



School of Geography

RMI NAP Consultation Framework

Final V1. 6 April 2021
To inform Community Engagement TOR

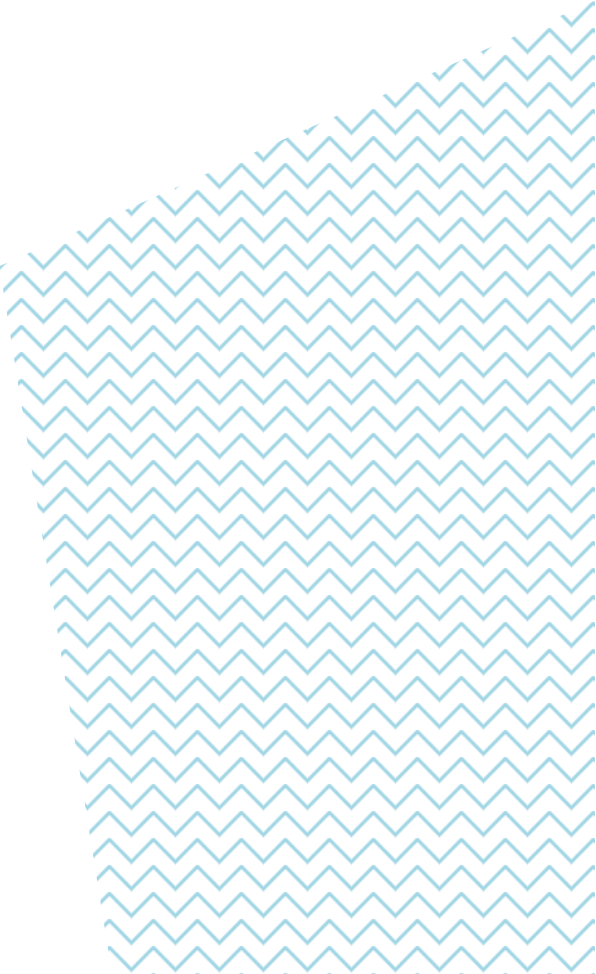


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1. Sampling Communities
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3. Atoll Profile and Gap Analysis Report (separate report)

1. Introduction: Purpose and Goals

The purpose of this Draft Consultation Framework is to set out the goals, institutional arrangements and approach that will underpin the initial (Phase 1) consultation process for the atolls and communities of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

This consultation framework is a collaborative effort between the Climate Change Directorate of the RMI Ministry of Environment (CCD), as the recipient, and the School of Geography of the University of Melbourne (University of Melbourne), as the Global Climate Adviser for Adaptation Oversight to the Government of RMI for the development of the RMI NAP. Refer Section 7 for statement of Roles and Responsibilities.

It is noted that a follow-up (Phase 2) consultation will need to be undertaken to engage on proposed adaptation measures and hence this Draft Consultation Framework will be updated accordingly following completion of Phase 1.

The goals of the consultation framework (Table 1) are guided by and support the goals of the NAP.

Goals of the NAP	Goals of the Consultation Process
1. To assess vulnerability of the RMI to Climate Change risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector level: statements of situation - Atoll¹ & community² level: consultation statements 	To present what has been learned from previous vulnerability studies across sectors and places in RMI. To understand the atoll situations (see Appendix 3) and how communities view vulnerability in place and over time to contribute to a formal vulnerability assessment informed by the statements of situation and the consultation statements
2. Assess potential adaptation solutions including atoll and community perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short term - identify measures to improve livelihood and extend habitability - Long term - identify & prepare for potential extreme measures 	To identify atoll and community perspectives on possible adaptation measures for inclusion in the assessment under Part 2 of the NAP.
3. Identify adaptation priorities and prepare implementation plans for sectors and atolls	Note a Phase 2 consultation will need to be undertaken to understand atoll and community preferences for adaptation priorities and facilitate their input into the development of implementation plans.

Table 1: Goals of the NAP in relation to the consultation process

The goals of the NAP consultation process are to:

- 1) Raise awareness at the atoll and community level of what climate change may bring:

¹ Majuro, Ebeye and neighbouring islands

² It has been determined by MOCIA that local villages (being a collection of dwellings and associated people in a contiguous location) are referred to as 'communities'. In this Plan the term 'community' has this meaning and to avoid confusion the term should not be used in any other context.

- i. *Short/intermediate term (10 to 50 years) for progressive adaptation pathways;*
 - ii. *Introduce long term and the potential need for transformative adaptation measures (year 2070 to 2100).*
- 2) Describe the NAP development process and what can follow.
- 3) Understand the atoll and community situation and adaptation context:
 - i. *their physical attributes, amenities and political and social arrangements - what works, what doesn't work;*
 - ii. *the perspectives of the atoll leaders and community members on key issues and drivers and their hopes and aspirations for development and adaptation.*
- 4) Understand the atoll and community vulnerabilities as they see them:
 - i. *what processes increase vulnerability? what processes reduce it?*
 - ii. *including physical and infrastructure (transport, energy, etc) and social and livelihood issues.*
- 5) Identify perspectives on possible adaptation measures as expressed by the leaders and by the community members.

