



**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)**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Pacific island countries are already experiencing the impacts of climate change. The potential magnitude of the problem threatens the very existence of some Pacific island states, and the achievement of sustainable development and Millennium Development Goals. However, vulnerabilities and risks associated with climate change are not currently being addressed in any systematic way. Climate change risks and opportunities are not reflected in national and community level planning and governance processes. Individual, institutional and systemic capacity is not targeted towards strategic interventions. Demonstrations of adaptation pilots in key development sectors have not been implemented, and as a consequence few are replicated and scaled-up. The PACC Project aims to significantly improve the effectiveness of the response to climate change in the Pacific. The project will improve technical capacities to support appropriate adaptation centric policies, demonstrate cost-effective adaptation techniques in key sectors, and promote regional cooperation. It is designed to lay the framework for effective and efficient future investment on climate change adaptation in the Pacific.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIACC	Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change
APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
APRs	Annual Project Reports
AWP	Annual Work Plans
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBDAMPIC	Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific
EA	Executing Agency for PACC
ENSO	EL Nino Southern Oscillation
EU	European Union
INC	Initial National Communication
IR	Inception Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GEF-PAS	GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IW	Inception Workshop
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Coordinator
NCCT	National Climate Change Country Team
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non Government Organization
PEG	Project Executive Group
PICCAP	Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PI-GCOS	Pacific Islands Global Climate Observing System
PIGGAREP	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project
PPM	Project Planning Matrix
PIREP	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Project
PMO	Project Management Office at SPREP
PMU	Project Management Unit in each country
QPR	Quarterly Project Reports
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Water Flow Habitat (Ramsar is not an acronym but a place in Iran)
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit of the UNDP-GEF
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNC	Second National Communication
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community

SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission
TPR	Tripartite Review
TTR	Terminal Tripartite Review
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office in Samoa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
V&A	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: Situation Analysis

Introduction

1. For Pacific SIDS, the need for adaptation to climate change has become increasingly urgent. Long-term climate change, including the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events such as high rainfall, droughts, tropical cyclones, and storm surges are affecting the lives and livelihoods of people in PICs. Coupled with non-climate drivers, such as overexploitation of resources, increasing urbanization and population increase, development in the region is increasingly undermined. For the low lying atolls, the likely economic disruption from climate change pressures could be catastrophic, even to the extent of requiring population relocation to other islands or adding numbers to the Pacific diaspora, with the subsequent social and cultural disruption having unknown proportions. Failure to reduce vulnerability could also result in loss of opportunities to manage risks in the future when the impacts may be greater and time to consider options limited.
2. Climate change as an issue has been recognized at the very highest level of government in the Pacific islands. In April 2004, the Pacific Leaders meeting in Auckland reaffirmed the importance of strengthening and broadening regional cooperation to address climate change in the overall regional effort to achieve sustainable development through the Pacific Plan¹. Pacific Leaders have since continued to call for urgent assistance to address the adverse effects of climate change already faced by the region today.
3. The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Project is the first adaptation project to be implemented in the region that responds directly to this call for urgent action while supporting the systemic and institutional capacity to address adaptation across the Pacific islands region. The project addresses these key issues on three fronts:
 - i. Improving capacity in Pacific islands' governments to mainstream climate change adaptation into government policies and plans;
 - ii. 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
 - iii. Laying the foundation for a comprehensive approach to address adaptation over the medium-long term at the regional level.
4. In addressing these three fronts, the PACC Project will achieve real and demonstrable results that satisfy urgent needs, and build the foundation for a long-term programmatic approach to address climate change in the region. This will be achieved through a coupling of improved capacity and increased knowledge of effective measures to address climate change that will ensure future investment issue is effectively targeted and employs the most successful measures to achieve real results. This is important in the context of the scale of the issue facing the Pacific region, where the international

¹ Regional document for strengthening regional cooperation and integration in the Pacific region.

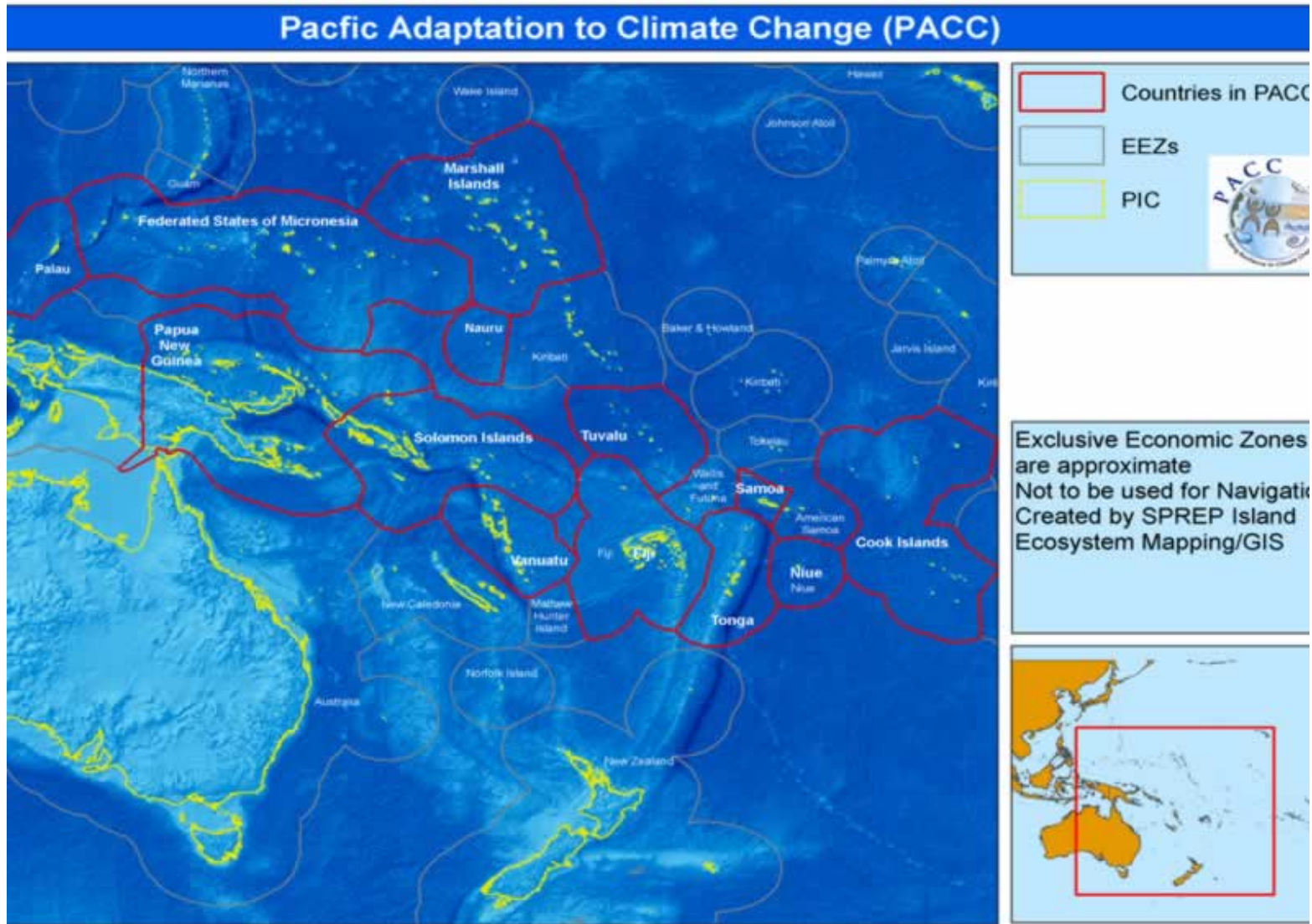
community has an important role in the integration of initiatives into an effective broader programmatic framework that ensures the lives and livelihoods of Pacific communities are protected against the global threat of climate change.

5. The PACC Project will be the first UNDP project in the Pacific islands region drawing on the resources from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), managed by the GEF. It is based on country-driven priorities identified in the National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and is consistent with National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPAs) and the regionally endorsed Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC, see Annex A).

Context

6. The Pacific Islands region is diverse in the size and features of the island countries, although there are many shared characteristics that have a substantial influence on the potential impacts of climate change. Of particular relevance in the present context are:
 - *Geographical isolation* – the large expanses of water and small areas of land (depicted in Figure 1.0), create numerous challenges including difficulties of transport and communications both within and between countries, and to the international community;
 - *Rapid population growth, and high population densities* – the rapid growth in population that many PICs have experienced in past decades, and increasing commercialisation of traditional, subsistence-based economies, has been associated with rapid increases in rates of natural resource exploitation, especially land, forests and living marine resources;
 - *Limited land resources* – many PICs are characterized by extremely small land area and limited land resources, such as soil and forest, making many terrestrial and near-shore resources very vulnerable to overexploitation and pollution from poorly planned waste disposal;
 - *Dependence on marine resources* – all PICs have a traditional dependence on marine resources for subsistence, and as the region’s ocean resources contain the highest marine biodiversity in the world, it represent almost the sole opportunity for substantial economic development for many of the small island nations;
 - *Low topographic elevation* – many of Pacific islands, especially atolls, have very low topography, some reaching only a few metres above sea level at their highest point;
 - *Vulnerability and resilience* – PICs often experience enormously damaging extreme weather events, suffer severely from global economic pressures and fluctuations, and have a heavy reliance on the productivity of one or two economic sectors, resulting in many PICs adopting a ‘no regrets’ approach to resource management ; and
 - *Small, highly integrated environmental and economic systems* – the small size of islands result in the interactions between components of natural systems and the sectors of economic activity being rapid and strong, which demands that sustainable development must be holistic and balanced.

Figure 1.0 Pacific Island Countries that are part of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project (PACC)



7. Through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and its Kyoto Protocol and related processes, the Pacific has been able to access funding for certain types of climate change projects. Past projects have focused largely on enabling activities for specific purposes such as the Second National Communications and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), Self-Assessments etc. The PACC Project is the first initiative to systematically strengthen capacity to build resilience and directly reduce climate change related risks at the national and community level. The Project is in line with the GEF Council paper GEF/C.23/Inf.8/Rev.1 (GEF Assistance to Address Adaptation) that states:

“Adaptation to climate change is increasingly recognized as significant to the attainment of sustainable development and as essential for the achievement of many global environmental objectives. While many scientific uncertainties exist, the scope and magnitude of the risks now known to be associated with climate change represent a challenge to environmental and economic goals that must be taken into account today ... the understanding of human response to climate change is still at an early stage, with much to be learned from historical experience. However, in general it is known that [among numerous factors] the capacity to adapt is determined by access to resources, information and technology, the skill and knowledge to use them, and the stability and effectiveness of cultural, economic, social, and governance institutions that facilitate or constrain how human systems respond. Those with the least resources have the least capacity to adapt and are the most vulnerable.”

Threats, root causes and barrier analysis

Threats

8. Climate change already threatens the sustainability of Pacific SIDS. This threat will be exacerbated in the decades to come. Despite the many uncertainties as to the nature and consequences of global warming, the projected rate of warming for the Pacific islands region (by between 0.6 and 3.5°C in this century) is much larger than the observed changes during the last century and is very likely to have been without precedent during at least the last 10,000 years (Hay et al, 2005).
9. As the regional climate adjusts to resemble “El Niño” characteristics, anomalously wet areas could become even wetter, and unusually dry areas become even drier. Coupled with sea level rise, which is estimated between 1 and 7 mm/yr (with a central estimate of 4 mm/yr), inundation and salinity problems faced by PICs will increase.
10. The IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report (2007) provided a comprehensive analysis of how climate change is affecting natural and human systems for small island states. Such phenomena consistent with the anticipated adverse consequences of climate change are already an unfortunate reality for Pacific Islanders. PICs have experienced extensive coastal erosion, coral bleaching, persistent alternation of regional weather patterns, and

decreased productivity in fisheries and agriculture. Damage has occurred to coastal roads, bridges, foreshores and other structures. Recent devastating droughts have affected food crops and caused serious water shortages. Climatic changes have also increased the distribution and frequency of mosquito-borne diseases. These examples highlight the serious and wide-reaching consequences future climate change will have on the small island countries of the Pacific, exacerbating the adverse impacts already being experienced due to the high natural variability of climate that characterizes the Pacific islands region.

11. Shortages of food have been attributed to a serious decline in yield from staple root crops and fruit trees resulting from weather pattern changes, decline in soil fertility and a reduction in supplementary sources of food from forest gardens.
12. PICs are already experiencing the effects of a changing and variable climate. The 1998 drought wiped out approximately two thirds of the newly planted sugar crop in Fiji, the overall impact equivalent to 3 percent of Fiji's GDP. Tonga's squash crop, which produces about half that country's exports by value, was more than halved during the drought period and Australia spent more than \$A30 million delivering food aid to people in isolated areas in the highlands and low-lying islands of PNG, many of whom were close to starvation. The drought also substantially reduced PNG's coffee harvest. In some parts of the Federated States of Micronesia (except for Kosrae) crops and water supply were so severely affected the government was forced to declare a national disaster, and food aid and water had to be delivered to affected areas. In the Marshall Islands, the drought caused severe water shortages that limited households to seven hours of tap water every 14 days. In Palau, there were severe impacts resulting in a 30 per cent loss of its coral reefs. The drought also led to a major loss of taro that affected 30 per cent of the Palau population. La Nina events have also contributed to a severe drought in Kiribati and drought and multiple cyclone events in Tuvalu resulting in the loss of land, inundation of taro pits, destruction of houses, and contamination of freshwater supplies
13. The World Bank (2000) estimated that by 2050, Tarawa atoll in Kiribati could face an annual capital cost of US\$6.6-12.4 million due to salt-water inundation. Periodic storm surges could potentially result in the inundation of 55-80 percent of land areas in North Tarawa, and 25-54 percent of areas in South Tarawa.
14. In the commercial and government zone of the Marshall Islands (the Darrit-Uliga-Delap sections of Majuro), severe erosion and storm surges would affect some 15,000 people and have an acute impact on the functioning of government, water systems, power plants, ports, hospitals and a education.
15. In Papua New Guinea alone, it is estimated that the permanent or periodic inundation of deltaic flood plains, swamps, and other low-lying areas could affect up to 50 percent of the Papuan coastline (for a half a metre sea-level rise) causing damage to mangrove and swamp forest ecosystems, as well as human productive systems (Sekhran and Miller, 1996).

16. Letua village in the Torres Group of Islands in Vanuatu are already facing the problem of inundation from seawater (Vanuatu V&A 2002). During high tides, seawater has already intruded into cooking places and dwellings. Coconut palms are literally growing in seawater as a result of erosion and coastlines moving inland. Through a Canadian funded project², a community was relocated to higher grounds away from the vulnerable coastline.
17. In summary, climate change poses many risks for PICs in terms of land resources and coastal structures, water supply and food security.

Root Causes

18. There are many non-climate related threats that seriously affect the sustainable development efforts of governments at present, including the smallness of islands, overpopulation, and overexploitation of scarce resources.
19. Developing countries in the Pacific have a land area of only 550,073 km² but are spread in the world's largest ocean. The land areas vary considerably, although the bulk of the countries are very small. Nauru and Tuvalu, for example, comprise land area of less than 27km².
20. The geographic nature of the Pacific region causes isolation from the main centers of trade such as Asia, Europe and the US, creating unique difficulties in integrating into the global economy. Transportation costs reduce competitiveness, and uncertain air and shipping linkages are significant obstacles to efficient export manufacturing. However, the benefits of trade liberalization and globalization can only be realised in the Pacific region if the specific limitations and vulnerabilities of SIDS are addressed at all levels.
21. A UNESCO Report has stated "more than half of the world's population currently live within 100 kilometers of the coast". In the Pacific, the proportion of people located near the coast is higher, in fact only Papua New Guinea has any population further than 100 km from the coast. This makes Pacific populations highly vulnerable to gradual sea level rise and extreme weather events, such as tropical Cyclones Ofa (1990) and Val (1991), which devastated Samoa and caused damage estimated to be about three times that of Samoa's GNP.
22. The population of the Pacific islands is increasing at the average annual rate of 2.3 percent (South Pacific Commission, 1994:6). In Micronesian countries (Marshals, FSM, Palau), the rate of population growth is very high, averaging 3.5 percent per annum. The Pacific region also has some of the highest population densities in the world. While the exact relationships between population growth and development are still being debated, there is little doubt that for Pacific islands it is likely to have extremely serious consequences due to the nature of their fragile ecosystems and poor record of economic development. Rapid population growth is likely to make it exceptionally difficult for

² Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries (CBDAMPIC)

most Pacific islands to address the adverse effects of climate change without a holistic and balanced approach.

