.

Looking at the SDGs, sustainability is key but also increasing returns from existing levels of use of ocean resources. It is also important to reshape the international relationships between developed nations who benefit from tunas and developing countries who supply a lot of the world's tuna. The idea would be to create more economic value for the fish stock. A stronger coordinated PNA approach (Parties to the Nauru Agreement) to management and conservation should be instituted. There is a need to balance the harnessing of resources and the protection of the ocean and its resources.

Conclusions

- As ocean nations, Pacific islands need to reshape their trade relationships with developed nations who benefit from tuna and other fisheries resources in order to retain more benefits locally.
- A stronger coordinated PNA approach to management and conservation is a potential way forward to be implemented region-wide for other resources e.g. Deep Sea Mining, Beche-de-mer, and other fish resources.
- Regional cooperation and collaboration in the management of oceans especially with regard to compliance and enforcement is of critical importance.
- The SDG 14 should to be integrated into national development plans and prioritized as a regional focal area.



TOK TOK SESSION 4

Opportunities For Accessing Adaptation Financing

Facilitator: Dr. Mahendra Kumar, Climate Change Advisor, PIDF

- Mr. Exsley Taloiburi, PIFS: Role of regional organisations in assisting with accessing climate finances.
- Mr. Simon Bradshaw, Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, OXFAM. Green Climate Fund and the needs of developing countries.
- Sir Bruce Saunders, Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and their role in supporting PSIDS' efforts in adapting to climate change.
- Ms. Emma Fan, ADB: Development banks' role in responding to needs of countries.



The tok tok session opened with the key challenges in adaptation finance, which included:

- Navigating across the diverse sources of funding
- Building capacity to access and manage funds
- Prioritising civil society and community initiatives
- Improving reporting and transparency (from donors and recipients)

Various sources of funding available from multilateral and bilateral sources were outlined and the challenges of accessing these sources given the diverse modalities were stressed. The key was greater capacity to understand these and utilise these sources. The amounts allocated for funding has been rather small, compared to mitigation, but GCF hopes to redress this by allocating at least 50% of the funds disbursed for adaptation. Fiji and Tuvalu have accessed the Green Climate fund with funding of \$31 million and \$36 million respectively. The issue of 'adaptation goal' and quantitative targets were also raised.

In its presentation, Oxfam highlighted the following recommendations, in particular to Australia:

- Scale-up support, in line with a fair and equitable contribution to the international goal of mobilizing \$100 bn/ year by 2020 (currently Australia has committed at least AUS \$ 1bn. over the next five years).
- Maximize opportunities for the Pacific given that the current Co-Chair is from Australia;
- Strengthen bilateral collaboration and assistance.
- Substantially increase Australia's own mitigation ambition.

Sir Bruce Saunders noted that the private sector is not adequately informed of the availability of funding and the opportunities. The focus should be to get the message to the citizens and all stakeholders across the region. It is important to have ownership of the process and this could begin through educating children at home and take ownership at the local level.

In its presentation, ADB highlighted its role as a conduit for climate funds. It is accredited to the GCF and will assist countries in developing proposals in line with their identified priorities. It does this through:

- Mobilizing external resources;
- Allocating internal ADB resources;
- Mainstreaming climate resilience into ongoing ADB programmes;
- Increasing energy efficiency and decreasing dependence on fossil fuels by transforming the energy needs towards renewable energy;
- Builds partnerships and facilitates knowledge sharing to mobilise finance for co-financing and sharing of lessons.

Countries were encouraged to take advantage of the proposed GCF workshop to be held at PIFS in early August and the GCF Board meeting scheduled for Apia in December. There are huge opportunities for the Pacific countries but there needs to be investment in developing concepts and proposals, in line with identified priorities, for the GCF pipeline.

Conclusions

- Climate Finance needs to be clarified, including ensuring that mitigation and adaptation proposals are not mutually exclusive but complementary and in some cases integrated;
- Only 16% of GCF funding has so far come to the Pacific. The lack of expertise to put together bankable projects despite regional organisations and development partners assisting PICTs was highlighted;
- PSIDS and territories should take the lead in prioritizing transformative development and there is a role for regional organisations to assist countries in the access of climate financing.
- PSIDS should support progress on finance at COP22, including a quantified goal for adaptation finance.
- PIDF Secretariat could explore innovative financing;



CLOSING REMARKS



Remarks by Josaia V Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji and PIDF Chair

Prime Minister Bainimarama highlighted that climate change was a threat to culture, security and our very existence. He noted our ability to harness our well-founded concern and passion for these issues and hold meaningful talks on some of the most pressing challenges that PSIDS and territories face. He called on participating countries to take advantage of opportunities, such as this pre-summit, to strengthen the bonds between Pacific people to work together, share ideas and bring about meaningful solutions. Not doing so would risk passing on an ocean environment to our children and grand-children that is stripped of the bounty that we are privileged to enjoy. Going from Honiara to Marrakesh for the next COP meeting on climate change and from Honiara to Nadi for the Global Conference on Oceans and Seas, PM Bainimarama challenged the participants to ensure that the international community takes heed of the Pacific issues and interests for the benefit of its people.