2. Background

The NAP process shall be compiling detailed vulnerability assessments and from this, the development of appropriate adaptation and resilience measures for an agreed set of climate scenarios out to 2100. As a result, two key blocks of information are being gathered. The first is a set of Statements of Situation from the core Government sectors. The second is obtaining an understanding of the situation of the RMI atolls and their communities at the grassroots level (both urban and neighboring islands), their issues, hopes and aspirations and their perception of vulnerability and potential adaptation measures. The latter will involve a further Phase 2 consultation with a reduced number of atolls.

It is the second block of information gathering (at the Atoll and community grass roots level) is the subject of this Consultation Framework.

The following material has been identified by the RMI Consultation Technical Team (CTT) as potential sources of background information to inform the consultation engagement. Much of this is quantitative information which will allow the consultation engagement to focus on qualitative outputs backed up as needed by quantitative material. Appendix 3 sets out an initial Atoll Gap Analysis exercise to help present an initial status of survey progress.

- Reimaanlok - check with MICS on what exists from the Reimaanlok surveys;
- Covid 19 Rapid Response readiness assessment - vulnerable households assessment/analysis- (31 houses in Majuro) IOM has results;
 - MoCIA + IOM.
 - for COVID19 preparedness for National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC).
 - Majuro is complete whilst Ebeye is in process followed later on neighboring islands with health dispensaries (circa 42 or 54 - to be determined).
- MOHHS - Rapid vulnerability Assessment in the neighboring islands with health dispensaries;
- Ebeye seawall consultation by PREPII includes questions on climate change;
- UNDP Water in the neighboring islands - ACWA Project - refer Gender Action Plan from 2013 WASH survey;
- Post disaster needs assessment (PDNA) for 2015/16 drought - done for the Office of the Chief Secretary - external assessment with strong information - sources not clear;
- EPA Programs - climate change adaptation and vulnerability project Ailinglaplap);

- Single-State Agency (SSA) - their surveys could be useful;
 - individual survey;
 - key-informant survey;
 - community readiness survey;

It is recommended that efforts to engage the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC) are needed to update the listing above plus the work presented in Appendix 3 in order to get further information (including anything from different NGO’s etc).

3. Consultation Principles

The following principles have been adopted to guide the consultation process:

- Embed RMI ownership (we live here) and how to set the rules;
- Be people centered and focused on self-determination and empowerment;
- Engage with communities - particularly by listening;
- Respect and support local processes, customs, and livelihoods;
- Practice gender and social inclusion;
- Provide for inclusiveness of all elements of the social structure;
- Practice trustworthy behavior;
- Be specific and fit for purpose.

4. Stakeholders

There are four key groups of stakeholders that will be engaged in the consultation process:

- 1) Traditional leadership including: Iroij, Alap, Rijerbal;
- 2) Local government - mayors, senators;
- 3) Atolls and communities at the grassroots level including: women, men, youth, fishermen, copra farmers, gardeners, vulnerable persons, weavers (ri-amimono);
- 4) Civil society including: Churches, NGO’s, academia (CMI & USP), local representatives of central government agencies, coalition groups - eg. WUTMI, Kumit Bobrae, Wakuk Wa Jimor Task-Force – UNFPA.

5. Approach

This consultation will be conducted in 15 steps with an initial period of framework development (Activity 3.1b of the NAP Log-frame) followed by the Phase 1 engagement at the atoll and community levels and concluding with a period of analysis and reporting (as reflected in Activities 3.2 a & b of the original NAP Log-frame). The 15 steps are set out in Table 2 as follows:

Approach Steps
Framework Development (Activity 3.1b under the NAP log-frame)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review previous activity undertaken under the Reimaanlok and other processes and develop the draft Framework including outlines of the engagement materials; 2. Consult with Council of Iroij and Association of Mayors on the Draft Consultation Framework 3. Develop Terms of Reference for the engagement contractors; 4. Review of the consultation methodology with the engagement contractor, finalization of the Draft Consultation Framework and development of the engagement materials; 5. Training of the RMI engagement team and neighbouring island representatives.

Phase 1 Engagement Process (Activity 3.2a under the NAP Log-frame)

6. Majuro consultation: atoll level - MALGOV, the office of Majuro Iroijs and focus groups with collective social groups - churches, coalition groups, then moving to 4 targeted communities with focus groups of men, women and youth - and vulnerable individuals or groups as appropriate;
7. Revisit consultation framework to assess approach and methods;
8. Ebeye consultation: Focus groups with local government, traditional leaders and collective social groups - churches, women's/men's groups, vulnerable persons, youth;
9. Revisit consultation framework to assess approach and methods;
10. Neighbouring islands consultation in 6 or more target atolls: Focus groups with atoll local government, traditional leaders and collective social groups - churches, coalition groups - then moving to community focus groups of men, women and youth plus targeted interviews to cover vulnerable persons where there are no representative groups;
11. Workshop to capture the engagement team's reflection on the process and develop the framework for analysis and reporting in consultation with the Consultation Technical Team (CTT).

