



SPREP

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)

*Regional
Meeting
of
National
Coordinators*

Meeting Report

*January 26–30, 1998
Apia, Samoa*

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Introduction

The first Regional Meeting of Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP) National Coordinators was held at Hotel Insel Fehmarn, Apia, Samoa, 26–30 January 1998. This meeting brought together representatives and coordinators of National Climate Change Teams from seven PICCAP countries (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and Niue, as well as representatives from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), International Global Change Institute (IGCI), University of the South Pacific (USP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to discuss the various aspects of the implementation of the PICCAP programme activities at national and regional level. Unfortunately due to travel problems the representatives from the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were unable to attend.

Opening

Wayne King, PICCAP Project Manager, called the meeting to order and asked Sailimalo Pati Liu to conduct the opening prayer for the meeting. He then asked Gerald Miles, Officer-In-Charge of SPREP, to address the meeting. Gerald Miles acknowledged the presence of the representatives of government, regional and international organisations that have been involved in setting up the integrated PICCAP programme. He also paid tribute to the presence of the national coordinators of climate change and representatives of governments who have not yet appointed national coordinators and welcomed them to the meeting. He pointed out that it is important for SPREP to coordinate all country project activities so that optimum use of limited national staff resources to undertake these activities in the countries is maximised.

International context

Penehuro Lefale, Climatology/Meteorology Officer for SPREP, briefly described the genesis

of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). He outlined key international climate change meetings and conferences that were instrumental in putting the climate change issue on the international political agenda. Amongst these were the First World Climate Conference organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in 1979; the establishment by UNEP and WMO of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988; the convening of the Second World Climate Conference in November 1990 which called for “negotiations of a framework convention on climate change without delay”; and the 45th UN General Assembly passing a resolution in December 1990 to establish an open-ended Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to begin negotiating the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC/FCCC). He noted that it only took one and half years (between February 1991 and May 1992) for the INC/FCCC to negotiate and agree on the UNFCCC, a major achievement given the complexity of the issue. The UNFCCC was signed and ratified by more than 100 parties at the Earth Summit — UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in 1992 — and entered into force on March 21 1994 paving the way for the establishment of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, the supreme body to oversee the implementation of the UNFCCC. He noted that the PICCAP programme is the region’s first response to fulfil commitments by Pacific island countries that have signed and ratified the UNFCCC.

Mr Lefale then briefed the meeting on the outcome of the third Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the UNFCCC held in Kyoto Japan in December 1997. He stressed that the agreement in Kyoto (the Kyoto Protocol) would have wider implications for Pacific island countries and the region as a whole particularly in relation to aid, trade, developmental, social, economic and environmental considerations. Mr Lefale gave some examples of key issues contained in the Kyoto Protocol which need to be thoroughly assessed and addressed by all parties if the climate change problems can be minimised. These include how realistic are the commitments by 39 developed countries to reduce their overall emissions of GHG by 6% below 1990 levels during the period 2008–2012; what would be the implication of having no “new commitments” for developing country parties at this time; what criteria should be applied

to emission trading regimes; how the clean development mechanism (CDM) agreed to in Kyoto would work and what criteria will be used to allow parties to benefit from the CDM. He concluded that a lot of work needs to be done by all parties, including Pacific island countries, over the next 12 months to make the Kyoto Protocol work. He strongly urged PICs to sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol as soon as it is open for signature in March 1998.

Mr Sealiitu Sesega, Programme Officer, UNDP, Apia, Samoa, addressed the role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP in the PICCAP programme. He said that PICCAP is a GEF enabling activity, which focuses on climate change, which is one of four focal areas of GEF. The other areas include biodiversity, depletion of ozone layer, and international waters, and land degradation, where it is affected by one or more of the four focal areas. He informed the participants that GEF is implemented by three main agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (technical assistance); World Bank (infrastructure and economic development); and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (for environmental policy-related issues). Developing countries which are party to the United Nations Conventions are eligible for GEF funding, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are eligible for funding if they are supported by and are located within a developing country party.

