



**Government of the
Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,
Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea,
Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu**

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**PIMS 2162
PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (PACC)
INCEPTION PHASE REPORT**

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ACRONYMS

CCCC - Carribean Climate Change Centre
CROP – Council of Regional Organization in the Pacific
EDULINK – Education Link
GEF CEO – Global Environment Facility Chief Executive Officer
GEF – Global Environment Facility
GEF PAS - Global Environment Facility Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
ICCAI – International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
IISD – International Institute for Sustainable Development
IP – Inception Phase
IPR – Inception Phase Review
MCO – Multi-Country Office
MIND – Munashinge Institute for Sustainable Development
NAPA – National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCs – National Coordinators
NCCCTs – National Climate Change Country Teams
NPJA – National PACC Implementing Agencies
NUS – National University of Samoa
PEG – Project Executive Group
PACC – Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PICCAP – Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project
PMO – Project Management Manual
POM - Project Operation Manual
ProDoc – Project Document
SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund
SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute
SPC – Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SOPAC – South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission
SPREP – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UPNG – University of Papua New Guinea

I. Introduction

A. Purpose of Report

1. As per the PACC ProDoc, the first six (6) months of the PACC project is considered as the Inception Phase (IP), stretching between April to the end of September 2009. The IP provides an opportunity for the Project Management Office (PMO) to become acquainted with the Project – its agreed strategy, expected outputs and outcomes, the stakeholders, the risks etc. It is also an opportunity for the stakeholders and partners to provide input on the work plan and to confirm implementation arrangements both at the regional and national levels. It also provides an opportunity to finalize any outstanding implementation details and present them to UNDP and SPREP for clearance. The IP also brings new momentum to the project after the relatively quiet period during the project approval process. In addition it includes a review of the ProDoc. Such review is of particular importance in this case due to the very significant time lag between initial project design and actual implementation, i.e. thus there is a need for adaptive management to reflect major changes in the present project environment.
2. The purpose then of this report is to document the review that was undertaken during the IP of the PACC Full Sized project. It also includes in detail the outcomes of the Inception Meeting that was held at SPREP on the 29th of June to the 3rd of July 09, and follow up actions resulting from it.

B. PACC project design background

3. The PACC project is the first adaptation project to be implemented in the region that responds directly to the call by the Pacific leaders and people for urgent action to address the adverse effects of climate change they are already facing. The project addresses these key concerns on three fronts:
 - (a) Improving capacity in Pacific islands' governments to mainstream climate change adaptation into government policies and plans;
 - (b) Addressing the urgent need for adaptation measures through developing systematic guidelines for adaptation and demonstrating their use at a pilot scale in the coastal management, food security and water resources sectors; and
 - (c) Laying the foundation for a comprehensive approach to address adaptation over the medium-long term at the regional level.
4. The design of the PACC project is in accordance with the guidance paper of the GEF on the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). It notes that SCCF projects should be country-driven, cost-effective and integrated into national sustainable development and poverty-reduction strategies and also take into account national communications or NAPAs and other relevant studies. Therefore, the PACC project baseline and co-financing will be the national sustainable development and poverty reduction actions that are carried out at the national level. The PACC project therefore only finances the additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on the Pacific by the impacts of climate change. Critical hence in this case would be the alignment of PACC activities with sustainable development and poverty reduction activities at the national level and the synchronisation and timing of implementation of these activities. Loss of synchronisation means loss of co-financing support earmarked for PACC thus causing design demise.

C. PACC Project Preparatory Phase

5. The PACC project started its design process in July 2006 when funds were received by SPREP to carry out the Inception workshop in Nadi, Fiji. This was also called the Phase I PDF-B exercise to design and develop and ascertain the components of the Full Sized Project in consultation with the participating countries. Eleven¹ countries were part of the PACC preparatory phase then without Marshall Islands and Palau.
6. The final PACC documents were to be submitted to the GEF in July 2007 however, that was not to be due to a new initiative of the GEF called the GEF-PAS (Global Environment Facility Pacific Alliance for Sustainability). The purpose of this Facility according to the GEF was to give Pacific Island countries better access and an equitable share of GEF resources. This new framework of delivery comes with a USD 100 million package that would fund a bundle of activities under the various thematic areas of the GEF, which includes climate change.
7. With this delay, and the push for bilateral access to the SCCF by Marshall Islands and Palau became difficult, they were then included as part of the PACC regional project. Although it meant adjustments and further enhancement of project documents, budgets et cetera, it was an important development, as all sovereign nations of the Pacific region with the exception of Kiribati² are now participating in the PACC project.
8. There was also a request by UNDP during this stage of the project to review the project foci due to developments at the GEF and Implementing Agency level on the issue of comparative advantages. Therefore changes were made along the following:
 - (a) Recasting the PACC Prodoc into a capacity development and institutional strengthening type proposal;
 - (b) Infrastructure should not feature prominently in the Prodoc;
 - (c) Demonstration projects will still be entertained but to feature more as capacity development activities; and
 - (d) National reports, log frame etc. need to be aligned to the changes made to the Prodoc.

D. Project Milestones

9. Below are the main project milestones from preparatory phase to submission of the full size project to approval.
 - (a) Submission of the PACC Executive Summary / Pipeline Entry – 1/04/2007
 - (b) Submission of the PACC Project Brief – 21/12/07
 - (c) Approval of the PACC Project Brief by the GEF Council – 21/04/08
 - (d) Submission of the PACC ProDoc – 11/09/08
 - (e) Approval of the Project Document (ProDoc) by the GEF Chief Executive Officer – 15/10/08
 - (f) Duly signed ProDoc by the GEF CEO – 23/11/09
 - (g) Commencement of the PACC after 3 signatures (Pacific countries) – 23/01/09
 - (h) Inception Phase – 23/01/09 – 30/09/09
 - (i) PACC Inception Workshop – 29- 03/07/09
 - (j) Expected commencement of implementing activities on the ground – 01/10/09

¹ Cook Islands, Fiji FSM, Nauru, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

²Already implementing a bilateral adaptation project funded by the GEF through World Bank

II. Inception Phase Review

A. Purpose of the review

10. The main purpose of this section is to outline the various areas that have been covered by the review process and also the project design. This is important as it provides context to any changes that is adopted for the new project environment. It would be important to note also at the outset that the review process of the PACC project is not only limited to the first six months of the project but have been ongoing since the project was approved in October 2008.

B. How was the review conducted

11. The review methodology included the following:

- (a) Email discussion on institutional arrangements at the national and regional level;
- (b) One-to-one discussion with PACC countries on project designs, institutional and implementation arrangements, implementing partners etc.;
- (c) Pre-Inception Meeting discussion;
- (d) Inception meeting deliberation; and
- (e) PEG group discussions.

C. Areas that were subjected for review

12. The following areas were subjected for review during the Inception Phase and the results are presented in this report:

- (a) The institutional arrangements;
- (b) Logical Framework
- (c) The role and responsibility of various participants for achieving the project outcomes;
- (d) Capacity needs
- (e) The project management arrangements (organizational chart);
- (f) The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the implementation of the project;
- (g) The co-financing activities;
- (h) Capacity of the NCs and Country Teams;
- (i) Project Operation Manual (POM);
- (j) Operational criteria for assistance;
- (k) The project risks [what are the monitoring protocols];
- (l) An overall work plan for the first year of implementation;
- (m) Disbursement of Project funds;
- (n) Strategic linkages at the national and regional levels; and
- (o) Specific issues raised during the Inception Meeting

III. Review Results

13. In this section, the results of the Inception Phase review are presented. Presentation of results will follow areas identified in section II (c) of this report.

A. Institutional Arrangements

(i) Regional Project Management Office (PMO)

14. The PACC Project document states that the PMO will be established and located in SPREP as part of its Pacific Futures Programme and will be responsible for the overall project operation and financial management and reporting of PACC in accordance with the rules and regulations for UNDP NEX projects. As part of the review process, further discussion was carried out at the national and regional level on this issue. The discussions conclude that the status quo in terms of institutional management arrangements be maintained for the duration of the project. The recommendation below provides the details.

Recommendation(s)

- The current status and purpose of the PMO is to be maintained but enhanced with further support from other technical agencies such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and other Partners. SPREP has been mandated by Pacific Leaders to be responsible for the issue of climate change at the regional and international level and should assist Pacific Island countries further address the issue at the national level. All other Regional Organisations such as the South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) have a role to play to address the technical aspects as their mandate requires.

(ii) PMO Personals

15. In accordance with the PACC Project document, two positions are earmarked for the Regional Project Management Office (PMO). The two officers are a Regional Project Manager and a Project Management officer. The full-time RPM will be appointed by SPREP, funded by the project and based as a contracted staff member at SPREP. The Project Officer (Technical/Administrative Support position) is also earmarked to be employed by the PACC PMO and he/she will assume direct responsibility for the financial management of the PACC Project, under the supervision of the Regional Project Manager whilst also working closely with other UNDP/GEF and SPREP staff. He/she will also be appointed by SPREP, funded by the project and based as a contracted staff member at SPREP.

Recommendation(s)

- These two positions are both needed for the PACC project's successful implementation. As this report is being developed, the Regional Project Manager (RPM) for PACC has assumed his position at SPREP and he is Mr. Taito Nakalevu a Fiji citizen. His salary is fully funded by the project and is already based at the Pacific Futures programme of SPREP as a contracted staff member;
- As part of the SPREP and UNDP arrangements, SPREP will provide administrative, logistical and technical support for the Regional Project Manager (RPM) in order to effectively establish a PACC PMO.

- SPREP should be able to recover their administration costs through a cost recovery formula³ already worked out between the SPREP and UNDP.

(iii) Regional Oversight Mechanism

16. There are two mechanisms in place that will provide oversight to the PACC project. From a management and technical aspect of PACC; a Project Executive Group or PEG is being established that will monitor the conduct of the project and provide strategic guidance and direction to the implementation of PACC at the national and regional levels. Due to the difficulty in transportation and communication in the Pacific region, it was discussed and agreed that the following PEG composition is adopted for PACC; 3 Country representatives (1 per sub region), a UNDP representative (Samoa MCO), SPREP and 1 representative of CROP agencies.

17. The second oversight mechanism is the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable. This is a forum at which all stakeholders addressing climate change meet and keep everyone abreast of each other's activities in the area of climate change mainstreaming, mitigation or adaptation as well as on the international negotiations. SPREP coordinates the meeting and it is attended by Pacific Island Country representatives, donors and other interested parties, NGOs, et cetera that have an interest and activities on climate change. SPREP in 2008 revived the Climate Change Roundtable meeting for the Pacific region. The 2009 meeting was held in Majuro Marshall Islands on the 19th to the 23rd of October.

Recommendation(s)

- That the coordination of PACC at the regional level be through the PACC PEG and the current PEG members as presented at the conclusion of this report be confirmed;
- That the PACC project should use the Pacific Roundtable as an opportunity to share information, progress and lessons on the PACC project and build new partnerships.

(iv) National Implementation Arrangement

18. Implementation at the national level will be guided by a Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT). The Country Team approach at the national level is based on the awareness that to effectively tackle cross sectors issues like climate change there is a need to bring together many actors from different crosscutting thematic areas. Most countries already have NCCCTs and it would be a yoke to an already stretched manpower and resources to establish a separate PACC National Coordinating mechanism.

19. Described in some detail below the administrative set-up of the PACC project at the national level and agreed arrangements.

(v) National Climate Change Country Team and Project Management Unit

20. Implementation of project activities at the national level will be based on the "country team" approach, which is now a standard practice in many PICs. However, some countries are very progressive in that regard whilst some do lag behind and need strengthening. It was agreed during the Inception meeting that wherever possible, existing country teams are utilised but

³ Time of SPREP professionals contributing directly to the PACC implementation will be worked out and costed as per salary scale.

reviewed on their membership with the view to include appropriate stakeholders that can contribute effectively to the implementation or monitoring of the project.

21. On the whole, thirteen (13) multi-sectoral National Climate Change Country Teams (NCCCTs), will provide oversight and approve work programmes and budgets for the implementation of project activities at the national level in each of the 13 countries. In addition to the NCCCTs, a Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within each of the National PACC implementing agencies (NPIA). In all cases the NPIA will be physically located in a government department i.e. the Ministry of Environment, Meteorology, Public Works or Utilities and Infrastructure.

(vi) The National PMU

22. The National PMU will comprise a Project Manager/National Project Coordinator for PACC (NPM/NPC) who will work full time on the project and will be fully paid by the project. The NPM/NPC, among others, will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of all national project activities. The PMU will serve as a secretariat to the NCCCT on matters relating to PACC project implementation. An update of the PACC Coordinators is included as an annex to this report.

23. Most of the project activities will be conducted at the national level, implementing on-the-ground activities, utilizing national experts and involving as much as possible the communities in which the project activities will be implemented. This will enable the project to have greater impacts and heightened visibility not only within the specific communities/villages but also at the national and regional levels. Additionally, use of local/national expertise and local communities in project implementation will ensure national ownership of the project to maintain the impetus for long-term sustainability.