Analysis and Reporting

12. Data analysis: interview and focus group transcription and analysis;
13. Establishing a digital repository for the sharing of all data collected through the engagement process to be shared by the CTT, CCD, engagement contractor, and University of Melbourne;
14. Report and presentation to CTT and Adaptation Working Group (AWG);
15. Dissemination of findings and input to relevant parts of the NAP.

Note: A Phase 2 consultation will need to be developed and implemented in order to address vulnerability assessments and adaptation options under Activity 10 of the NAP Log-frame. This will be targeted at a subset of atolls and communities from this Consultation Framework.

Table 2: Steps (15) of the Consultation Framework

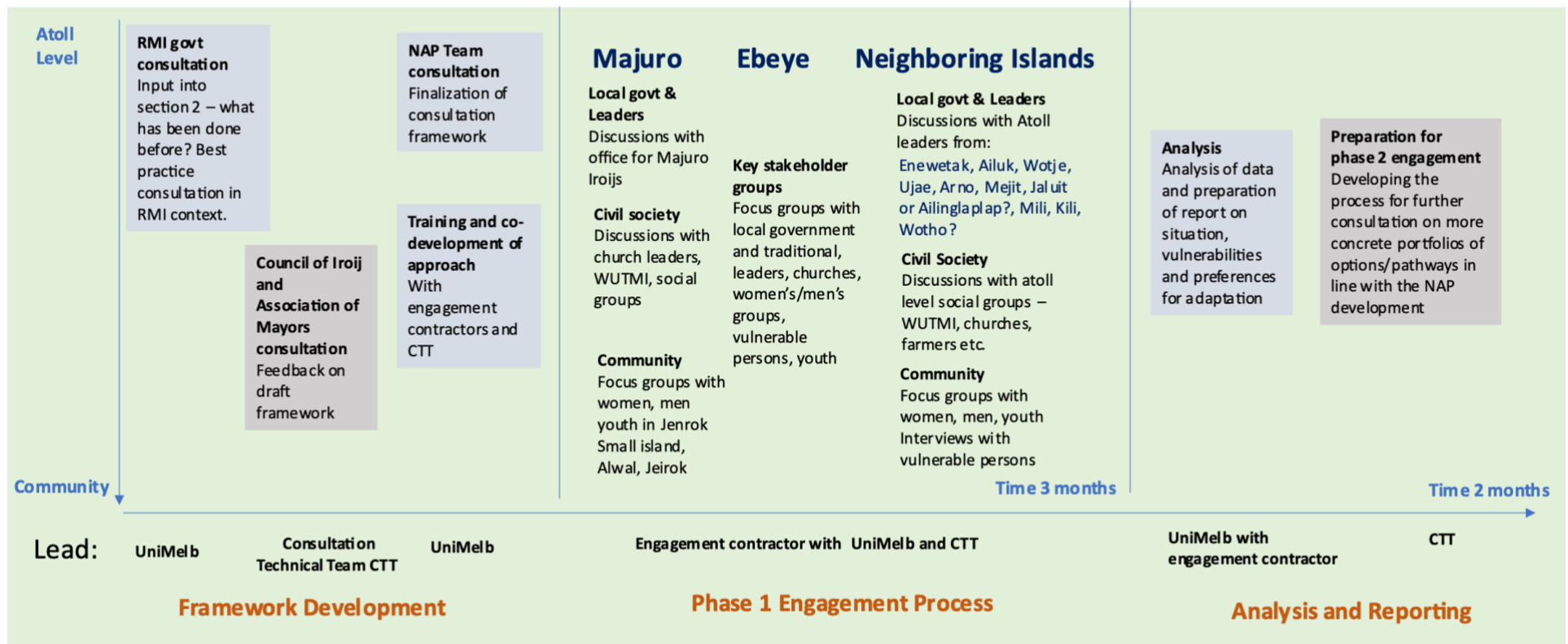


Figure 1.: Draft Consultation Framework Conceptual Programme

6. Engagement Process

This section sets out the proposed atolls and communities to be engaged for Phase 1 of the consultation, what we want to find out and the means by which they will be engaged. The basis for the selection of atolls and communities is set out in Appendix 1 and the engagement techniques available are set out in Appendix 2.

6.1 Atolls and Communities to be engaged

For the phase 1 consultation it is proposed that engagement occurs at two levels as follows:

a) Atoll level

The focus of this level is to address local governance, economic activity and services. It should embrace *traditional leaders* (to also include land ownership related issues) and *social groups* (to address collective community related issues - refer to Section 4).

b) Community level

The focus of this level is to address community and livelihood related issues, which should be divided into separate groups (women, men, youth, elderly, vulnerable individuals) to address their particular needs.