23. Housing density and an increase in squatter settlements continue to rise. As a result, domestic household and industrial waste is increasingly visible. Collection systems (if they exist) struggle to deal with the volumes of waste produced. Development and maintenance of basic water, sanitation and road infrastructure is not maintaining pace with demand, resulting in an increase in urban and wastewater pollution, urban and peri-urban land degradation and water degradation from inadequately controlled development.
24. Land is a major issue in the Pacific due to its scarcity and the communal nature of its tenure. Most land in PICs is communally owned. For example, around 83 percent of Fiji's total land area is under communal ownership. Similar situations prevail in the other countries. One of the difficulties with communal ownership of land is the role of landowners in development activities, particularly if there are no clear legal arrangements recognized by all Parties. However, there are traditional and modern ways of addressing these land tenure and land use conflicts in the region. In many countries, most conflicts are resolved in a traditional manner involving extensive consultation and engagement with the community. Even though this approach can be time consuming, it promotes improved understanding and encourages change that is universally accepted.
25. Transport and communications remain important lifelines linking Pacific island communities with the outside world. While dramatic technological breakthroughs have been achieved over the last decade, such as the development of the internet and satellite communications, there are still serious access limitations to basic telecommunications in many Pacific islands. Transport and communication from the main urban centers to outer islands lack consistency and remain important challenges in the promotion and implementation of sustainable development.
26. Energy dependence is a major source of economic vulnerability for many Pacific island developing States. Many remote and rural Pacific communities have little or no access to modern and affordable energy services. Alternative energy sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, hydro and ocean energy, may be geographically suited to the Pacific region, however they may not always be commercially feasible.
27. Most Pacific island governments have limited human resources to confront critical issues such as climate change. Those human resources they do have are further reduced when trained individuals consistently seek lucrative opportunities in the private sector or regional and international job markets. Capacity building, and retention of skills, is therefore an ongoing and long-term task for the PICs in order to address all aspects of climate change, but particularly so for adaptation. Currently, core competencies that are important to building climate change resilience are lacking. These include participatory learning techniques, learning networks, competency-based learning, mentoring and succession planning. Specific skill sets such as modeling, Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment, and GIS are also lacking. Building

these capacities takes time and effort and requires significant support from within government and through bilateral or multilateral partnerships.

28. The ability of Pacific SIDS to confront many of the inescapable and dynamic global challenges and realities, such as climate change, is further constrained by political developments in many PICs. Weaknesses in management at the national level are reflected at the regional level. Governance systems in SIDS are currently experiencing considerable stress as the economic requirements for integration are outstripping the capacity of SIDS to make the necessary political adjustments. It is clear that traditional concepts of sovereignty cannot cope with the significant cross-country threats such as climate change.
29. In addition to the above non-climate related root-causes, the Pacific region is subjected to annual climate-induced disasters such as cyclones, droughts, floods and storms. These events result in significant loss of life, the destruction of homes, public infrastructure and livelihoods, and the reversal of hard-won economic gains (World Bank, 2006). In the Pacific, the cost of extreme events (primarily cyclones and droughts) exceeded US\$1 billion in the 1990s alone (World Bank, 2006). In the capital cities of the Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga, a cyclone with a 25-year return period causes average damages estimated at 3 percent of national GDP. A 100-year cyclone, with a 50 percent chance of occurring within the present generation, inflicts damages estimated to average 60 percent of GDP (Shorten 2003). These events are projected to increase with climate change.
30. Since 1939 a total of 124 tropical cyclones had affected Vanuatu, of which 45 (36 percent) were categorized with hurricane force winds. Communities in Vanuatu have reported significant increases in coastal erosion of up to 50 meters over the last 20 years (Vanuatu V&A Report 2000). This has impacted greatly on public infrastructures such as roads, jetties and wharfs. In Niue, Cyclone Heta is estimated to have caused damage of about NZ\$37.7 million, which is approximately 25 percent of GDP (McKenzie, Prasad and Kaloumaira, 2005). Since the 1990s Fiji has reported that floods associated with cyclonic storms and rainfall have caused considerable damage to agricultural lands, particularly in the lowlands. Damage caused by flooding associated with Cyclones Kina and Sina was estimated at FJ\$188 million and FJ\$33 million (World Bank 2000).
31. It is imperative for SIDS to implement improved mechanisms to address these issues now and into the future. New and creative governance processes need to be developed and implemented that enable climate change issues to be mainstreamed into the core business of governments. These processes also need to allow scope for civil society, and bilateral and multilateral partners to participate meaningfully in the formulation and implementation of sustainable development policies at the national level.

Barriers

32. Climate change is more than environmental issue in the Pacific region. It also presents economic, social, and political challenges. It poses serious political and financial

management issues for PICs that adversely affect GDP, balance of payments, budget deficits, foreign debt, unemployment, and living standards. However, several barriers have been identified that constrain the integration of these issues across Pacific island governments' activities.

33. There is limited national commitment and capacity to address climate change adaptation and disaster management due to insufficient awareness and limited financial resources. Inadequate high-level control to cope with these issues in various sectoral ministries, and the difficulties associated with decision-making and coordination of cross-sectoral issues, further constrain capacity. There is also limited insight into the economic ramifications of climate change impacts, as well as the cost/benefit of adaptation measures.
34. Research on adaptation processes in the Pacific has demonstrated that few adaptation measures have been, or are likely to be initiated in light of climate change alone. Rather, most strategies to better cope with and plan for climate change fit within programmes, policies and community decision structures that deal with risk management, disaster management, sustainable development, resource management, food security, water management and livelihood maintenance. Most PICs lack the capacity to carry out such risk assessments and risk management at all appropriate places and levels of government. Many are not able to perform macroeconomic and cost/benefit analysis of environmental and risk management issues, and are unable to communicate predictions to relevant stakeholders both within and outside the government.
35. Communication and coordination challenges at the planning and the implementation stages between departments, ministries and agencies across sectors relating to coastal, food security and water resource management are significant constraints in dealing with climate change. Where attempts at integration have been made, they have often been overly ambitious and have suffered due to the lack of systemic support and inappropriate institutional incentives. As a result, fiscal planning and budgetary processes of governments in general have not taken climate change into consideration in a systematic way.
36. In many PICs there is limited understanding of what mainstreaming climate change requires at the national and/or community level. The type of analysis that is needed to determine whether a planned development would have negative implications in a changing climate needs some level of expertise in the area of climate change modeling, economic impact assessments and livelihood evaluations. Much of this expertise is unavailable within many Pacific island governments.
37. Addressing climate change is further constrained by government's limited access to financial resources. Competition for resources with other livelihood priorities, such as health, education, poverty eradication, and waste constrains the allocation of resources for explicit climate change risk management initiatives. As a result, there is no learning through demonstration initiatives and limited lessons to draw on for supportive policy responses

38. The lack of demonstrated examples and practical experience of climate change adaptation, particularly in the context of national development initiatives is a key issue. Development projects have tended to be handled in isolation and designed in the context of immediate needs and short-term government and donor imperatives. There is little appreciation of the practical implementation of adaptation measures as an integral component of development activity. This results in limited adoption of adaptation techniques, and promotes inefficient use of development resources through projects that may not be designed to cope with medium-term climate effects.
39. Many of the isolated adaptation activities carried out to-date have been instigated without a systematic assessment of impacts in terms of reducing risks to potential climate change impacts not any analysis of the drivers of response options. For on, technical capacities to carry out assessments of climate change impacts therefore needs to be significantly improved, both internally and within the region. Assessment and decision-support tools and Guidelines that focus on specific sectors (coastal zone, food security, water) need to target issues of relevance to PICs. In particular, the analyses of potential adaptation responses need to be tailored to the physical and cultural circumstances in PICs.
40. The limited capacity of Pacific island governments is also a barrier at the regional level. Although diverse, PICs share some common circumstances and challenges. The adoption of regional approaches as a way of addressing common problems has been recognised in the adoption of the Pacific Plan. However at present the opportunities for regional pooling of knowledge and experiences have only been taken up in a limited way.

Stakeholder analysis

41. Consultation with the 13 PICs in the development of the PACC Project was undertaken in three phases:
 - i. A regional inception workshop for the PACC Project Preparatory Phase process in Nadi, Fiji in 2006;
 - ii. Individual country consultations to further define the focal areas and specific activities to be addressed by the PACC Project; and
 - iii. Development of country specific implementation arrangements.
42. The regional inception workshop included key government officers from Environment and Planning departments. The workshop systematically reviewed the regional, national and institutional context for climate change adaptation, providing insights on the threats, root causes, barriers and potential responses that have contributed to the design of the Project. Participants were also consulted on the current focus of the PACC Project, future process of consultation and criteria to be used in determining a country's demonstration focal area. The workshop agreed on three principals for developing the Project:
 - A strong fit/alignment with the Government's existing programmes and priorities;
 - Completion of necessary baseline assessments; and
 - Ability to co-finance and deliver.

43. The PACC Team³ then travelled to the 13 participating countries to assist in further defining the focal areas and specific activities to be addressed by the Project. The meetings with the participating countries used a three-tiered approach:
- Gathering information (including legislation, plans and policy documents) relating to the activities, programmes and projects from various government ministries, departments and agencies;
 - Meetings/consultations and workshops with representatives of relevant ministries, agencies and institutions of government, and non-government organizations; and
 - Presenting the consultation feedback and official endorsement to progress the Project.
44. Finally, the Team assisted the 13 countries to develop and agree an implementation arrangement for the PACC Project at the national level. This included an analysis of regional stakeholders that was based on existing organizations in the region and their relevant mandates and programmes that relate to the PACC. These institutions included; the University of the South Pacific (USP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIF), and the Fiji School of Medicine (FSM). The purpose of the visits and consultations was to:
- Ensure duplication of work is avoided;
 - Ensure the Project is better synergised with other initiatives that are being implemented; and
 - Define a better common modus operandi for working together to implement the Project.
45. These consultations have produced a comprehensive, integrated and fully country-driven PACC Project. An example of stakeholders consulted in Cook Islands during this process is presented in table 1.0 below. A summary of all stakeholders identified through this process is listed in Annex B.

³ Chief Technical Adviser (Mr Taito Nakalevu), UNDP representative (Ms Misa Andriamihaja) and the PACC Consultant (Dr Graham Sem)

Table 1.0 An example of stakeholders consulted in the Cook Islands during the national consultation process

Institution	Stakeholders interests/responsibilities	Relevance to climate change/reasons for inclusion	Role in consultation process
GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS			
<p>National Environment Service (NES)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing agency and operational focal point of the GEF, including UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD and other MEAs. Responsibilities: - Management of the state of the environment; - National coordination of activities and programmes related to MEAs including implementation, monitoring and evaluations; and - Issuance and vetting of projects including permits and environmental impact assessments. - Liaising with relevant national agencies for assistance to ensure the Cook Islands effective representation at meetings of the Parties to the Convention and other relevant meetings. - Liaising with relevant regional and international bodies to ensure that the representation of the Cook Islands at any meeting concerning a Convention is informed and effective. - Managing or participating in any project, or part of a project, aimed at implementing any aspect of environmental concerns. - Disseminating information to local stakeholders and creating public awareness on environmental concerns. - Preparing reports, and information papers for the Minister and Cabinet in relation to the implementation of any Convention. - Review and improvement of regulations, policies and strategies for implementing environmental concerns. - Provide technical support to any other relevant government department or agency) to implement any obligation under a Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational focal point of the UNFCCC and the GEF. - Climate Change officers, coordinating the UNFCCC Second National Communications project under the NES. - National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT) is established under the auspices of the NES with administrative and management support from Climate Change officers. - Responsible for preparation of the INC and its submission to the COP. - Responsible for preparation of the draft National Implementation Strategy (NIS) in collaboration with other relevant agencies. - Responsible for the preparation of the NESAF 2005-2009. - Responsible for the NCSA. - Responsible for preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Programme under the CBD. - Responsible for preparation of the National Action Plan NAP under the CCD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on national priorities, Mainstreaming of climate change in national environmental strategies, programmes and other documents, and on current and planned projects. - Regular consultations with the UNFCCC partners for discussion of the proposal of the 2NC in terms of technical issues, opportunities for synergy among various projects and institutional arrangements. - Regular consultations on the needs and priorities for capacity building. - Regular consultations on the implementation of the NESAF, NBSAP and the formal adoption of NIS. - Possible pilot sites for PACC theme on coastal zone management and associated infrastructure. - Secretariat of the national Climate Change Country Team. - Organized and coordinated all stakeholder consultations on PACC.

Institution	Stakeholders interests/responsibilities	Relevance to climate change/reasons for inclusion	Role in consultation process
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry responsible for development of agriculture products for export and local markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the NCCCT. - Collaboration with NES on policy and strategies on agricultural developments as they relate to crop productions, food security, land-use, resources management, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, use of chemicals and inorganic fertilizers, mitigation and other relevant climate change information and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation on data needs for V&A assessment regarding agricultural crops including issues related to invasive species, chemicals usage, and policies review and development. - Food security issues are critical as food production is an important development sector.
Office of the Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for WSSD, MDGs and development of the National Sustainable Development Plan. - National Policy Coordination Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the NCCCT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with regard to integration of climate change issues into national strategies and policies including sustainable development programmes - Data and information needs for PACC activities relating to coastal zone management and associated infrastructure.
Office of the Minister for Islands Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for administration and technical support to Outer Islands administrations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed member of the National Climate change country Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on effects of climate change on resources and infrastructure in the outer islands and data needs - Mangaia harbour redevelopment to be completed by mid-2007 - Airport hub in northern group
Meteorological Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for providing national meteorological services to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chair and Member of the NCCCT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on strategies to enhance capacity-building on climate-related activities including data management activities and technologies including research and systematic observations applications.
Ministry of Works, Energy, and Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for design and development of infrastructure of public works and services in communities, roads, bridges, drainage, water works, energy inspection, and development, coastal zone protection and management, building standards and control, land survey information, and waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the NCCCT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertakes climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments, environmental impact assessment work, resource investigations and studies including mapping and planning, development of resources management policies, plans and regulations.
Cook Islands Investment Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the management of government assets especially housing and state-owned enterprises along with lagoon floor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential role in energy efficiency and increasing resilience of infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on strategies for cyclone reconstruction efforts, reviews on building codes and standards and including legislations, and national GIS mapping

Institution	Stakeholders interests/responsibilities	Relevance to climate change/reasons for inclusion	Role in consultation process
			project as well as the ADB TA for infrastructure planning.
Emergency Management Cook Islands and Cyclone and Emergency Assistance Loan Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the national disaster management office and national emergency operations centre. - Developing a 20-year Master Plan for Preventative Infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the NCCCT - Responsible for pre disaster and emergency preparedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on post disaster response and relief operations and potential for trainings and educational and awareness, including vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and hazards risks assessments. - Infrastructure on outer islands.
Aid Management Division (Ministry of Finance and Economic Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for administration of foreign aid funding and TA projects in the Cook Islands - Responsible for Cyclone recovery and Reconstruction Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for administration and disbursement of project funds and for recovery work in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on the impacts of climate change on the national economy and needs for data. - Possible pilot sites for PACC project. - Possibilities for co-financing.
PRIVATE SECTOR CONSULTANT/ENTREPRENEUR			
Mr. Don Dorell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides scientific/technical/policy advise and guidance on coastal management issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assists government on scientific/technical and policy issues relating to coastal zone management and infrastructure development on the foreshore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidance on wave climatology and design infrastructure for harbour & airport redevelopment. - Review of consultant's report on Avatiu Harbour Breakwater feasibility study.
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)			
Island Sustainability Alliance Cook Islands (ISACI) and Climate Action Network (CAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for facilitating numerous community based environment programmes and assisted in the initiation of a Climate Change Action Network. - Advocacy on environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change Action Network member to promote awareness and dissemination of information. - Assisted Cook Islands in the preparation of Initial National Communication. - A member of CIANGO. - Assisting the Cook Islands to prepare community vulnerability assessments. - Awareness-raising, education and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on strategies for climate change community awareness. - Training programmes relating to PACC implementation.