Remarks by Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister Solomon Islands

Prime Minister Sogavare reiterated that the theme of stewardship for healthy oceans and healthy nations is important as it captures the importance of our oceans in this present day and beyond our lifetime. He appreciated the panelists and facilitators who shared their intellectual thoughts on the formulation of policies and regulations that will pave the way forward for our sustainable development aspirations. The Suva Climate Change Declaration along with the Paris Agreement recognizes that we are global citizens and are part of the global solution to climate change. Prime Minister Sogavare challenged the pre-summit participants to stand tall and take ownership in the management of the ocean and its resources. He reminded the participants that it was by no mistake that Pacific Islanders were rightfully chosen to protect this largest portion of creation.

Benediction

Benediction was offered by Winston Halapua, Archbishop and Primate of Anglican Church of Aotearoa and New Zealand and Polynesia



LEADERS' SUMMIT SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES



The 2016 PIDF Leaders' Summit was held on 13th July, 2016 at the Mendana Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands. The theme of the Leaders' Summit was *Healthy Oceans, Healthy Nations*.

It was attended by the following Leaders and representatives: His Excellency Peter M. Christian, President of the Federated States of Micronesia, His Excellency Josaia Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Honorable Teuea Toatu, Minister for Finance and Economic Development of the Republic of Kiribati, Mr Tregar Albon Ishoda, Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of the Republic of Marshall Islands to Republic of Fiji Islands, Her Excellency Kim Aroi, High Commissioner of Nauru to the Republic of Fiji, Dr. Siotami Drew Havea, Chairperson, Pacific Island Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (PIANGO), Sir Bruce Sanders, Pacific Island Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO), His Excellency Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, Honorable Hernani Coelho da Silva, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Timor Leste, Ms Paula Faiva, Climate Change Advisor for the Government of Tokelau, Honorable Aisake Valu Eke, Minister for Finance and National Planning of the Kingdom of Tonga, Honorable Taukelina Finikaso, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Government of Tuvalu, and Ms Jenny Tevi, Senior Advisor of the Republic of Vanuatu.

There were also other representatives whose presence as Special Guests was recognized by the Summit and whose names appear in the attached Participants List.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW PIDF CHAIR

The Summit appointed the Honorable Manasseh Sogavare Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands as the new Chair for the PIDF for 2016-2017. He takes over from the Honorable Josaia Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji who has been the chair since the inaugural meeting of the PIDF in 2013.

TIMOR LESTE BECAME PIDF 13th MEMBER

The Summit welcomed the PIDF's newest member, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. The Honorable Hernani Coelho da Silva, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor Leste signed the Instrument of Accession during the Summit on July 13th 2016 making Timor Leste the 13th member of the PIDF.

LEADERSHIP IN CLIMATE ACTION

PIDF Leaders reiterated the urgency of dealing with climate change and its impact on the development of Pacific Small Island Developing States and Territories. They noted the momentum on climate change, built during and in the lead up to the COP 21, and called on UNFCCC member states to quickly ratify the Paris Agreement. The Leaders also called for support to deploy efforts in Marrakech in terms of unlocking means of implementation of the Paris Agreement and translating INDCs into action. They also underlined the importance to phase down the production and use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol as a critical component of a comprehensive climate change mitigation strategy. The Leaders expressed a sense of urgency to find innovative ways to address maritime sustainable transport in the Pacific and to build capacity and facilitate partnerships to support a paradigm shift to a low carbon development future for the Pacific. The Leaders received two submissions on Climate Change and directed that further regional consultations be undertaken with the outcome to be tabled at the next Summit in 2017:

Climate Change Roadmap

The implementation of the Paris Agreement and the development of related modalities for transparency, access to technology, capacity building and finance, in addition to realizing the necessary actions in adaptation and mitigation remain the fundamental priorities for the region. A Climate Change Roadmap was presented to Leaders who directed that further consultations be undertaken with a report to be tabled at the next Summit in 2017.