The specific atolls and communities to be engaged are proposed as follows:

Majuro

a) Atoll level

- MALGOV to address governance, economic activity and associated services etc;
- Majuro Iroij to address the same issues as MALGOV plus land issues etc;
- Social groups to address collective community issues (including Church, WUTMI, youth etc).

b) Community level

The following communities are proposed for focused consultation³:

- Jenrok;
- Small Island;
- Alwal;
- Jeirok.

For each of the above, there is a need to address community and livelihood issues which should be divided into separate groups (women, men, youth, elderly, vulnerable individuals) to address their particular needs.

Ebeye

Stakeholder groups are proposed for consultation in Ebeye rather than the Atoll/community structure. This decision is based on the outcomes of recent consultations for the Ebeye seawall. Specific groups are therefore to be identified from the following:

- Local government and traditional leaders
- Churches
- Women's

³ [Note the following Majuro communities are at Reimaanlok step 6: Woja, Boka Botin, Ene Kalamur, Denmeo, Bikirin]

- Men's
- Youth
- Vulnerable persons - plus individual interviews as appropriate

Neighbouring Atolls

The selection criteria for which neighbouring atolls are to be engaged is set out in Appendix 1. The purpose of which shall be engaged is to get a detailed understanding of a representative range of atolls and communities.

The following atolls have been considered for community consultation under the RMI NAP development⁴:

Ralik North to South:

- Enewetak 0
- Wotho 5 R2R
- Ujae 6
- Ailinglaplap 5 or Jaluit 7
- Kili 0

Ratak North to South:

- Ailuk 7
- Mejit 4 R2R
- Wotje 5/6
- Arno 5
- Mili 5

For each of the neighbouring atolls visited, it is expected all communities be engaged at their location.

For the purposes of the Community Engagement Terms of Reference the following 6 atolls have been chosen for engagement:

Ralik North to South:

- Enewetak
- Wotho
- Ailinglaplap

Ratak North to South:

- Ailuk
- Wotje
- Arno

For logistics purpose adjustments to these lists may be proposed for approval by the Director CCD. The following atolls are next in line for preference: Ujae, Mejit and Jaluit.

As noted above each atoll is to be engaged at both the atoll level (a) and the community level (b)

⁴ Reimaanlok step for each atoll is noted - also current R2R project atolls - other R2R are Lib, Ebon, Aur, Likiep and Ajeltake – Majuro.

6.2 Means of Engagement

The following means of engagement are proposed:

- Presentation to group with discussion – workshop;
- Focus group discussion or facilitated discussion with group;
- Individual questionnaires to be completed;
- Face to face conversation with individuals.

These engagement techniques are further expanded in Appendix 2.

6.3 What We Want to Convey and What We Want to Find Out

National Level Pre-Engagement

At the national level, there is a need to engage with the Council of Iroij and the RMI Mayor's Association to inform them of the Draft Consultation Framework, get their input to the proposed process and identify roles they could fulfil in the process and in the broader area of policy development for the NAP. The following sets out what we want to convey and what we want to find out in the pre-engagement discussions:

- the NAP is the Govt response to changing climate impacts and this consultation process is to understand the situation of atolls and their communities as the basis for identifying vulnerabilities and potential resilience measures;
- a sense of changing environment due to global warming and the need to observe and respond to it at a governance/traditional leadership level and at the atoll and community level;
- the NAP as the national mechanism to support sectors, atolls and communities manage the effects of climate change - noting it is overseen through the Government Tile Til Eo Committee (TTEC) coordination mechanism;
- a simple factual description of climate projections out to the intermediate term of 2070⁵.
- the notion that consideration of well-being and economic and livelihood activity are amongst the fundamental bases of near term and intermediate term management of climate change effects'
- the notion that issues of governance, policy and traditional rights and norms will need to be addressed in the near and intermediate term in order to find pathways through the long term.

From the above exercise, the anticipated outcomes are expected to be as follows:

- the awareness of the Council of Iroij and the Mayor's Association about climate change and its potential impacts as the basis for starting a conversation;
- the view of the Council of Iroij as to their role in the development of a policy framework related to managing the effects of climate change;
- the view of the Mayor's Association as to their role in promoting the discussion of climate change issues at the atoll level;

⁵ To be prepared by the Science and Climate Impacts Task Force of the AWG from the Climate Science Stocktake and Gaps Report

- any inputs they may have to the Draft Consultation Framework particularly in relation to the atolls proposed to be engaged in the consultation but consistent with the need to maintain a representative set.

Atoll Level Engagement

For the purposes of engagement, the five goals of the consultation process (as outlined in Section 1) have been grouped into the following three elements:

1. describe the NAP process and raise awareness of climate change may bring;
2. understand the atoll and community situations; and
3. understand atoll and community vulnerabilities from their perspective and identify their views on potential adaptation measures.

For each of these three elements three types of group are to be engaged as follows:

- a) atoll leaders comprising local government, traditional leaders (and potentially landowners);
- b) atoll civil society groups - representatives of social, civil society and collective groups;
- c) individual communities comprising groups of women, men and youth and vulnerable persons as appropriate.