Baseline Analysis

Institutional, sectoral and policy context

46. Most PICs, excluding territories, have ratified international environmental conventions (e.g. UNFCCC, CBD, CCD, Ramsar, CMS, CITES). Additionally, Forum Leaders and their Environment Ministers endorsed a Climate Change Round-table⁴ in 2000. This mechanism was established primarily to ensure a coordinated, cooperative and strategic approach by regional and international organizations and agencies to assist Pacific islands implement their priority activities. At the highest level of governance in the Pacific, the Leaders endorsed the Pacific Plan in October 2005 as the guiding document for strengthening regional cooperation and integration in the Pacific. This document recognizes that climate change is a risk to sustainable development particularly for Small Island States given their limited capacity and fragile and vulnerable environments. Other relevant regional documents that are available include;
 - Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change;
 - The Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework (DRRM); and
 - The Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management.
47. All PICs have a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), or equivalent, that describe the vision, goals, and targets for sustainable development, and processes for implementation and review at the national level (see Table 2.0). At the sectoral level, implementation and monitoring of agricultural development in Fiji, PNG, Palau and Solomon Islands are governed by Land Use Plans, Land Conservation Acts and Drainage and Irrigation Plans. Coastal management plans and Outer Island Management Plans are in place in Cook Islands, FSM, Samoa and Vanuatu.
48. Regional initiatives include the Micronesian challenge, involving Marshall Islands, FSM and Palau, which targets marine conservation. Community-based Conservation, Locally Managed Marine Networks (LMMA) have been piloted in Fiji and other islands as a new approach to managing marine resources with local communities' participation. In addition, government departments develop specific annual plans in many sectors including coastal protection and management, food production and food security, and water to guide development at the national scale. These are important documents to be considered when mainstreaming climate change into key development plans and policies of governments.
49. However, only Fiji has a specific climate change policy, approved by Cabinet in November 2007. The policy states that Fiji is committed to:
 - Mainstreaming climate change;
 - Strengthening the collection, analysis and use of data to monitor climate change patterns,
 - Promoting understanding and awareness;

⁴ The next Climate Change Round-table will be convened in October 08.

- Proactively identifying the most vulnerable areas and assets at risk from the impacts of climate change; and
- Developing adaptation options that are appropriate, cost effective and culturally sensitive.

Table 2.0 National and Sectoral Policies relevant to PACC

Country	National	Sectoral
Cook Islands	National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP).	Preventative Infrastructure Master Plan. National Environment Strategic Action Framework (NESAF) policies last year.
Federated States of Micronesia	Strategic Development Plan 2003-2023.	Kosrae Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP).
Fiji	“Strategic Development Plan 2003-2005 (SDP) - a rolling development plan.	Land Conservation Act and Rural and Outer Island Development Plan.
Marshall Islands	Vision 2018.	Master Plan.
Nauru	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2025.	National Water Plan 2001 Power and Water Strategy 2006.
Niue	Integrated Strategic Plan (NISP) 2003-2008.	Environment Act 2003, Water Resource Bill.
Palau	Palau 2020 National Master Development Plan (PNMDP).	Ngatpang State development Plan.
Papua New Guinea	Medium-Term Development Strategy 2005-2010.	National Food Security Policy 2000-2010.
Samoa	Strategy for Development of Samoa (SDS) 2005-2007.	Coastal Infrastructure Management Plan.
Solomon Islands	National Economic Recovery, Reform and Development Plan (NERRDP).	Agricultural Policy and Plan.
Tonga	The Strategic Development Plan Eight 2006-2009: Looking to the Future Building on the Past (SDP8).	Water Management Bill.
Tuvalu	Te Kakeega II: National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2015.	Water and Sanitation Master Plan.
Vanuatu	Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) 2006-2015.	Infrastructure Master Plan.

50. The PACC Project demonstration activities build on existing programmes and activities in participating countries in the areas of coastal zone management and associated infrastructure, water resources management, and food production and food security. However, most national sustainable development and sectoral policies do not implicitly include climate change as an important issue for consideration during the implementation. The exception is the Marshall Island’s Vision 2018, which includes climate change, although translating policy words into action seems lacking. Thus, the PACC Project will significantly make an important contribution to climate proofing the plans and policies of these countries (see table 2.0).

Climate Change support for the Pacific

51. Climate change initiatives implemented by Pacific SIDS since ratification of the UNFCCC are indicated in Table 3.0. Many of these initiatives are assessment and

enabling projects, and very few include implementation (as noted by decision 11/CP.1 of the UNFCCC COP⁵). Other than the GEF-UNDP PICCAP project, there is no regional project to address climate change adaptation at a regional level. Indeed, most of the projects discussed above and detailed in Table 3.0 cover only a few countries and focus primarily on assessments and capacity building, with limited mainstreaming efforts.

Table 3.0. Major Active Projects Piloting Adaptation and Hazard Management in Pacific Islands

Project	Country	Donor/Administrator	Funding (US\$ million)	Focus
<u>Assessments:</u>				
Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)	Cooks, Fiji, Marshals Palau, PNG, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Niue, FSM, Solomon Islands	GEF/UNDP	5.0	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment, Mainstreaming Capacity building
Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change	Cooks, Fiji	GEF/UNEP, START, and the Third World Academy of Science (TWAS).	0.2	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment Mainstreaming Capacity building
NAPAs – Preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action	Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands Tuvalu, Vanuatu	GEF/UNDP	1.0	Vulnerability and adaptation assessment Mainstreaming Capacity building
<u>Pilot Adaptation:</u>				
CIDA – Capacity Building to Develop Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries	Cook Islands Fiji, Samoa Vanuatu	CIDA/SPREP	1.3	Capacity building Mainstreaming Community pilots
KAP – Kiribati Adaptation Programme	Kiribati	GEF / Japan / World Bank	0.65 + 3.05	Mainstreaming Pilot adaptation
CLIMAP – Climate Change Adaptation Program for Pacific	FSM Cook Isl.	CIDA/ADB	0.8	Mainstreaming Climate Proofing
AusAID – Vulnerability and Adaptation Initiative	Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu	AusAID/	2.0	Capacity building Mainstreaming Community pilots
Samoa - Infrastructure Asset Management Project I and II	Samoa	World Bank	4.3	Strengthened hazard management

⁵ Stage I: Planning, which includes studies of possible impacts of climate change; Stage II: Measures, including further capacity-building, which may be taken to prepare for adaptation, as envisaged by Article 4.1(e); and Stage III: Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation.

GEF Alternative Scenario

52. The GEF alternative scenario for the PACC Project will focus on:
 - Implementing specific measures to address anticipated climate change risk for priority development areas through policy interventions and capacity support;
 - Building awareness and acceptance of the risks of climate change and the necessary conditions for adaptation at the policy level;
 - Developing mainstreaming methodologies to integrate key thematic issues into national development strategies; and
 - Increasing the adaptive capacity of human and biophysical systems through measures designed to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on key development sectors of government.

53. With SCCF support, anticipated climate change risks on priority development areas will be given due consideration through systemic adjustments in national policy interventions and the necessary capacity support. Specific measures to reduce vulnerabilities of key investments will be financed and implemented in the form of demonstrations. These initiatives will provide guidance to post-PACC interventions, which may be required at a larger scale, both in terms of the amount invested and scope. Technical assistance for developing capacities for integrating risks into management decision-making processes at the national, sub-national and project levels will be undertaken. Together with capacity developed through the enabling activities, interventions undertaken in the future will have a much stronger capacity base on which to build.

54. Through the integration of climate change concerns into policies and programmes, the project will sensitise policy makers on the risks posed by climate change and the necessary conditions for adaptation. This will be in addition to the contribution the project will have in reducing the likelihood of maladaptive practices that exacerbate vulnerability of social, ecological and geomorphological systems to climate change, coastal erosion and sea-level rise in the name of short-term economic development. Communication between departments and agencies, and between policy makers and coastal communities will be improved, with greater stakeholder involvement in policy development and implementation.

55. A mainstreaming methodology will be used to corral key thematic issue into national development plans, policies or strategies. This will be developed in collaboration with technical experts and domestic partners including economic planners, institutional analysts, budget specialists, technical/ scientific experts, policy analysts, sectoral and cross sectoral managers, and community stakeholders. The process will focus on:
 - Reviewing the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and their role in national development;
 - Identifying the strengths, weaknesses, gaps, and responses to strengthen specific sectoral management in the coastal, food security and production and water sector (problem tree analysis and objective/ solution identification);

- Review linkages between sectoral plans and NSDS, and the relationship between sectoral medium term budget and the medium term national fiscal expenditure and revenue budget; and
 - Strengthening sector level budgeting to reflect outcomes focused on priorities and national development goals.
56. The project will increase the adaptive capacity of human and biophysical systems through measures designed to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on key development sectors of government in the coastal, food production and food security and water sector. Emphasis will be placed on building capacity and institutional structures and decision systems to enable these sectors to better cope with current variability and long-term climate change. Anthropogenic stresses on resources such as biodiversity habitats and threatened species of plants and animals will also be taken into consideration in the project as part of a holistic and integrated approach to enhancing climate resilient systems. PACC activities will increase the resilience of coupled social and ecological systems in the face of climatic variability and change. The amelioration of anthropogenic climate change drivers to coastal change, food production and food security and water use, including measures to reduce vulnerability to future climate change and sea level rise, is a major focus of this project. As a result of PACC Project activities, in particular capacity building aspects, it is anticipated that coastal erosion due to climate change driven factors, water stress and food insecurity would be reduced and communities would better able to plan for and adapt to climate change, relative to baseline conditions. Climate-resilient sustainable livelihoods will be promoted, and these will be much less likely to be undermined by climate change and sea level rise, securing longer-term sustainable economic development.

PART II: Strategy

Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

57. The PACC Project is designed to promote climate change adaptation as a key pre-requisite to sustainable development in Pacific Island Countries. The PACC project objective therefore is to enhance the capacity of the participating countries to adapt to climate change, including climate variability, in selected key development sectors. The Project focuses barriers identified through the situation analysis: supporting capacity building and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation at the national level; providing tools and guidelines, supplemented by practical demonstration of adaptation as both a process and on the ground activity; and through supporting regional approaches.
58. More specifically, the project will deliver outcomes and outputs that include improved technical capacity to formulate and implement national and sub-national policies, legislation, and costing/assessment exercises. Climate change risks will be incorporated into relevant governance policies and strategies for achieving food security, water management, and coastal development. At the sub-national level, pilot demonstration

activities will deliver adaptation benefits in the form of practical experiences in the planning and implementation of response measures that reduce vulnerability. These benefits will be integral for future replication and up-scaling, and also to identify larger-scale investment opportunities from multilateral banks supporting countries with climate change adaptation. The project will also foster regional collaboration on adaptation.

59. The PACC project is aligned with policies and strategies at several levels:

- *Global* - PACC is aligned with recommendations and decisions from international agreements such as the UNFCCC, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, and the Barbados Programme of Action.
- *Regional* - PACC is aligned with the PIFFACC and the Pacific Plan
- *National* - PACC is aligned with national adaptation and development priorities, and supports improved national sustainable development planning (mainstreaming).
- *Institutional* - PACC fits within the Climate Change Focal Area of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) within the Adaptation Operational Programme. It is also a core element of GEF-PAS. PACC is consistent with the guidelines/requirements of the Strategic Priority SCCF managed by the GEF⁶. The PACC also fits within the UNDP corporate focus as described below.

60. UNDP and the GEF will play a catalytic role in leveraging national and international investments towards the additional costs of adaptation and promote sustainable development. PACC provides an overarching framework whereby the goal of integrating risks into three key development sectors (coastal management, food production and food security) and piloting adaptation measures at the community level is contained and allows for top-down and bottom-up sharing of lessons and experiences.

UNDP Project Rationale

61. UNDPs overall strategic priority in adaptation as identified in its Climate Change Strategy is to help developing countries address three key challenges. The three key challenges are: (i) securing political traction to implement pro-active adaptation responses given the costs and uncertainties associated with climate change, (ii) assisting governments to find the appropriate policy mix of options to address climate change; and (iii) finding finance to develop capacities and policies. UNDP seeks to embed climate change risk management into development policies and practices in order to lower the impacts of climate change that can no longer be avoided, as well as to capitalize on new opportunities.

62. In order to address these challenges, the services UNDP will provide under the PACC will be to: (i) assist countries to identify, prioritize and implement long-term “no regrets” pilot

⁶ GEF paper “Programming to implement the Guidance for the Special Climate Change Fund adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its Ninth Session (GEF/C.24.12)

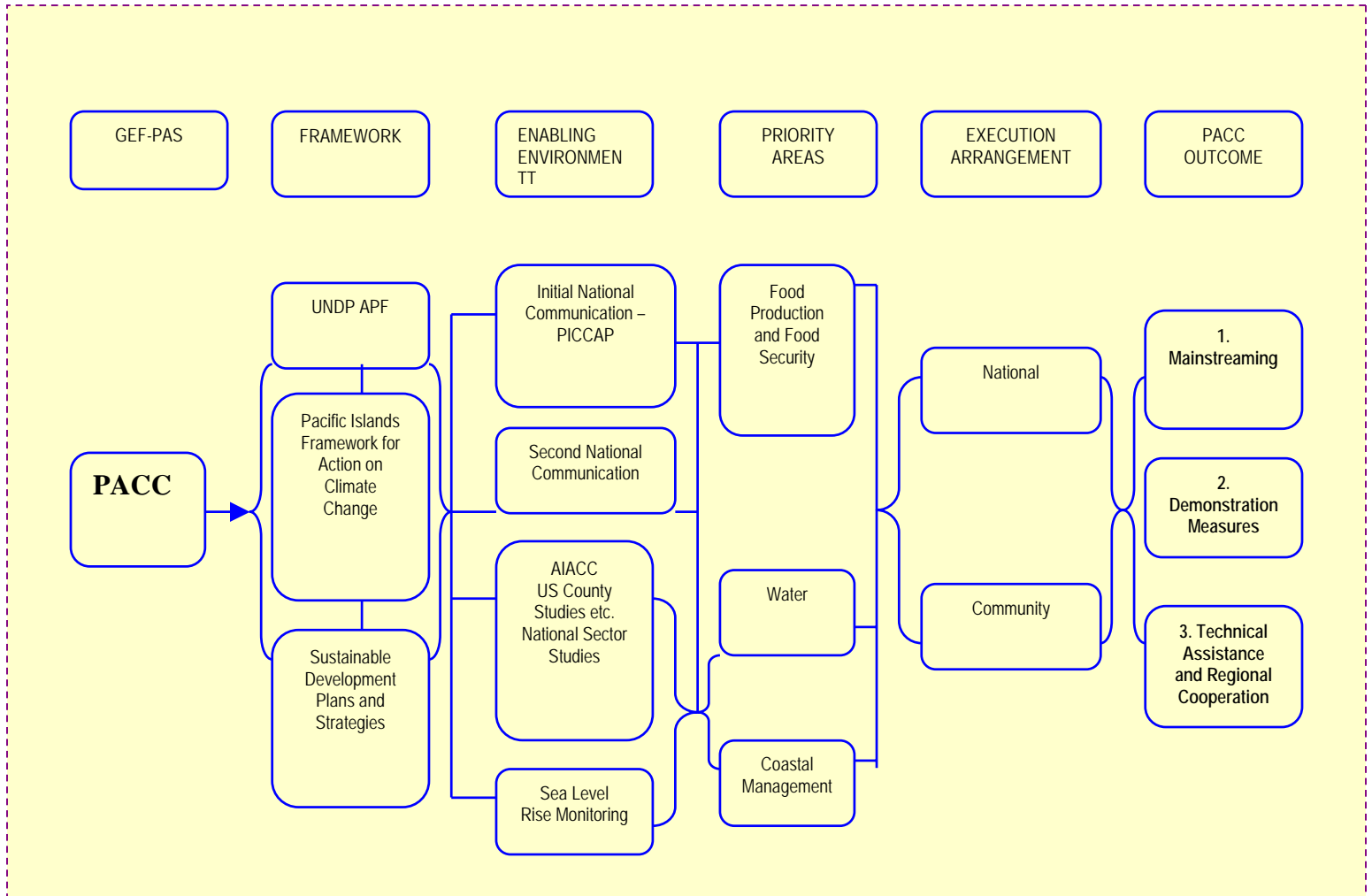
demonstration adaptation response measures in line with UNDP's comparative advantage; (ii) enhance the capacity of 13 Pacific countries to design and implement policies to integrate adaptation into domestic plans, investments and practices; and (iii), support countries to mobilize additional sources of funding for implementing adaptation responses.

