Women, Peace & Security Summit

22–23 August 2019 | Apia

Hosted by Samoa and New Zealand for the Pacific region

Figure 1 Women, Peace and Security Summit participants group photo

Summit Report

This report is intended to capture and summarise high level themes and outcomes from the Summit. It reflects the Rapporteurs' accounts of proceedings and is not intended to be a complete record of discussions. The report and outcomes contained therein are intended for participants. They are not a statement of policy for the Samoan or New Zealand Governments, or any participating countries.

Summit Report

1. The Women Peace and Security Summit was co-hosted by the Governments of Samoa and New Zealand in Apia, Samoa, 22-23 August 2019. The Summit was convened to support the promotion and implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 and complementary resolutions, as well as action under the Boe Declaration on Regional Security, endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in 2018.

2. Approximately 150 participants attended, representing 24 countries, including 16 Pacific Island countries. The United Nations, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Pacific Community were also represented. The participants were a diverse group of political and community leaders, civilians, police and military personnel (air force, army, navy), civil society organisations and youth representatives.

3. Discussions canvassed the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda: Prevention, Protection, Participation, and Relief and recovery within traditional and non-traditional security contexts in the region.

4. The Summit was an opportunity for the region to respond with Pacific tailored solutions to the United Nations WPS agenda. The two-day programme focused on:
   - the WPS agenda;
   - understanding the unique cultural context of the region;
   - the importance of meaningful participation of women in the security sector through women in leadership positions;
   - gender mainstreaming;
   - the benefits of WPS National Action Plans;
   - practical applications of the WPS agenda in the military and police contexts;
   - the importance of Civil society organisations and community groups; and
   - climate change and the WPS agenda and the need for further discussion on the gender climate change nexus.

5. Through presentations and interactive discussions the Summit highlighted that while positive progress has been made in several aspects relating to the WPS agenda; much more work needs to be done. There was also a wealth of information on successful initiatives; lessons learnt; continuing challenges and recommendations for addressing ongoing challenges. These were key takeaways for the participants of the Summit.

6. Within the margins of the Summit, the Pacific Defence Gender Network was launched on 22 August 2019. The network was established to promote meaningful participation of women in Pacific defence forces through annual seminars and increased collaboration, including with the Police Women's Advisory Network.

7. The following are the eight thematic areas including key overarching messages that were highlighted during the two-day Summit.

I.   The importance of a Blue Pacific approach to Women, Peace and Security

8. The participants recognised the importance of a Blue Pacific approach to addressing the WPS agenda. The Blue Pacific concept and its principle of collectivism, informed and guided the discussions. This Summit contributed to the ongoing regional conversation on security and gender equality. Participants recognised that existing regional frameworks provide mechanisms through which to progress Women, Peace and Security objectives in the region.

9. The Pacific Islands Forum principles of inclusivity, equity and equality for all peoples of the Pacific sets the context for the vision of gender equality for the Blue Pacific. This is reflected in the Framework for Pacific Regionalism and the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, which provides a regional mandate and direction for lifting the status of women in the Pacific.

10. The Boe Declaration Action Plan provides an opportunity for regional coordination on Women, Peace and Security issues within the newly created Forum Officials Sub-Committee on Regional Security.

11. The annual South Pacific Defence Ministers Meeting (SPDMM) has a standing Women, Peace and Security agenda item. The Pacific Defence Gender Network, launched by New Zealand Defence, was a SPDMM-endorsed initiative.

12. Under the 21-member Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) mandate, the Women's Advisory Network (WAN) contributes to the strategic goals of the PICP by enabling women in police to realise their potential through strong networks, both within countries and across the region, providing advice to Chiefs on issues facing women in their organisations.

13. The Pacific provides successful examples of the role of women in peacebuilding, participation, protection, prevention, relief and recovery in both traditional and non-traditional security context. Regrettably these contributions are rarely recognised and are under-reported.

14. The Summit also highlighted the importance of linking efforts to implement the WPS agenda with national and regional efforts to implement relevant international obligations including the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, SAMOA Pathway, the Convention on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted at the UN's fourth World conference on Women (Beijing, 1995).

