



PEBACC+
Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Plus



Project co-funded by



WALLIS AND FUTUNA SNAPSHOT



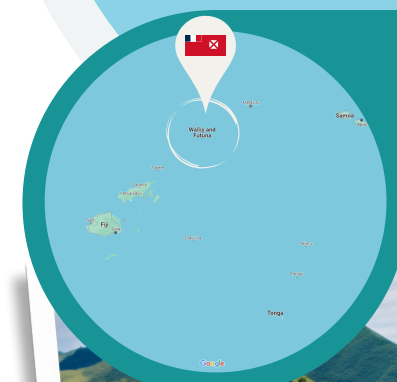
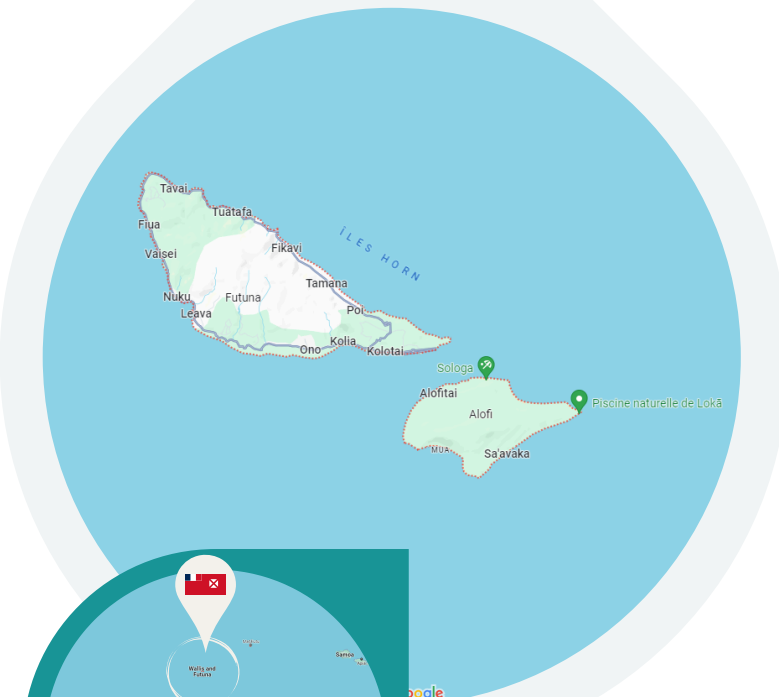
Overview

The Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Plus/Phase 2 (PEBACC+) Project is a regional project implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and funded by the Kiwa Initiative through the Agence française de développement (AFD) and the French Facility for Global Environment.

PEBACC+ Project aims to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems, economies, and people to the impacts of climate change. The Project will carry out the Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) for the archipelago, considering and complementing results of past and ongoing assessments. Results from the ESRAM will guide future Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) initiatives as part of the territories' Climate Change Adaptation Strategy that has mainstreamed EbA.

The Interventions

ECOSYSTEM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE ANALYSIS AND MAPPING (ESRAM) – The ESRAM process is to generate a robust planning baseline to inform the identification of EbA options for strengthening the socio-ecological resilience of selected areas to the impacts of climate change and direct anthropogenic impacts on ecosystems and socio-economy. EbA options will point to specific key climate change issues and specific sites for which impactful EbA projects can then be developed and implemented.



Google Map:
PEBACC+ Site Locations



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The objective of the ESRAM process is to raise awareness of key actors on the concept of ecosystem services to facilitate adoption of EbA and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) approaches and the importance of ecosystem conservation under changing climate. ESRAM generates a robust information planning baseline and tool to inform the identification of EbA options for strengthening the resilience of decision-makers in different sectors and levels in planning for sustainable development and land use.



Early morning sunrise over Mata-Utu village, the capital of Wallis and Futuna territory (Wallis-et-Futuna). Photo: © Adobe Stock

Activities on the ground






While the ESRAM is being developed, EbA demonstration activities will be implemented by local public authorities (Service Territorial de l'Environnement) with close engagement of local communities and support from Agricultural Public Services (Direction des Services Agricoles) and Indigenous Customary Authorities.

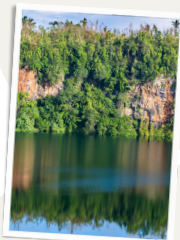
Under increased extreme rainfall and associated soil

erosion and land-based pollutions due to climate change, invasive weeds management will be strengthened on taro fields and mangrove will be restored in both Wallis-and-Futuna Islands, to increase these wetlands capacity to filter and clean rainwater and thus contribute to coastal ecosystem health, local communities' food security and health and coastline protection against erosion.



Carry out ESRAM for Wallis-and-Futuna.

-  Engagement of public services, indigenous customary authorities and other key stakeholders in the ESRAM process.
-  Synthesize existing information under a resilience analysis framework.
-  Identify and map EbA option and prioritize them.
-  Community outreach and awareness program for EbA and NbS on priority sites and options.
-  ESRAM report development and translation.



Technical and financial support to Wallis-and-Futuna to implement priority NbS for mangroves and taro fields restoration towards integrated coastal management.



Support territorial actors to integrate EbA into their climate change adaptation strategy.

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