63. The overall PACC strategy is consistent with the aims and objectives of the GEF-PAS programme as it focuses on: (i) balancing community-focused actions, country drivenness, regional coordination; (ii) ensuring GEF modalities are more reflective of national and regional circumstances; (iii) adopting an integrated, programmatic rather than focal area and project-based approach; (iv) balancing national and regional projects; (v) emphasizing on the ground action (capacity development, policy formulation, demonstrations) rather than assessments; (vi) ensuring that countries and the region have the absorptive, technical and fiduciary capacity required to undertake activities in an efficient and effective manner; and (vii) the importance of sharing expertise and information.

PACC Framework

64. The PACC project framework is shown in the schematic diagram below (Figure 2.0). The Framework places national priorities in the context of relevant global and regional strategies and the national enabling environment. Against this background, the Project will be executed at national and community level to deliver the specified Project Outcomes The PACC project will assist the Pacific region to move from through the three stages of adaptation as mapped out by Decision 11/CP.1 of the UNFCCC COP (from planning through to adaptation measures).

Figure 2.0 Schematic Diagram of the PACC Framework



65. The project will provide a substantive contribution in terms of the consideration of longer-term climate change risks into development and resource management planning, and in efforts to improve adaptive capacities and enhance livelihoods. It will make a significant contribution in the field of climate change impacts and adaptation through:

- focusing on enhancing the resilience of current development activities to long term climate change;
- incorporating adaptation to climate-change risks and related vulnerabilities into existing institutional and decision-making processes ("mainstreaming"), at both the community level and the national planning level;
- recognizing the role of communities in resilience building hence community-relevant vulnerability assessment and community-based ("bottom-up") adaptation options;
- promoting real community engagement in the processes of improving capacity to deal with climate-related risks;
- delivering tangible adaptation measures through practical demonstration; and
- Setting a foundation for a strategic approach to adaptation at the Pacific regional level.

66. At the national and community level, the demonstration measures will contribute to building the resilience of communities to climate related risks, improving livelihoods and alleviating poverty, which is a key priority for national governments.

PACC Approach

67. The PACC project will demonstrate a framework of action that fuses the top-down (mainstreaming) and bottom-up approaches to climate change vulnerability assessments and action. This is an important development regionally and globally as it differs from other adaptation projects that implement only one of these approaches. This dual approach encourages new modes of action to emerge, which are consistent with both community and national priorities and plans. While the specific actions will reflect the cultural and geographical circumstances in the Pacific region, the approach is expected to be applicable in similar situations elsewhere.
68. The PACC project builds on the foundation put in place through the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP). While execution is coordinated at the regionally, on the ground implementation is carried out at the national level.
69. Activity at national level will be carried out through national project teams. Regional support will be provided for backstopping countries on technical capacity building, financial administration and other support needed. This is a departure from other regional projects where most project activities have been carried out at the regional level and mostly by Consultants. The regional component envisaged in the PACC includes strengthening coordination among regional organizations to support participating countries. This will involve providing technical needs for national implementation, and facilitating the exchange of lessons learned and best practices between the countries and the wider global community.
70. While the PACC is a Pacific regional project, it also functions as an umbrella for nationally driven and implemented measure to demonstrate adaptation in practice. SCCF resources will be targeted at improving adaptive capacity to address climate change concerns at the national level and, together with individual country co-financing, finance the implementation of pilots that reduce vulnerability to climate impacts which countries themselves have identified on the basis of nationally and scientifically endorsed assessments. The Project also provides the context for an integrated regional approach to adaptation to be refined over the medium term.
71. The PACC approach is innovative for a number of reasons. (I) The PACC will be the first GEF SCCF project in the Pacific islands region focusing specifically on adaptation in thirteen countries simultaneously⁷. As such, the PACC will contribute to the achievement

⁷ Previous GEF assistance has focused on enabling activities and assessments, for example the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP).

of target results in the PIFACC, while being consistent with strategic priorities in the NAPAs, and other relevant national policies, strategies and plans. (II) GEF managed funds will play a catalytic role in leveraging national level investments towards meeting the additional costs of adaptation to climate change. All countries have already committed the necessary co-financing towards this project. (III) The project represents an important opportunity for the UNDP and GEF to take the lead on piloting approaches to adaptation and lessons from this initiative have the potential to be widely disseminated for replication. (IV) The PACC builds on lessons learnt from previous GEF projects in the Pacific⁸. The regional component for example, will be streamlined to place more responsibility for the execution of the PACC on country personnel⁹. Targeted capacity building and technical support initiatives will be implemented for key local stakeholders who will play a pivotal role in the success of the project¹⁰.

Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities

72. The project goal, consistent with UNDP's overall Climate Change Strategy, is to assist PICs to integrate climate change risks into key development sectors. The project goal is consistent with the overall goal of GEF-PAS, which is to contribute to sustainable development in the Pacific islands region through improvements in natural resource and environmental management.
73. The Objective of the PACC, based on the PIFACC and national consultations with experts on climate change impacts in the 13 participating countries, is to “enhance the capacity of the participating countries to adapt to climate change, including variability, in selected key development sectors”.
74. The PACC project has three main Outcomes and twenty outputs delivered throughout the 13 Pacific Island countries that are participating in the PACC project. This section introduces the project Outcomes and outputs in detail. The Outcomes are summarised in Table 4.0.

⁸ International Waters, South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme and the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme.

⁹ Termination Evaluation of the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme; Mid-Term Evaluation of the International Waters Programme and the Terminal Evaluation of the International Waters Programme.

¹⁰ As recommended in GEF/UNDP/SPREP Strategic Action Program for the International Waters of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (RAS/98/G32): International Waters and Lesson Learnt from the PCU/SPREP Perspectives, 16 February 2007.

Table 4.0 Summary of PACC objectives and Outcomes

OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES OF THE GEF COMPONENTS	
Objective: To enhance the capacity of the participating countries to adapt to climate change, including variability, in selected key development sectors.	
Outcomes	Country / Site
COMPONENT 1: NATIONAL ADAPTATION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (MAINSTREAMING) Outcome 1: Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability- reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks implemented.	National Activity; Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,
COMPONENT 2: DEMONSTRATION MEASURES TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY Outcome 2. Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas (Cook Islands, FSM, Samoa and Vanuatu) and crop production (in Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) and in water management (in Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu) implemented.	National Activity; Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,
COMPONENT 3: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE & REGIONAL COOPERATION Outcome 3: Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate-related risks improved.	National Activity; Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,

Outcome 1: Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability- reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks implemented.

Rationale

75. The purpose of this Outcome is to strengthen the institutional framework, policies and plans and the capacity of key national government and community decisions makers to take climate change risks into key decisions in their sustainable resource development programmes (mainstreaming).
76. The Situation Analysis identifies the need for institutional capacity building and mainstreaming to address climate change adaptation. Some effort has been made over the years to strengthen the institutional framework of government departments in the Pacific to take on climate change issues at the national level. Under a GEF/UNDP funded Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project, all the 13 PACC countries established National Climate Change Country Teams to spearhead climate change activities at the national level. Success of this intervention is mixed. While it is a success in some countries like Vanuatu

where a vibrant National Advisory Council on Climate Change (NACCC) is in operation, in most, this institutional setup went into abeyance at the end of the project.

77. The World Bank report 'Cities, Seas, and Storms' (2000) identified the need for adaptation policies, and highlighted the merit of them being incorporated into development initiatives, particularly risk management of natural hazards. In the Pacific a Canadian funded adaptation project (CBDAMPIC), supported three countries (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) to develop climate change policies. To date, only Fiji has had their climate change policy endorsed by Cabinet. One of the main impediments to the process for Samoa and Vanuatu has been the perception that a climate change policy would supersede other policies that are currently in place causing by other government departments to be reluctant to support its endorsement. Progress has therefore been limited; most PICS have yet to develop their climate change programmes to a stage where they can better position their institutional framework and networks, policies and plans to better address the adverse effects of climate change.
78. The PACC project will assist the 13 PICs to strengthen their systemic and institutional framework, networks and policies and plans to better address climate change threats and opportunities. Methodologies, tools and Guidelines will be developed to assist PICS mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities. The Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND) a Sri Lanka based private, non-profit organization and SPREP will collaborate closely to carry out this task under the UNITAR C5D Capacity Development Platform.
79. The project will seek to establish a bridge between national authorities responsible of formulating and integrating climate change policies, and national, regional and local authorities and practitioners of coastal, agriculture and water resource management. Knowledge and information provided through monitoring mechanisms, strengthened institutional structures, and pilot projects would produce information on best practices that would also feed into the policy processes to bridge the gap.

Output 1.1 Develop methodology and tools to assist Pacific Island countries mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities.

80. Methodologies and tools will be developed to assist Pacific Island countries mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities. The activity will help to map out linkages between climate change vulnerabilities, adaptation measures, and major national goals and policies, taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations. It will help produce a comprehensive training module with supporting materials for testing through pilot workshops and fieldwork. The framework will make development more sustainable in PICs by better integrating individual adaptation activities at the micro and community levels into a broader macro sustainable development strategy and national policies.
81. PACC will also assist the creation, and/or strengthening, of national integrated risk reduction mechanisms. Such mechanisms will include coordination of government policies

across sectors, coordination of multi sectoral strategies and policies, and linkages across all levels of government, as well as NGOs and local communities. The work will be underpinned by inter disciplinary knowledge bases. Sub-national, local and community based organizations and community participation will be facilitated through strategic management of external and local volunteer resources. Specific activities include:

- Modifying the MIND methodology for mainstreaming climate change response options into national sustainable development strategy, to suit the particular circumstances of the Pacific Island countries
- Applying and testing the mainstreaming methodology, using case studies in a selected Pacific Island country
- Developing training materials based on methodology and case studies
- Conducting two training workshops to trial the training materials, methodological tools, and case studies developed in the earlier steps
- Revising/adjusting national development strategies to account for climate change risks.

Output 1.2: Climate change economic tools for evaluation of adaptation options developed and utilized.

82. This output is designed to ensure that key economic factors are taken into consideration when developing and implementing adaptation measures to climate change. A guide would be developed for national use in all 13 PACC Countries across the Pacific Islands region. The guide will be used to assess net economic benefits of implementing the various adaptation options, using an economic cost-benefit framework and comparing the ‘with’ and ‘without’ scenarios identified in the course of the project. Specific activities include:

- Reviewing relevant literature and international best practice for assessment of economic costs and benefits of adaptation;
- Consulting with climate experts on an appropriate climate scenario for use in planning an adaptation intervention over the medium to long term;
- Developing economic tools that describe long-term costs and benefits under different intervention scenarios; and
- Conducting training on use of the economic tools to enable their application at the country level.
- Revising/adjusting national development strategies to account for climate change risks in consideration of costs-benefits of climate change interventions.

Outcome 2. Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas (Cook Islands, FSM, Samoa and Vanuatu) and crop production (in Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) and in water management (in Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu) implemented.

Rationale

83. The purpose of this Outcome is to design and demonstrate innovative decision systems, approaches, technologies and practical measures to strengthen the resilience of 13 Pacific Island SIDS to the adverse effects of climate change.
84. Some effort has been made over the years to improve the resilience of Pacific Island communities to the adverse effects of climate change. One multi-country adaptation project has focused on pilot demonstration, while most programmes focused largely on assessments and capacity building. The GEF/UNDP PICCAP project aimed to strengthen national capacity to undertake studies and provide reports required by the UNFCCC. It also undertook climate change and sea level modelling, assessed impacts, identified hazard areas, and developed possible adaptation strategies. However it did not directly implement or facilitate measures to assist people and communities to adapt to risks associated with climate change.
85. The Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Pacific (CLIMAP) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) aimed to enhance the adaptive capacities of Pacific Island developing countries to manage climate change, including climate extremes. ADB in 2005 reported on a series of case studies that demonstrate a risk-based approach to adaptation, where infrastructure projects and national development plans are “climate proofed”. Even though these studies have been undertaken, no follow through to direct implementation has ensued.
86. The project Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries (CBDAMPIC) was one of the first initiatives to actually implement adaptations to tangibly reduce the vulnerability of communities susceptible to climate change and its effects. The project operated in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu, and ran over the period 2003 to 2006. The community adaptation, “learning-by-doing” component of the project started with community-identified vulnerabilities as a basis for the development and implementation of practical measures for local people to improve their capacity to deal with climate-related hazards in selected pilot communities. This project is only limited to four countries in the Pacific and its interventions were very locale-specific and the focal area for most of its intervention was water management. Other vulnerable sectors such as food security, health and coastal management were not addressed due to limited resources. There is a serious need to continue to address other areas of vulnerability such as coastal, food security, health others including covering more vulnerable areas.
87. The PACC project brings with it the opportunity to develop specific Guidelines in the coastal, food security and water sector on how climate change assessments and

demonstrations can be undertaken, taking current and future changes in climate into consideration. Several tools such as the CRiSTAL (Community Based Risk Screening Tool) and Climate Change Explorer (CCE) will assist in the development of Guidelines and their demonstration. In some cases relevant tools already exist, but need to be tailored to fit Pacific situations. This will be with the guidance of the Stockholm Environment Institute (Oxford), under the UNITAR C5D Capacity Development Platform. This Outcome will also provide the opportunity for the 13 PACC countries to pilot adaptive designs, management options and demonstration measures. The results, from diverse sectors using innovative approaches, will create a major resource of lessons learned and experiences that can be shared and upscaled.

88. Outputs and sectors for demonstration measures for Outcome 2 are summarised in Table 5.0.

Table 5.0 Outputs and sectors for Outcome 2

Outputs	Sector	Countries
<p>Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risks into an integrated coastal management programme.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1b Demonstrating risk reduction practices in Manihiki Communities (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Cook Islands
<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: Demonstrating integration of climate change risks in road designs in Walung community, Kosrae (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Federated States of Micronesia
<p>Output 2.3.1a: Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1b: Demonstrating climate change risk reduction through community interventions in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Samoa
<p>Output 2.4:1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.4:1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in road design</p>	Coastal Management	Vanuatu

in Epi, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).		
<p>Output 2.5.1a: Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.5.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in drains and drainage networks in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Fiji
<p>Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.6.1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in coastal food production systems in Ngatpang State/Communities (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Palau
<p>Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.7.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction through irrigation networks in Kivori Poe, Kairuku district, Central Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Papua New Guinea
<p>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.</p> <p>Output 2.8.1b Demonstrating community based management of climate change risks in agriculture in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Solomon Islands
<p>Output 2.9.1a Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water-holding tanks to enhance resilience to drought events.</p> <p>Output 2.9.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management in water holding tanks in Majuro town (with co-financing support).</p>	Water Sector	Marshall Islands
<p>Output 2.10.1a Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events.</p>	Water Sector	Nauru

Output 2.10.1b Demonstrating a hybrid water supply system in a in Anabar district (with co-financing support).		
Output 2.11.1a Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events. Output 2.11.1b Demonstrating a water storage system that will overcome water pressures during a normal drought in Liku to Avatele district (with co-financing support)	Water Sector	Niue
Output 2.12.1a Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency. Output 2.12.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management practices for water in Hihifo district (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Tonga
Output 2.13.1a Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans. Output 2.13.1b Demonstrating the enforcement of a integrated water management plan in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Tuvalu

Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risks into an integrated coastal management programme.

Output 2.1.1b Demonstrating risk reduction practices in Manihiki (with co-financing support).

89. This output is designed to provide key stakeholders in Manihiki¹¹, the opportunity to develop, evaluate and implement measures to reduce the impacts of storm surges in the vicinity of the Manihiki airfield. According to national reports on climate change vulnerability, ensuring the resiliency of the airfield infrastructure of isolated atoll islands is key to increasing the adaptive capacity of the people from climate change impacts. Given the isolation of small outer island communities from the main centers of Cook Islands, goods and assistance most transported by air. This mode of transport is therefore a crucial lifeline for outer island/atoll communities that must be maintained to cope with climate variability and climate change. The Cook Islands government is currently investing in the redevelopment of the airport in line with the Preventative Infrastructure Master Plan developed with support from the Asian Development Bank.¹² The cost of redevelopment of the airport adjacent to the ocean is to be borne by the Cook Islands Government with assistance from the New Zealand Government. The redevelopment plans are based on

¹¹ Manihiki is a small atoll in the Cook Islands comprising 40 tiny islets encircling a 4km wide lagoon.

¹² Pacific Region Environmental Strategy 2005-2009: Volume II: Case Studies, Mainstreaming the Environment in Development Planning and Management, Published in January 2004

feasibility assessments¹³ approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management. This output of PACC will focus on innovative ways to address additional adaptation factors necessary to climate proof the design. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment of coastal communities in Manihiki including the airfield to the impacts of climate change using climate change models and scenarios;
- Developing guidelines to integrate coastal climate risk management into relevant plans and programmes using participatory methodology;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the guidelines through appropriate coastal support measures (modern and traditional) to reduce coastal vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities and small island airfields to the impacts of climate change.