Recommendation(s)

- That the current NCCCT wherever possible should also act as the PACC national steering committee and ensure that all relevant professionals from government, non-government, and civil society and community organisations who are involved in managing, coordinating and implementing the in-country activities carry out their role accordingly;
- There it is not possible to action the above recommendation, then a separate PACC Steering Committee is established;
- That a review is undertaken on the composition of the county team to ensure all appropriate stakeholders that can contribute effectively to the implementation or monitoring of the PACC project are included as part of the NCCCT.

B. Logical Framework

24. The PACC logical framework was discussed at length during the Inception Meeting (Annex I). Countries made changes or accepted current wording after reflecting on contemporary situation at the national level. The general agreement was that the log frame is workable and with a careful review of wording and indicators, it should be robust to work with. Two further proposals were also discussed; the first is the inclusion of a project management outcome to address project management outputs at the national level and the second is to also feature policy development/incorporation either as a separate output or incorporated into either of the two existing outputs under outcome one. Current wording of the two outputs under outcome one

concentrate largely on tools development. It is the opinion of many during the workshop that one of the major roles of PACC is to enhance the systemic and institutional frameworks at the national level to ensure they are able to cope with changes that will be brought about by climate change. The development of guidelines on climate change adaptation is an important way to capture good practices and lessons learnt from the demonstration projects and to inform policy processes for the integration of CC resilience.

Recommendation(s)

- That a project management outcome as reflected in the current log frame be endorsed;
- That the changes made to output one (1) under outcome one (1) to reflect climate change policy development and/or mainstreaming be accepted.

C. Review of the role and responsibility of various partners for achieving the project outcomes

25. Adaptation interventions will be successful when all the necessary stakeholders at national and local level are engaged during project implementation. In the PACC project document, the following partners listed below are identified and during the Inception meeting they were again endorsed to be critical for the success of the project:

(i) Local Communities

26. Local communities are the most important stakeholders and partners of the PACC project. They range from village communities in a traditional setting with institutional structures such as provincial and local administrations in place. It also refers to non-village settings or ad hoc communal set-ups outside village boundaries sometimes called settlements. Different countries in the region have their own unique set-ups at the national and local level that would be difficult to detail in this report but are important to the project.

27. They are not only recipients of interventions but active partners in the decision making processes that lead up to the interventions to be implemented. They own resources which include the land, forest and the sea that the project will work in thus their inclusion from the outset is critical to the success of the project.

(ii) Government Departments / Ministries

28. At the national level, government departments are critical stakeholders in the implementation of the project. Environment Departments given their role as PACC Focal Points also play that role for the PACC project whilst implementation is carried out by line ministries.

(iii) University of Hawaii – [Hazards and Climate Programme]

29. The hazard and climate programme work closely with communities and governments particularly in the northern Pacific on the issue of socioeconomics of climate change. They have also taken part in the Inception and Technical Meeting of the PACC project.

(iv) International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (AusAID)

The AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) programme will provide practical assistance to Pacific Island countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Various components of ICCAI provide useful inputs to the PACC project and vice versa, including the Climate Change Science Support Programme aiming at enhancing climate projection and modelling capacities, the Pacific Adaptation Support Programme helping vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, the Australia-Pacific Climate Adaptation Platform supporting knowledge management activities in the region, and the Mekong Asia Pacific-Community Based Adaptation (MAP-CBA) programme implemented through the UNDP Small Grants Programmes.

(v) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

30. Climate change is already altering the distribution of species and the make-up of ecosystems. To be effective, conservation practice must plan for the growing impacts of climate change. IUCN mobilizes research to measure the impacts climate change is having on biodiversity and to identify conservation and management solutions in line with the ecosystem-based adaptation approach. For example, connecting habitats has a key role to play in enabling nature to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Further, ecosystems can store carbon and maintain the critical ecosystem services on which livelihoods depend on. Lessons learnt from the work they carry out will be of importance to the PACC project.

(vi) South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission

31. SOPAC is implementing another regional project called the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), and linkages and complementarities have been mapped out, especially in the PACC project countries that address water sector to support mainstreaming and demo activities

(vii) Secretariat of the Pacific Community

32. Cover most sectors, health marine, maritime, social health, land resources and PACC countries can work with them to screens crops for tolerance to extreme conditions (heat, drought, etc). Can access and outsource materials from outside region, from international agricultural research centers. SPC currently has the Centre of excellence for atoll agriculture in Kiribati that helps to look at the effective use of atoll soil techniques for agriculture.

(viii) University of the South Pacific

33. Deals with capacity building in the area of climate change and USP has collaborated with SPREP in the past on several projects such as the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance project (PICCAP), the Canadian funded Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island countries (CBDAMPIC). They currently implement several climate change projects which include the EU grant, 0.57million euros – UPNG, NUS, EDULINK program; AusAID community adaptation project, and are proposing a 1.68millino AUD to fund courses – climate leaders program, part of ICCAI.

(ix) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

34. SPREP is participating in the C3D+ project/platform and the objective of the platform is to promote dialogue, increase capacity, contribute mainstream especially to other countries.

Before Africa and Asia benefited from the platform but now Pacific through SPREP and the Caribbean through the Caribbean Climate Change Centre (CCCC). Partners that are now part of the C3D+ partnership include the following; SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute, IISD – International Institute for Sustainable Development, Partners – SEI Oxford and MIND Sri Lanka. These partners have expertise in Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessments, Sustainable Development mainstreaming, and climate change modeling. Tools that C3D+ partners have developed that are now used widely around the globe include the Climate Change Explorer, WeAdapt and CRiSTAL.

(x) European Commission – Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)

Linkages can be created with GCCA through the country pilot projects (e.g. in Vanuatu), as well as the Capacity Building Programme being implemented through USP, aiming at supporting adaptation levels at the community level.

(xi) Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI)

FSPI can provide support especially for the community-level adaptation activities of PACC, e.g. the areas of reef restoration, ICZM, food security, sustainable tourism, community business management (financial accountability support programme)

Recommendation (s)

- That the role of each partner in the PACC project as outlined above be approved.

D. Review of the project management arrangements (organizational chart)

35. Discussion with countries prior and during the Inception Workshop has yielded no change to project management arrangements as detailed in the PACC project document therefore current arrangements as detailed in Annex II will be the modus operandi used by PACC during implementation period.

36. At the operational level, the implementation of the PACC will be based on 13 individual PIC-specific 5 years work plan and budgets. If feasible, economical, practical, etc common activities among PICs will be undertaken regionally. The 13 work plans and budgets will be revised at least once a year (or more if a need arise). Each PIC will review its work plan and budget through its PACC NCCT and submit to the PEG at least a month before the annual TPR meetings. The PEG will then review these submissions, taking into consideration the agreed to operational criteria and make the appropriate recommendations to the TPR meeting.

E. Review of the project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

37. Monitoring and evaluation of the PACC project will be conducted in accordance with UNDP and GEF procedures. The Logical Framework Matrix in Section II provides performance indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

38. The PACC Project was approved with indicative activities per 13 PIC. These activities were reviewed and updated as part of the Inception meeting and national consultations undertaken during the Inception Phase. The very significant time lag between initial project

design and actual implementation was a critical basis for review. In addition the co-financing activities were reviewed and updated as well.

Recommendation(s)

- That the PACC M & E Framework, as in Annex III be approved.

F. Review of co-financing activities

39. All PACC countries except Cook Islands again confirmed their co-financing arrangements during the Inception Meeting. In the case of the Cooks, their baseline development activity (upgrade of Manihiki Airport) had to be rescinded as the latter activity had progressed minus the PACC project. The delay in the approval process of the project impacted negatively in this case on the co-financing situation thus effort to review the situation was undertaken immediately after the Inception Meeting by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning.

40. Prior to the finalisation of this report, communication was received from the Cook Islands that their new pilot site would be Mangaia and the PACC project would support the redevelopment of the Mangaia Harbour (see Plate 1&2 below).

Plate 1 Prior to 2005



Plate 2 March 2005



41. The choice for Mangaia was made after the recent decision of the government of Cook Islands to allocate NZ\$1.8 million to the Mangaia Harbour redevelopment programme (2009-2010). The PACC project will try and address the broader issue of coastal management that is plaguing the harbour. For example, after heavy seas the coral gravels used to temporary form the dock quay would be washed away into the lagoon leaving behind the rough coral flat as seen in plate 2 above. Stop-gap measures attempted in the past by the Island Administration would be to temporarily re-fill, repair and re-compact the quay with new gravel every time the outer island freighter services the island. Hopefully, the intervention by the PACC project would ensure that service and operations continues on the island without disruption thus providing an avenue for

people to receive required essential services to the islands or evacuate people in terms of disasters. Both ways, the work will significantly increase the capacity of the people of Mangaia to face changes in climate and extreme events.

Recommendation

- That the co-financing sources and partners to the PACC are noted and their support acknowledged (Annex IV).

G. Capacity of the National Coordinators and Country Teams

42. The capacity of the national coordinators and the Country Teams to effectively coordinate and manage PACC were discussed and reviewed at the Inception Meeting and national Inception meetings. The PMO is of the view that the Country Teams are made up of highly qualified, experienced and committed officers but need to have their capacity built on the PACC project.

43. Current PACC National Coordinators are qualified in terms of university degrees but do lack specific climate change knowledge and experience. Most do not have project environment exposure and hands-on project coordination experience, thus some further operational support will need to be done to get them through the initial phases of the project.

44. During the Inception Meeting, a capacity needs survey was carried out for the participants. Several areas such as enabling environment, institutional arrangements, capacity of project personals, project management and logistical and technical support needs were reviewed using a questionnaire.

45. Results of the survey suggest that 61% have indicated that no sector policy⁴ is a critical issue that needs to be addressed very early in the project whilst only 15% suggested otherwise. Two ways of interpreting this result; either there are no water, food security and coastal management sector policy in place and need to be developed under the PACC or there are policies in place but have not incorporated climate change as part of the policy. In that regard, further assessment will need to be undertaken at the national to determine these different nuances.

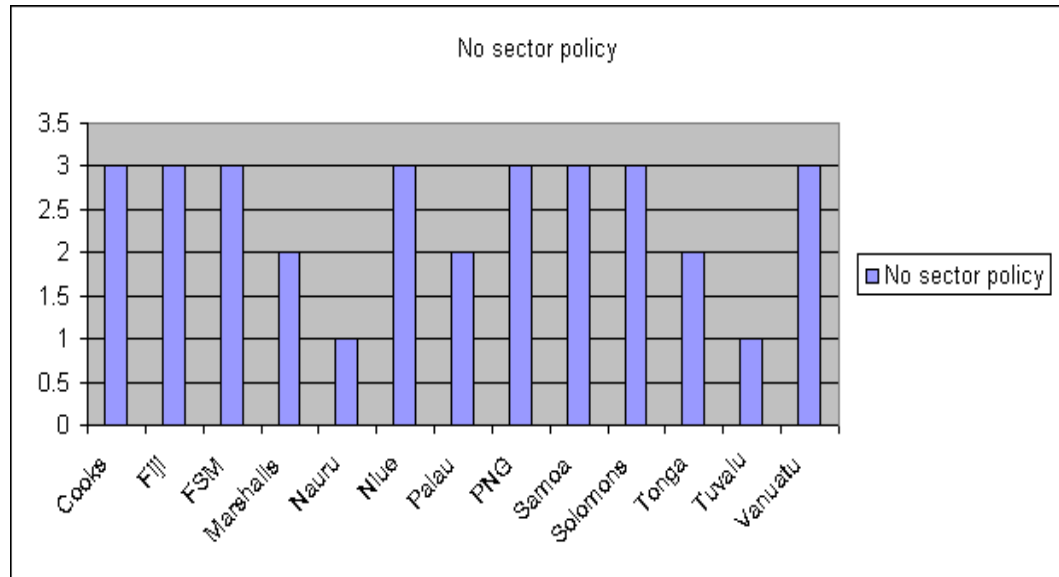
46. In the institutional theme, processing of funds (53%) was identified as a critical area that needed immediate attention. Another area that needed to be addressed very early is how to maintain trained personals as they are crucial to the implementation of the project. Most countries (69%) noted that recruiting and retaining a project coordinator was an issue that needed rectification very early in the project. Some countries do find it difficult to recruit the right personals to coordinate the project and in some cases when recruited, turn over is high as they proceed to so-called “greener pastures”.

47. Results for the Project management (77%) showed that many workshop participants are not familiar with the Log frame and that it needed to be addressed very early in the project. This result is not surprising to the regional PMO as those present during the Inception Meeting were not involved in any way in the project preparation phase. Nevertheless, the results have provided a good baseline understanding of situations on the ground in terms of project management,

⁴ Sectors referred to here are water, coastal and food security.

institutional support and capacity enhancement of individual coordinators. It should be followed up with concrete interventions very early in the life of the project.

Figure 1.0 Survey result on enabling environment (sector policy)



Note: Not to be quoted

48. The Inception Workshop was also a first opportunity to start addressing the baseline situations mentioned above. The Coordinators were introduced to the project cycle management; a typical GEF/UNDP project implementation cycle that included reporting and project management requirements (budgetary planning and budget reviews). Participants also spent a half day reviewing their log frame after introductory presentations by UNDP advisers.