He introduced a project concept paper titled *Renewable Energy Project* for the Pacific island countries to demonstrate the kinds of projects GEF is able to fund. He emphasised that energy-related projects should include: (a) removal of barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency; (b) promotion of the adoption of renewable energy barriers and reduction of implementation costs; and (c) reduction of the long-term costs of low-GHG emitting energy technologies. He encouraged PICCAP National Coordinators and representatives to peruse the project concept and provide support to further develop the project for GEF funding under its climate change focal area. He asked the PICCAP management team to consult the countries about the project and liaise with UNDP's Apia, Samoa office in the development of the project proposal.

Stephen Gold, CC:TRAIN Programme Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) outlined the role

of CC:TRAIN programme in other regions of the developing world. He pointed out that CC:TRAIN works with regional partners in Africa, Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Latin America, Foundation for the Future of Latin America (FFLA) and the South Pacific region through the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Secretariat on capacity building and training related to climate change.

He said that CC:TRAIN programme provides the pedagogical expertise in developing training material for the implementation of UNFCCC in developing countries. He noted that training modules on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment (V and A), and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory have been completed and are now being distributed to countries. The national implementation strategy (NIS) and national mitigation analysis training packages will be completed and distributed to countries within the next few months.

Russell Howorth, Programme Manager, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), outlined climate change-related activities that have been undertaken and planned in the Pacific. He said that some activities closely related to PICCAP are: two vulnerability assessments that have been completed for Suva Harbour (Fiji) and Betio (South Tarawa, Kiribati); and beach monitoring and coastal mapping in atoll countries such as Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu. He noted that SOPAC now has five programme areas, Coastal Unit/Environmental Science, Information Technology, Energy, Disaster Management and Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS – focal point for the Pacific). He informed the PICCAP National Coordinators that SOPAC assistance can be sought through its national focal points in each country.

Mr Trevor Sankey, Science Adviser, UNESCO, stressed that UNESCO is not a funding agency but provides “seed” monies for a number of projects that cover a broad range of issues covering culture, education, science, media and information development. He suggested that climate change is an interdisciplinary issue and therefore requires a collaborative effort in dealing with this issue in the Pacific. UNESCO under its current programme works closely with other regional organisations such as SOPAC, SPREP and USP.

Gerald Miles, Officer-in-Charge of SPREP

presented other climate change-related activities that are being undertaken by SPREP. He suggested that there is a need for integration and coordination of SPREP activities both at SPREP and within the countries. A number of activities related to climate change which require some integration/coordination include the Coastal Planning and Management Programme, South Pacific Sea-Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCM), the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Project (ARM) and the Strategic Action Plan for International Waters.

National Experiences

Kelvin Passfield, National Coordinator, Cook Islands reported that progress in the formation of the country team has been slow and the Memorandum of Understanding is yet to be signed. He stressed that water resources and disasters caused by tropical cyclones in the Cook Islands are important climate change issues. He said he expected to learn more about PICCAP activities and therefore his attendance at the meeting is an educational one.

Nakibae Teuatabo, National Coordinator, Kiribati, emphasised the importance of climate change and sea-level rise as major environmental issues in Kiribati. He noted that some of the activities completed or being undertaken in Kiribati include an assessment of vulnerability to climate change and sea-level rise in Betio, impacts on water resources, and the completion of a draft GHG inventory under the US Country Studies Programme (USCSP). He said that the MOU has been signed and a country team established with 10 members from various sectors of government.

Joseph Cain, National Coordinator, Nauru, indicated that there are four climate change-related projects currently underway or have been planned in Nauru. These include two tide gauges managed by the U.S National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Tidal Facility, Flinders University of South Australia (NTF) as part of the SPSLCM. Site preparation is almost completed, to allow the installation of equipment for the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) project in the Tropical Western Pacific by SPREP, U.S Department of Energy (DOE) and the University of New Mexico. He also noted that Nauru for the first time is going to get its new National Weather Service and the preparations for this development are underway.