15. Outcomes and recommendations:
    * A Blue Pacific approach to the WPS agenda would need to look at lessons learned from the region and identify how we can link the regional approach to the expanded concept of security.
    * A revised regional WPS agenda plan will need to consider a whole of society approach, for example, that traditional village systems can be a medium for

better engagement with communities on the role of women in advancing this agenda.

- Reporting, data and records need to improve to reflect the key role women play in advancing the pillars of the WPS agenda and recognising their role in both traditional and non-traditional security systems.
- The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat undertook to work with key stakeholders to refresh the existing Pacific Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2012-2015).
- The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also proposed to prepare a guidance note on national security policy development for Forum members with a focus on gender that would inform the mainstreaming of the WPS agenda into national security policy and/or standalone National Action Plans.
- The UN remains a key partner of the region in supporting the Pacific advance the WPS agenda.

II.   National implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda is critical

16. Pacific Island countries are culturally, linguistically, ethnically and historically diverse, requiring different approaches in different contexts. National Action Plans (NAPs) are useful tools to progress and implement the WPS agenda. These should include indicators and targets to ensure that progress is measurable.

17. Panellists highlighted lessons that could be drawn from successful aspects of the two existing NAPs from the Pacific (Solomon Islands and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville), as well as the United Kingdom and Canada. There were also lessons to be learned from some of the challenges experienced in the design, development and implementation of these NAPs.

18. The Summit discussed the importance of contextualising the national narrative and the need for community engagement which will assist with national level actions.

19. Outcomes and recommendations:
- Representatives from the UN, regional organisations, United Kingdom and Canada noted that assistance could be available to Pacific Island countries developing NAPs.
- Resourcing and capacity building is required, and a dedicated NAP for WPS can assist with securing support on implementing the agenda at national level.
- There are peer-learning opportunities within the region from countries with NAPS such as Solomon Islands, New Zealand and Australia.
- Participants shared some of the key recommendations to consider when developing a NAP, which emphasised the importance of:
  - o an inclusive and culturally sensitive approach, grounded in human rights
  - o measurable indicators and targets, and early consideration of monitoring and evaluation elements need to be included;
  - o responsiveness to the peace and security needs identified by women especially those affected;

- o wide consultation and inclusion of civil societies & communities is crucial;
- o flexibility that accommodates continuous learning and adjustment;
- o providing clear guidance for policy makers; and
- o clearly identifying the implementing agencies.

III. Traditional security contexts and institutions: The important role of Military and Police in advancing the WPS agenda

20. Implementing the WPS agenda contributes to better outcomes and capability in traditional security contexts. Discussions focused on the strategic and social imperative for this work and evidence that increasing women's meaningful participation leads to better security outcomes for all.

21. Presenters referred to case studies that underlined successes and challenges in implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda within the region's traditional security institutions, including national military and police forces. The discussions also highlighted the need to look at the lessons learned given that it is now more than 50 years since the first Pacific women were part of these traditionally male-dominated security institutions. Presentations showed strong evidence of women's involvement in pillars of the WPS agenda particularly as peacebuilders and peacekeepers, however more work is required in this space.

22. The discussions underscored that Pacific women in uniform can have multiple roles which are equally important that they need to also uphold within their families and communities either as mothers, sisters or chiefs. They are also recognised as force multipliers within security institutions and are key to strengthening these in the region. The change of security environment in the Pacific and the implementation of the expanded concept of security articulated in the Boe Declaration, increases the demand for a strengthened role of women in the peace and security sector.

23. Existing regional networks such as the Pacific Islands Police of Chiefs of Police Women's Advisory Network, and Pacific Defence Gender Network, launched during the Summit, on 22 August, would help to support and enhance the meaningful participation of women in defence and policing in the region.

24. Outcomes and recommendations:
- Women should be represented in all areas and levels of our security organisations to enable them to develop and contribute to the full range of skill-sets and provide perspectives that contribute to better outcomes for everyone.
- Women should be supported through gender inclusive participation policies, legislation and infrastructure in our security organisations and protected so that they can safely and meaningfully contribute.
- Education is key to changing the norms and mind-sets of security personnel. Enabling peer learning opportunities, including secondments would help to ensure that knowledge and leadership contributes to further pathways for participation.