Recommendation(s)

- That the capacity of the national coordinators and country teams and their capacity building needs be noted and acted upon.

H. Project Operation Manual (POM)

49. A PACC National Execution Modality (PACC NEX) was developed during this quarter, which mirrored very closely the UNDP NEX. After inputs and comments to the document were made by UNDP, the PACC NEX was shared with the PACC countries prior and during the Inception Meeting for their comments. At present, this document is the first source of information at the national level for the PACC Focal Points, Implementing Agencies and incoming National Coordinators.

I. Operational criteria for assistance including allocation of funds to individual countries as part of the project

50. The PACC project by design (paragraph 3) is closely linked to national level sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. It provides additional resources for national governments to address climate change issues in the design of their development programmes to

ensure resilience to current and future changes in climate. Therefore, co-financing activities from governments or overseas development assistance provide the baseline programme targeted towards the achievement of sustainable development whilst PACC activities provide the additionality provisions to address climate change adaptation. By default, the GEF guidance nullifies the notion that all countries should have equal sharing of the GEF resources.

51. During the preparatory phase of the project, funding allocation for each country presented by the PACC preparatory team⁵ during national consultation workshops were strictly based on the following criterias; a) most vulnerable sector; b) prior assessment already undertaken on the most vulnerable sector; c) baseline development activity; d) co-financing opportunity/ability. After national consultation and progress of project design, it was realised that the smaller countries that were very vulnerable to climate change impacts had very little co-financing available to them. It was the geographically bigger PICs that had co-financing potential.

52. SPREP was notified by UNDP that it needs to solicit more co-financing as some of the smaller PICs were not able to raise enough co-financing. Such a regional scenario required a regional solution. Measures that the project management team consciously made included requesting two countries; Fiji and FSM to assist with co-financing shortfall for the overall project. Fiji in turn provided USD8 million and FSM USD 6 million. These were development activities that were linked to the PACC project in these two countries. With this support, they were allocated USD 1 million each from the PACC budget. Four countries were given USD800,000 (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau and PNG) and seven countries were allocated 750,000 each (Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). The seven countries that were given USD75,000 had difficulties raising their co-financing thus as the project progresses, there is a need to continue to better define the co-financing support from these countries vis-à-vis other GEF supported projects.

53. The allocations indicated above are indicative and it was made known to country representatives that were present during the Inception Meeting. These measures are undertaken to ensure that funds are not withheld unnecessarily by countries that for some reason are not able to spend their allocation accordingly. It is to be noted that this amount may change based on delivery of resources and results as per the approved annual work plans.

Recommendation(s)

- That the PACC NEX be used as the guiding document for national project implementation at the national level.

J. An overall work plan for the first year of implementation

54. A work plan for the 2009 calendar year was developed and submitted to UNDP on the last week of third week of August (third quarter). It was subsequently discussed by the PACC PEG members at the 17th of August for the purpose of approving the work programme.

55. A review of the 3rd quarter funding distribution suggests that most activity in the third quarter will largely focus on project management. This includes office set-up, recruitment of coordinator, communication strategy development et cetera. Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu have budgeted for Component One. FSM and Fiji are planning to carry out some Component Two activities during this quarter. Table 1.0 below provides a breakdown of funding per component for the 3rd quarter.

⁵ Taito Nakalevu (SPREP), Ms Misa Andriamihaja (UNDP) and Dr. Graham Sem (Consultant)

Table 1.0 Total Projected 3rd Quarter Funding

FUNDING IN COMPONENTS	TOTAL
Component 1: Mainstreaming	50,000
Component 2: Guideline and Demonstration	36,600
Component 3: Technical Support and Lessons Learnt	1,000
Project Management	251,928
Total	339,528

56. Bulk of the 4th quarter activity and funding requested are on component One and Two. This reflects progress at the national level from setting up to addressing the more technical issues of Mainstreaming and Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment. Several countries are now working on reviewing/analysing their sector specific policy. In the case of Solomon Islands and Niue, they will be developing a climate change policy using PACC resources. Solomon Islands has also able to secure additional resources from the European Union to assist in the climate change policy development work. The table 2.0 below provides the total projected 4th Quarter funding per component.

Table 2.0 Total Projected 4th Quarter Funding

Funding in components	Total
Component 1: Mainstreaming	181,000
Component 2: Guideline and Demonstration	276,300
Component 3: Technical Support and Lessons Learnt	3,000
Project Management	94,172
Total	554,472

Recommendation(s)

- That the status of the individual PIC work plan and budget as well as the overall work plan and budget for the first year of on-the-ground implementation be noted.

K. Disbursement of Project funds

57. UNDP will transfer funds to SPREP on a quarterly basis and in accordance to approved work plan. SPREP will then advance part of the funds to the PICs for the execution of national activities. At the end of the quarter, PICs report to SPREP who then reports to UNDP with a request for further transfer for the next quarter. Hopefully this will process will proceed smoothly as past projects have had mixed experiences on this. For many reasons, reports may not be prepared on time or incomplete, expenses are not accounted for and some funds get trapped in the local bureaucracies. This has then led to delays in the flow of project funds and project activities are held up.

Recommendation(s)

- That the PACC advance project funds to countries and when requested direct payments be carried out, and
- That the effectiveness of the arrangement in the above recommendation be reassessed at the first TPR meeting in April 2010.

L. Strategic linkages at the national and regional levels

58. It is very crucial that the sustainability of the PACC be strengthened through strategic linkages at the national and regional levels. At the national level, PACC activities should be linked to adopted national policies, action plans and strategies, and ongoing national adaptation projects, such as the NAPA LDC Fund projects. For instance, Samoa's NAPA is its national adaptation strategy in which the PACC is implementing its coastal ecosystem priority. The development of the Climate Early Warning System (CLEWS) in its other NAPA LDC Fund Project⁶ links directly with the PACC. PICs are currently preparing their Second National Communications under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change where PACC activities are designed with the view to link these to the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A) part of SNCs. Samoa for example has completed its SNC and is looking at building on the V&A studies from this enabling activity to further its activities under PACC.

59. At the regional level, it is important to report the PACC as a key intervention in the Pacific Plan's initiative relating to the Pacific Islands Framework Action on Climate Change and the Pacific Islands Action Plan for the PIFACC.

60. At both levels, there is a need to ensure adaptation interventions developed in PACC is mainstreamed into the planning and budgetary processes.

Recommendation(s)

- That the need for establishing strategic linkages for PACC at both the national and regional levels as well as the need for mainstreaming be noted as a priority activity in PACC.
- PACC coordinators to be part of the SNC V&A Thematic Groups in order to ensure linkages and synergies with the SNC projects

IV. Specific Issues raised during the Inception Workshop

61. The discussions focused principally on PACC issues, but most of them were much broader on the UNDP-country project and programming interface. References were made to administrative issues in other GEF processes (e.g. recruitment, salaries, advances and financial administration, etc.). It has been reiterated in various occasions that operational and financial issues are two-way processes between GEF-UNDP-Executing agency (SPREP)-countries, with the need for the countries to sort out their internal coordination and communication between the project line ministries and the finance departments, treasuries, cabinet and other financial management procedures. UNDP reiterated its adherence to the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness, therefore the alignment of its financial management with national procedures (the need for national project counterparts to follow routes and procedures established by corresponding financial departments). UNDP will make available funds for countries through SPREP as soon as possible, but national implementing agencies have to sort out national arrangements and coordinate duly with their Finance Departments to actually get hold of funds, ensuring bottlenecks are not occurring at the national level.

⁶ Samoa's NAPA LDC Fund project is the 2009-2014 ICCRAHSS project – Integrating Climate Change Risks in Adaptation and Health Sector Samoa.

62. ***Receiving and administering financial advances:*** various countries raised issues with the quarterly advance practice for project staff salaries and other purposes. For instance, Federated States of Micronesia needs a full year's salary to be downloaded at once due to procedural issues between national and state governments. Addressing questions on slippages and roll over of quarterly advances; it was clarified that unspent funds can be rolled over to next quarter but disbursement will only be made when the 80% expenditure is proved. UNDP will also be closely involved in monitoring and assisting countries in the preparation of their quarterly and annual reports. National coordinators play a very critical role at the national level as responsibilities for supervising consultants, approve payments, provide information through quarterly narrative and financial reports will ensure that constant communication with the regional project office is maintained.

63. ***Options to fasten disbursement of funds:*** Several options were discussed and one that was taken up was for SPREP to make available to countries "Start-Up" fund of USD10,000 to quickly facilitate the establishment of a project management unit at the national level. Also, to avoid loss and confusion of exchange rates to be used, SPREP will be downloading funds to PACC countries in US dollars. Exchange to national currency will be made at the national level thus one rate will be used by countries and SPREP. It was also agreed that if so decided by countries; SPREP can make direct payments to consultants on their behalf.

64. ***Use of the new FACE form:*** it was introduced to harmonize the financial payment and reporting procedures (aligned to Paris Declaration). UNDP gave a short briefing on the Face form and provided an information package on its use with examples. It was also agreed that national UN Country Development Managers would be able to assist countries with the Face forms if requested. UNDP is also keen to take up further training of the financial reporting during joint country missions.

65. ***Vehicle purchase:*** it has been clarified that GEF project budget can be used to facilitate transport for project operations (e.g. vehicle, boat rental), but cannot be used to purchase vehicle. This can be sourced from co-financing.

66. ***Sourcing, contracting and retention of country project staff:*** countries raised the issue of lack of qualified persons for project management, leaving often limited options to draw in new staff and need to use already existing government staff. The post-project retention of project staff is also an issue. Recommendation was made to second qualified government staff to the project, retaining his/her post throughout the project, allowing re-insertion after the project. It was underlined by UNDP that project funds cannot be used to subsidize regular government salaries, however, different countries face different situations and such a situation need to be examined on its own merit. It was agreed that a no size-fit-all solution can address the unique situations each country faces.

67. ***Communication:*** with GEF and UNFCCC Focal Points, UN Ambassadors, other national and regional stakeholders: the need for the national coordinators to regularly inform these national constituencies on PACC progress was reiterated on various occasions. The PACC Snapshots (regular updates prepared by SPREP in collaboration with UNDP) will be sent to these persons. It was advised to set up an email communication group by the countries for this purpose. SPREP will assist countries through the inception phase to draw up national communication strategies addressing these issues.

V. Progress and Next Steps

68. The PACC Inception Phase is now completed and there are already some tangible progress made at the national and regional level. Below in summary form are some of the achievements to date.

Memorandum of Understanding

69. All the PACC countries have signed their MoU with SPREP. This MoU together with the PACC project document embodies the entire agreement between the countries and SPREP regarding the implementation of the programme at the national level. The MoU declares the intention and commitment of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and SPREP to work together in pursuit of the common and expected goal, outcomes and outputs of the project.

Table 3.0 MoU Signatures

COUNTRY NAME	SIGNED (✓)
1. Cook Islands	✓
2. Fiji	✓
3. Federated States of Micronesia	✓
4. Marshall Islands	✓
5. Nauru	✓
6. Niue	✓
7. Palau	✓
8. Papua New Guinea	✓
9. Samoa	✓
10. Solomon Islands	✓
11. Tonga	✓
12. Tuvalu	✓
13. Vanuatu	✓

Institutional Arrangement at the National Level

70. The implementation of the PACC pilot project vary among participating countries but essentially divided into five broad areas.

Table 4.0 Institutional Arrangement

SPREP Focal Point	Foreign Affairs or Government Environment Agency
SPREP Operational Focal Point	Technical contact for all SPREP activities
PACC Focal Point	Technical contact for PACC
Lead Agency	Sub-contracted Government agency responsible for pilot project implementation as described in a Letter of Agreement exchanged with the PACC Focal Point
Executing Agency	NGO or community group responsible for pilot project execution as described in a Letter of Agreement exchanged with the Lead Agency and the PACC Focal Point.

71. The primary point of contact for the PACC in each participating country is the designated SPREP Focal Point. The SPREP Focal Point is usually the Government ministry responsible for foreign affairs or the Government environment agency. It takes responsibility for policy issues associated with SPREP's activities in the region and nationally.

72. SPREP-supported activities in each of its member countries may be promoted through an Operational Focal Point, a Government Agency designated to be responsible for technical issues associated with SPREP's work programme.

73. Some participating countries may elect to designate the Operational Focal Point as the PACC Focal Point (PACCFP). In such cases, the PACCFP may assume responsibility for all administrative and logistical issues associated with pilot project implementation and actually execute the pilot project. In such situations, the PACCFP, the Lead Agency and the Executing Agency would be the same agency.

74. However, there are other cases where the local implementing agency may not be the PACCFP. For example, the PACCFP may choose to delegate responsibility for pilot project implementation to another government agency (for example the Department of Public Works in respect of a road relocation pilot project). In cases where this is instituted the implementing agency, the Department of Public Works, would be referred to as the Lead Agency. The relationship between the PACCFP and the Lead Agency in respect to the pilot project would be stipulated in a Letter of Agreement signed by the head of the respective agencies.