The MOU related to the PICCAP programme in Nauru has been signed by the Government of Nauru and the designated host Ministry is the Ministry of External Affairs. He said that when the country team is established it will have about 10 members drawn from other project teams in Nauru.

Sailimalo Pati Liu, Director, Department of Environment and Conservation, Government of Samoa stressed that climate change has been a priority environmental issue that was catalysed by the 1990/92 cyclones Ofa and Val. He said that Samoa has been funded by the US Country Studies Programme (USCSP) to undertake the activities/tasks similar to the PICCAP programme. He pointed out that lack of technical support for the USCSP meant that all planned activities/tasks in Samoa have not been undertaken and the funds allocated have not been used. He stressed that PICCAP programme is important in assisting efforts to increase public awareness related to the implementation of UNFCCC in Samoa, and contribute to national capacity building in climate change-related activities/tasks. He considered the lack of technical/human resources as a limiting factor. The MOU related to the PICCAP programme is currently under review by the government of Samoa and is expected to be signed soon.

Chanel Iroi, Deputy Director, Solomon Islands Meteorological Services, said the MOU was submitted to the government last year and is still awaiting its response. The climate change country team has been established with 11 members but the national coordinator has not yet been appointed. The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications is the host ministry responsible for the PICCAP programme in the Solomon Islands. He emphasised that climate change is a priority environmental issue in the Solomon Islands and PICCAP will give impetus to awareness building efforts already in place.

Seluka Seluka, National Climate Change Coordinator, Tuvalu, gave an overview of climate change-related activities that have been undertaken in Tuvalu. He said that climate change and sea-level rise is a priority environmental issue and is quite supportive of the international efforts to address the problems and impacts. He noted that vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and sea-level rise is a critical planning issue and

acknowledged efforts by a joint SPREP/Japan study that highlight Tuvalu's vulnerability.

He also indicated that there are important environmental management and planning issues related to water and biophysical resources that need to be addressed. Currently, the Tuvalu Meteorological Service is responsible for SPSLCM, Environment Unit for environment databases, and the Conservation Area Support Office (CASO) for marine and terrestrial survey in Tuvalu. The nominations for membership of the climate change country team was submitted to the government and is expected to be approved soon. He reiterated the importance of PICCAP in providing the technical support and expertise to implement the UNFCCC within the country.

Russell Nari, Senior Environment Officer and a representative of the National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACC), Government of Vanuatu, addressed the need for national coordination and integration of SPREP activities. He said that many SPREP-managed projects work with the same national personnel in many Pacific Island countries. The PICCAP MOU has been signed by the government and the NACC has assumed the role of the climate change country team. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the host ministry. He indicated that climate change is not a priority at present but will need a comprehensive public awareness programme to heighten its profile. He considered PICCAP as a vanguard for addressing the lack of capacity within various institutions/organisations that will assist the implementation of the UNFCCC at the national level.

David Poihega, Climate Change Project Coordinator, Niue Meteorological Service, briefly described the project to implement the UNFCCC in Niue. He said the Meteorological Service is the implementing agency. The National Climate Change Committee has been established representing 16 agencies including Village Councils, Women and Youth. The representatives were selected with the approval of the government. He stressed that Niue will be seeking assistance from PICCAP in training in six activities to implement the UNFCCC.

Wayne King, Project Manager, PICCAP briefly outlined the objectives of the PICCAP project, which is now being undertaken in each of the countries represented at the meeting. He said the

main objective of PICCAP is to enable countries to meet their reporting requirements under Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC. He emphasised the need for six activities/tasks that will be undertaken in each country over the next two and half years to implement the PICCAP programme. The six activities/tasks include a national greenhouse gas inventory, national mitigation analysis, national climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments, national implementation strategy. He reiterated that the success of the project rests with the country teams and their national coordinators.

Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Mahendra Kumar, University of the South Pacific, addressed the methodologies of national GHG inventories. He noted that the IPCC/OECD GHG inventory methodologies need to be adapted to Pacific island country situations as the industrial base is small and therefore GHG emissions are almost negligible. For example, many of the low-lying atoll countries such as Tuvalu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands do not have large fugitive fuel sources. He described categories countries should use when preparing their GHG inventories. The categories as set out in IPCC/OECD guidelines are energy, industrial processes, solvents and other product use, agriculture, land use change and forestry and waste. He noted that only categories relevant and applicable to national circumstances should be used. He also highlighted the need for a country team effort in accessing relevant data to be included in the inventory. This is because some sectors may be reluctant to give information, as was the case in some countries.

Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

Richard Warrick, University of Waikato, New Zealand and Graham Sem, SPREP, presented a demonstration of the climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment training package. The training package is based on the IPCC technical assessment guidelines, UNEP vulnerability and adaptation assessment guidelines and the US Country Studies Programme, and employs an integrated assessment approach. Richard Warrick briefly discussed the background to the training package and the

pedagogic basis in developing the Vand A package. The Vand A package includes eight modules ranging from scoping assessment to a general synthesis. A simulation exercise was undertaken with participant involvement to express the approach to training in Vand A to be conducted at the International Global Change Institute (IGCI), University of Waikato. The exercise was to make the National Coordinators aware and appreciate the steps involved and anticipate and hopefully overcome problems of identifying appropriate personnel to be trained in the Vand A certificate course. Graham Sem, PICCAP Scientific/Technical Adviser, further explained and provided the terms of reference for the personnel as appropriate for climate change V and A training.

Stephen Gold, CC:TRAIN Programme Coordinator, UNITAR, emphasised the need to integrate national climate change response with long-term sustainable development issues. He stressed that the draft framework for the National Implementation Strategy (NIS) should attempt to address the linkage between climate change response and sustainable development. The NIS is designed to stimulate public awareness, national coordination, and information management. He said the National Coordinator's role is to facilitate and coordinate all the activities required for developing the NIS but the climate change country team is the main driver of the programme. He noted that NIS is an evolving document.

Conclusions

Following the presentations, a PICCAP work programme was introduced to the participants to (a) consider and discuss; and (b) serve as a guide to developing national work programmes. After much discussion the meeting agreed that;

- (i) National GHG Inventory Training Workshop will be held at the University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, April 13–17 1998.
- (ii) National climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment certificate training will be held at the International Global Change Institute (IGCI), University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand, 15 June–15 January 1999.

- (iii) Some countries already have country teams (FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu) but others will have their country teams established by the end of February 1998 (Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu).
- (iv) Country Teams will need to select two persons to attend the training programmes in Fiji and New Zealand.
- (v) Country Teams will need to advise PICCAP and IGCI about the number of Vand A course participants from each country by mid-April 1998.
- (vi) National Workshops (2 – 3 days) on the UNFCCC will be conducted by each national climate change teams to heighten the awareness in each country at an appropriate time determined by the country teams between February – March 1998.
- (vii) National work programmes have to be drafted and approved by the country teams taking into account the workshop and training dates.
- (viii) National Coordinators will advise PICCAP Team as to how and where to disburse the funds in each country for the implementation of PICCAP.

Pilot Information Management Workshop

Dr Edmund Green from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) presented a framework for information management over the last 2 days of the workshop, from 29–30 January, 1998. Participants were introduced to a step by step cyclical process that involves prioritising information needs, analysing information needs, designing information products and services, agreeing on roles and responsibilities and building capacity in information management generally. The participants used the tools and methods in the *Information Cycle* to prioritise climate change issues relating to *Objective: 3 Mitigation* and *Objective 4: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment* of the PICCAP Work Programme.

During the first day of the workshop, the range of options and relevant issues for mitigation of greenhouse gases was identified at a very broad level and categorised into the six IPCC recognised sectors of Energy, Forestry, Waste Management, Agriculture, Industrial Processes and Solvents. The group agreed that the most important mitigation options for the Pacific region were Energy (production and efficiency), Forestry and Waste Management. Agriculture, Solvent Use, and Industrial Processes were thought to be less relevant in the Pacific context. In a subsequent exercise, the priority information needs for each mitigation sector were identified firstly on a country by country basis and later generalised for the Pacific region.