- Understanding how societal norms including family, work and culture can limit women's advancement is vital to advancing the WPS agenda in traditional security institutions.
- Strengthening and enhancing support networks for women both within and outside the work space, can help build confidence for women, address inequality and find solutions to better engage and advance women in the different defence and police forces.
- Engaging male advocates and counterparts is a must. This includes those within security institutions and beyond to assist with the advancement of the WPS agenda.
- Discussing and addressing the social, cultural and political barriers is important to ensure progress.
- Maintaining or establishing the WPS agenda as a standing item in key fora's such as PICP and SPDMM.

IV   Women, Peace and Security and the expanded concept of security

25. Participants recognised the importance of the expanded concept of security articulated in the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional Security, endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders. Throughout the Summit participants raised the shared non-traditional security challenges, including climate change, human security (including sexual and gender-based violence and health issues such as non-communicable diseases), transnational crime, environmental and resource security (including food security), economic security and cyber security.

26. The Boe declaration reaffirmed that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific and recently at the Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting in Tuvalu, Leaders issued the Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Action Now. Panellists explored the gender and climate change intersect, the security implications of climate change and highlighted that climate change was having a disproportionate impact on the security of women and girls.

27. Participants highlighted that violence against women remains one of the main security challenges. Despite multiple violence against women campaigns, Gender Based Violence (GBV) incidents continue to increase and the high prevalence of domestic and GBV suggests that if families are not safe then countries are not safe.

28. Discussions regarding non-traditional security threats acknowledged the important and transformational roles of women in the areas of climate change, human security, food security and environmental security especially at the community level. The role of traditional village systems and their importance in responding to these security threats was acknowledged.

29. Outcomes and recommendations:
- Those Pacific Island countries implementing the WPS agenda will need to consider that the expanded concept of security is central to the WPS agenda.

- Further understanding is needed on the practical implications of the climate change gender nexus on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in the region.
- Traditional security institutions will need to look at how they can respond, where relevant, to these identified regional threats. It will also be important to explore opportunities for close collaboration and partnerships with other key stakeholders in order to advance the WPS agenda.
- Women are key to responding to these threats be they climate change, non-communicable diseases or food security, thus their participation in the design planning and decision making are a must.

V   The important role of culture in advancing the WPS agenda

30. Culture plays a key role in Pacific implementation of the WPS agenda. Participants discussed how Pacific cultures can act as enablers as well as barriers to WPS objectives. Organisational culture within security institutions can also enable or undermine WPS objectives. Where culture is a barrier to meaningful participation and the promotion of gender equality, it is important to acknowledge that culture can and should evolve through changes in legislation, policy, norms and attitudes and that Pacific cultures have evolved and changed over time. Throughout this process we would want to preserve the distinct and unique identities of Pacific peoples.

31. The Summit welcomed the request from Pacific Island Forum Leaders at their recent meeting in Tuvalu, for traditional and cultural norms to be acknowledged and considered as an underpinning imperative of all security initiatives under the Boe Declaration Action Plan.

32. Participants acknowledged that in some countries the traditional roles of women have and continue to be key to peace and stability in families, communities and countries. However, several examples highlighted the need for further discussion and actions to address those aspects which encourage the marginalisation of women and create barriers to their contribution to the peace and security sector.

33. Outcomes and recommendations:
- At the regional, national and organisational levels, we should promote cultural values and policy that support WPS objectives, and work to evolve cultures, beliefs or practices which create barriers for positive change.
- Where change is needed to progress the WPS agenda, providing education for youth, men and women, especially at the community level, would help to develop skills and raise awareness.
- Implement the request from Forum Leaders to recognise traditional and cultural norms when implementing security initiatives through the Boe Declaration Action Plan and link this to the WPS agenda.
- Encourage open dialogue across gender sectors on the cultural issues which create barriers for women.

VI   Promoting meaningful participation of Pacific women

34. Women's participation in leadership represents an important goal as well as a measure of progress. Women leaders also advance women's meaningful participation at other levels. While there have been improvements such as the increasing number of women leaders in the security sector, a strategic approach is required to identify and address challenges and barriers in our peace and security processes and institutions.

35. In the Pacific, women hold leadership roles in traditional cultural, church and familial contexts, as well as leadership roles in security and political sectors traditionally dominated by men. It will be important to promote the representation of women in all of these leadership spheres.

36. A holistic approach to gender mainstreaming involves ensuring that policy initiatives deliver equal opportunities to women and men, and transforming attitudes so that these policies can be practically applied and implemented.