The following outlines what needs to be conveyed as part of the three elements of engagement and to each of the three types of groups. Simplicity of message will be key to these engagements which shall be a key principle for all engagement materials prepared (refer to Section 6.4).

1. *Outline the NAP development process and raise awareness at the atoll and community level of what climate change may bring - both short/intermediate term (10-50 years) and introducing the long term issues (50-80+years)*

- a) Atoll Leaders Group - local government, traditional leaders, landowners
 - the NAP is the Govt response to changing climate impacts and this consultation process is to understand the situation of atolls and their communities;
 - a sense of changing environment due to global warming and the need to observe and respond to it at a governance/traditional leadership level and at the atoll and community level;
 - the NAP as the national mechanism to support sectors, atolls and communities manage the effects of climate change;
 - the notion that consideration of well-being and economic and livelihood activity are amongst the fundamental bases of near term and intermediate term management of climate change effects - and hence our need to understand their current situation;
 - the notion that support will build upon their existing planning including under the Reimaanlok process;
 - the purpose of the NAP is to establish a pathway for the atolls and communities to observe what is happening and to be supported in their responses to climate change over time depending on how they view their situation, what they wish for and the practicalities facing them.
 - a simple factual description of climate projections out to the intermediate term of 2070 - may be presented in story form on what their grandchildren might see - or in a 'what if' form

What we want to find out:

- observe and note the responses as a basis for on-going engagement
- b) Civil Society Groups - representatives of social groups in one or two meetings?
- the NAP is the Govt response to changing climate impacts and this consultation process is to understand the situation of atolls and their communities;
 - a sense of changing environment due to global warming and the need to observe and respond to it at a governance/traditional leadership level and at the atoll and community level;
 - the NAP as the national mechanism to support sectors, atolls and communities manage the effects of climate change and noting the role of civil society within that and their ability to access support;
 - the notion that consideration of well-being and livelihood activity are amongst the fundamental bases of near term and intermediate term management of climate change effects - and hence our need to understand their current situation
 - the recognition that civil society groups play a fundamental and important role within atolls and their communities and that the NAP wishes to engage with them to get their perspective and reinforce their advocacy role for the communities and particularly for gender and marginalised groups;
 - a simple factual description of climate projections out to the intermediate term of 2070 - may be presented in story form on what their grandchildren might see - or in a 'what if' form.
- c) Local Communities - maybe a collective group or groups of women, men and youth and addressing vulnerable persons as appropriate
- the NAP is the Govt response to changing climate impacts and this consultation process is to understand the situation of atolls and their communities;
 - a sense of changing environment due to global warming and the need to observe and respond to it at a governance/traditional leadership level and at the atoll and community level;
 - the NAP as the national mechanism to support sectors, atolls and communities manage the effects of climate change;
 - the notion that consideration of well-being and livelihood activity are amongst the fundamental bases of near term and intermediate term management of climate change effects - and hence our need to understand their current situation - the purpose of this consultation;
 - the recognition that communities have choices and questions around staying, leaving or returning will depend upon well-being and livelihood opportunities which can be supported by the adaptation process;
 - the purpose of the NAP is to establish a pathway for the communities to observe what is happening and to be supported in their responses to climate change over time depending on how they view their situation, what they wish for and the practicalities facing them.
 - a simple factual description of climate projections out to the intermediate term of 2070 - may be presented in story form on what their grandchildren might see - or in a 'what if' form

What we want to find out:

- observe and note the responses as a basis for on-going engagement.

2. How do we come to understand atoll and community situations

a) Atoll Leaders Group - local government, traditional leaders, landowners⁶

What we want to find out:

- an inventory and map of their atoll facilities, services and economic activity (pre-prepared from an inventory template distributed prior to the visit - and discussed);
- their assessment of the current atoll population and trends on people leaving or returning over the past 5 years;
- the political and traditional leadership issues they face, their drivers and aspirations;
- the services and economic issues they face and their constraints;
- the extent to which they have been involved in the Reimaanlok process for the atoll and any other climate or resilience related activity - what tools do they have to facilitate this;
- their view of the key issues they face for the future;
- their view of how the National government is addressing those issues and the extent to which local and traditional leadership has a role;
- their view of their role in addressing adaptation and resilience issues and the opportunities and barriers for doing so.

b) Civil Society Groups - representatives of social groups in one or two meetings

- their description and view of the services on the atoll - what works, what doesn't;
- the social issues they observe, their drivers and aspirations;
- the issues of gender and vulnerable groups and how they are managed;
- their view of livelihood activity on the atoll and the constraints, barriers and opportunities;
- their view of why people leave - and whether they come back;
- their view of the role of civil society in addressing atoll and community issues and in climate adaptation and resilience activity;
- the extent to which civil society has been involved in the Reimaanlok process for the atoll and any other climate or resilience related activity - what tools and arrangements do they have to facilitate this.

c) Local Communities - women, men, youth in groups and vulnerable persons as appropriate

- the activities they undertake for daily living and the facilities/amenities available;
- the livelihood and community activity they have available to them;
- the constraints they face and what works for them and what doesn't;
- how they feel about the services and facilities available to them;
- people's aspirations and hopes for the future;
- why people leave and whether they come back;
- the extent to which they have been involved in the Reimaanlok process for their community and any other climate or resilience related activity - what tools do they have to facilitate this;

⁶ These may be informed by the Atoll Profile Gap Analysis report in Appendix 3.