75. The Lead Agency, whether that be the PACCFP or an alternative government agency, may actually execute the pilot project, in which case it would also be the Executing Agency. However, it may also elect to delegate responsibility for execution of the pilot projects to another organisation, for example a non-government organisation or a community group. In such instances, the organisation or group responsible for execution would be known as the Executing Agency. The relationship between the Lead Agency and the Executing Agency in respect to the pilot project would be stipulated in a Letter of Agreement signed by the head of the Lead Agency, the head of the Executing Agency and the head of the PACCFP.

Table 5.0 Institutional Arrangement at the National Level

COUNTRIES	SPREP OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT⁷	PACC FOCAL POINT⁸	LEAD AGENCY⁹	EXECUTING AGENCY¹⁰
Cook Islands	Director National Environment Service PO Box 371 RAROTONGA Cook Islands	Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning and Outer Island Affairs	MOIP	MOIP
Federated States of Micronesia	Office of Environment and Emergency Management Palikir Pohnpei FSM 96941	Office of Environment and Emergency Management Palikir Pohnpei FSM 96941	Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority	Public Works
Fiji	<i>Director of Environment</i> Department of Environment <i>PO Box 2109</i> <i>Government Buildings</i> SUVA, Fiji	Director Land and Water Resources Division, Ministry of Agriculture	Land and Water Resources Division, Ministry of Agriculture	Land and Water Resources Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of the Marshall Islands	Director Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC) PO Box 975 MAJURO 96960	Director Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC) PO Box 975	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	R and D EPA MWSC EPPSO

⁷ Technical contact for all SPREP activities

⁸ Technical contact for PACC

⁹ Sub-contracted Government agency responsible for pilot project implementation as described in a Letter of Agreement exchanged with the PACC Focal Point

¹⁰ NGO or community group responsible for pilot project execution as described in a Letter of Agreement exchanged with the Lead Agency and the PACC Focal Point.

	Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960	MAJURO 96960 Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960	(OEPPC)	
Niue	Director for Environment Department of Environment PO Box 80, ALOFI, Niue	Director for Environment Department of Environment PO Box 80, ALOFI, Niue	Public Works Department (Waters Division)	Public Works Department (Water Division)
Nauru	Secretary for Foreign Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs Republic of Nauru Central Pacific	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation	Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation
Palau	Office of Environmental Response & Coordination	Office of Environmental Response & Coordination	Office of Environmental Response & Coordination	Ngatpang Maritime Authority
Papua New Guinea	Department of Environment & Conservation	Department of Climate Change and Mitigation	Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture	Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Samoa	Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Private Mail Bag, APIA, Samoa	Climate Change Section Meteorology Department Apia, Samoa	Climate Change Section Meteorology Department Apia, Samoa	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Solomon Islands	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology HONIARA, Solomon Islands	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology HONIARA, Solomon Islands	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Tonga	Secretary for Lands, Survey, Natural, Resources & Environment Ministry of Lands, Survey &	Department of Environment, Ministry of Lands, Survey & Natural Resources PO Box 5	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Department of Environment and Natural Resources

	Natural Resources PO Box 5, Nuku'alofa, Tonga	Nuku'alofa, Tonga		
Tuvalu	Director Department of Environment Private Mail Bag Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu	Director Department of Environment Private Mail Bag Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu	Public Works Vaiaku Funafuti Tuvalu	Public Works Vaiaku Funafuti Tuvalu
Vanuatu	Head Environment Unit Private Mail Bag 9063 PORT VILA Vanuatu	Vanuatu Meteorological Services, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities, PMB 9052, Port Vila, Vanuatu	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

Coordinators

76. Currently, six PACC Coordinators have been recruited/appointed whilst seven other countries have their processes in motion. Every effort is being made at the regional level to see how best the countries can be assisted to find a good Coordinator which has been difficult for some.

Table 6.0 PACC NATIONAL COORDINATORS

Country	Name	Telephone	Email
Cook Islands	*Mr. Otheniel Tangianau	+682-20034	otheniel@moip.gov.ck
Fiji	*Mr. Kyaw Win	+675-	kwin@govnet.gov.fj kyawwin1@gmail.com
FSM	*Mr. Simpson Abraham	+691-320-8815/8814	sdplanner@mail.fm
Marshall Islands	*Mr. Warwick Harris	+692-625-7944 / 7945	warwick47@gmail.com
Nauru	Ms. Mavis Depaune	+674-444 3133	monmave@gmail.com naerowoman@yahoo.com
Niue	Mr. Haden Talagi	+683-4021 / 4011	h_talagi@mail.nu / environment.ca@mail.gov.nu
Palau	Mr. Rhinehart Silas	+680-67 1269	rsilas@palaugov.net
PNG	Mr. Andrew Mika	+675-3402175	
Samoa	Ms Moira Faletutulu	+685-23800 ext 19	moira.faletutulu@mnre.gov.ws
Solomon Islands	Ms Jean Galo	+677-24074	dzinnieb@yahoo.com.au
Tonga	*Mr. Lisiate Bloomfield		
Tuvalu	Ms Tausi Loia	+688 20826	lmoilipi@gov.tv puavasa@gmail.com
Vanuatu	Mr. Denis Alvos	+678-22555/22888 / 7757243	dalvos@vanuatu.gov.vu

* Acting Coordinators [for now] until PACC Coordinator positions are finalized in their respective countries.

Project Executive Group Members

77. A meeting of the PEG was undertaken and UNDP Apia multi-country office was reaffirmed to be the chairperson of the PEG to ensure consistency in meeting proceedings.

78. Mr. Taito Nakalevu the PACC Regional Project Manager was confirmed as the secretariat. The two positions would remain for the duration of the project until or unless circumstances warrant a change.

Membership

79. The meeting affirmed the following as the incumbent members of the PACC PEG. They will be representing their sub-groupings for a period of one year after which new representation will be reviewed.

[i] **Melanesia:** Mr. Jope Davetanivalu;

[ii] **Micronesia:** Mr. Abraham Simpson

[iii] **Polynesia:** Ms. Anne Rasmussen

[iv] **CROP Representative** – Mr. Marc Wison (IWRM Project Manager)

[v] **SPREP** - Mr. Espen Ronneberg

PACC Communication

80. A medium of communication called the PACC Snapshot was developed for the PACC. The purpose is to bridge the divide between the regional PMU based at SPREP and national PACC Coordinators. This communication is. Four Snapshots went into circulation this quarter detailing issues ranging from; i) reporting requirements, ii) Annual Work Plans; iii) Start-Up Funding; iv) Memorandum of Understanding and Project Executive Group.

81. A PACC website has also been developed and will continue to be upgraded to assist in communicating PACC regionally and beyond. The PACC official website address is:

http://www.sprep.org/climate_change/pacc

Next Steps

82. The milestones below were developed collaboratively during the Inception Meeting with all PACC countries taking into consideration the three main outcomes of the project as stipulated in the Project Document.

Table 7.0 Milestones for 2009

MILESTONES FOR 2009	
I.	Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between SPREP and Countries;
II.	Start-up funding made available to countries;
III.	Set-up of Project Management Units;
IV.	Recruitment of the National PACC Coordinator carried out;
V.	Set-up of National Steering Committee
VI.	PACC Technical Meeting

83. Based on current progress, most of the milestones are on target to be achieved. However, challenges may be faced by countries in the recruitment of National PACC Coordinators due to the limited availability of qualified people at the national level.

84. The table below outlines some tangible steps being undertaken by the regional PMU based at SPREP to address some of the specific issues raised in the Inception Meeting and highlighted in Section IV of this report.

85. More detailed information on progress that has been made at the national level is included as Annex V of this report.

Table 8.0 Issues raised in the Inception Meeting and action taken

Issue	What has been done	Further Action
Receiving and administering financial advances: Federated States of Micronesia needs a full year's salary to be downloaded at once due to procedural issues between national and state governments.	UNDP and SPREP in their discussion have agreed that FSM could be assisted in their request. SPREP will transfer funds to country level in USD rather than local currency to ease reporting particularly exchange rates to be used.	Monitor and action any request particularly the need for Appropriation - a requirement in FSM financial systems.
Options to fasten disbursement of funds	"Start-Up" fund of USD10,000 to quickly facilitate the establishment of a project management unit at the national level.	
Use of the new FACE form	Continuous training is being carried out and recently in the PACC technical Meeting.	UNDP will continue to assist in this training in regional settings or national level.
Vehicle purchase	It has been clarified that GEF project budget can be used to facilitate transport for project operations (e.g. vehicle, boat rental), but cannot be used to purchase vehicle.	Discussions to be undertaken bilaterally if issue is persistently raised.
Sourcing, contracting and retention of country project staff	Recommendation was made to second qualified government staff to the project, retaining his/her post throughout the project, allowing re-insertion after the project. It was underlined by UNDP that project funds cannot be used to subsidize regular government salaries, however, different countries face different situations and such a situation need to be examined on its own merit. It was agreed that a no size-fit-all solution can address the unique situations each country faces.	
Communication:	The PACC Snapshot and website already in place.	Professional communication support to be sourced at strategic points of the project.

VI. Annexes

ANNEX I – Logical Framework

ANNEX II – Project Management Arrangement

ANNEX III – Project Monitoring and Evaluation

ANNEX IV – PACC Co-financing Support

ANNEX V - Country Progress

ANNEX VI – Partners and their Activities

ANNEX I – Logical Framework [after Inception Review]

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Goal: To reduce vulnerability and to increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change in key Development Sectors identified by 13 participating countries in the Pacific.					
Objective: To enhance the capacity of the participating countries to adapt to climate change, including variability, in selected key development sectors.	Number of references to vulnerability of the coastal, crop production and water sector to climate risks in policies, plans and projects.	Climate change risks in the coastal, crop production and water sector are not acknowledged in relevant policies, plans and projects both at the national and local level.	By the end of the project, 100% of national and regional relevant plans in all participating countries include climate change risk considerations for the coastal, crop production and water sector.	Surveys/interviews /plans	There is political willingness to integrate climate change related risks into coastal, crop production and water sector management plans, policies and strategies
Outcome 1: Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability- reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks defined in all 13 PACC countries.	Number of references to coastal, crop production and water sector climate change risks in relevant plans and programmes.	Relevant development and risk management plans do not include climate change risks on the coastal, crop production and water sector.	By the end of the project, climate change risks in the coastal, crop production and water sector are addressed in three (3) national plans and at least two (2) provincial development plans.	Survey and review of national and provincial coastal, crop production and water sector management plans.	Political will to review the plans is ensured and maintained throughout the life of the project.
Output 1.1: Develop policies, methodologies, and tools to enhance Pacific Island countries efforts to mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and	1.1.1 Number of instances where the Guidelines on climate change risk management have been applied in national and sub-national coastal, crop production and water sector related plans and	Relevant development and risk management plans, both at the national and the local level, do not address climate change risk in the coastal, crop	By the end of the project, all 13 project countries integrate climate change risk resilience in the corresponding national and sub-national policies or plans of their target sector (coastal, crop production or water sector)	Survey and review of revised relevant national policies and plans.	Political will to review and revise the plans is ensured and maintained throughout the life of the project.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
priorities.	programmes. 1.1.2 At least three climate change policies developed in three PACC countries. 1.1.3 Number of plans that integrate climate change risk issues related to coastal, crop production and water sector management.	production and water sector.			
Output 1.2 Climate change economic tools for evaluation of adaptation options developed and utilized.	1.2.1 Availability of an economic tool to cost different climate change adaptation options 1.2.2 The number of countries that apply economic costing of adaptation options in their project activities	Currently, no such models exist.	By the end of the project, at least 5 countries have used the model in their pilot sites.	Evaluation reports	Relevant experts are available.
Outcome 2: Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas and crop production (in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) and in water management (in Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu) implemented.	Number of adaptation measures implemented at the national level Number of adaptation measures implemented at the sub-national level Number of adaptation measures implemented at the local (community) level.	No long-term climate change adaptation measures implemented.	By the end of the project, adaptation measures to address climate change risks are adopted in the corresponding target sectors (coastal, crop production or water sector) by: – All countries (100%) at the national level. – 50% of countries at the sub-national level. – At least one (1) community in each country.	Evaluation reports Field Surveys	Local stakeholders support the adoption of adaptation measures.
Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate	2.1.1a At the end of year two, community	Currently, no coastal developments have	By the end of the project, the Climate Change adaptations &	Field assessment, feasibility	The willingness of key stakeholders to work