Output 2.2.1a: Guidelines to integrate climate risks (e.g. intense rainfall and storm surges) into coastal road designs.

Output 2.2.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risks in road designs in Walung community, Kosrae (with co-financing support).

90. This output is designed to enable the state of Kosrae in the Federated States of Micronesia to build its capacity to develop and demonstrate adaptive designs in coastal road systems to enhance resilience against intense rainfall and storm surges. Climate change, manifest as intense rainfall and storm surges, incurs a cost to building and maintenance of existing and new roading networks. Climate proofing new road designs would go along way in reducing maintenance costs over time. In terms of baseline activity, the drainage works for the original road design (both built and as yet un-built sections) were based on a maximum hourly rainfall of 178 mm, which supposedly had a return period of 25 years. Assessments carried out on the site indicate that an hourly rainfall with a return period of 25 years is 190 mm¹⁴. By 2050, the hourly rainfall with a 25-year return period is anticipated to increase to 254 mm as a consequence of climate change. The current proposal is therefore is for the design of the road to be modified so that the drainage works can accommodate an hourly rainfall of 254 mm. While the capital cost of the climate-proofed road would be higher than if the road were constructed to the original design, the accumulated costs, including repairs and maintenance, would be lower after only about 15 years. The state of Kosrae, under its infrastructure development plan, will be making available USD 6.9 million for the development of this circumferential road, closing the current 16 km gap. The PACC project will supplement this government initiative by developing a guide on how to integrate climate risks into road designs and assist in its demonstration. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking an evaluation of engineering designs and plans of the current Kosrae circular road in the context of climate change;

¹³ GHG Consultants and Aid management Division 2006.

¹⁴ ADB Report 2005

- Developing guidelines that incorporate climate change issues into infrastructure designs;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the guidelines through appropriate engineering measures to increase resilience of coastal roads in Kosrae to the impacts of climate change.

Output 2.3.1a: Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model.

Output 2.3.1b: Demonstrating climate change risk reduction through community interventions in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district (with co-financing support).

91. This output is designed to enable the government of Samoa to develop its capacity to plan and demonstrate a community based integrated coastal protection model for adaptation to climate change. The government of Samoa recognizes the vulnerability of its coastal population and infrastructure. In 2003, it requested donor assistance to carry out coastal infrastructure management (CIM) assessments. In that process, CIM plans were developed for 15 districts of Samoa.¹⁵ The CIM plans contain an assessment and identification of measures necessary to increase the resilience of the socio-economic infrastructure to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise in the long term. For a successful implementation of the CIM plans, decision systems and innovative community engagement processes will need to be employed to make the link to the people and communities who are directly affected by coastal erosion and land loss, as well as the interventions to be demonstrated. The government has committed US \$2.5 million of national and donor support for the identification of adaptation support to vulnerable coastal areas and communities. PACC assistance will provide the unique opportunity to demonstrate integrated adaptation interventions. Specific measures will include mangrove restoration, strengthening seawall and road protection, and river bank mangrove protection works. This work will be carried out in an integrated method that takes terrestrial and coastal issues in a holistic approach. Communities to be engaged in the design and demonstration process are; the district of i) Vaa o Fonoti; ii) Falelatai ma Samatau; iii) Vaimauga Sasae; iv) Falealili; v) Aana Alofi; vi) Lefaga ma Faleseela; vii) Safata; viii) Aiga I le Tai ma Satuimalufilufi; ix) Anoamaa Sisifo; x) Palauli I Sasae; xi) Vaisigano No 1; xii) Faasaleleaga 1; xiii) Gagaemauga 2; xiv) Gagaifomauga; xv) Salega. Pre-and-post adaptation conditions will be carefully assessed to better understand adaptation processes to avoid maladaptation. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking an assessment of climate change issues in relation to community based integrated coastal management;
- Developing guidelines to incorporate climate change issues into community based integrated coastal management;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and

¹⁵ Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans for Samoa 2001 World Bank,

- Demonstrating use of the guidelines through measures that incorporate the impacts of climate change to improve integrated coastal management.

Output 2.4:1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change.

Output 2.4:1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in road design in Epi, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).

92. This output will assist the Government of Vanuatu and key stakeholders in the island of Epi to develop their capacity to employ multi-stakeholder decision-making systems to design and implement relocation of road infrastructure so as to increase resilience to climate change related risks. Multi-stakeholder decision making systems to design and implement relocation of road infrastructures taking into consideration current and future changes in climate and sea level change are an important adaptation measure to be piloted by Vanuatu.. A total of nine tropical cyclones have either directly or indirectly affected the infrastructure on Epi Island since 1941. Extreme events (tropical cyclones, ENSO-related events) can set the whole economy of Epi and Vanuatu back by 5 years, therefore diverting development funding to recovery. In the case of Cyclone Ivy in 2004, damage was estimated at a total cost of US\$4.276 million (VT427.6 million). Government has committed US\$2.9 million to the rebuilding of the main Lamén Bay wharf in Epi and storage houses that would be able to hold produce from the communities to await shipment to Port Vila or other overseas markets. Other in-kind support would be available in the form of equipment and machinery if so needed.
93. The proposed demonstration measures provide the opportunity to test out different decision systems that take the socio-economic, natural resource and cultural/human settlement issues of affected communities into consideration. Specific activities include:
- Undertaking an assessment of the vulnerability of coastal roads to the impacts of climate change;
 - Developing guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change;
 - Conducting training workshops to enable the guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
 - Demonstrating use of the guidelines through appropriate road redesign or relocation measures using a multistakeholder decision-making tool.

Output 2.5:1a: Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.

Output 2.5:1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in drains and drainage networks in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).

94. This output will assist the Land and Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Fiji, along with communities and key stakeholders, to develop their capacity for the design and implementation of drainage and drainage networks to adapt to current and future impacts of climate change. Current design of drainage networks is no longer able to cope with current rainfall regimes and sea-level change. The consequence is that low-lying areas are continually flooded, and water outflow limited, causing substantial damage to valuable crops that the Fijian economy is dependent on, as well as farmers' livelihoods. The Government of Fiji over the years has used considerable amount of funding to try and dredge the water-ways and rejuvenate existing drainage schemes to alleviate the flooding problems the country is facing. In most cases, this is an exercise in futility, as the drainage networks are not designed for two-to-threelfold increases in precipitation. As recent as February 2007, the Fiji government was requested to relocate a whole village due to extreme rainfall and consequent flooding. The Government in its existing budget of about US \$8.6 million over the next 5 years will continue to work on improving drainage schemes throughout the country. The PACC project activities will significantly contribute to Government's effort to address this issue. Two pilot sites in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua/Namosi provinces have been identified for demonstration measures through this project. The population of the two pilot provinces are 149,763 and 21,203 respectively with a total land area of 121,701 ha and 139,201 ha respectively of which 10,122ha and 3,643ha are considered arable land. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking an assessment of the impacts of climate change on the drainage network;
- Developing Guidelines that include drainage specifications that take into account current and future rainfall regimes;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of a Guidelines through drainage design measures that take into account current and future rainfall regime.

Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.

Output 2.6.1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in coastal food production systems in Ngatpang State/Community (with co-financing support).

95. This output will assist the Ngatpang Maritime Authority in the State of Ngatpang in Palau to develop its capacity to design Guidelines and technologies to enhance resilience of their coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change. The State of Ngatpang largely uses the coast and land interface to develop its agriculture and aquaculture programmes for subsistence and commercial purposes. This interface is now under threat from changes in sea level as well as sea surface temperature. According to preliminary results of the 2nd National Communication vulnerability and adaptation assessments, saltwater inundation is a serious problem that is plaguing farmers in the low lying areas of Ngatpang State and other states of Palau. Even though agriculture in Palau is relatively small-scale, contributing only 6.2 percent of the GDP, there are a lot of small-scale taro farms dispersed around the main island of Babeldaob, which includes Ngatpang State.

Cultivation of taro is critical to Palau's socio-economic development and cultural as well as religious obligations. Taro is usually cultivated very close to the sea and faces the threat of saltwater inundation and wave overtopping.

96. In the near shore area, aquaculture and mariculture activities such as clam, crab and grouper fish farming are already being affected by changes in sea surface temperature particularly during an El Nino. Ngatpang State Marine Authorities indicated that farmers have reported clam bleaching when sea surface temperatures increase. The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report notes that due to the warming of the globe, it is likely that more El Nino like events will be occurring and this could have serious consequences for the people and their livelihoods.
97. Cofinancing support will be provided from several sources which include the Palau Community College Extension and Research, Palau Community Agency and Government departments that would be supporting the project at various stages. The Ngatpang State Government is also committing space and in-kind support for the project at the State level to ensure that work is carried out accordingly. The PACC climate change adaptation activities for Ngatpang State will assist by providing alternative solutions to real problems faced by farmers which include salt water inundation on taro patches close to the sea and also the impacts of warming waters and changes in salinity to the grouper fish, rabbit fish, clams and crab culture programmes currently implemented in Ngatpang State. Specific activities include:
- Undertaking an assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of coastal food production systems;
 - Developing a guide to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change;
 - Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
 - Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through appropriate measures to reduce vulnerability of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.

Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.

Output 2.7.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction through irrigation networks in Kivori Poe, Kairuku district, Central Province (with co-financing support).

98. This output will assist the Papua New Guinea Department of Agriculture and key stakeholders including communities to develop their capacity to design and demonstrate innovative programmes that would assist them address one of Papua New Guinea's main sources of vulnerability, which is drought. Over the years Papua New Guinea has been plagued with drought, with the Central Province being one of the most affected areas. The lowland dry sub-humid region of Central Province is a stretch of coastal area running some 200+ kilometres east – west in parallel with the southern coast of the mainland of Papua

New Guinea. In 1997, the Papua New Guinea Government declared a state of emergency as concern over the food situation of the country mounted. Official reports showed that up to 1 million people were affected by the drought conditions and faced food shortages. Large numbers of people who relied on home gardens were reported to have deserted villages in search for food as drought resulted in widespread bushfires destroying homes, crops, grasslands and forests. On March 4th 1998, the Treasury Minister advised Parliament that the country had lost 500 Million Kina (SD\$300 million) in foreign exchange reserves as a result of the prolonged drought.

99. A pilot demonstration will be undertaken at Kivori Poe which is located approximately 190km out of Port Moresby in the Kairuku District in the Central Province. This is an area where precipitation is greatly reduced during 6 months of the year. The site is an area of about 2000 hectares of flat to gently undulating terrain covered mainly by grassy and scrub vegetation, scattered eucalyptus and mango trees. There is a population of just over 1000 residing in one main village, Kivori Poe, and three separate settlements, which branched out from this village. In an effort to address the issue, the government has currently committed US\$3 million as part of its recurrent budget on food production and security to carry out assessments and research on how farmers in the Central Province and also other similar vulnerable areas around the country would be able to sustain production of food crops. The PACC project will contribute towards this endeavour. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking an assessment of irrigation needs for food production in relation to the impacts of climate change on water supply;
- Developing Guidelines that identify how underground irrigation can best support food production requirements;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through appropriate underground irrigation measures that meet food production requirements.

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 Demonstrating community based management of climate change risks in agriculture in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).

100. This output will assist the Solomon Islands Department of Agriculture and key stakeholders, including communities, to build their capacity to design and implement an integrated food security programme that will reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. The programme involves a range of measures that include; community participatory vulnerability assessments, and designing and evaluation of adaptation technologies to reduce crop yield decline, reduce wave overtopping and inundation and take coastal and land-based management issues into consideration. The annual mean temperature trends for various locations of the Solomon Islands indicate a warming since

the 1950s. This is consistent with warming trends elsewhere in the Pacific Islands region and the long-term climate change scenario. The sea level trend to year 2005 is recorded as +3.7 mm/year. As a result of temperature change and extreme events such as droughts and cyclones, food crops are already adversely affected.

101. Areas of highest risk in the Solomon Islands are the low-lying islands and atolls including Reef Islands, Ontong Java and Sikaiana. In the coastal lowland of Ontong Java, which is a pilot site of the PACC project, food shortages on the island have been reported to the National Disaster Office. The combination of warmer temperatures and salt water inundation has significantly reduced yields of root crops, particularly taro, in recent years. Ontong Java is a boot-shaped atoll just south of the equator and 258km north of Santa Isabel. It is approximately 57km long and 50km wide with a total population of 3919 inhabitants. The Solomon Islands Government has committed US\$2.4 million as part of its recurrent budget on food production and security to carry out assessments and research on how the general population in Ontong Java and other atoll islands in the Solomon Islands with similar vulnerabilities can sustain food production in light of challenging climate related extreme events. This output will contribute towards this endeavor. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment targeting food production and livelihoods in relation to the impacts of climate change;
- Developing Guidelines that identify methods for improving food security combining both modern and traditional knowledge and technology;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through measures that improve food security in relation to climate change.

Output 2.9.1a Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water-holding tanks to enhance resilience to drought events.

Output 2.9.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management in water holding tanks in Majuro town (with co-financing support).

102. This output will assist the Republic of the Marshall Islands' (RMI) Environmental Protection Authority and the Majuro Water Sewer Company and key stakeholders to develop their capacity to design and demonstrate measures to improve water retention of existing water-holding tanks to minimize evapotranspiration and enhance adaptation to drought situations. Water is a major issue for the Marshall Islands as is the case for all atoll Pacific islands as recognized in the country's Vision 2018. It is also documented in RMI's Initial Communication to the UNFCCC that climate change will exacerbate the water issue already faced by the people and institutions. RMI is working to try and address some of these issues. However, the structure and climate of the atolls has restricted the quantity and quality of fresh water supply in the RMI. The source of drinking water varies from area to area, but for the country as a whole around 70 percent of homes use rainwater for drinking.

To address shortcomings in water supply, the National Government distributed more than 3,000 water catchment devices to residents in both the urban centres and the outer islands. In addition, there are plans to construct an additional water reservoir to improve the security of water supply in Majuro Atoll.

103. The project will demonstrate the benefits of taking climate change into consideration in the water sector so as to better prepare for future climate change risks. Unrestricted water utilization levels for Majuro have been estimated to be about 45 gallons per person per day, which equals 170 L/p/d. Past projects planned for Majuro have targeted 40 gallons/day (g/p/d). An estimated population of 25,000 (1994), amounts to a daily consumption of 1 million gallon. Hence, the storage provided by the existing reservoirs (23 Mega gallon) is less than one month's supply in times of drought. This is a very vulnerable situation and if there are more El Nino like events in a future climate change scenario, serious socio-economic repercussions would come about for the island of Majuro. The Government of Marshall Islands is working on improving the water storage facilities in Majuro and the airport runway to capture rainwater runoff. It is allocating around US\$6.375 million of government and donor support to improve the current situation and the PACC project will contribute significantly to this effort. Overall, the PACC project promotes a broad based integrated intervention that takes into consideration policy issues related to water conservation, particularly during droughts, at the national and sectoral level. It also aims to demonstrate a whole island approach to climate change adaptation that carefully considers water usage by other sectors, especially agriculture, during droughts. A better understanding of the different vulnerabilities and risks for Majuro will provide valuable insight to improving the current and future adaptive capacity of Marshall Island people now and into the future. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment of the impacts of climate change on water storage facilities;
- Developing Guidelines that identify methods for minimizing evapotranspiration rates taking into account climate change;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through redesign or retrofit measures that reduce evapotranspiration rates.

Output 2.10.1a Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events.

Output 2.10.1b Demonstrating a hybrid water supply system in a in Anabar district (with co-financing support).

104. This output will assist the Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation and key stakeholders to develop their capacity to design and demonstrate a hybrid water supply system that will combine alternative water sources and the current water supply system to reduce vulnerability to drought events. It will involve training and application of vulnerability and

adaptation assessments using climate information on current water resource management and underground water monitoring, GIS mapping of current water networks and demonstration of an approach to climate proof the water supply systems in Nauru.

105. Desalination and a reverse osmosis plant that once served the island are out of action and rusting. Current supply comes from two reserve osmosis plants, which produce 240 tonnes per day (t/d). The current precipitation and storage capacity is not able to provide the water supply that is needed, which is estimated at 1500t/d. This makes the water resource sector in Nauru at present already extremely vulnerable to drought. Nauru has a total land area of 22 km² and a population of 13,287. The island is surrounded by a fringing coral reef between 120 and 300 meters wide which drops away sharply on the seaward edge, to a depth of about 4000 meters. The Government of Nauru has set-aside US\$1.9million to undertake borehole drilling and pumping trials on the topside part of the island as part of its quest for an alternative source of water. The PACC project will assist Nauru to address this vulnerability by developing practical guidance to design and demonstrate a hybrid water supply system for Nauru to reduce vulnerability to drought events. Specific activities include:
- Undertaking an assessment of the current and future water needs and the availability of water in relation to climate change;
 - Developing a Guidelines that identifies an integrated hybrid water supply system to reduce vulnerability to drought events;
 - Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
 - Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through measures that incorporate alternative water sources into a hybrid supply system.