Pacific Climate Treaty

Leaders considered a proposal for a 'Pacific Climate Treaty' which was a result of an initiative by the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) and other NGOs. The proposed initiative builds on the moral and political leadership already shown by Pacific island states in their efforts to tackle climate change. The treaty could form a new source of international law, provide a beacon of inspiration for other states working together to tackle climate change, and help drive the sustainable development of the Pacific through enhanced cooperation among Pacific island states and their development partners. The treaty is a logical next step to focus on the key priorities and concerns of the Pacific, as enunciated in the Suva Climate Change Declaration and captured in the Paris Agreement. The Leaders noted the Draft Treaty and asked the PIDF Secretariat to report back to the next Summit, after thorough consultation, particularly at the national level.

ADVOCACY FOR HEALTHY OCEANS

Acknowledging the Sustainable Development Goal #14 on *Life under Ocean*, PIDF Leaders took a series of steps to put the Ocean Sustainability on top of the agenda of Pacific Islands.

Resolution for the observance of the 'Pacific year of the Ocean' in 2017

As stewards of the world's largest ocean, PIDF Leaders approved a resolution to declare 2017 the 'Pacific Year of the Ocean'. This resolution recognises the importance of healthy oceans for healthy nations. It acknowledges the threats posed to the oceans through the over harvesting and mismanagement of resources, as well as land-derived and sea-based pollution, and it underlines the impacts of climate change on low lying islands, oceans ecosystems and people's livelihood.

PIDF role in the UN Conference on Oceans and Seas.

The Leaders supported the PIDF in its efforts in supporting the PSIDS&T in their preparations for the UN Conference on Oceans and Seas that will be co-hosted by Fiji and Sweden in June 2017.



High Level Pacific Blue Economy Conference

In order to provide the Pacific region a platform for preparations for the UN Conference on Oceans and Seas, Leaders approved PIDF proposal to host a high level Blue Economy Conference in early 2017. The conference hopes to bring together civil society, private sector, policy makers, academics, researchers, scientists, to focus on the latest innovations, lessons learned, best practices and private-public partnerships to inform policies, sustainable management and conservation of ocean resources for the people of the Pacific Islands.

United Nations Observer Status

Leaders were informed of the progress with regards to an application by the PIDF for observer status within the United Nations (UN) and of the need for member support for the application.

PIDF DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN (2017-2020)

The PIDF Secretariat presented the first draft of its strategic plan (2017-2020). The planning process was guided by policy documents such as the Charter, the Outcome Documents of previous PIDF Conferences, the Suva Declaration on Climate Change, the principles of Green Economy and the 17 sustainable development goals endorsed in 2015. The Leaders tasked the PIDF Secretariat to undertake a thorough consultation process on the Strategic Plan (2017-2020), in particular identifying the niche areas differentiated from those of other organisations to ensure complementarity, possible avenues for funding and implementation arrangements. The outcome is to be presented to the Conference in 2017.

PIDF BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAMME 2017

The Leaders considered the PIDF proposed budget and work programme for 2017. They expressed the wish that the PIDF move away from its current voluntary model of funding of its operations to one where members are required to contribute according to an assessment scale. The Leaders acknowledged the Solomon Islands' voluntary contribution of SBD \$1 million. They further recommended that the work programme of the PIDF focus on tangible benefits to member states and give attention to their priorities and called for the work programme to have key performance indicators.



**2016 Pacific Islands Development Forum Leaders' Summit
MEMBERS LIST**

NO	COUNTRY / ORGANISATION	Names
COUNTRIES		
1	Federated State of Micronesia	H.E Mr Peter M. Christian
2	Federated State of Micronesia	Hon. Lorin S Roberts.
3	Federated State of Micronesia	Hon. Marion Henry
4	Federated State of Micronesia	Mr. Leo Falcam Jr
5	Federated State of Micronesia	H.E Sebastian L. Anefal
6	Federated State of Micronesia	Mr. Eugene Amor
7	Republic of Fiji	Hon Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama
8	Republic of Fiji	Hon. Ratu Inoke Kubuabola
9	Republic of Fiji	Mr. Esala Nayasi
10	Republic of Fiji	Mr. Siminone Rokolaqa
11	Republic of Fiji	Mr. Josua Tuwere
12	Republic of Fiji	Ratu Isireli Tagivakatini
13	Republic of Fiji	Mr. Yogis Karan
14	Republic of Fiji	Ms. Meliame Raqisia
15	Republic of Kiribati	Honorable Dr. Teuea Toatu
16	Republic of Kiribati	Mrs. Bwaua Cheng
17	Republic of Marshall Islands	Mr. Tregar Albon Ishoda
18	Republic of Nauru	Ms. Kim Aroi
19	Government of Solomon Islands	Hon. Manasseh Sogavare
20	Government of Solomon Islands	H.E Patteson Oti
21	Government of Solomon Islands	Mr Tony Kabasi
22	Government of Solomon Islands	H.E Collin Beck
23	Government of Solomon Islands	Ms. Rosalie Masu
24	Government of Tokelau	Ms. Paula Faiva
25	Government of Tokelau	Mr. Penehuro Lefale
26	Government of Tokelau	Ms. Margaret Sapolu
27	Government of Tuvalu	Hon. Taukelina Finikaso
28	Government of Tuvalu	Ms Simalua Enele Taukiei
29	Government of Tuvalu	H.E Paulson Panapa
30	Kingdom of Tonga	Hon. Aisake Valu Eke
31	Kingdom of Tonga	Mr Saia Misinale
32	Republic of Vanuatu	Mrs. Jenny TEVI
ORGANISATION		
33	Pacific Islands Association of Non -Governmental Organisation	Mr Siotami Drew Havea
34	Pacific Islands Association of Non -Governmental Organisation	Ms. Emele Duituturaga
35	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation	Sir Bruce Sanders