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Coastal Climate Risks into the design of one of the following harbours. Manihiki (Tukao or Tauhunu), Penrhyn and Nassau.</p> <p>2.1.1.b Demonstrate the integration of coastal climate risks into the Harbour designs of one of the following harbours; Manihiki (Tukao or Tauhunu), Penrhyn and Nassau.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate Coastal Climate Risks into the design of one of the following harbours. Manihiki (Tukao or Tauhunu), Penrhyn and Nassau.</p>	<p>consultations and project design guidelines are completed and applied to the chosen harbour design.</p> <p>2.1.2b At the end of the year one a climate change resilient design is completed, peer reviewed and approved for the harbour chosen.</p> <p>2.1.1a At the end of year two, community consultations and project design guidelines are completed and applied to the chosen harbour design.</p>	<p>taken future changes in climate into consideration.</p> <p>Currently, no coastal developments have taken future changes in climate into consideration.</p> <p>Currently, no coastal developments have taken future changes in climate into consideration.</p>	<p>design guidelines are in place and incorporated in the design of the demonstration project.</p> <p>By the end of the project, one harbour (demonstration) that incorporates climate change adaptation risks in its structural design is completed and operational.</p> <p>By the end of the project, the Climate Change adaptations & design guidelines are in place and incorporated in the design of the demonstration project.</p>	<p>and design reports.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations record.</p> <p>Field assessment, feasibility and design reports.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Field assessment, feasibility and design reports.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations record.</p>	<p>together to complete the project.</p> <p>Funding being available on time.</p> <p>The willingness of key stakeholders to work together to complete the project.</p> <p>Funding being available on time.</p> <p>The willingness of key stakeholders to work together to complete the project.</p> <p>Funding being available on time.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.1a: Guidelines to integrate climate risks (e.g. intense rainfall and storm surges) into coastal road designs.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.2.1a) demonstrated in Walung community, Kosrae (with</p>	<p>2.2.1a Number of guidelines revised and applied</p> <p>2.2.1b. Number of existing road projects where the guidelines (developed under</p>	<p>Guidelines for road design exist, but they are not climate-proof</p> <p>One existing road project, which is not climate-proofed</p>	<p>At the end of year two, a Guideline is developed and integrated into one (1) national and one (1) State road management plan</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least one (1) climate resilient road design is demonstrated.</p>	<p>Field Surveys</p> <p>Guidelines document</p> <p>Field Surveys</p>	<p>All key stakeholders listed in the project document (both at State and national level) support the work to be carried out.</p> <p>All key stakeholders listed in the project document (both at State and national level) support the work to be</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
co-financing support).	2.2.1.a.) are applied				carried out.
<p>Output 2.3.1a: Existing coastal and river protection guidelines and flood modeling within the CIMP revised and updated.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1b: Climate Proof Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.3.1a) demonstrated in coastal and river communities Gataivai, Salelavalu (Savaii) Lotofaga, Tafitoala(Upolu) Vaisigano river (Apia) Fuluasou river (Vailoa Faleata) (With government – and community co-financing support).</p>	<p>2.3.1a At least 4 district CIMP revised and updated</p> <p>2.3.1b At the end of year 2, coastal and river protection defense system in place in the 6 villages.</p>	<p>CIMP, Saolufata sea wall assessment report. PUMA Development consent guidelines Flood model program</p> <p>CIMP, Saolufata sea wall assessment report. PUMA Development consent guidelines Flood model program</p>	<p>By the end of the PACC project, the updated guidelines integrated into national coastal and river protection programs.</p> <p>By the end of the PACC project, community coastal and river protection defense is demonstrated.</p>	<p>Field Surveys Model documentation Guidelines and documents, Field assessment reports. Discussion notes CLEWS report</p> <p>Field Surveys Actual pilot Guidelines and documents, Field assessment reports. Discussion notes CLEWS report</p>	<p>Relevant expertise is available to assist with the guidelines locally Accurate flood model Accurate coastal geographic information available Accurate CLEWS report to coastal and river sub sectors.</p> <p>Relevant expertise is available. Accurate flood model Accurate coastal geographic information available Accurate CLEWS report to coastal and river sub sectors.</p>
Output 2.4:1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of coastal roading infrastructures due to the impacts of climate	2.4.1a Number of guidelines developed incorporating a multi-stakeholder decision-making system in the redesign and relocation of coastal roading infrastructures.	No guidelines in place for coastal roading infrastructure redesign and relocation.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) guideline for redesigning and relocation of coastal roading infrastructures in isolated coastal communities is used.	<p>Field Surveys 1 guideline for redesigning and relocation of coastal roading infrastructures Stakeholder (NACCC, Shefa Provincial Gov, & Epi communities)</p>	<p>All stakeholders (NACCC, Shefa Provincial Gov, & Epi communities) have the same understanding and support. Accuracy of climate change model to be used in the formulation of the guideline</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
change. Output 2.4:1b Climate Proofing Measures identified through use of the Guidelines (2.4.1a) demonstrated in Epi communities, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).	2.4.1b Number of demonstration sites implemented using guideline for redesigning and relocation of coastal roading infrastructure	No such guidance is available at the time of project signing.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) Demonstration project implemented using guideline for redesigning and relocation of coastal roading infrastructures.	interviews/consultations Field Surveys Demonstration project reports	Public Works Department have the necessary background technical information.
Output 2.5.1a: Drainage design criteria for the drainage network and all associate drainage infrastructures are revised to adapt to future rainfall regime and sea level rise due to the Climate Change Output 2.5.1b: The revised guidelines (2.1) are demonstrated in drainage network and on associate infrastructures in the Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).	2.5.1a Number of guidelines with revised design criteria on rainfall, runoff, discharging capacity for the drainage network, outfall structure and seawall & other associate drainage infrastructures. 2.5.1b Number of drainage schemes (including drains, outlet waterways, outfall structures, seawalls, culverts) renovated/ enhanced as per new guide line in the demonstrating schemes	Drainage guideline exist; but not adequate to address current and future rainfall trend, and sea level rise due to Climate Change. The present drainage infrastructures are not adequate to cope with the future rainfall regime & sea level rise due to Climate Change effects.	By the end of the project, at least 4 new guidelines (design criteria) are developed and applied in the demonstration areas. This will be the basis for future drainage design and construction works in Fiji. By the end of the project drainage schemes are renovated to meet the new design criteria and requirements, at least at the Tailevu/Rewa and Navua (Serua/Namosi) areas.	Field Surveys Government report Revised guideline. PMU evaluation reports on projects. Project steering Committee. Field Surveys Government report Work evaluation report. Project Steering committee.	All relevant base data are easily accessible. Farmers; villagers; collaborate in the demonstration process and capturing of lessons. Technical staff trained on the revised guidelines is retained
Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.	2.6.1a Number of Guidelines developed.	No such Guidelines exists.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) Guideline is developed for Ngatpang State in Palau.	Ngatpang State report Field Manual Field Survey	All necessary background information is available. All implementing partners are involved for the entirety of the project

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.6.1b Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.6.1a) demonstrated in Ngatpang State/Communities	2.6.2b Number of coastal food production systems projects where the guidelines (developed under 2.6.1.a.) are applied	No measures in place that have taken climate change into consideration at implementation of project	By the end of the project, at least one (1) community in Ngatpang State has demonstrated and accepted a measure developed and applied through the project.	Ngatpang State report Field Survey	State Government contributes to the PACC initiative. Farmers collaborate in the demonstration process.
Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.	2.7.1a One guideline for the design of irrigation systems using underground water developed	No guidelines in place for the use of underground water for irrigation No design that takes into consideration of long-term change in precipitation levels	By the end of the project, guideline for irrigation using underground water approved by government	National Project inception report Field feasibility study report Quarterly monitoring reports Annual Implementation Report	Inadequate political will Insufficient co-funding Limited capacity
Output 2.7.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.7.1a) demonstrated in Kivori Poe, Kairuku district, Central Province (with co-financing support).	2.7.1b Number of measures demonstrated		By the end of the project, at least one village in the Kivori Poe Ward applies the guidelines in their demonstration project.		Community differences influence participation for collective action Land ownership High community expectation
Output 2.8.1a: Guidelines for reducing vulnerability of small isolated island communities' to the effects of climate change in the food production and food security sector. Output 2.8.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.8.1a) demonstrated in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).	2.8.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied. 2.8.1b Number of measures demonstrated in small island communities.	No such guidance is available at present. No new measures in place that have taken climate change into consideration	By the end of the project, at least 1 Guidelines is developed and applied. By the end of the project, at least one (1) small island community in the Solomon Islands has demonstrated and accepted a project intervention.	Department of Agriculture report. Field Survey Department of Agriculture report. Field Survey	Transportation is not disrupted by bad weather. Transportation is not disrupted by bad weather