37. Participants also noted the importance of an expanded understanding of participation and that it should extend beyond women's role in state security agencies to include civilians and their contribution to community approaches in advancing peace.

38. There is recognition that gender mainstreaming requires a whole of society approach and a culture of learning that can influence practice and norms. The region is drawing on existing commitments and frameworks, including the Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights, as well as 14 Pacific national gender policies that have been developed to date.

39. Outcomes and recommendations :
- We should invest in initiatives that promote meaningful participation of women at all levels, including leadership in peace and security processes and governance at the national and international level.
- We should pursue a more integrated approach to deliver on gender mainstreaming commitments through Pacific tailored solutions and adopt a more coordinated approach that reflects Pacific realities and cultural considerations.
- Effective gender mainstreaming requires a dedicated budget and resource, evidence-based practice and policies and building strong monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.
- Responsibility should be shifted away from those agencies nominally responsible for gender towards a whole of government approach, and a 'whole of society' approach should be encouraged.
- To encourage meaningful participation, young women and girls should be supported by other women and by men through mentoring, professional development and advocacy.
- Narrative and language is important to changing attitudes.

VII   Critical Stakeholders in advancing the WPS agenda

40. Effective implementation of the WPS agenda involves all members of our communities and societies. Throughout the Summit a number of key stakeholders were identified as crucial to successful implementation of a WPS agenda at the national and regional level: traditional security organisations, i.e. military and police forces, civilian security agencies and other key players which will ensure a whole of society approach required for the WPS objectives.

41. These important stakeholders include parliamentarians, members of the judiciary, other government agencies, Civil Society Organisations (CSO), non-governmental organisations, women's community groups, local governments or village representatives from different parts of traditional village systems, youth groups, the private sector, church and faith-based organisations, educational institutions, media and relevant women and security networks. The Summit also identified that men have a major role to play in the success of the WPS agenda in the Pacific.

Outcomes:
- Engaging more men at all levels in WPS *talanoa* would encourage progress.
- A multi-actor consultation framework could support civil society group representatives and a whole of society approach in promoting and implementing the WPS agenda in the Pacific.
- Mixed engagement teams involving military and civil society groups could make a greater impact at a grassroots level.
- Engagement of communities is critical if the WPS agenda is to have any impact and success within our countries and region.

VIII   Means of implementation of the WPS agenda

42. Throughout the sessions, it was highlighted that key to the successful implementation WPS agenda is the necessary means of implementation. Some of these means include:
- **Partnerships, networking and collaboration** across gender, government sectors and stakeholders allows for sharing of experiences and lessons learned, supporting efforts to promote and implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda and can be critical to changing mind-sets and influencing practices and norms.
- **Financial support and investment** is critical to the successful implementation of National Action Plans and other security and gender policies
- **Data and statistics**, especially gender-disaggregated data, are critical to the development of evidence-based policies and solutions.
- **Capacity building** is required at all levels, including through training and peer learning.

Appendix 1: Summit Programme

Time	Activity
0930	***Opening Ceremony*** **Welcome guests** • Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer, Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade **Opening Prayer** **Keynote speakers** • Hon Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Malielegaoi, Prime Minister of Samoa and Minister for Police • Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister for Social Development and Disability Issues and Associate Minister for Pacific Peoples and Arts, Culture and Heritage, New Zealand
1100	**Session 1: *Overview of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in the Pacific region*** United Nations Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is a transformative global tool championed by Pacific Leaders. This session is an opportunity to discuss local, regional and global perspectives on Women, Peace and Security in the Pacific and further afield. How is the Women, Peace and Security agenda addressed in the 'Blue Pacific' concept and the *Boe Declaration on Regional Security,* agreed by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in 2018 and other regional initiatives? What are the region's aspirations? What could be achieved through regional architecture? This is also an opportunity to refer back to the global agenda and the United Nations' understanding of and objectives for the region. **Facilitator** • Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer, Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade **Panellists** • Hon Fiame Mata'afa , Deputy Prime Minister, Samoa (Samoa) • Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Forum (Fiji) • Simona Marinescu, Head Resident Coordinator, United Nations (Samoa) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**
1200	**Session 2: *Women, Peace and Security and cultural practices*** Understanding the unique cultural context of the region, as well as each distinct Pacific Island country and their peoples, is crucial to effective regional and national policy development. What role does culture and context play in the Women, Peace and Security agenda? Are there Pacific protocols, cultural practices or ideologies that could provide guidance in advancing peace and security within Pacific communities and across the region more broadly? **Facilitator** • Ethel Sigimanu, Former Permanent Secretary of Justice (Solomon Islands) **Panellists**