- the extent to which they would be willing to engage with adaptation processes to improve their situation and what things would make this difficult.

3. *Understanding atoll and community views on vulnerabilities and perspectives on support and adaptation measures for improving resilience (not just to climate change)*

- a) Atoll Leaders Group - local government, traditional leaders, landowners
- their observed impacts from disasters and climate change to date;
 - observed or understood physical and infrastructure vulnerabilities at the atoll level - eg. transport, energy, coastal degradation, water supply, gardens, fisheries;
 - their view of social, economic and livelihood issues and vulnerabilities in their atoll and communities;
 - impressions of why people leave and is this a continuing happening? Do they come back?;
 - the tolerance for disruptions on their atoll - drought, periodic over-wash from SLR and waves, periodic and more frequent diseases;
 - the extent to which vulnerability assessments have been applied in their atoll and their willingness to be involved in future activity;
 - adaptation measures they feel will improve their livelihood and well-being and resilience and keep people from leaving;
 - their feelings about how redistribution of land occupation might be managed if necessary - within their atoll, with neighbouring atolls;
 - their thoughts about what they would want to have happen and what is needed to enable that;
 - their confidence that government and leaders will deal with these issues and prepare for them;
- b) Civil Society Groups - representatives of social groups in one or two meetings?
- their view on the questions in i) above;
 - their view on the role of civil society in facilitating and supporting the dealing with these issues.
- c) Local Communities - women, men, youth in groups
- their observed impacts from climate change to date;
 - their observed or understood physical vulnerabilities in their community - eg. coastal degradation, water supply, gardens, trees, fisheries etc;
 - their view of social, economic and livelihood issues and vulnerabilities;
 - impressions of why people leave and is this a continuing happening? Do they come back?
 - the tolerance for disruptions in their community - drought, periodic over-wash from SLR and waves, periodic and more frequent diseases;
 - the extent to which vulnerability assessments have been applied in their community and their willingness to be involved in future activity;
 - adaptation measures they feel will improve their livelihood, well-being and resilience and keep people from leaving;

- their thoughts about what their future might look like, what they would want to have happen and what is needed to enable that;
- their feelings about how redistribution of land occupation might be managed if necessary - within their atoll, with neighbouring atolls;
- their confidence that government and leaders will deal with these issues and prepare for them.

6.4 Outline Engagement Process

The engagement process needs to reflect both the three elements of engagement and the three types of groups to be engaged as introduced in Section 6.3. The process needs to focus on obtaining input from the three types of groups and time must be allowed for them to assimilate the material presented, engage in a careful conversation to obtain their input and follow-up where necessary to clarify issues and obtain further material.

Without being definitive, Tables 3 and 4 outline a typical process for engagement at an atoll and within a village. Its purpose is to be indicative only to outline possible extent of engagement that maybe envisaged - the order and participants of sessions to be discussed with the atoll leaders:

Table 3: Possible Structure for a typical atoll engagement event

Day 1	Who	What Covered	How Covered
AM Session 10.00 to noon Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 1. a)	Atoll leaders - local government with traditional leaders	<u>Discuss and agree the engagement purpose and process for the atoll. Climate impacts</u> Meet and greet Content from 6.3 - 1. a)	Meeting Facilitated discussion Presentation
PM Session 2.00 to 4.00 Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 1. b)	Atoll civil society group representatives	<u>Purpose of visit and process. Climate impacts</u> Meet and greet Content from 6.3 - 1. b)	Meeting Facilitated discussion Presentation
Follow-up			
Day 2	Who	What Covered	How Covered
AM Session 10.00 to noon Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 2. a)	Atoll leaders - local government with traditional leaders	<u>Understanding of Atoll situation</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 2. a)	Facilitated discussion
PM Session 2.00 to 4.00 Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 2. b)	Atoll civil society group representatives	<u>Understanding of Atoll situation</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 2. b)	Facilitated discussion
Follow-up			
Day 3	Who	What Covered	How Covered

AM Session 10.00 to noon Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 3. a)	Atoll leaders - local government with traditional leaders	<u>Understanding of Atoll vulnerabilities and potential resilience measures - from their perspective</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 3. a)	Facilitated discussion
PM Session 2.00 to 4.00 Atoll HQ Refer 6.3 - 3. b)	Atoll civil society group representatives	<u>Understanding of Atoll vulnerabilities and potential resilience measures - from their perspective</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 3. b)	Facilitated discussion
Follow-up Travel to Village			