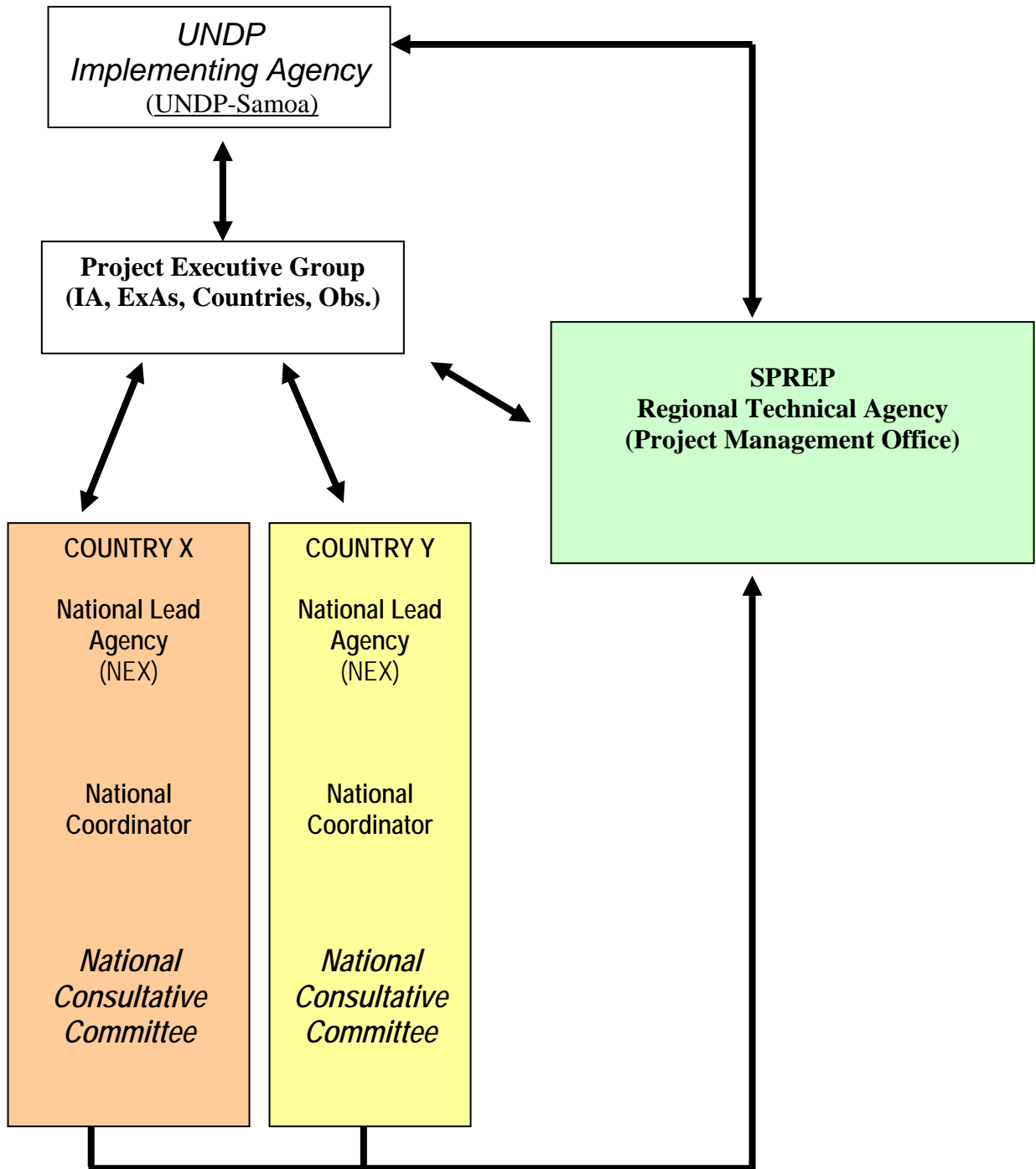
Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 2.9.1a Water policy and guidelines developed to support water conservation and minimize reliance on central reservoir</p> <p>Output 2.9.1b Measures identified in the guidelines demonstrated in Majuro atoll</p>	<p>Number of policy and guidelines developed</p> <p>Number of measures demonstrated in Majuro atoll</p>	<p>Draft Water policy developed, but not climate proofed</p> <p>No guidelines established to support water conservation</p> <p>No conservation measures for central reservoir in place and inadequate measures in place to reduce reliance on reservoir</p>	<p>By the end of project at least three (3) guidelines developed for: a) Conservation of water in the Reservoir b) Water storage for agriculture activities</p> <p>By the end of project, at least one (1) intervention to: minimize evaporation in the current water reservoir; increase water storage for farming activities.</p>	<p>Government reports</p> <p>Water Policy document</p> <p>Field survey reports</p> <p>PACC project reports</p> <p>Government reports</p>	<p>Political will at the national level is maintained</p> <p>Officers have adequate time to commit to project</p> <p>Effective collaboration between national agencies</p> <p>Political will at the national level is maintained</p> <p>Funding remains adequate</p> <p>Effective collaboration between national agencies</p>
<p>Output 2.10.1.a: Guidelines for design of conjunctive supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events</p> <p>Output 2.10.1.b: Measures identified in the guidelines (2.10.1.a) demonstrated in 3 districts Denig, Aiwo and Buada District (with co-financing support)</p>	<p>2.10.1a Number of conjunctive designs combining current freshwater and groundwater supply and storage</p> <p>2.10.1b Number of conjunctive designs combining current freshwater and groundwater supply and storage demonstrated</p>	<p>Existing guideline needing strengthening</p> <p>Existing guideline needing strengthening</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 2 guidelines are developed: 1) Revamp Storage and Catchment 2) Improved community access to current system 3) Establish Water Unit (merging IWRM and PACC)</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 2 guidelines are developed and demonstrated in a pilot situation in Nauru</p>	<p>Government Report</p> <p>Field Survey</p> <p>Government Report</p> <p>Field Survey</p>	<p>All stakeholders provide necessary support</p> <p>Communities concerned to support project interventions</p> <p>Political Will</p> <p>All stakeholders provide necessary support</p> <p>Communities concerned to support project interventions</p>
<p>Output 2.11.1a: Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events.</p>	<p>2.11.1a Number of instances of practical guidance being used.</p>	<p>No previous experience in such design.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least one (1) practical guidance is in place and five (5) officers trained on the use of the guide.</p>	<p>Guide document</p> <p>Training report</p>	<p>All stakeholders provide necessary support.</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 2.11.1b: Measures identified and approved in the Guidelines (2.11.a) demonstrated in at least 3 villages (approx. 100H)</p>	<p>2.11.1b Number of improved and approved water storage system on the raised atoll island to enhance resilience to prolonged drought situations in place</p>	<p>Limited experience in place.</p>	<p>By the end of the project at least 1 guideline to improve water storage systems is demonstrated in a pilot situation in Niue</p> <p>At least 100 water storage system installed, adopted and in use</p>	<p>Government Report Field Survey</p>	<p>All relevant stakeholders and household provide necessary support.</p>
<p>Output 2.12.1a: National Guideline developed to drought proof Tongan Communities</p> <p>Output 2.12.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.12.1a) demonstrated in Hihifo district (with co-financing support).</p>	<p>2.12.1.a No of national drought proofing guideline. No previous experience in climate-proofing water supply design</p> <p>2.12. Number of drought proofed measures in the guideline demonstrated</p>	<p>No national drought proofing guideline. No previous experience in climate-proofing water water supply design</p> <p>Existing non resilient water supply system in Hihifo.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, drought proofing guidelines for assessing and addressing water resource use and management developed</p> <p>By the end of the project, the six villages of Hihifo draught proofed to National Standards.</p>	<p>Government Report – National Draught Proofing Guideline Assessments</p> <p>Reports from Hihifo Water Committee Government Report Assessments</p>	<p>National and Provincial Agencies support the project intervention</p> <p>National and Provincial Agencies support the project intervention</p> <p>All communities concerned support the project interventions</p> <p>Associated stakeholders supports project implementation</p>
<p>Output 2.13.1a: Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans.</p>	<p>2.13.1a Number of instances of guidance.</p>	<p>This activity has never been carried out.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, a guide on how to climate proof water management plans in place.</p>	<p>Government Report Field Survey</p>	<p>All stakeholders support the process.</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.13.1b: <u>Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.13.1a) demonstrated in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).</u>	2.13.1b Number of interventions to climate proof current integrated water management plan demonstrated.	No previous in carrying out this work.	By the end of the project, Tuvalu's current integrated water management plan is climate proofed.	Climate proofed water management document developed and disseminated.	All stakeholders support the process.
Outcome 3: Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate related risks improved.	Technical capacity at the national level to support the work in 13 PICs enhanced.	Carried out in ad hoc arrangements.	By the end of the project, the 13 PICs rate that the quality of support received as a 1 (out of 4, with 1 being excellent and 4 being poor).	Country reports PACC Annual Reports Workshop Reports Stakeholder surveys.	Countries clearly formulate and communicate their capacity needs throughout the project.
Output 3.1.1: Technical advice for implementation of national adaptation	3.1.1 Number of instances of technical guidance provided and accepted.	Regional support mechanisms ad hoc in nature.	By the end of year 2, the Support Mechanism for the Project is in place and provides relevant technical guidance to all PICs on a regular basis,	Country comments in quarterly reports Stakeholder surveys	Countries clearly formulate and communicate their capacity needs throughout the project Trained and qualified project staff is retained throughout the project
Output 3.1.2: Best practices and lessons exchanged among countries through SPREP.	3.1.2 Number of lessons exchanged.	No climate change adaptation lessons have been shared around the region in a systematic fashion.	By the end of year 4, at least 26 lessons are documented and exchanged (two lessons for each of the 13 PICs) between the countries.	Country reports PACC Annual Reports Workshop Reports Stakeholder surveys Publications	All stakeholders at the national and regional level play their part in capturing, documenting and sharing lessons.
Output 3.1.3: Project website established at SPREP.	3.1.3 Project website functioning	No specific website targeted at climate change adaptation.	By the end of the 2 nd year of the project, the PACC project website is established at SPREP and regularly updated with lessons learnt from all participating	Website address and site.	All stakeholders provide regular and timely information for the development and

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
			countries.		maintenance of the site.
Outcome 4 Project Management Implemented.	Number of PMUs operating successfully at the national level.	None existing at present.	By the end of year one, 13 PACC national PMUs are operating and reporting regularly to the PACC PMO based at SPREP.	Quarterly reports Publications Pilot site progress reports	High turn over of staff is not addressed.
Output 4.1 Project Management Implemented.	4.1.1 At least one officer manning the national PMU	No dedicated officer exists at present.	By the end of year one, at least 13 PACC Coordinators are manning the 13 national PMUs and reporting regularly to the PACC PMO based at SPREP.	Quarterly reports Immediate supervisors report	Coordinators are adequately trained to carry out their work effectively.

ANNEX II – Project Management Arrangement



ANNEX III - Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding Project Staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop (IW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa MCO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	100,000	Within first 4 months of project start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa MCO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	None	Draft IR available before IW Final IR available immediately following IW
Measurement of means of verification for project purpose Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Project Manager will oversee hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and IW. 100,000 (indicative cost)	Start, mid, and end of project
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa MCO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	None	Annually
TPR and TPR report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Counterparts ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU 	None	Annually, upon receipt of APR
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team 	None	To be determined by Project team and UNDP
Technical Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ Consultants as needed 	20,000	To be determined by Project team and UNDP Samoa
Mid-term External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ UNDP-RCU ▪ External consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	20,000	At mid-point of project implementation
Final External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ UNDP-RCU ▪ External consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	20,000	At end of project implementation
Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ External Consultant 	None	At least one month before the end of project
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU (suggested formats for using best practices, etc) 	25,000 (i.e. 5,000 per year)	Annually
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ Project team 	25,000 (i.e. 5,000 per year)	Annually
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project team ▪ UNDP Samoa ▪ UNDP-GEF RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government/PEG representatives 	100,000 (i.e. 20,000 per year)	Annually
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses and misc. expenses</i>		US\$410,000	

ANNEX IV - PACC Co-Financing Support

Countries	Co-financing programmes and projects descriptions	Amount	Amount USD
Nauru	Planned annual government expenditures as per 2006 budget	218,000 AUD	168,000
	JICA funded water tanks for communities project	100,000 AUD	77,000
	MOU with Australia on water catchment & storage and repairs	1,500,000 AUD	1,150,000
	Australia COMPACT for groundwater prospection and monitoring	400,000 AUD	307,000
	FAO regional food security programme with a package on water storage	136,000 USD	136,000
	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
	Subtotal		\$1,888,000.00
Niue	Construction of water reservoir under Cyclone Recovery Project	67,036 NZD	46,000
	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
	DSAP Project / EU funded		
	Subtotal		\$96,000.00
Solomons	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock / Rice Development project / Taiwan funding		
	FAO Technical Cooperation Project		
	FAO regional food security		
	Ministry of Agriculture budget estimate based on 2006 figures		
	office space (in-kind)		4,800,000
	Subtotal		\$4,800,000.00
Cook Islands	ADB Cyclone Emergency Loan Project		2,650,000
	Office space (in-kind)		50,000
	Subtotal		\$2,700,000.00
Tonga	AUD funding for adaptation for Tonga TBC	2,000,000 AUD	1,538,000
	Groundwater monitoring / Geology Department operational budget		
	Canada and Japan funded water tanks for community		
	Rainwater harvesting / Tonga Trust Operational Budget		
	Office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
	Subtotal		\$1,588,000.00
FSM	Compact Funds (on-going exp)	1,270,480 USD	1,270,480
	Compact Funds (planned exp)	1,535,000 USD	1,535,000
	Japanese Grant for Road construction Tafunsak-Walung	4,000,000 USD	4,000,000

	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
Subtotal			\$6,855,480.00
Samoa	AusAID Adaptation Support	100,000 AUD	77,000
	World bank IAM I and II	1700000 USD	1,700,000
	CERP / Coastal resilience recovery	500,000 USD	500,000
	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
Subtotal			\$2,250,000.00
Vanuatu	US Millennium Challenge Account / transport infrastructure project in Epi (roading)	2,900,000	2,900,000
	office space (in-kind)		
Subtotal			\$2,900,000.00
Fiji	Government of Fiji Expenditures based on 2007 estimates Drainage and Irrigation	4800000 FJD	2,860,000
	Government of Fiji Expenditures based on 2008 estimates land Drainage and Flood protection	4800000 FJD	2,860,000
	Government of Fiji Expenditures based on 2009 estimates Drainage and Irrigation	4800000 FJD	2,860,000
Subtotal			\$8,600,000.00
Tuvalu	AUSAID Adaptation to Climate Change project	1,200,000 AUD	923,076
	Government of Tuvalu / Water Tank	600,000 AUD	461,538
	Office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
Subtotal			\$1,500,000.00
PNG	National Department of Agriculture and Livestock		1,000,000
	Donor funded (FAO & EU)		1,000,000
	Central Provisional Administration		500,000
	DEC Water Resources Division		500,000
Subtotal			\$3,000,000.00
Palau	Salaries of Technical Experts from organisations that would support PACC implementation		1,010,000
	Costs of base data and technical inputs to be provided to PACC		592,000
Subtotal			\$1,602,000.00
Marshall Islands	Airport Runway works		4,000,000
	Salaries of Technical Experts from organisations that would support PACC implementation		1,975,000
Subtotal			\$5,975,000
UNDP	time of finance staff and management (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
Subtotal			\$100,000.00

SPREP	time of finance staff and management (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
	office space (in-kind)	50,000 USD	50,000
Subtotal			\$100,000.00
UNITAR	Capacity Building Programme contributing to Outcome 1 and 2	210,000 Euro	330,000
Subtotal			\$330,000.00
Total Co-financing			\$44,284,480

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ANNEX V COUNTRY PROGRESS

This section of the report documents the progress made for each PACC participating country against the milestones set for 2009. This status report for each country is collated from the third quarter reports provided to SPREP and visit reports by the PACC RPM.

I. COOK ISLANDS

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU had been signed by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning and SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Funds were not available to Cook Islands when the quarter ended.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at the Ministry of Infrastructure

IV] PACC Coordinator

Mr. Vaipo Mataora has been confirmed as PACC Coordinator

V] National Steering Committee

Steering Committee to be used as a policy oversight for PACC is yet to be confirmed.

General Progress

During this quarter, Cook Islands confirmed that their new pilot site as Mangaia. It is related to a harbour development that will be undertaken by government in the 2010 and 2011 financial year. Their first pilot (upgrade of Manihiki Airport) had to be withdrawn due to the late approval of PACC causing a slippage in timing. In line with government development, the PACC project would support the broader coastal management issues related to the redevelopment of the Mangaia Harbour (see Plate 1&2 below). Hopefully, the intervention by the PACC project would ensure that service and operations continues on the island without disruption thus providing an avenue for people to receive required essential services to the islands or evacuate people in terms of disasters. Both ways, the work will significantly increase the capacity of the people of Mangaia to face changes in climate and extreme events.

Plate 1 Prior to 2005

Plate 2 March 2005



The choice for Mangaia was made after the recent decision of the government of Cook Islands to allocate NZ\$1.8 million to the Mangaia Harbour redevelopment programme. The PACC project will try and address the broader issue of coastal management that is plaguing the harbour. For example, after heavy seas the coral gravels used to temporarily form the dock quay would be washed away into the lagoon leaving behind the rough coral flat as seen in plate 2 above. Stop-gap measures attempted in the past by the Island Administration would be to temporarily re-fill, repair and re-compact the quay with new gravel every time the outer island freighter services the island.

Fourth Quarter Projection

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II. FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU had been signed by the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) and SPREP

II] Start up funding

Funds were not available to Kosrae when the quarter ended.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at KIRMA.

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter

V] National Steering Committee

Steering Committee to be used as a policy oversight for PACC is yet to be confirmed.

General Progress

During the last PACC Inception Workshop in Apia, some progress has been made as follows.