	• Jennifer Olegeriil, Director, Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement (Republic of Palau) • Tusani Reti, Chairman of Savaia Talomua Program and Vice Chairman of the Lefaga District Development Committee (Samoa) • Togialelei Dr Safua Akeli Amaama, Director of the Centre of Samoa Studies, National University of Samoa (Samoa) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**
1400	**Session 3:** *Women in leadership – advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda* The representation of women in leadership positions is a measurable indicator of progress on the Women, Peace and Security agenda. How are women represented in the Pacific context? Why do we need women leaders in the Pacific security sector? Why is this perspective crucial to decision-making? What are the challenges of advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda when women are not well represented in leadership positions? What is the role of male advocates in this context? **Facilitator** • Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer, Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade **Panellists** • Tepaeru Herrmann, Secretary for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration (Cook Islands) • Justice Mata Keli Tuatagaloa, Supreme Court Judge (Samoa) • Frances Namoumou, Head, Stewardship Desk, Pacific Conference of Churches (Fiji) • Asena Tolungamaka, NZ Prime Minister Pacific Youth Award Recipient (New Zealand) • Dr Anna Powles, Senior Lecturer, Massey University (NZ)

1530	**Session 4:** *Integrating theory and practice* The Women, Peace and Security agenda provides a holistic approach comprised of four main pillars: Participation, Conflict Prevention, Protection and Relief and Recovery. Theoretically these pillars are equally important but practically, including in the Pacific context, some might be more pressing or problematic than others. This is an opportunity for speakers to provide different perspectives on WPS theory and its application in the Pacific, illustrated by practical initiatives and case studies. **Facilitator** • Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Chair, Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict and Technical	**Session 5:** *Gender mainstreaming – making strides for progress* This session is an opportunity to explore the multifaceted concept of gender mainstreaming and the contribution it can make to Pacific organisations and communities. Speakers will also provide illustrative case studies outlining initiatives implemented across the Pacific region, highlighting areas where improvement is required and what tangible outcomes and benefits result from effective implementation of gender mainstreaming. **Facilitator** • Tepaeru Herrmann, Secretary for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration (Cook Islands)

	Advisor of Shifting the Power Coalition (Fiji) **Panellists** • Ruby Mirinka, Director, Bougainville Healthy Communities Program (Bougainville) • Nicole George, Associate Professor, Researcher, University of Queensland (Australia) • Dr Natasha Khan, Coordinator of the Leadership, Governance and Human Rights Programme (USP) • Lt Col Kate Hill, Implementation Officer UNSCR 1325, NZDF (NZ) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**	**Panellists** • Leituala Tago- Elisara, Director, Social Development Programme (Gender, Youth, Culture) Pacific Community (Fiji) • Liz Huckerby, Chief People Officer NZDF (NZ) • Su'a Julia Wallwork, Country Director, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (Samoa) • Adi Levu, Executive Creative Director, Transcend Oceania (Fiji) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**

1630	**Summary of first day** **Facilitator** • Charlotte Darlow, Divisional Manager Pacific Regional Division, MFAT (NZ)
1800–1930 finish	***Welcome Event and Launch of the Pacific Defence Gender Network*** **Venue:** New Zealand High Commissioner's Residence *Refreshments will be available* **Welcome remarks from:** • Hon Fiame Naomi Mata'afa, Deputy Prime Minister of Samoa • Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister for Social Development and Disability Issues and Associate Minister for Pacific Peoples and Arts, Culture and Heritage. **Pacific Defence Gender Network launched by:** • Air Vice-Marshal Tony Davies, Vice Chief of Defence Force.