Output 2.11.1a Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events.

Output 2.11.1b Demonstrating a water storage system that will overcome water pressures during a normal drought in Liku to Avatele district (with co-financing support)

106. This output will assist the Niue Department of Public Works and the Department of Environment and key stakeholders to develop their capacity to design and demonstrate water supply and storage systems from underground water sources to reduce impacts of decline in precipitation on livelihoods in Niue. It will involve training and application of vulnerability and adaptation assessments using climate information on current water resource management and its impact on agricultural production, design and demonstration of an approach to climate proof the water supply systems of key sectors, and development of an integrated land use management plan that takes underground water conservation into consideration.
107. Niue is the world's largest and highest single coral atoll. It is situated in the Southwest Pacific Ocean (19'S, 169'W), and has a land area 259 km². It is approximately 480 km east of Tonga, 930 km west of Rarotonga and 660 km southeast of Western Samoa. As

Niue is situated near the edge of the tropical cyclone belt, it is subject to gale force winds during the hot season. Cyclones strike at irregular intervals, the most recent one being Cyclone Heta in January 2004, which caused devastation to people, property, government facilities and industry, infrastructure, agriculture and the economy with an estimated damage cost of more than US\$60 million (or NZ\$89.1 million).

108. Droughts occur from time to time, impacting particularly on agriculture, as there is no irrigation system. Under a climate change scenario, Niue is expected to experience drought conditions more frequently, especially in relation to the expected more frequent occurrence of El Niño. The people of Niue dependent largely on agricultural produce from their farms for food sources and this is under threat due to decline in precipitation which leads to lack of soil moisture and thus affects crop yields. Due to the coral atoll origins of Niue Island, soil conditions are already marginal for intensive agriculture and long-term monoculture. Much of the land is covered with fern growth, which again indicates the poor structure and nutrient content of the soils. These conditions, coupled with lack of rainfall, combine to make the situation for farmers look bleak into the future. As prices of food increase to unprecedented levels due to fuel costs and redirecting the use of food grains to other uses such as green fuels, the people of Niue are be seriously vulnerable now and into the future. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment of water availability in relation to climate change;
- Developing Guidelines that include specification for water storage facilities to improve water availability during drought events;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through appropriate water storage measures to increase resilience to drought events.

Output 2.12.1a Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency.

Output 2.12.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management practices for water in Hihifo district (with co-financing support).

109. This output will assist the Tonga Water Board and the Department of Health and key stakeholders to develop the Hihifo District communities' capacity to protect and manage their underground water resources from salinity and unsustainable human activities. It would involve training and application of vulnerability and adaptation assessments using climate information on current water demand and supply, use of climate change models and local experience (traditional knowledge) to identify, evaluate, design and demonstrate appropriate water retention capacity/technologies. An integrated multi-stakeholder catchment, conservation and protection model will be designed and developed as an adaptation management tool.

110. Hihifo district consists of 6 villages situated 15 kilometers south east of Nuku'alofa, the capital on the main Island of Tongatapu. The water resources of Tongatapu are mainly from groundwater sources, supplemented by rainwater. Climate change and sea-level rise has had a significant impact on the livelihoods of the communities in Hihifo District which suffer from drought and impacts of saltwater intrusion affecting ground water resources. The mean annual rainfall for the island of Tongatapu is 1,753mm with a mean annual recharge of 524mm to the groundwater or 30 percent of the total rainfall. During El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) event there is less rainfall, as indicated by a monthly mean rainfall of less than 100mm as opposed to monthly mean of 200mm¹⁶. With less rainfall, there is less recharge, and this combined with continued pumping of groundwater and a rise in sea-level leads to saltwater intrusion into the groundwater aquifer. Recent short-term sea level trend in Tonga for February 2008 according to the SEAFRAME data was around +8.6mm/yr¹⁷. This is well above the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report's observed sea level rise of 3.1 +/- 0.7 mm/yr. It is clear that if action is not undertaken now to address the preservation of underground water in the Hihifo district, water supply into the future will be seriously compromised. The Government of Tonga has committed US\$1.5 million as co-financing for water resources management in the larger Hihifo area and the PACC project will contribute significantly to this endeavor. Specific activities include:

- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment on the impacts of increased ENSO frequency on water availability;
- Developing Guidelines for improved integrated water catchment management and reticulation taking into account increased ENSO frequency;
- Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
- Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through measures that improve security of potable water supply.

Output 2.13.1a Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans.

Output 2.13.1b Demonstrating the enforcement of a integrated water management plan in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).

111. This output will assist the Tuvalu Department of Public Works and the Department of Environment to develop their capacity to climate proof current and future integrated water management plans taking into consideration current and future changes in climate. Tuvalu does not have above-ground water source and relies largely on precipitation, desalination and underground water. It is critical that Tuvalu institutes a strong water conservation programme as well as look for alternative ways of reducing fuel expenses from desalination. The choice of which combination of methods to use will depend on local conditions, but a strong program of conservation is essential. Training and application of vulnerability and adaptation assessments using climate information, design and demonstration of an approach to climate proof the water supply systems, and design and

¹⁶ Fielea, 2004

¹⁷ South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project Monthly Data Report February 2008.

demonstrate ways to improve water retention capacity as a long-term strategy and a means of ‘climate proofing’.

112. Tuvalu is an extremely small, isolated atoll island nation, aligned in a northwest-southeast orientation within the central Pacific Ocean; and is categorized as a Least Developed Country (LDC) due to its relatively low national income; weak human resources; and extreme economic vulnerability to external stresses. It consists of five true atolls and four raised limestone reef islands, with a total land area of approximately 26 km². The highest point in Tuvalu is 4.0m above mean sea level. Several climate change related risks have been impacting on Tuvalu for many years now, which include sea level rise, drought and rise in sea surface temperature. Sea level rise ranks highly due to the unusually high King Tides¹⁸ that have been plaguing Tuvalu for a number of years, causing flooding of dwellings and intrusion of salt water into the freshwater lens. These events impact adversely on food security, water, health and general living conditions of Tuvaluans.
113. According to the recently completed National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007) for Tuvalu, drought is on the increase and it is closely associated with the frequency of ENSO, which brings erratic and periods of low rainfall to Tuvalu. This climate related risk, coupled with anthropogenic stresses due to over-consumption and increase in population, has impacted severely on Tuvalu’s ability to maintain a quality water supply for its population. Efforts need to be put in place now to address these risks and the activities to be instituted under PACC will go some way to address some of the many vulnerabilities facing Tuvalu. The Government of Tuvalu has committed US \$1.5 million to continue to improve on the retention capacity of water in Tuvalu. Specific activities include:
- Undertaking a vulnerability assessment of water requirements in relation to the effects of climate change;
 - Developing Guidelines for climate proofing existing water reservoirs and tanks including use of energy efficient technologies;
 - Conducting training workshops to enable the Guidelines to be applied in a pilot situation; and
 - Demonstrating use of the Guidelines through measures that increase availability of potable water.

¹⁸ King Tides are exceptionally high tides which occur with the coming of the full and new moon.

Outcome 3: Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate-related risks improved.

Output 3.1 Technical advice for implementation of national adaptation

Output 3.2 Best practices and lessons exchanged among countries through SPREP

Output 3.3 Project website established at SPREP

Rationale

114. This Outcome is designed to address the barriers identified in relation to regional responses to climate change adaptation. This output addresses the issue through providing access to the regional pool of technical expertise, and ensuring that new knowledge is shared at sectoral, national and regional levels.
115. With respect to technical expertise this output aims to ensure that countries are provided with technical backstopping support to improve their implementation of the PACC project at the national level. It is well documented that many SIDS lack the capacity to implement large UNDP/GEF projects due to high turn over and exodus of technical people. This is the case for the Pacific as past UNDP/GEF projects have largely been executed at the regional level with limited participation on direct project implementation by national experts. With the PACC project, this is no longer the case as national experts and line departments and ministries are expected to take the lead for much of the implementation. This Outcome therefore responds to countries' need for technical backstopping support and country driven requirements.
116. This Outcome has also been designed to ensure that results and lessons from the UNDP/GEF PACC project are shared regionally and globally, through publications, website etc. At the same time it provides the vehicle for bringing together the new knowledge generated through the project as the basis for a strategic regional approach to climate change adaptation among PICs.

Output 3.1 Technical guidance provided for implementation of national adaptation

117. This output has been designed to ensure that technical assistance is available to the 13 participating PICs to support the direct implementation of the project. Under this output technical assistance will be sourced from various organizations around the region that deal with the three main sectors PACC is covering. The partners that have been approached to support the PACC under this Outcome include; the Coastal Management and the Sustainable Development programme at SPREP, the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (SPC), the South Pacific Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP). The main objective of this Outcome is to provide technical backstopping to the countries to implement the PACC project at the national level. This support will:
 - Be based on the PACC countries' need for technical backstopping support;

- Respond to country driven requirements and needs;
- Contribute to the implementation of PACC;
- Build on, learn from, and complement other activities/initiatives at the national and/or community levels in the water, food production and security and coastal resources sectors; and
- Avoid the duplication of activities, programmes and projects in development sectors.

Specific activities include:

- Coordinating a regional mechanism for technical backstopping;
- Preparing country specific briefing materials;
- Organizing workshops for policy makers and senior decision-makers;
- Preparing of country-specific newsletters and other dissemination materials; and
- Conducting side events on project progress at high level international and regional events including the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting and the SPREP Council/Ministerial Meeting.

Output 3.2 Best practices and lessons exchanged among countries through SPREP

118. This output focuses on sharing of lessons learned and new knowledge generated through the project. It involves documenting the results of specific activities as well as participants' experiences in order to build capacity. At the regional scale, the experience, expertise and knowledge will be synthesised in the latter phase of the project to provide a basis for future regional approaches to and activities to address climate change in the longer term.

Specific activities include:

- Documenting examples of best practices and lessons learnt both electronically and in hard copy.
- Exchanging knowledge and lessons learnt, visits among countries for PACC Country Coordinators, policy makers and project participants.
- Developing integrated regional approaches to climate change adaptation.

Output 3.3 Project website established at SPREP

119. A PACC website will established provide information and facilitate the exchange of information and lessons learnt from the PACC project.

Specific activities include:

- Designing, developing and maintaining the PACC Website; and
- Identifying linkages to other adaptation initiatives in the Pacific and other SIDS.

Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions

120. At the level of the PACC project Objective, the indicator is “...reduction to vulnerability to climate change and extreme events...” The target for achieving this indicator is “...at any time after the completion of the PACC demonstration measures, the average Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA) value over all completed projects in all thirteen countries is at least 35% and for no individual project is this value less than 10%...”
121. This indicator makes use of the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), under which there will be country-by-country assessments of progress in terms of vulnerability reduction. This will provide a country-level impact index, as well as a measure of overall impact at the project level.

Target Indicators for each of the PACC Outcomes are:

Outcome 1: By end of programme at least eight national policies or programmes have been adopted to take account of experiences generated through the PACC

Outcome 2: By the completion of the project, the average VRA value over completed demonstration measures in all participating countries is at least 35 percent and not less than 10 percent.

Outcome 3: By end of programme there is at least one example in each country of a strategy or practice that was introduced on the basis of experience gained in other countries.

122. More detailed information on impact and performance indicators, risks and assumptions, including indicators at the programme Output level, is provided in the Logical Framework Matrix, in Section II.
123. The principal risks to successful project implementation and externalities that may reduce project effectiveness, relate to: (i) National Coordinators with relevant qualification and experience in place to coordinate project activities at the national level, ii) adequate community endorsement and project benefit understood; (iii) investment of time and effort to ensure buy-in/ownership of the project, iv) funds received in a planned and timely manner, v) technical assistance available that meets country needs and activities under the project, and vi) Country Teams actively involved in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation process. Mitigation measures include a strong emphasis on PIC hands-on project management and participation from the regional level, and a continuous dialogue between the project’s donors, implementing partner, implementing agency, regional organizations and national governments.
124. Key assumptions underlying the project design include: i) stakeholders are able to perceive reductions in vulnerability over the time-scale determined by project duration, ii) stakeholders are able to distinguish vulnerability to climate change from baseline weaknesses in coastal management, food production and food security and water resources management, iii) the participating governments remain supportive to improved coastal management, food production and food security and water resources management, iv)

turnover of staff does not negate the benefits of training, v) the host region/province/community is best placed to promote the benefits of measures to adapt to climate change, vi) communities are sufficiently homogeneous to support community action, vii) demonstration measures are under implementation long enough for lessons to be transferred to other projects before the end of the project and viii) regional backstopping support will be provided throughout the implementation period of the project.

Expected global, national and local adaptation benefits

125. The successful implementation of the PACC will mean that resilience of communities and their economies to impacts of climate change will have been enhanced by the end of the project. The experiences will provide lessons and best practices for other SIDS and islands globally facing similar circumstances in relation to climate change and sea level rise. The project will also strengthen the collaborative effort by international and regional agencies to address the multi-dimensional nature of the challenges of climate change.
126. At the regional level, the project will not only strengthen the joint effort of the CROP to implement the Pacific Plan¹⁹, the PIFACC, Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework and the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management but it will also support the effort of regional and other agencies (e.g. UN agencies) through the sharing of information, data, experiences, expertise and resources (i.e. know-how, skills, technology). The project will also strengthen the delivery of the climate change work programme programme of SPREP.
127. In keeping with the need for SCCF to serve as a catalyst for additional resources from bilateral and other multilateral sources, the PACC project has already accessed direct donor funding from various sources at the national level and at the UN level. All the 13 participating PICs have pledged some form of bilateral donor financing on activities related to the PACC project as co-financing. For example, in the case of the FSM, US Compact funds will provide support to the PACC project in Kosrae; In Nauru, funds from the Japanese Government will co-finance PACC related water activities; funds from the European Commission with a total value of Euro 210,000 coming through UNITAR will also support the capacity development component of the PACC project.
128. The project will help catalyse action by involving the various stakeholders (international experts/consultants, regional experts/consultants, CROP agencies, IA, national governments, national climate change country teams, provincial governments, local/community governments, communities/villages). The knowledge and experience gained through adaptation activities to be implemented under PACC will be transferable to other ongoing or planned activities under various national and regional programmes. In addition the Project will provide the basis for a strategic regional approach to adaptation. This will contribute to the development of further potential adaptation projects and

¹⁹ The Pacific Plan, adopted by the PIC Leaders in 2005, is the blueprint for enhancing and stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism.

potential funding for these activities. The project will also catalyze additional funding from traditional donors and development partners in the Pacific Islands region to support various adaptation activities either at the national or regional level. This can be achieved through a donor roundtable process during the life of the project.

129. PACC activities, by their design, build on existing programmes and activities in the participating countries in the areas of coastal zone management and associated infrastructure, management of water resources, and food production and food security. Thus, the project will significantly contribute to sustainability by engaging all relevant stakeholders including the policy makers, managers, local and/or rural communities in the design, planning and implementation of the adaptation activities. The stakeholders will be engaged, as appropriate, to carry out the various tasks/activities planned under the project. PACC will also include regular dialogue through workshops, meetings, training sessions, newsletters, e-mail lists, between and among the various stakeholders interested, involved or participating in this project.

Linkages with other projects

130. The PACC project is part of an extensive network of climate change programmes and activities that are currently being implemented in the Pacific region. It links in to the needs of Pacific Island countries as set out in the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) particularly Principle One; 'Implementing Adaptation Measures'. Table 6.0 below provides a broad summary of relevant linkages between PACC and other programmes and projects in the region.