- Hiring of the PACC Coordinator is in process
- The PACC bank account has already been established
- PMU for the PACC is again confirmed to be KIRMA
- The MOU has already been signed
- There was a consultation meeting with the Governor and the Cabinet members
- Director of the implementing Agency attended the 2nd PACC Inception Workshop

At the State level, it is again confirmed that Office of Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) will remain the lead agency for PACC and the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DT&I) is the implementing agency. The Office of Environment and Emergency Management at the FSM national government will remain as the National Focal point. The PACC PMU it was decided at State level to be hosted by KIRMA thus they had signed the MoU with SPREP.

Fourth Quarter Projection

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III. FIJI

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU had been signed by the Environment Department, Ministry of Primary Industries and SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Funds were not available to Fiji when the quarter ended.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at the Land and Water Resources Division, Ministry of Primary Industries.

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter

VI] National Steering Committee

Not clear at present which Steering Committee would be used

General Progress

As a follow up action, the Department of Environment (National focal point) and the Land & Water Resource Management Division (LWRM) (Implementing Agency) met and set the initial action plan and time line for the formulation of Project Management Unit and necessary meetings. The Draft MOU was reviewed and vetted by the Solicitor General office of Fiji. After final vetting it was signed by the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture (MPI) and the Director Environment on behalf of the Fiji Government. Payment agreement form was also signed and sent to the SPREP in August. Both MOU and agreement of payment document were sent to the SPREP for their signature and formalization.

The Department Environment is preparing one Cabinet information paper regarding the PACC project for submission to the Fiji Government. It will be finalized in the first week of October. However, the Fiji Prime Minister had highlighted in his speech in the UN the vulnerability that Fiji is facing that are related to the changes in climate.

For the purpose of dissemination and participating of relevant stake holders, the LWRM Division had organized two inter Department meetings within the Ministry. The Director of Crop Extension, Director of Crop Research, Director of Animal Health & Production were invited and explained about the context of the PACC project and requested to participate and contribute in their role at the demonstration stage of the pilot areas. The second meeting was held upon the request of the Research Division to convey further information of the PACC project to the research officers of the Division. Through those meetings, their proposals in related with the PACC project demonstration activities were requested. The Research Division has already submitted its proposals, including program activities, cost and time line. These requirements will be included in the AWP for Fiji.

For the advertising of the PACC NPC, the job sizing and necessary document had been prepared and submitted to the Public Service Commission (PSC) through the Ministry. It is now at the PSC and waiting for the final approval for the advertisement.

Due to lack of start up fund, the national inception workshop and the wider stake holder meeting could not be started yet.

Fourth Quarter Projection

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IV. MARSHAL ISLANDS

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU had been signed by the Office of Environment Policy and Coordination

II] Start up funding

Funds were not available to Marshall Islands when the quarter ended.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at the Office of Environment Policy and Coordination

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter

V] National Steering Committee

Steering Committee to be used as a policy oversight for PACC is yet to be confirmed.

General Progress

-

V. NAURU

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

Mou had been signed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment and SPREP

II] Start up funding

Start-up funding was already available during this quarter

III] Project Management Units

The PACC PMU in Nauru is established within the Commerce, Industry and Environment (CIE) government department.

IV] PACC Coordinator

The PACC project coordinator is Ms. Mavis Depaune.

VI] National Steering Committee

PACC/ IWRM with other projects will be part of a broader Projects Steering Committee to be tasked with endorsing project activities, budgets etc. The term of reference for this steering committee is currently being finalised.

General Progress

The PACC Inception Workshop was carried out during this quarter and it was well attended and stakeholder feedback was very positive. There were a lot of concerns raised that involved both potable and non potable water. Shared knowledge and information provided a better understanding of the areas that urgently needs to be addressed for effective management of water as a resource. Main issues that were raised and provoked discussion were:

- The cost estimates of water production of desalination plants and Reverse Osmosis units
- Different districts raising different water issues, e.g. Aiwo district has oil seepage in their groundwater. Location district have a high population which is equivalent to two other districts put together which requires a higher demand for water.
- The Priorities that were identified by stakeholders were
 - i. Tanks and Guttering at community level
 - ii. Storage Tanks at a National level (involving the Utilities storage units)
 - iii. Water Management and Awareness programs
 - iv. Well Installations in communities
 - v. Water Catchments at national level
 - vi. Addressing the underground water contamination
 - vii. Delivery trucks used for potable water distribution

Further consultations were carried out at government and community level with Utilities Department. It was identified during the Inception workshop that policies for the better management of water and its use need to be developed. This includes obtaining the data for the amount of water that is used by the general public. In discussion with Utilities, It was agreed that they will work closely with PACC so that all PACC activities can be mainstreamed into their work programme when PACC funds utilized.

Plans are also in place for the Statistics Department to assisting PACC analyze survey data from the surveys and questionnaire that is to be collected for the water use of the location community. This will give a measurement of water use in the community that would be a basis that can be used for other districts.

Current Status

- Desalination plant is out of operation. Main potable water for the island from rainwater harvesting and three Reverse Osmosis units which are only operated during work hours. Reason is the storage capacity. It was noted with Tony Falkland that that there are open valves from the water pipes transporting water

- to the temporary storage facilities, these valves are not monitored as locals are able to obtain water without restrictions.
- Assessment of potable water use is still underway, working closely with Utilities and ED9 project to find the current estimate of water use using existing data for future predictions (adding in the cost implications for the real value of water for the Nauruan population). This can give an estimate for future water use with growing population.
 - Co – financing with ED9 water project for development of water guidelines.
 - Researching tank types and variations, water pipes and guttering systems, this includes the prices for units as well as shipping costs. Labour costs with Eigigu holdings have yet to be finalized.

Policy Development

- There are no current baseline policies on climate change for Nauru, but this is being addressed in the long term goal on the Nauru National Sustainable Development Plan through the climate change unit housed under the CIE government department.
- The NSDS is currently in the process of evaluation by government and external technical support. (Draft NSDS attached).
- Water policies can be and will have a starting point through the development of the water use guidelines by the PACC project and can be mainstreamed as a climate change component during the implementing process of climate change policies.
- The draft Nauru Water Plan by Ian. Wallis (Nauru Health Department private consultant) is still to be endorsed. Other visiting consultants for the health department are also using the Nauru water plan as a baseline for other water – health related issues.

Pilot Development

Guideline development

- Water use monitoring and management is an issue that will be addressed. Work that has been done so far is the collection of previous data and reports that has been done by different government departments, in particular Utilities and Health departments.
- Survey and Questionnaires for the identified area where the PACC project will take place are currently in the process. This work will be in collaboration with local consultants for statistical analysis of water use at household level. This will help in identifying the amount of water use at a household level within the community.

Demonstration guide

- The PACC project is concentrating on water harvesting for communities, in particular in the location in Denig district. This area has been chosen due to the number of people living in the area.

- Water harvesting units (e.g. tanks, pipelines, guttering parts) are being researched taking into account Nauru's environment such as the humidity and salinity of the air.

Fourth Quarter Projection

VI. NIUE

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU already signed by the Department of Environment and SPREP

II] Start up funding

Funding was received by the Bank on the 18th August 2009 before being transferred to the Niue Governments Treasury Department. Funds were not available until the 20th August 2009 as Treasury went through its processes of allocating relevant Account codes.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at the Department of Environment

IV] PACC Coordinator

The PACC Coordinator is Mr. Haden Talagi.

V] National Steering Committee

The Niue Water Steering Committee (NWSC) will run both projects parallel (PACC Project and IWRM Project) to avoid duplication and repetition of activities.

General Progress

An Inception meeting/workshop was conducted on the 19th August 2009 with the below mentioned participants as well as advisers and other relevant stakeholders in the private sector. This workshop had positive feedback however participants felt overwhelmed with certain technical, operational and requirement aspects of the workshop but were satisfied with the basic foundations of the PACC Project and the scope involved.

Niue has developed a Draft Climate Change Policy as the Government has recognised the need for a coordinated approach to addressing Climate Change Issues. With the assistance of SPREP/SOPAC and with national stakeholders, this approach would demonstrate an effective and efficient use of limited resources to ensure resilience to

such changes, minimising adverse effects to resource management, food security and livelihoods on Niue.

The draft policy has been developed through one-on-one consultations with relevant stakeholders and a multi-sectoral workshop that examined institutional and coordination arrangements that would help strengthen Climate Change activities on the island. This policy deals with mitigation and adaptation but has potential for more overarching initiatives.

The PACC project and IWRM project will be managed by one Steering Committee with the PACC project implemented by Department of Environment and the IWRM project implemented by Public Works Department (Water Division). The EU-funded Water Support Officer would provide linkages between both projects.

The Coordinator for the PACC Project was also able to attend the SGP/MAP/CBA Workshop held in Apia, Samoa from the 26th August-02nd September 2009. Participation to this meeting was funded by UNDP as one of the villages (Tuapa) has requested to be part of the water-tanks/rainwater-harvesting initiative funded under the SGP/CBA (Australian Initiative on Adaptation). The PACC Project has been asked to also assist with this program as part of community development, sharing information and efficient use of resources. More scoping is needed.

Tools Development

Development of the tools for the PACC Project has been limited to stakeholder consultations and Steering Committee Inception Workshop. The PACC Project and the IWRM (Integrated Water Resource Management) Project would be streamlined for more effective outcomes from consultations and the identification of relevant tools from these engagements.

Guide Development

Currently consulting with the IWRM project but this has been limited as the parallel projects go through Inception phases. A better understanding is needed on the scope of the guidelines and its development to capture the different stages of the PACC project for lessons learnt and gap analysis.

Demonstration of Guide

To date, information has been limited due to capacity constraints through the inception phase of the PACC project. A better understanding is needed on the scope of the guidelines.

Technical Support

In terms of mainstreaming, technical expertise were sourced from SOPAC and SPREP to conduct stakeholder consultations and draft Niue's Climate Change Policy. The status of these officers highlighted the importance of a more coordinated approach to addressing the adverse effects of Climate Change for all stakeholders.

For the Pilot Demonstration, technical support and advice will be provided by the Water Division's (PWD). The Manager for this division is also on the Niue Water Steering Committee as well as the Water Operations Advisor. Both are Niueans, trained overseas and are capable of implementing this important initiative.

Steering Committee

Niue Water Steering Committee (NWSC) to coordinate PACC and IWRM Project) activities and it was endorsed by Cabinet in June 2009.

Name	Designation	Role
Deve Talagi	Director of Public Works Department	Chairperson
Sauni Tongatule	Director of Environment Department	Deputy Chairperson
Sione Hetutu	Water Quality officer	Member
Sionetasi Pulehetoa	Director of MET Services	Member
Fa'apoi Akesi	Director of Community Affairs (Women, Youth, Old Folks, NGOs)	Member
Brandon Pasisi	Director Dept. Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Member
Andre Siohane	Manager Water Supply	Member
Clinton Chapman	Water Operations Technical Adviser	Member
Sonya Talagi	President Niue Chamber of Commerce	Member
Doreen Siataga	Treasury Donor Projects Officer	Member

The Project Managers for both Projects will brief the relevant Ministers on a quarterly basis. Noted by Cabinet was the large size of the Committee Membership as previous experience from other projects has recognized smaller committees as being effective. However early steps by this new committee will be closely monitored for effective and efficient decision-making processes.

Stakeholder Engagement:

A Steering Committee Inception meeting/workshop was conducted on the 19th August 2009 and the Niue Golf and Sports Club. Invited to this meeting/workshop were all steering committee members and also technical officers from all relevant agencies. Invitations were also extended to the private sector through the Niue Island United Alliance of Non-Governmental Organisations (NUANGO) and the Niue Chamber of Commerce (NCOG). This stakeholder engagement was to provide historical background to Climate Change, timeline of activities and current status on Niue Island and the context of the PACC Project including objectives, strategies and activities of the Project. This meeting/workshop also provided details on issues for the NWSC to consider regarding the PACC Project and for technical advice from local expertise on issues. This was a great opportunity to put faces to names and the roles they will be playing in the important project. The Climate Change Policy consultations also took place in September 2009.

Decision Making Processes [Institutional and Pilot site and community level]

The NWSC will meet following the Technical Meeting (Oct 2009) to establish and formalize decision-making processes that is outside of the Project Management Unit. The PMU will consult and finalize activities after the NWSC has held a meeting at the end of October.

Fourth Quarter Projection

VII. PALAU

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU has already been signed by the Office of Environment and Response Coordination and SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Funds for the initial phase have been received without any difficulties. These funds are currently in an account in the national treasury and have not been used. Developing the face form has been difficult as we have not had the inception workshop. Currently we have been talking with the implementing partners and we are trying to develop an official work plan and log frame which then can be used to develop the face form.

III] Project Management Units

This project will be based out of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism. The PACC coordinator, with guidance from the steering committee, will be responsible for the organization and execution of the overall project. Implementing partners would be responsible for the execution of their individual projects within the overall project.

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter.

V] National Steering Committee

Not clear at present which Steering Committee would be used

General Progress

The officer designated to be the PACC Coordinator has taken up a post with the ADB and will be based in Manila. He was only in office for three months. Effort is now

underway to recruit another PACC coordinator. However, finding someone qualified is fairly difficult and will probably take time to do so.