Friday 23 August 2019	
Time	**Activity**
0815	**Introduction to second day** **Facilitator** • Andrew Bridgman, Secretary of Defence, New Zealand Ministry of Defence
0830	**Session 6:** *Monitoring and Evaluation of WPS processes and the benefits of National Action Plans* What are key performance indicators for the successful implementation of Women, Peace and Security, and how should progress be monitored? Are there particular challenges in the Pacific context? What makes a good National Action Plan and what can this achieve? Are there Pacific or other case studies that could offer lessons? **Facilitator** • Afamasaga Faauiga Mulitalo, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development. **Panellists** • Ethel Sigimanu, Former Permanent Secretary of Justice (Solomon Islands) • Rob Contractor, UK Deputy Head of Mission to Samoa (UK)(10 mins) • Lt Col Rowena Williams, Strategic Joint Staff Gender Advisor (Canada) • Commander Jennifer Macklin, Director, Gender Peace and Security, Australian Defence Force, Royal Australian Navy(Australia) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**
1000	**Session 7:** *Incorporating the Women, Peace and Security concept into military exercises, operations and peacekeeping missions.* The Women, Peace and Security concept is being applied to military contexts, including exercises, operations and peacekeeping missions. Speakers will provide examples and case studies from their experience, delving into successes and challenges in implementing the WPS agenda. **Facilitator** • Air Vice-Marshal Tony Davies, Vice Chief of Defence Force, New Zealand Defence Force **Panellists** • Col Litea Seruiratu, Director Human Resources, Republic of Fiji Military Force (Fiji) • Col Helen Cooper, IAPTC President, New Zealand Defence Force (NZ) • Cdr Tanielu Tuita, Director of Legal Affairs, His Majesty's Armed Forces (Tonga) • Col Siale Diro, Chief of Force Preparation, Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNG) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**
1100	**Session 8:** *The role of Police in implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda – understanding and protecting our communities* Police play an integral role in advancing the Women, Peace and Security agenda and a significant role in local, regional and international security more broadly. What

progress have Pacific police organisations made in this area? Speakers will discuss the role of female personnel in police organisations, results achieved by female officers, initiatives implemented to increase female participation and benefits and lessons from the Women's Advisory Network.

Facilitator
- Lauano Sue Schwalger, Assistant Commissioner District Operations, New Zealand Police

Panellists
- Papali'i Monalisa Tiai, Deputy Police Commissioner (Samoa)
- Elizabeth Tibam, Senior Inspector (PNG)
- Ruci Nasemira, Assistant Superintendent- Fiji WAN Chair, Fiji Police (Fiji)
- Andrea Quinn, Commander, Australian Federal Police (Australia)

Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists

1300	**Session 9:** *Civil Society – the importance of working with community groups to progress the Women, Peace and Security agenda*

Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda at the local level is crucial. International WPS commitments can only be implemented at a grassroots level if there is community awareness of the rights enumerated in UN resolution 1325. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) play a critical role in driving and realising change and commitments to the WPS agenda. Speakers will discuss the role of CSOs and personal perspectives and experiences.

Facilitator
- Papali'i Mele Maualaivao, Country Programme Coordinator, UN Women, (Samoa)

Panellists
- Tuatagaloa Joe Annandale, Founder and developer of Sinalei Reef Resort & Spa and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tropic Resorts Limited (Samoa)
- Polotu Paunga, Deputy CEO and Head of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs (Tonga)
- SQLDR Libby Reardon, Military Women Network Development Officer, New Zealand Defence Force (NZ)

Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists |
| 1400 | **Session 10*: Emerging concepts: Women, Peace and Security and Climate Change***

The intersection between the Women, Peace and Security agenda and the increasing focus on climate change and security in the Pacific is relatively unexamined. However, there are clear links between the Women, Peace and Security pillars and mitigating climate change and security challenges in the Pacific. This session provides an opportunity to explore the gender/climate change nexus, highlight potential links and synergies between the two areas of work and to offer ideas for better integrating WPS perspectives into climate change initiatives across the region.

Facilitator
- Dr Anna Powles, Senior Lecturer, Massey University (NZ)

Panellists
- Sharon Bhagwan-Rolls, WPS Academic (Fiji)
- Karlyn Tekulu, Research Advisor, Canterbury University (Solomon Islands) |

	• Pepe Fa'aopoopo - Leuelu, Sui Tama'ita'i o Nu'u (Samoa) **Facilitated interactive Q&A with panellists**
1530	**Facilitated group discussions** • Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer, Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
1645	**Closing remarks** • Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer, Samoa Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade • Andrew Bridgman, Secretary of Defence, New Zealand