2016 Pacific Islands Development Forum Leaders' Summit
GUESTS & OBSERVERS

NO	COUNTRY / ORGANISATION	Names
	PACIFIC	
1	Democratic Republic of Timor Leste	Hon. Hernani Coelho
2	Democratic Republic of Timor Leste	H.E. Abel Guterres
3	Democratic Republic of Timor Leste	Mr. Domingos Savio
4	Government of New Caledonia	Ms. Anne-Claire Goarant
5	Government of New Caledonia	Ms. Soumynie Kartadiwirja
6	Government of Papua New Guinea	Ms. Rensie Xhira BadoPanda
7	Government of Papua New Guinea	H.E Lucy Blanche-Lee Badina Bogari
8	Territory of Wallis & Futuna Islands	H.E Mikaele Kulimoetoke
9	Pitcairn and UK Government	Mr. Gore Simon Joseph
	OTHERS COUNTRIES REPRESENTED	
10	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Desra Percaya
11	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun
12	Republic of Indonesia to Fiji	H.E Dr Gary Rachman Jusuf
13	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Ida B. Made Bimantara
14	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Fientje Maritje Suebu
15	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Rizal R. Risnaadhi
16	Republic of Indonesia	Mr. Aloysius Selwas Taborat
17	Republic of Pakistan	H.E. Naela Chohan
18	Republic of Pakistan	Mr. Musa Javed
19	State of Israel	H.E. Tibor Shalev-Schlosser
20	State of Kuwait	H.E Najeeb A. Al-Bader
21	The People's Republic of China	Mr. Genhua Wang
22	The People's Republic of China	Mr. Junshuai Wang
23	Government of Japan	H.E Mr Kenichi Kimiya
24	United States of America	Mr. Joel Maybury
25	United States of America/Consular Agent	Ms Keithie W. Saunders
	ORGANISATION	
26	Anglican Church	The Most Revd. Dr Winston Halapua,
27	Asian Development Bank	Mrs (Emma) Xioqin Fan
28	Asian Development Bank	Mr Hayden Everett
29	European Union	Mr Christopher Wagner
30	European Union and Office Registrar of Political Parties, Solomon Islands	Dr. Penelopa Gjurchilova
31	Forum Fisheries Agency	Mr James Movick
32	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - Republic of Fiji Islands	Dr. Leanne Fernandes
33	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - Republic of Fiji Islands	Ms. Lysa Wini
34	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Mr. Hesham Alwaqayan

35	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Mr Waleed Al-Bahar
36	Oxfam - Solomon Islands	Ms. Julia Fationo Cutforth
37	Oxfam - Solomon Islands	Ms. Thelma Namusu Nodua
38	Oxfam Australia	Mr. Simon Bradshaw
39	Pacific Islands Climate Action Network(PICAN)	Mr. Krishneil Narayan
40	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Ms. Dame Meg Taylor
41	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	M. Exley Taloiburi
42	Parties to the Nauru Agreement - Tuna	Dr. Anouk Ride
43	Parties to the Nauru Agreement - Tuna	Dr. Transform Aquorau
44	Secretariat of Pacific Community	Mr. Moses Amos
45	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Mr. Roger Cornforth
46	United Nations Development Programme- Resident Representative	H.E Ms Osnat Lubrani
47	University of Turku, Finland,	Ms.Vaha Milla Vaha
48	USA/ Israel - GraeStone Shipping Inc.	Mr. Michael Beesecker
49	USA/ Israel - GraeStone Shipping Inc.	Mr. Eli Tilles
50	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Ms. Kesaia Tabunakawai
51	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Ms. Sally Bailey





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