Table 4: Possible Outline for a Village Engagement Event

Day 4	Who	What Covered	How Covered
AM Session 10.00 to noon Village location Refer 6.3 - 1. c)	Community members: Collective	<u>Purpose and structure of the Community engagement.</u> <u>Climate impacts</u> Meet and greet Content from 6.3 - 1. c)	Meeting Presentation Facilitated discussion
PM Session 2.00 to 4.00 Village location Three groups Refer 6.3 - 2. c)	Community members Three groups: - Women - Men -Youth	<u>Understanding the Community Situation</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 2. c)	Facilitated discussion Focus groups
Follow-up Individual interviews	Any as appropriate Vulnerable individuals as appropriate		Individual questionnaires Face to face
Day 5	Who	What Covered	How Covered
AM Session 10.00 to noon Village location Three Groups Refer 6.3 - 3. c)	Community members Three groups: - Women - Men -Youth	<u>Understanding of community vulnerabilities and potential resilience measures - from their perspective</u> Purpose and process Content from 6.3 - 3. c)	Facilitated discussion Focus groups
PM Session Follow-up Move to next village			
Day 6 and 7	Who	What Covered	How Covered
Repeat for Village 2			
Day 8 and 9	Who	What Covered	How Covered
Repeat for Village 3 as needed			

7. Roles and Responsibilities

University of Melbourne will be responsible to the Director CCD (as Chair of the Adaptation Working group (AWG)) for the oversight of the Consultation Framework and the engagement process. This will be in their capacity as Global Climate Adviser for Adaptation Oversight to the Government of RMI. This work will be done in direct association with the NAP Consultation Technical Team (CTT) responsible to the Director CCD.

University of Melbourne:

For the Consultation Framework development and implementation, University of Melbourne is responsible for:

- oversight of the original Consultation Framework development and formulation of the initial draft Framework (this document);
- review of the Draft Consultation Framework from input from the CTT;
- review of the process of engagement for Phase 1 for each of the three elements of engagement and the three engagement groups in Section 6.3;
- development of outline materials for each element of the engagement for expansion by the Engagement Contractor - for review by CCD;
- review with CCD of any adjustments to the Draft Consultation Framework proposed by the Engagement Contractor;
- finalise the Consultation Framework (as a FINAL) with CCD for recommendation to the AWG;
- develop training materials for the Engagement Team and oversee the training program;
- deliver the training program in person (or if necessary virtually) with the Engagement Contractor Team leader;
- oversight of and where possible participation in the engagement processes and reviewing progress with the Engagement Team and CCD;
- oversight of a digital repository of all data collected through the engagement process to be shared by the CTT, CCD, engagement contractor, and University of Melbourne;
- data and results analysis, management and reporting outcomes to the AWG in association with the Engagement Contractor and CCD;
- oversight of reporting of the consultation outcomes by CCD to the AWG;
- assisting Director CCD with communicating the results of the consultation process;
- oversight to support Phase 2 of the consultation process with CCD that focuses more on the outcomes of the vulnerability assessment (identification of adaptation measures under Part 2 of the NAP Log-frame) including process design, data and results analysis and reporting;
- meeting all their own costs - including time and travel.

Climate Change Directorate:

For the Consultation Framework development and implementation the Director CCD is responsible for:

- being the recipient of the NAP consultation process and managing the RMI Government interest throughout;
- establishing a NAP CTT to define the RMI approach to consultation within RMI and input to the consultation process in partnership with University of Melbourne on behalf of the RMI Government - the CTT to comprise representatives of CCD, RMI agencies and internal NAP advisers;
- review of the draft Consultation Framework and development of local context and content;
- finalising the draft Consultation Framework in direct association with University of Melbourne - to provide the scoping for the tendering of the Engagement Contract;

- development of the Engagement Contract TOR, input to the selection of the Engagement Contractor and input to the composition of the Engagement Team under the Engagement Contractor - including RMI Government members;
- review with University of Melbourne of proposals from the Engagement Contractor to adjust the Consultation Framework;
- review of materials prepared for delivery of the engagement process
- arrangement of facilities for training the Engagement Team under the Engagement Contractor in the processes of the consultation;
- oversight with University of Melbourne of the engagement process;
- receipt and review with University of Melbourne of engagement reports and consultation outputs;
- payment of the Engagement Contractor and any costs (excluding the University of Melbourne team) associated with the consultation process;
- communication of the results of the consultation process.

Engagement Contractor:

For the Consultation Framework implementation the Engagement Contractor is responsible for:

- feedback on the draft Consultation Framework and proposals for adjustment including as appropriate during the consultation process;
- compiling the Engagement Team (including any RMI Government nominees);
- supporting University of Melbourne in the delivery of training in the consultation processes;
- facilitating the piloting and review of the first consultation processes;
- delivery of the consultation process under the Engagement Contract;
- preparation of materials for delivery during the engagement process - for review by CCD;
- debriefing and initial data entry while in the field according to the digital structures set by University of Melbourne;
- undertaking a workshop on completion of the fieldwork to capture the reflections of the Engagement Team and develop the framework for analysis and reporting in consultation with CCD and University of Melbourne;
- assisting University of Melbourne with data analysis and reporting.

