

MFAT Management Response to End-of-Programme  
Evaluation of Building Peace in Climate Change Affected  
Communities Programme

Partner/s	Evaluation Report Recommendation	MFAT Response and Action
Conciliation Resources, Transcend Oceania and the Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding	<p><b>Recommendation 1: high priority</b> Continue to strengthen collaboration between implementing partners and create spaces for TO and PCP to jointly advocate for the work in climate displacement and conflict, nationally and internationally.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 2: high priority</b> Develop an effective communication strategy for communicating the (evidence and resources) resulting from the work on climate change-displacement and conflict. Noting the success to date in implementing an innovative programme like this one, develop an effective strategy for communicating the evidence and practical resources that can be used by others in Fiji and globally. Consider, for example, involving and training local media experts and journalists in the programme.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 3: high priority</b> Strengthen monitoring activities around climate change displacement, conflict outcomes and causality. This could include regular surveys on conflict and causality for relevant groups targeted at outcome level e.g. community leaders, government authorities. Other activities could include talanoa / dialogue events to articulate climate-change impacts in relation to conflicts being experienced.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 4: medium priority</b> Explore more formal collaboration/partnerships with other actors (INGOs and local CSOs) that could support and address other needs and issues of target communities. Explore the idea of establishing consortiums to maximize collaboration with other organizations or having a referral system where communities can be referred to specialized organizations that may deliver a particular service identified as a need by communities.</p>	Noted

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	<p><b>Recommendation 5: high priority</b> Develop CR and implementing partners' organizational and staff capacity to address the rights, needs and strengths of people with disability and diverse Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) in climate change-displacement and conflict programmes.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 6: medium priority</b> Proactively engage in national and regional policy dialogue spaces to enhance the sharing of learnings and best practice with other partners and processes that are informing national and regional policy. Some opportunities include engagement in PIF-convened governance and technical forums, and the Steering Committee on Fiji's Planned Relocation Programme.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 7: low priority</b> Continue to support community leaders (of relocated communities) to engage in national processes like the development and review of the Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Relocations.</p>	Noted
MFAT and the EU	<p><b>Recommendation 8: medium priority</b> Consider investing in longer-term programming to fully explore what is possible in realizing sustainable outcomes in conflict prevention in climate displaced affected communities. Noting conflict prevention and peacebuilding is a long-term process, this type of innovative and relationship, trust and partnerships-based work requires time.</p>	Partially Agree. MFAT understands that long-term engagement is required to realise sustainable outcomes and prioritises this to the greatest extent possible, side by side with the need to adhere to financial and accountability processes inherent in Aotearoa New Zealand's three-year budget appropriation processes.
MFAT and Conciliation Resources	<p><b>Recommendation 9: high priority</b> Strengthen the learning partnership with MFAT, including through regular dialogue on progress at the outcome level and expectations, particularly in relation to the link between climate change and conflict. This is especially important in a programme that is adaptively managed.</p>	Agree. This will be prioritised in the continuation of MFAT's partnership with Conciliation Resources.

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MFAT and EU, Conciliation Resources, Transcend Oceania and the Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding	<p><b>Recommendation 10: medium priority</b> In addition to thematic specific funding support, explore other funding opportunities, including direct in-country funding specific for CSO-led programmes.</p>	Partially Agree. MFAT currently provides in-country funding for CSO-led programs through other funding mechanisms. We recognise the importance of alignment and coordination of all MFAT support for partners, as well as of support by other development partners, regardless of the funding source.
	<p><b>Recommendation 11: high priority</b> Ensure the programme design (objectives, expected outcomes) is realistic with the timeframe and budget, and considerate of implementing partners' capacity to execute and manage other programmes.</p>	Agree.
	<p><b>Recommendation 12: high priority</b> Strengthen reporting systems to improve communication of the richness of program progress, including to funding and learning partners. This should be an annual process in addition to Outcomes Harvesting processes.</p>	Agree. MFAT acknowledges that reciprocal and more frequent information sharing arrangements would benefit all stakeholders and would enable MFAT to better communicate progress and outcomes.
Conciliation Resources, Transcend Oceania and the Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding	<p><b>Recommendation 13: low priority</b> Explore pathways for inclusion of community leaders (of relocated communities) to engage in national processes like the development and review of the Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Relocations.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 14: low priority</b> In identifying programme goals and objectives, ensure strategic fit with Fiji Government's priorities where they are consistent with climate affected communities' needs. Consultation with government teams spearheading the "Fiji Planned Relocation Programme" is a good entry point for discussions around alignment and strategic fit etc.</p>	Noted

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	<p><b>Recommendation 15: low priority</b> Expand dialogue forums between government and communities to strengthen the rich exchange of information and best practice related to climate change, mobility, and conflict prevention/management.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Recommendation 16: high priority</b> Strategically strengthen relationships with and within government beyond existing relationships. Engage early with new government officials and understand where climate change and mobility will be placed and who are the actors relevant to engage with. Enhance partnerships with influential international actors such as IOM and GIZ, as a bridge to engaging and influencing the national government.</p>	Noted
All parties involved in activities in the Solomon Islands and PNG	<p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> The evaluation team concludes that continued programme development in Solomon Islands could be beneficial and impactful if done with caution, and realistic in its expectations and ambition, designed and implemented collaboratively between CR, MFAT, Solomon Islands Government, and local implementing partners. It is expected that it would assist the Solomon Islands Government and all stakeholders to understand how climate change relates to conflict and peace issues in the country, and support policymaking for the urban expansion of informal settlements in peri-urban areas, particularly around Honiara.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Papua New Guinea:</b> Although work in the areas of conflict-related climate change displacement is not as advanced in PNG as it is in Fiji, the need to better understand and support local actors in this area is clear. However, if deciding to start this work in PNG, it would be crucial to have a long-term commitment.</p>	Noted