PACC is being implemented by the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC) and there is an overarching committee called the Climate Change Steering Committee.

Due to administrative changes within the national government as well as the approach of the end of the fiscal year, the implementation of the PACC project has not progressed at the desired pace. A national inception workshop with all implementing partners has not taken place but informal talks with members have. These informal talks are fairly important as they provide an opportunity to reengage and remind the implementing partners of their roles within the PACC project. This is important as it has been over a year since the development of the PACC proposal. Some partners have started developing their own log frames, which will be incorporated into the national log frame.

Within the month of October, an informal workshop is planned with all implementing partners. Topics of discussion would include updates on the project and the execution of the implementation workshop. Upon completion of the implementation workshop, which is also planned for October, we expect the completion of our national log frame and the immediate implementation of the project.

Steering Committee

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VIII. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

The MoU between PNG and SPREP is yet to be signed.

II] Start up funding

Not available as MoU is yet to be signed.

III] Project Management Units

Once MoU is signed then PMU establishment should follow.

IV] PACC Coordinator

Mr. Mika from Land Use has been identified as Coordinator for the PACC project.

V] National Steering Committee

Steering Committee that would be used as a policy oversight body for PACC is yet to be decided.

General Progress

SPREP is working with the Department of Climate Change and Land Use to get the MoU signed.

Fourth Quarter Projection

- An informal workshop is planned with all implementing partners around October. Topics of discussion would include updates on the project and the execution of the implementation workshop.
- Upon completion of the implementation workshop, which is also planned for October, we expect the completion of our national log frame and the immediate implementation of the project.

IX. SAMOA

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

The MoU has been signed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) and SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Funding was already available to Samoa during this quarter. There were no problems encountered during the transfer of funds from SPREP to the bank account with the Ministry of Finance.

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established at MNRE, Land Management Division

IV] PACC Coordinator

Ms Moira Faletutulu was officially recruited as the National Coordinator for the PACC Samoa on August 26, 2009, and is based within the Land Management Division and will be working very closely with the Climate Change Division and PUMA Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as well as the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure.

V] National Steering Committee

There is a PACC National Steering Committee already established and had their first meeting on the 24th of July 09.

Samoa PACC National Steering Committee

Names	Designation / Organisation	Contact details
Taulealeausumai L Malua (Chairman)	CEO – MNRE	23800 ext 11
Patea Loli M Setefano	ACEO – Land Management Division	23800
Tagaloa Jude Kolhase	ACEO – PUMA	23800
Vaaelua Nofo Vaaelua	CEO – MWTI	
Noumea Simi	ACEO – Aid Division, MoF	
Rep from NGO's	SUNGO	
Easter Galuvao	UNDP rep	
Sala Josephine Stowers	ACEO – Legal Division, MNRE	23800
Rep from MWCSD	Internal affairs division	
Anne Rasmussen	PACC PEG rep	20855

General Progress

The main activities that have been undertaken over the reported quarter include the official signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Samoa as represented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and SPREP; the recruitment of the National Project Coordinator, the endorsement of the Annual Work Plan for the remaining of 2009 by the National Steering Committee, as well as the commencement of the collation and desk review of the available baseline information.

The receipt of the start-up funding of USD10,000 (equivalent of ST\$25,601.74) was acknowledged by the Ministry of Finance on September, and has been utilized in the procurement of furniture and equipments for the setting up of the Project management unit.

As per the approved AWP for 2009, the main activities that are currently underway as a rough start to developing the implementation guide include; (i) Review of the relevant CIMPs by the PMU and a report on the identified gaps will be prepared as the planned outcome of this activity. (ii) Desk review of all relevant and available baseline information and (iii) Technical Specifications currently reviewed under the SIAM II Project funded by World Bank.

A preliminary list of pilot demonstration sites have already been compiled, and will be shared with all relevant stakeholders during the Inception meeting planned for October 19, 2009 for screening and final selection. ***Post tsunami tragedy – there MAY BE a change in the list.* The preliminary list already indicated includes the communities of Lalomalava, Gataivai, Tafitoala, Lotofaga, Fuluasou Stream and Vaisigano Riverside.

Fourth Quarter Projection

The planned activities in the pipeline include the Inception meeting and the National Steering Committee meeting commencing mid October towards the end of the month.

X. SOLOMON ISLANDS

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

The MOU has been signed by the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and the Acting Director of SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Yet to be made available to Solomon Islands during this quarter

III] Project Management Units

The PMU has been established at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Division (MALD).

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter

VI] National Steering Committee

During a briefing meeting with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, it was agreed that a NCCCT that will consist of main line ministries and NGOs (including church and women groups) will be established.

General Progress

A project account was established with a commercial bank (Bank South Pacific). This account will hold all PACC funds transferred from SPREP, Apia through the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI). Signatories to this account are from MALD, MECM and Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

Ms Jean Galo had been coordinating PACC Project work to date. Secondment of Jean to the project for the coordinators post is not forthcoming from MALD, therefore the post will be advertised along with the project assistants post.

Inception Workshop Preparation

A national inception was proposed for early September but did not eventuate due to delay in transfer of funds. Hopefully it will be realized as soon as funds are accessed. The inception workshop will involve participants from all stakeholders of climate change including main line ministries, NGOs as well as church organizations.

Liaison with Church of Melanesia on climate change issues in Ontong Java

The Project had been liaising very closely with the Church of Melanesia for the issues in Ontong Java. Two church members also visited Ontong Java and had submitted a report about the impacts of climate change on the island which is very much similar to reports done by NMDO which is the basis of the PACC project and pilot site selection. Church of Melanesia is the only denomination on that island and had been a strong influence in the community. Thus, linking with COM in PACC implementation is an advantage for the project as COM already has its network and a shipping service that links Ontong Java to the capital.

Critical Issues

Securing the Project Coordinator

Conditions of employment for project coordinators must include housing to attract even government technical officers. There should also be room for Govt responsibilities to be built in to the TOR of Project Managers or Coordinators where technical knowledge is a major requirement for a project manager or coordinator. In this way, even where there is staff shortage with government ministries, secondment is facilitated.

Involvement of UNDP Honiara Sub office

Solomon Islands Government would like the involvement of UNDP Honiara Sub Office in the PACC project if this arrangement will assist in facilitating smooth transfer of funds.

Fourth Quarter Projection

Policy Development: The PACC Project will co-finance the development of a climate change policy with EU. PACC will also provide some financial assistance towards mainstreaming climate change into Agriculture policy.

XI. TONGA

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

The MoU has been signed by the Director Ministry of Environment and Climate change and SPREP.

II] Start up funding

Start-up funding of US\$10,000 has just been deposited to a general account for GEF funded project in Tonga and they are now in the process of isolating the fund to a separate vote.

III] Project Management Units

The PACC PMU has been established in the Ministry of Environment and Climate change.

IV] PACC Coordinator

The recruitment process of the Project Coordinator is underway and hopefully he/she should be on board by December and that the actual implementation of the project is rescheduled to January next year. The 2009 AWP has now been reviewed so that it takes on some of the activities planned for this year.

V] National Steering Committee

Not clear at present which Steering Committee would be used

General Progress

During this quarter, the Department of Environment (Focal Point and Implementing Agency for PACC) has been upgraded to a Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC). The MECC is now in the process of getting laws and legislation passed and return for implementation and enforcement. This is an opportunity for the PACC project to also contribute to the mainstreaming of climate change into some of these legislations.

A paper was presented to the Tongan Cabinet for Ministers information and approval. The project was approved the Cabinet in mid-September

Fourth Quarter Projection

XII. TUVALU

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

The MoU is already signed by the Director of Environment and SPREP

II] Start up funding

Start-up funds yet to be received when quarter ended.

III] Project Management Units

The Public Works Department in close collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment decided to locate the project under the Ministry of Water, Works and Energy since PACC focuses on water as its main thematic area. This is to make it easier for the coordination and implementation of all water related activities.

IV] PACC Coordinator

Ms Loia Tausi has been recruited as the PACC Coordinator.

V] National Steering Committee

There is an existing National Water and Sanitation Committee (NWSC) which the IWRM and the PACC will re-engage them as their Steering Committee to oversee both the projects to avoid duplication and repetition of activities. This committee consist of main line ministries and NGOs including some key community members.

General Progress

Soon after the Inception workshop, the existing National Water and Sanitation Committee were presented with an update of the inception workshop and this was where different governmental decision makers and NGO's re-designed the project requirement which is agreed upon in the signed Memorandum of Understanding

Recruitment process for the PACC Coordinator took quite sometime but it is now filled even though no contract has been signed. Ms Loia has been verbally informed of her recruitment but have yet to sign any contract.

Setting up of the Project Management office should happen upon the return of the PACC Coordinator from the Technical Meeting held in Suva. Equipment have not been procured due to slow progress in fund transfer SPREP.

Fourth Quarter Projection

1. Set up Project Management Unit
2. Re-engagement of the existing National Water and Sanitation Steering Committee
3. Collect baseline information in preparation for the inception workshop
4. In country inception workshop
5. Community consultation
6. Develop communication strategy
7. Review existing legislation and policy framework

XIII. VANUATU

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

MoU has been signed by the Director Vanuatu Meteorology Department and the Acting Director, SPREP

II] Start up funding

Confirmed that PACC Start up funds is now with Reserve Bank of Vanuatu [RBV]

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established within the Meteorology Department

IV] PACC Coordinator

A Coordinator and his assistant have been recruited during this quarter

V] National Steering Committee

National Advisory Council on Climate Change (NACCC)

General Progress

- Amendment and finalization of MoU and Payment Process
- Signing of MoU and Payment Process and submission to SPREP
- Receipt of advice of transfer of funds from SPREP
- Confirmation of receipt of Funds from RBV
- Incorporate two [PACC Coordinator & Assistant Coordinator] new position to Climate Change Office
- Amendment of PACC National Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator Contract and submission for comments
- Development of PACC Project Profile for Prime Minister's Office clearance.

Fourth Quarter Projection

- Project Management Unit office set up
- Contract 2 project staff
- National Inception Workshop
- Pilot Community Consultation

Partners	SOPAC/IWRM	SPC	SPREP Partnerships	AusAid-ICCAI	EC-GCCA	USP	FSPI	NOAA	IUCN
Contacts (to complete)									
Support areas:									
Demo implementation support in thematic areas (technical support, training, equipments, etc.)				Complement activities in the PACC demonstration sectors, locations, or help replicating in other locations	GCCA - USP Proposal: targeted training, community engagement				
Coastal management (Cook Islands, FSM, Samoa, Vanuatu)		SPC-GTZ Partnership: Vanuatu-, landuse planning, SPC Marine Division – AusAid project			Vanuatu - GCCA Pilot	AusAid project (ending this year) – use best practices, Experience from CDAMPIC	Disaster preparedness Reef restoration, ICZM, community work, sustainable tourism (Oceania Sustainable Tourism Alliance), AusAid – CC Science Programme - Tourism Adaptation research		Ecosystem-based adaptation (mangroves, corals), coastal community based management (experiences from Indian Ocean), DRM
Food production/security (Fiji, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands)		Center for Pacific Crops and Trees, Center of Excellence for Atoll Agriculture					Pan-Pacific Food Programme		Fiji just became an IUCN member

		(Kiribati) SPC-GTZ- Partnership: Fiji - agro forestry project							
Water resources (Nauru, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands)	Linkages between IWRM and PACC in participating countries. Complement water sector sustainability activities in demo areas and topics	SPC-GTZ partnership: Tonga- land use planning			EU - Water Sector Support Projects	AusAid project (ending this year) – use best practices, UNDP funded M&E part CDAMPIC - lessons learnt	Health issues		Water-shed management (ecosystem-based)
CC mainstreaming (policy work)	Link with Water sector strategies			Assist to incorporate PACC outcomes to national strategies	Vanuatu - GCCA pilot, USP Proposal			PaCIS	
Institutional strengthening and capacity building	Link with national water boards, technical committees,			AusAid-Future Climate Leaders Programme – scholarships, links with SGP-CBA,	GCCA - USP Proposal: targeted training and courses	GCCA - USP proposal	Center for financial accountability (NGOS and small businesses)	Supporting Met stations (rain gauges, measurement) , Tools for sector-specific	Application of CRISTAL tool

	IWRM PMUs			Strengthening Pacific Meteorological Services	Vanuatu Pilot (NAPA Follow up) GCCA – community engagement	USP-SPREP – training: community development (Vanuatu)	Community development	climate information	
Knowledge sharing, awareness, research	Link with IWRM good practice and knowledge sharing activities		UNITAR C3D+, CC explorer	Pacific CC Science and Research Programme (Inauguration Workshop in October 2009), Australia-Pacific Climate Adaptation Platform	GCCA - USP Proposal: applied research		Google Ocean	Info exchange, National Climate Services, Pacific Climate Information System – PaSYS. Pacific RISA – Pacific Islands Regional Integrated Science and Assessment Programme,	Google Earth - Ocean
Others									