Table 6.0: Linkages with Regional Projects and Programmes

Project and Programmes	Description
SPREP Action Plan and Strategic Programmes	SPREP's mandate is to promote cooperation in the Pacific islands region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations. The PACC project is contributing to this mandate through national/community projects to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and increase adaptive capacity.
2009 Year of Climate Change in the Pacific	The 2007 SPREP Council meeting endorsed 2009 as the Year of Climate Change in the Pacific and programmes will be launched to increase government officers and the general public's awareness of climate change issues and capacity to act to reduce vulnerability. PACC as one of the 'first' adaptation implementation projects for the region will significantly contribute to programmes that will be introduced.
Small Grants Scheme: Donor: GEF/UNDP Year: 2005 on-going	The primary objective of the SGP is to assist in securing global environment benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, and international waters – three of the four GEF focal areas – through community-based approaches that also generate local benefits. The PACC project will compliment the SGP learning from lessons learnt and contributes to sustainable natural resource use and increase community participation in development.
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Donor: GEF/UNDP	Four countries implementing the PACC project are also developing a National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA). A review of preliminary drafts of the four NAPA's suggests that most focus on capacity development in the area of water management, health, climate early warning systems, food production and food security and Coastal Infrastructure Management. The PACC project will ensure that there is a clear distinction between activities to be covered under the NAPA and the PACC project and where there is overlap, lessons learned are shared between projects.
Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries Donor: CIDA Year: completed	The PACC will build on institutional capacity and national expertise undertaken by this project in four PICs (Cook, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) to identify, consider, and evaluate adaptation options and measures with regards to climate variability and change.
Capacity Building for Observing Systems for Climate Change: Donor: NOAA Year: 2004 on-going	The objective of the project is to improve observing systems for climate in developing countries. The project will launch processes that will develop national capacity in a significant number of non-Annex I Parties to participate in systematic observation networks for meeting the multiple needs of the UNFCCC. This process will involve training and assessment, and will help to develop regional Action Plans for improving observing systems. To ensure that the project feeds into National Communications, the workshops will involve national climate change coordinators of enabling activities.

Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	SLM has been identified in the UNCCD National Action Programme (NAP) for PICs. The national SLM Medium Sized Projects will focus on capacity development and mainstreaming of land management ²⁰ .
WWF Climate Witness Project	This project by WWF helps gather stories, from communities, on their vulnerability to climate change, for international campaigning purposes called 'climate witness' stories. The PACC and this project should compliment each other through exchange of climate witness information to improve resilience.
Red Cross Climate Change Initiative Year: 2004 on-going	Red Cross is an organization that has been very much in the forefront of disaster management in the Pacific. Through the global initiatives of the Netherlands Red Cross Society/ Climate Centre (NRCS/CC), climate change is now a new challenge introduced to the Pacific Red Cross Societies. Both these projects would assist Pacific communities help vulnerable communities identify and address this new element of risk early on to avoid catastrophic damages later.
Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development and Mainstreaming Donor: GEF/UNDP Year: on-going	The project will assist 48 LDC and SIDS countries that have not yet completed their National Action Plans to develop individual, institutional and systematic capacity for sustainable land management. PACC concerns food security and water mgmt and the interactions between the two, therefore management issues and solutions/mitigations are going to be directly relevant to the PACC project. Capacity development to address land management cannot effectively proceed in isolation from watershed issues and water use management and efficiency.
Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project Donor: GEF/UNDP Year: 2008-2011	PIGGAREP is about reducing the growth rate of GHG emissions from fossil fuel use in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) through the removal of the barriers to the widespread and cost effective use of feasible renewable energy (RE) technologies. It closely links with the PACC project through awareness of the importance of taking action now whether it is adaptation or mitigation.
Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Communities of Fiji Donor: AusAID Year: 2008-	This project will pilot the implementation of climate change adaptation in six rural communities within Fiji with focus on two exposure sectors, (i) coastal areas ²¹ and (ii) water resources, utilizing a simplified V&A methodology. To raise awareness about climate change, internalize climate change adaptation, and build local capacity in practical climate change adaptation science. The climate change adaptation will be put into perspective through community level management planning using principles of adaptive management ²² .
Pacific Islands Global Climate	This project is specifically focused to improving the climate

²⁰ Links with the SLM National Coordinators have already been established and the SLM Project will be represented at the Pre-Inception Workshop as part of the Pacific IWRM Workshop in Niue in July, 2008. Specific water links with Tonga (focusing on drought management), Tuvalu (focussing on capacity development), and Kiribati (focusing of management of water catchments) will be made between projects, although all SLM projects focus on policy development, cross-sectoral linkages and capacity development as key activities and IWRM can provide assistance in these issues.

²¹ Includes the coastal zone (beach, coastal land - 30metres from high tide mark and its ecosystem (e.g. mangroves and coral reefs)

²² Adaptive Management is the integration of design, management, and monitoring of a project to systematically test assumptions in order to adapt, learn, and improve the results of their efforts.

Observing Systems Donor: NOAA Year: 2004	observation needs of the Pacific Meteorological Services therefore providing quality data for national use. An important partnership project between developed and developing countries in the area of Systems Observations. Projects such as PACC also benefit from quality data produced from national meteorological institutions as a result of such partnerships.
Pacific Climate Information System: Donor: NOAA Year: 2008 on-going	PaCIS provides a programmatic framework to integrate ongoing and future climate observations, operational forecasting services and climate projections, research, assessment, data management, outreach, and education to address the needs of American Flag and U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands. PACC will benefit from quality data provided under this information system.
Climate Change and Biodiversity in Melanesia Donor: Bishop Museum Year: 2008-2010	This project will document the institutional and socioeconomic adaptive capacity of Melanesian countries to effectively respond to climate change impacts including legislation, policies and capacity assessment; and to develop an integrated assessment of the vulnerability of Melanesia's biodiversity to climate change. The Melanesia study includes the islands of Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and the Indonesian Province of Papua. Should provide PACC with important information on critical networks and socioeconomic information that would be helpful in improving resilience.
Sea Level Monitoring Project Donor: AusAID Year: 1991 on-going	Its primary goal is to generate an accurate record of variance in long-term sea level for the South Pacific and to establish methods to make these data readily available and usable by Pacific Island countries. The Project has been running for over 14 years and is now in its fourth phase, which commenced on 1 January 2006 and is due to end on 31 December 2010. Data from the project is currently being used by PACC and it's participating countries.
Climate Change and Forestry Donor: GTZ Year: 2008-2012	The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) in collaboration with SPC is currently developing a climate change and forestry project. Links to be developed.
National Adaptation Programme of Action Donor: GEF/UNDP Year: 2001 on-going	NAPAs are intended to outline a country's priorities regarding its most immediate and urgent adaptation needs. They are a first step toward addressing long-term adaptation initiatives therefore should be integrated into current plans, policies and programs, and designed such that they have a high likelihood of being implemented, lay the groundwork for future adaptation efforts and are consistent with and support the overarching development objectives of a country. PACC will be closely monitoring five PICs NAPAs to determine synergies as reports are finalized.
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC Donor: GEF/UNDP Year: 2006 on-going	This is a reporting obligation carried out by countries that have ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. All PACC countries have ratified both mechanisms therefore are obligated to carry out this reporting. As part of the process, assessments on vulnerabilities and mitigation are undertaken. Information produced for this report is also useful to the PACC project particularly when some of the assessments are actually carried out at the PACC pilot sites.
AusAID Adaptation Initiative	Au\$150 million initiative announced by Government of Australia

Donor: AusAID Year: 2008-2010	to focus on adaptation. Details yet to be finalized.
Island Climate Update Donor: NZAID Year: On-going	The Pacific Island Climate Update (ICU) is a programme implemented by SOPAC in collaboration with SPREP and New Zealand's National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). The ICU has a primary goal of assisting Pacific Island Countries (PICs) in making informed planning and management decisions relating to climate-sensitive sectors through the provision of timely and accurate seasonal climate forecasts.

Links with the Integrated Water Resource Management Project

131. The PACC project has specific linkages with the IWRM project that merit further explanation. The IWRM project is a multi-country integrated water resources management programme, focusing on the improved integration of inter-sectoral water resources management including the issues of drought and flood management, both associated with climatic variability. This section will define the inter-linkages between the two programmes, and specifically addresses the issue of synergistic design and delivery of the demonstration projects.
132. There is a strong 'thematic' overlap between the Pacific PACC and IWRM projects in the area of climate change adaptation in the water sector. Within the PACC this is specific to the climate change adaptation demonstration projects in five participating countries, which have selected the water sector for climate change adaptation. These are Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu and Tonga. All of these countries are highly dependent on groundwater and/or rainwater. There is no surface water on Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu and RMI, and only limited surface water on a few outer islands in Tonga. Four of these countries focus demonstration projects on improving drought period water supply (Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, and RMI). The demonstration project in Niue focuses on improving the resilience of water supplies in the aftermath of cyclone impacts. A review of these five countries and their demonstration measures is presented in Table 7.0. This brief review confirms there are clear complementarities as well as separation between the PACC and IWRM project demonstrations. This is most obvious in the groundwater projects, where improved land management and groundwater protection will reduce the risk of contamination of the dry season groundwater supplies.

Table 7.0: IWRM and PACC National Interventions and Complementarities

Country	National PACC Interventions	National IWRM Interventions	Project Complementarities
Nauru	Improved communal rainwater harvesting and conjunctive use of groundwater resources to reduce vulnerability to drought period water scarcity, including peak water demand management (this is depending on current groundwater investigations)	Reducing pollution risks to the groundwater resources of the island	The PACC project considers improving dry period rainwater storage as well as strategic reserve storage whereas the IWRM project considers the non-climate related issue of groundwater quality vulnerability to land use
Niue	Improved household rainwater harvesting to reduce water supply shortages due to cyclone associated damage to public water supply systems	Improved land management in the borehole catchment zones of the Alofi (capital) well-field to protect public water supply drinking water quality	The PACC project considers cyclone impacts, whereas the IWRM project considers the non-climate related issue of groundwater quality vulnerability to land use
Tuvalu	Improved rainwater harvesting, including development of national strategic rainwater storage reserves, to reduce drought period water scarcity	Improved national wastewater management as a groundwater protection and water use efficiency strategy	PACC considers improving dry period rainwater drinking water supply, whereas the IWRM project considers non-climate related improved wastewater management with associated water demand management (dry toileting technologies) and groundwater quality benefits
Tonga	Reducing village supply vulnerability to drought period groundwater salinity on Tongatapu, using groundwater transfers and rainwater harvesting	Groundwater quality protection strategies for the freshwater lens of Neiafu (provincial town) in the Vava'u Island Group	PACC considers rural village-scale vulnerability to saline intrusion on the main island, whereas the IWRM programme addresses non-climate related land use water quality issues in and around the urban area of a town in an outer island group. These issues of salinization and land use pollution are unrelated and the two projects also differ in scale and location (requiring different approaches for implementation and sustainability)

Marshall Islands	Reducing water loss from storage facilities, water conservation, alternative water sources, and raising public awareness	Groundwater protection quality Laura groundwater lens feeding DUD's main supply system	The PACC project considers improving dry period rainwater storage as well as strategic reserve storage whereas the IWRM project considers the non-climate related issue of groundwater quality vulnerability to land use
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National Benefits

133. Together with project activities financed through co-financing contributions, there are many national benefits that will be derived from climate change adaptation and resilience-building from this project including:

- a) Improved access to critical infrastructure and services in areas where these are either non-existent or have deteriorated or been destroyed by impacts of climate and climate change. It is expected that at least two essential community lifelines (e.g. coastal roads and atoll air transport facilities) will be secured or climate-proofed and used all year round at the completion of the project.
- b) Improved self-sufficiency in providing and utilizing water resources in a sustainable manner. Adaptation activities within the water sector will strengthen the capacity for improving water use efficiency and conservation in vulnerable areas. There will be overall improvement in the reliability of water supply and an increase in the volume of water supply available to vulnerable communities by the end of the project. At least four PICs will have integrated climate change adaptation strategies, policies and plans in water management during the project. Practical measure will be demonstrated to increase water use efficiency, reduce water loss, increase annual volume of water stored for reticulation and distribution through water supply networks, and increase in number of durable water tanks in households and communities.
- c) Improved livelihoods and increased income-generating opportunities particularly in rural areas. Adaptation activities within food production sector will facilitate increased area of arable land and increased supply of food thereby increasing opportunities to market food and other products. Feasible farming systems suitable to climate conditions in the region will have been implemented in each pilot country by end of the project. There will be adoption of suitable land management practices and technologies for use under different climate conditions, drainage systems and cultivation of salt-tolerant and drought-tolerant crop varieties. Additionally, adaptation activities will have enabled the establishment of land care groups, increased arable land, reduced crop losses, increased yields and the adoption of two low-cost sustainable technologies during and after the project.
- d) Enhanced and strengthened national and local/community capacity to deal with climate change issues. The amount and quality documentation on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies for coastal systems, water resources management, and food security will have been enhanced. This will be achieved through development of Guidelines, delivery of training workshops and dissemination of information and lessons learned.

National and local/community participation and involvement in the implementation of project activities will have increased the number of people contributing to this project. This project will continue to use the country team approach and will put in place mechanisms for integration and incorporation of climate change issues and concerns into development planning processes. Climate change adaptation and adaptation planning will have been integrated into development planning processes in all PACC countries by the end of the project.

Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness

Country Eligibility

134. UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 states that funding from the SCCF is to be provided to developing country Parties. While the UNFCCC COP has not adopted an explicit definition of developing countries that differentiates them from non-Annex I Parties, decisions 10/CP.5, 2/CP.7 and 6/CP.7 imply that the two terms are synonymous in the context of the Convention. Pacific island countries are small island state are developing countries as well as non-Annex I Parties. No Pacific Island Country has a level of Gross National Income (GNI) sufficiently high enough to make them ineligible for World Bank lending or country assistance from UNDP. As such they are eligible for SCCF assistance given the GEF position that pending more specific guidance from the Conference of the Parties, the GEF proposes to follow the practice that has been followed for purposes of the GEF Trust Fund: that is, all non-Annex I Parties are deemed to be eligible developing country Parties.
135. All Thirteen (13) PICs participating in this project are developing country states that are Parties to the UNFCCC. The ratification dates are as follows: Cook Islands 20/04/93; Federated States of Micronesia 18/11/93; Fiji 25/02/93; Marshall Islands 08/10/92 Nauru 11/11/93; Niue 28/02/96; Palau 10/12/99; Papua New Guinea 16/03/93; Samoa 29/11/94; Solomon Islands 28/12/94; Tonga 01/07/98; Tuvalu 26/10/93; and Vanuatu 25/03/93 All participating countries have submitted their initial national communications under the UNFCCC and are in the implementation phase of their second national communications.

Country Drivenness

136. The concept of a regional adaptation project in the Pacific has been given endorsement at the highest political level at the Pacific Islands Leaders' Forum. The request to develop a regional adaptation project was made at the 33rd Forum Leaders' meeting in 2003. The annual Pacific Forum Meeting is complemented by the annual regional meeting of the Secretariat of the Pacific Programme, which is attended by Ministers and senior government officials. The request for SPREP to develop a regional adaptation project in partnership with GEF and UNDP has been repeated since 2001²³. Between 2002 and 2005 SPREP executed a regional adaptation pilot project funded by the Government of

²³ Report of the Terminal Review of PICCAP

Canada.²⁴ This project was implemented in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu and involved carrying out adaptation pilots in water resources, coastal zones and agriculture working with selected local communities in those countries.

137. With the success of the Canadian adaptation pilots,²⁵ PICs renewed their support for SPREP and UNDP-CO to work towards developing an adaptation project for the PICs. This request was later formalized and endorsed by the 16th Meeting of SPREP in 2005. Further meetings to progress the development of an adaptation project for the PICs were held between the GEF secretariat, UNDP-GEF, UNDP Samoa Country Office and the PICs. First at the COP10 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 2004 and second at COP11 in Montreal, Canada in December 2005.
138. In addition to this consistent call for regional efforts on adaptation, the design of the PACC Project itself has involved extensive country consultation to identify appropriate demonstration sites and measures. Each of the demonstration measures that are to be carried out under Outcome Two has been selected at country level for its alignment with national development priorities as well as its suitability as a vehicle for capacity development and replicability in parallel situations elsewhere.