8. Resources and Information Provided

The following information will be developed for atolls and communities during Phase 1 of the the consultation engagement:

- a) Preparation of Fact Sheets:
 - NAP process and what will follow;
 - Climate change impacts, risks and scenario timeframes.
- b) Process outlines;
- c) Atoll inventory questionnaire/map background;
- d) Engagement outlines for elements and groups.

9. Outputs and Reporting

The following reports on the outcomes of the consultation engagement are to be delivered to facilitate the vulnerability assessments and identification of potential adaptation and resilience measures:

- A summary report of the findings from consultations with urban and rural communities;
- A detailed report on the findings from each atoll and community.

10. Budget

The following outline costs will be prepared to support the consultation process:

- Engagement Contract;
- Training costs;
- Support to atolls and communities to facilitate the engagement;
- Workshop costs.

Appendix 1. Sampling Communities (refer to Section 6.1)

The logic for selecting atolls and communities for engagement is as follows:

1. To ensure a good representation of urban and rural islands, recognising that adaptation processes may differ between these two types;
2. To avoid consultation fatigue by selecting communities which have not been engaged in consultation processes recently (e.g. via Reimaanlok) – this is why it is important to do a stocktake of work that has already been done;
3. To avoid duplicating information already collected through recent consultation processes – this is why it is important to do a stocktake of work that has already been done;
4. To ensure communities with different development profiles are included, for example including relatively higher and lower income communities in urban areas, and relatively isolated and less isolated rural communities (EPPSO has a classification for this);
5. To ensure communities from both the Ralik and Ratak chains, and from the northern and southern atolls in each chain (to account for different rainfall regimes);
6. Where possible, to select communities where there have been previous studies of vulnerability and adaptation;
7. Include previously displaced communities (eg. Rongelap, Kili etc.) to get their perspective;
8. Include atolls that the Reimaanlok processes has not visited.

Appendix 2. Engagement Techniques (refer to Section 6.2)

Engagement techniques	Strengths	Use for NAP consultation goals (section 1, above).
Presentation to and discussion with groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for clear communication, especially if in local language, with ample time for questions to ensure understanding. • Good for helping to contextualise what the NAP process is (and is not) and can and cannot achieve. • Helps build trust in the NAP process and rapport with the community • Sets the basis for the establishment of feedback channels between govt and communities in the future 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Raise awareness at the atoll and community level of what climate change may bring 2) Describe the NAP development process and what can follow
Focus group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complements face to face conversations • Good for developing a collective understanding of problems • Good for building consensus on goals • Good for developing shared visions of the future • Good for eliciting feedback on the NAP • Good for eliciting feedback on proposed adaptation options • Good for developing adaptation pathways • Creates a space for potential co-learning and exchange of information (NAP team ↔ communities) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Understand the atoll and community vulnerabilities as they see them 2) Understand the atoll and community adaptation context 3) Identify perspectives on possible adaptation measures as expressed by the leaders and by the community members
Face to face conversation with individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for giving individuals the opportunity to share their personal concerns and contexts (especially relevant for those who are most vulnerable, and those whose voices may not be heard, or who are less likely to participate in focus group discussion) • Enables communication of specialised or ‘non-public’ knowledge (e.g. on specific tasks such as fishing, or handicraft-making, food preservation, or traditional medicine) that might not be touched upon in focus groups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Raise awareness at the atoll and community level of what climate change may bring 2) Describe the NAP development process and what can follow 3) Understand the atoll and community vulnerabilities as they see them 4) Understand the atoll and community adaptation context 5) Identify perspectives on possible adaptation measures as expressed by the leaders and by the community members

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complements focus groups • Enables follow-up conversations on issues raised in presentations and focus groups. • Flexible – allows for open-ended conversations of interest to the respondent • Flexible – can be as short or as long as respondents want • Recruitment – people are more likely to engage in this way than through focus groups • Logistics and feasibility – recruiting individuals is easier than setting up a focus group 	
<p>Individual questionnaires</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for triangulating information from face to face conversations and focus groups • Good for eliciting information anonymously (important to provide the more vulnerable with another way to share concerns) • Good for understanding the emphasis communities place on problems and prioritising proposed solutions • Good for evaluating the NAP consultation processes (i.e. do people have confidence in it and will they trust its findings?) • Good for measuring and monitoring attitudes, values and beliefs on vulnerability and adaptation over time • Can help offset power imbalances resulting from composition of focus groups 	<p>3) Understand the atoll and community vulnerabilities as they see them</p> <p>4) Understand the atoll and community adaptation context</p>

Appendix 3. Atoll Profile and Gap Analysis Report

See Community Engagement Terms of Reference