A similar exercise was used to prioritise those policies and measures, on a sector by sector and country by country basis, which can be implemented in ways to reduce national emissions of greenhouse gases or increase uptake by sinks in order to reduce the risk of climate change. One of the trends identified was that the information needs for the energy sectors were relatively low although there is a lot of scope to implement mitigation policies and measures for this sector.

During the second day, the group identified existing information and information gaps that could be used for Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, firstly on a country by country basis and later generalised for the Pacific region. Sectors of the economy, significant geographical areas and key ecosystem components that may be at risk from climate change were divided into five categories commonly accepted by the IPCC for Adaptation and Impact Analysis. These fall under Coastal Zone, Human Health, Water, Food Security and Urban areas. Those sectors with the most information gaps were prioritised on a national and regional level. On a regional level, the information needs for the categories of Coastal Zone and Food Security featured prominently although there was less need for information on water related areas. There was no clear trend for information related to the Human Health sector.

Throughout the workshop, participants envisaged that there would be a need to manage an increasing number of projects; a need to establish a resource base and identify institutions and expertise in the region for implementing PICCAP; a need for a more strategic approach to PICCAP; a need to

extract and receive information from individuals and committees; and a need to develop links with the National Environment Management Strategies (NEMS). The discussion of priorities helped build important ties between the coordinators and resource people as well as sensitising them to the role and value of a range of information useful for implementing the objectives of PICCAP.

Closing

Anthony Patten from UNDP noted that this three-year US\$2.4 million project is the first Regional Enabling Activity under the UNFCCC. He welcomed Niue as a late signatory to the project. He noted that since the issue of climate change and sea-level rise was first identified at the Forum meeting in 1988 it has become and remains one of the most important challenges facing the Pacific, especially for those who live in low-lying coastal areas. The main focus of PICCAP will be to fulfil country obligations under the UNFCCC and to prepare countries to cope with climate change.

Stephen Gold, on behalf of the Director of UNITAR, remarked that this was the third regional workshop he has been involved in but that the level of enthusiasm was a sign that the project was heading for success.

Wayne King thanked Anthony Patten and all participants and resource people for their contributions to the meeting. He stressed that the key to success of the PICCAP project was not SPREP but the PICCAP country coordinators themselves. He reminded participants to identify and tap into the substantial resource base that is available to them.

On behalf of all participants, Nakibae Teuatabo also thanked all participants and resource people for their contributions to the meeting. He pointed out that although the coordinators were from different countries, they were all essentially from the same region. He believed that they had all benefited from the workshop and will leave with more confidence and understanding of the PICCAP programme, which now involves “working with people who know the Pacific island countries”.

The meeting was officially closed with a prayer by Sailimalo Pati Lui.

Draft Resolution

On the occasion of the 1st Regional Meeting for PICCAP National Coordinators held in Apia, Samoa, from 26 – 30 January 1998, the meeting noted and acknowledged:

- The motion made by the Delegation of Nauru, that the meeting consider an endorsement for the President of Nauru, His Excellency Kinza Clodumar, who has been nominated for a GEF Environmental Award in recognition of the President's role in global environmental issues, particularly in Climate Change, and especially at the Third Meeting

of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Kyoto, Japan from 1 – 12 December 1997;

The meeting considered the motion and supported:

- The nomination of His Excellency Kinza Clodumar for the GEF Environmental Award;
- The attachment of this Resolution to the Meeting Report.

Annex I: Agenda

Session One - Opening

8:30am – 9:00am	Registration
9:00am – 9:05am	Opening Prayer
9:05am – 9:25am	Welcome and Opening Remarks (<i>SPREP</i>)
9:25am – 9:35am	The Agenda of the Meeting/Administration/Organisation (<i>PICCAP</i>)
9:35am – 10:00am	Tea/Coffee Break

Chair: PICCAP Manager

Session Two – International context and regional experiences

10:00am – 10:20am	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (<i>Pene Lefale</i>)
10:20am – 10:40am	Support for the preparation of National Communications and other enabling Activities under UNFCCC (<i>UNDP</i>)
10:40am – 11:00am	International and regional training programmes (<i>Steve Gold</i>)
11:00am – 11:20am	Regional experiences in implementing UNFCCC (<i>Steve Gold</i>)
11:20am – 12:00pm	Climate Change Related Activities in the Pacific – (<i>SPREP</i>) · SPREP · Forum Secretariat · SOPAC
12:00pm – 1:30pm	Lunch

Chair: Kiribati

Session Three – National experiences and activities

1:30pm – 3:00pm	PICCAP Participating Country Presentations (<i>See below</i>)
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Tea/Coffee Break
3:30pm – 4:30pm	PICCAP Participating Countries Presentations · Cook Islands · Federated States of Micronesia · Fiji · Kiribati · Marshall Islands · Nauru · Niue

-
- Samoa
 - Solomon Islands
 - Tuvalu
 - Vanuatu

4:30pm – 4:45pm PICCAP Project (*PICCAP*)

6:00pm – 8:00pm Cocktail Evening at Insel Fehmarn (*hosted by SPREP*)

Tuesday, 27 January 1998

Session Four – Greenhouse Gas Inventories

9:00am – 9:05am Agenda for the Day/Administration (*PICCAP*)

9:05am – 10:00am Greenhouse Gas Inventories (*PICCAP*)

10:00am – 10:30am Tea/Coffee Break

Chair: Marshall Islands

Session Five - Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

10:30am – 12:00pm Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (*CEARS/PICCAP*)

12:00pm – 1:30pm Lunch

Chair: Vanuatu

Session Six - Obligations to the UNFCCC and strategies

1:30pm – 2:30pm National Communications from Non-Annex I Countries (*Steve Gold*)

2:30pm – 3:00pm National Implementation Strategies (*Steve Gold*)

3:00pm – 3:30pm Tea/Coffee Break

3:30pm – 5:00pm Open Discussions on Previous Presentations

5:30pm – 7:30pm PICCAP budget meeting for national coordinators (closed meeting)

Wednesday, 28 January 1998

PICCAP Coordinators Workshop

9:00am – 9:20am Agenda for the Day/Administration (*PICCAP*)

9:20am – 10:00am Developing Country Work Plans

10:00am – 10:30am Tea/Coffee Break

10:30am – 12:00pm	Developing Country Work Plans
12:00pm – 1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm – 3:00pm	Developing Country Work Plans/Training Requirements
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Tea/Coffee Break
3:30pm – 5:00pm	Country Work Plans and Discussions/Training Requirements

Chair: PICCAP

Thursday, 29 January 1998

Information management workshop for country coordinators

Climate Change – Planning and Information Management (*Ed Green* - WCMC)

9:00am – 10:00am	Introduction to Information Management Cycle
10:00am – 10:30am	Tea/Coffee Break
10:30am – 12:00pm	Information Needs Analysis
12:00pm – 1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm – 3:00pm	Group Exercises
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Tea/Coffee Break
3:30pm – 5:00pm	Identification and Prioritisation of Issues
6:30pm – 9:00pm	Coordinators Discussion Group and Evaluation

Chair: WCMC

Friday, 30 January 1998

Climate Change – Planning and Information Management cont'd (*Ed Green - WCMC*)

9:00am – 10:00am	Design of Information Products for National Implementation Plans
10:00am – 10:30am	Tea/Coffee Break
10:30am – 12:00pm	Group Exercises
12:00pm – 1:30pm	Lunch
1:30pm – 3:00pm	Information Networking
3:00pm – 3:30pm	Tea/Coffee Break
3:30pm – 4:50pm	Capacity Building Priorities
4:50pm – 5:00pm	Final Announcements/Close of Meeting (<i>UNDP Resident Representative</i>)

Annex 2: Participants List

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