Fit within UNDAF and UNDP MCPD

139. Under the Samoa 2003-2007 UNDAF and UNDP Multi-Country Programme, UNDP supported the implementation of the national development plans in Pacific Islands Countries by developing and implementing national and community-based programmes in three related areas: achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty; fostering democratic governance; and environment and energy for sustainable development. Seen as a trusted and neutral partner, UNDP also played a strategic role among other Pacific Island Countries through its regional environmental initiatives. The coincidence of international, regional and local experts present in Apia, Samoa (UN Agencies, SPREP, NGOs and the Government of Samoa) has seen Apia recognized as an “environment hub” for the region.
140. The new regional UN Pacific Framework for Action for 2008-2012 identifies the GEF as a key partner to support environmental activities of the UN in the Pacific. The regional PACC project is seen as one of the cornerstones for achieving the UNDAF outcomes, one of which calls for the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage. UN agencies will collaborate to support governments to mainstream environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes, including on conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of natural resources, and sustainable energy. Agencies will focus on building national, regional and global knowledge and information networks and capacity to fulfill multilateral environmental agreements and to implement environment

²⁴ “Capacity-building for Development of Adaptation Measures in the Pacific Island countries” (CBDAMPIC) funded by the Canadian Climate Change Fund (CCCDF) through its International Development Agency (CIDA)

²⁵ Report of the Terminal Review of CBDAMPIC, 2006

programmes. UN agencies will also target the community level, supporting communities to effectively manage and sustainably use their environment and natural and cultural resources. This will be achieved by including indigenous knowledge and practices in local governance systems and decision making processes, and building community capacity to manage and conserve their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage and to prepare adequately for long term threats.

141. The UN is a significant global player on environmental issues, and has comparative advantages in its global technical expertise, knowledge of innovative approaches, and global standards to support its environmental work in the Pacific.
142. This is further restated in the UNDP multicountry programme document for both the Samoa and Fiji multicountry offices, where for the period of 2008-2012, UNDP will build upon its national, regional and global partnerships for sustainable development (especially with the “environmental hub” in Samoa) to address natural disasters, climate change and other environmental challenges. Policy support will be provided and alliances will be developed with regional environment and energy partners and programmes to increase community resilience and capacity to address environmental challenges and natural disasters.

Sustainability

Institutional Sustainability

143. The core activities of the PACC project will be fully integrated with the baseline work of the national and, where relevant (e.g. FSM), the state government. The policy and advocacy work will increase the exposure of national policy and decision makers to the importance of factoring adaptation into the developmental process and national plans, programmes and strategies.
144. The activities in the thirteen demonstration sites will primarily result in increased capacity of local institutions and stakeholders for integrating a longer time horizon into their planning, which should be sustainable beyond the implementation of the project’s investments. Furthermore, the examples set by these demonstrations will provide tools and mechanisms for building resilience in key development sectors that can be replicated to other sectors.
145. Institutional sustainability at the regional level will be promoted through coordinated regional support from CROP agencies for the Project. The PACC will bring regional organizations together to integrate efforts to deliver climate change adaptation assistance to countries. In doing so the Pacific Leaders' vision of deepening and strengthening regional cooperation as set out in The Pacific Plan will be supported²⁶.

²⁶ The Pacific Plan, adopted by the PIC Leaders in 2005, is the blueprint for enhancing and stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism.

Social Sustainability

146. Participation is the key to project impact and sustainability. The project will involve consultation and collaboration at many levels, during preparation and implementation. It will take advantage of the partnerships and linkages that have already been established by the regional organizations and in the project development process to ensure the project's sustainability.

Financial Sustainability

147. Adaptation will be a long-term process, and the activities initiated under the proposed project will require sustained efforts and resources. However, the main results of the proposed project will be to make plans and approaches more climate resilient and to build experience and institutional capacity for systematic climate risk management in broader contexts. Regardless of subsequent external financing for adaptation, such systematic problem diagnosis and options analysis will provide the knowledge and institutional context for improvements in climate risk management, as stakeholders understand that the cost of not including climate risk management would be higher than the cost of the additional investment. In effect this is the purpose of developing options and policy papers on national adaptation mainstreaming (planning and financing) provided for under Outcome One.

Replicability

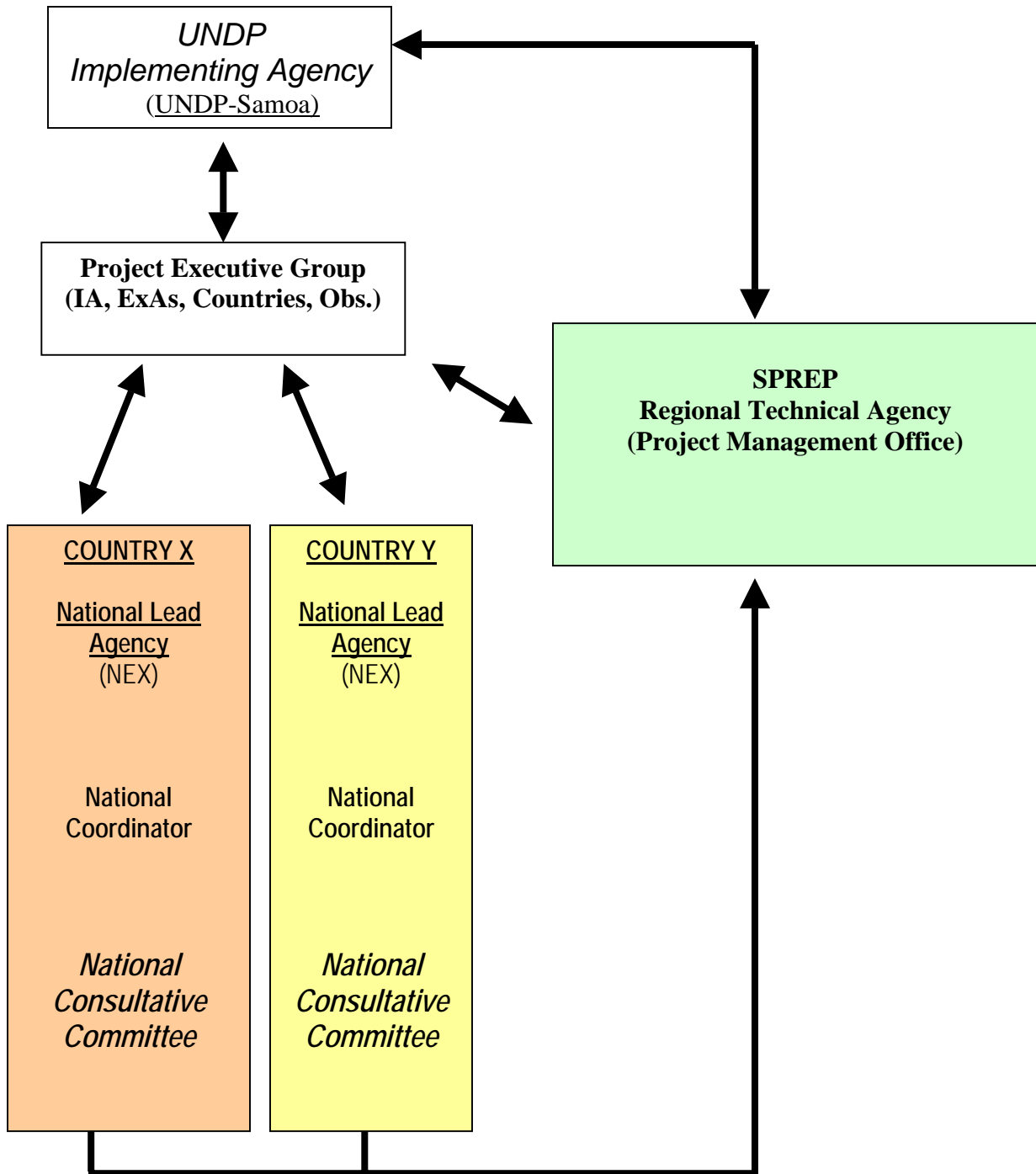
148. The PACC project will contribute to sustainable development when adaptation concepts and activities the project promotes are integrated into development planning processes and these processes are institutionalised. Replication will be achieved by:
- Building on existing political will. Adaptation to climate change has featured on the agenda of the regions leaders for over a decade. The issue is therefore not whether adaptation is necessary but how adaptation can operate in practice. The PACC provides a mechanism for demonstrating to decision and policy makers how this may be achieved;
 - Building and promoting adaptation integration processes that have already commenced. A budget for adaptation for example has already been provided for in the National Development Strategy of Kiribati. The PACC will seek to replicate this development in the participating countries in the design of national development plans and strategies. A number of countries are already committed to climate change policies and plans which include adaptation issues (Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu);
 - Building, reinforcing the lessons learnt from other adaptation pilots. Under the CBDAMPIC project adaptation implementation activities were carried out in key development sectors of four countries. In Vanuatu the development area was the coastal zone of Tegua where the pilot involved the relocation of the Tegua community to inland areas away from salt water inundation and flooding. Valuable

- lessons are learnt from the cost/benefit analysis of this activity and implications for future activities of this nature that are sought to be replicated;
- Promoting financing for adaptation beyond the life of PACC. As a result of the Samoan pilot and following the logic of the GEF Small Grants Programme grant, the Samoan Government established a national small grants facility where communities can apply for grants for adaptation implementation. The PACC will seek to replicate this experience and also developing an options and policy paper on government financing for adaptation and the role of the private sector in adaptation financing;
 - Enhancing the capacity of the project implementers to address adaptation in key development sectors through training and knowledge tools which can be used in future development projects;
 - Regional Cooperation. Technical support from regional organisations to countries and the exchange of country information will assist countries with the implementation of their own projects, replication and scaling-up of successful experiences; and
 - Regional Adaptation framework. Lessons learned will be used to formulate a framework for future regional approaches to adaptation in the Pacific.

PART III: Management Arrangements

149. Implementation, execution and coordination of the Project will be carried out as detailed in this section. In brief, several activities are envisaged including the establishment of a Project Executive Group (PEG), the appointment of an Implementing Partner (which includes the appointment of a Regional Project Manager, procurement of additional equipment and other requirements to support the project unit), and national implementation arrangements, which includes setting up National Project Management Units.

Figure 3.0 Schematic overview of programme management arrangements



Project Management and Operational Coordination

Implementing Agency (IA)

150. UNDP, as the Implementing Agency, will provide the overall guidance on approval of key project activities, including fund commitments and co-financing arrangements. The UNDP Country Office in Samoa (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for this. The UNDP-CO together with UNDP-GEF will carry out all oversight functions as required by the GEF. Working in conjunction with the various project partners, UNDP-CO Samoa will be responsible for aspects of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including organizing project reviews, approving annual implementation work plans and budget revisions (in consultation with the PEG), monitoring progress, identifying problems, suggesting actions to improve project performance, facilitating timely delivery of project inputs, and providing linkages to its other sub-regional, Asia-Pacific regional and global initiatives. All M&E functions will be carried out in line with standard procedures of UNDP.
151. UNDP via the UNDP PPR, i.e. UNDP Samoa, will provide the overall guidance and approval of key project activities, including fund commitments and co-financing arrangements vis-à-vis the Implementing Partner. The UNDP PPR, i.e., UNDP Samoa, together with UNDP Fiji, UNDP PNG and UNDP-GEF staff will carry out the UNDP/GEF oversight. Working in conjunction with the various project partners, the UNDP PPR, in close collaboration with UNDP Fiji and UNDP PNG, will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including organizing project reviews, approving annual implementation work plans and budget revisions, monitoring progress, identifying problems, suggesting actions to improve project performance, facilitating timely delivery of project inputs, and provide linkages to its other sub-regional, Asia-Pacific regional and global initiatives. All M&E functions will be carried out in line with standard UNDP and UNDP-GEF procedures.

Project Executive Group (PEG) (equivalent of a Project Steering Committee)

152. In line with UNDP's results management guide (RMG), a Project Executive Group will be established at the regional level. A PEG is set up with responsibilities over management decisions including approving implementation work plans and budget revisions, identifying problems, and suggesting actions to improve project performance. The PEG will be chaired by UNDP Samoa and composition will be as follows: Executive: UNDP Samoa Resident Representative, Senior Beneficiaries: a representative from each participating countries and Senior Supplier: SPREP Executive Director. The PEG is scheduled to meet once a year, allowing for the stakeholders to review the progress with the project implementation and to agree on a coordinated annual project implementation strategy and plan.
153. The PACC project will be guided by the PEG, which is charged with providing regional oversight (including scientific, technical, policy and management) to the implementation of PACC. It will ensure that issues relating to wider adaptation debates/issues are incorporated

in the work of the National Climate Change Country Teams (NCCCTs) and other key stakeholders in the project.

154. In addition to the provision of overall guidance to project implementation, the PEG will also support and provide guidance, as appropriate, to the Regional Project Manager and the PMO. The PEG will be responsible for the coordination of regional activities so as to avoid duplication of efforts and will ensure that that the project activities are fully in line with the existing and emerging climate change policies and priorities in the region.
155. Each PEG member will be responsible for the coordination of project activities and activities of the organisations he/she represents to ensure coordination of effort. On request from the RPM, the PEG will provide guidance on the execution of project activities.

Regional Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

Implementing Partner (IP)

156. In accordance with UNDP Results Management Guide, SPREP, as an Implementing Partner (IP) is responsible and accountable to UNDP Samoa for coordinating the PACC, achieving its outputs, producing results and for the effective use of UNDP resources. Therefore, SPREP will be responsible for overall planning, management, coordination and administration of the national implementation in the 13 participating countries and providing a regional technical support through engaging other CROP agencies or consultants to support national implementation as appropriate.
157. SPREP will be accountable to UNDP Samoa for the achievement of the project objectives and for all reporting, including the submission of work plans, progress reports, audit and financial reports. SPREP will be responsible for financial control of the UNDP/GEF project implementation using the National Execution (NEX) modality of UNDP. SPREP, working through the RPM, will assume responsibility for entering into the necessary work arrangements with other regional organizations to maximize efficient and effective project implementation. SPREP will also provide institutional support to the RPM to engage services consistent with delegations provided by the Director under SPREP's Financial Regulations. SPREP will provide the RPM with full support in order to maintain a close record of all expenditures planned or made under the project in full accordance with relevant UNDP procedures and Guidelines, as detailed in the UNDP Results Management User Guide. In addition to SPREP and UNDP, the RPM will also report to the PEG on the disbursement of funds under the project in order to ensure full transparency. Funding disbursement will follow the PIREP and the PIGGAREP models where project disbursements are made on a reimbursement basis or direct payments for service made by SPREP on behalf of the countries.
158. PACC will be one of the cornerstones of the climate change component of SPREP's Pacific Future's Programme and will be implemented within the framework of its programmatic approach thereby enabling the utilization of the multidisciplinary experts employed in the

organization in the areas of training and awareness raising, finance, law and policies, energy, waste management, climate change negotiations as well as in climate monitoring (see Annex C for an overview of SPREP).

Regional Project Management Office (PMO)

159. The PMO will be established and located in SPREP as part of its Pacific Futures Programme will be responsible for the overall project operation and financial management and reporting in accordance with the rules and regulations for UNDP NEX projects. Regional and international experts will be contracted to support the PMO as and when needed to undertake various project activities.
160. The PMO will coordinate with all project partners both at the national and regional levels. The RPM will be primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of the PMO, including coordination, provision of technical, scientific and policy guidance and advice and ensuring that project activities at the national and regional levels are efficiently and effectively carried out. He/She will liaise with the relevant CROP agencies as well as NGOs, civil society and co-financing partners. The RPM will also be responsible to UNDP for the achievement of project objectives and for all reporting requirements as envisioned in the project formulation, including periodic reporting of progress of project implementation and financial reporting. He/She will ensure that the project is executed in line with the NEX procedures.

Regional Project Manager (RPM)

161. A full-time Regional Project Manager (RPM) for PACC will be, funded by the project and based as a contracted staff member at SPREP. As part of co-financing for the PACC, SPREP will provide administrative, logistical and technical support for the Regional Project Manager (RPM) in order to effectively establish a PACC PMO. This Regional Project Management Office (PMO) composed of the RPM and a Project Officer will be responsible for the planning and execution of the PACC, and undertake key activities of the project including financial disbursements to PACC countries, hiring of consultants, preparation of meetings, workshops, and liaising with PACC national focal points or project managers in the implementation of project activities. The PMO will work closely with UNDP Samoa covering all facets of the PACC implementation.

Project Officer

162. A Project Officer (Technical/Administrative Support position) 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. Close liaison will be required with the National project delivery teams (13 National Project Managers and National Assistants) and other regional partners to strengthen the technical and administrative capacity of the regional PMO and the national PMUs.

National Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

National Climate Change Country Team and Project Management Unit

163. Implementation of project activities at the national level will be based on the “country team” approach, which was originally used for PICCAP. Thus 13 multisectoral National Climate Change Country teams (NCCCTs), which include the private sector and NGOs, 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, the Ministry of Environment, Meteorology, Public Works or Utilities and Infrastructure.

The National PMU

164. The National PMU will comprise a Project Manager/National Project Coordinator for PACC (NPM/NPC) who will work full time on the project 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.

165. 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.

166. The NCCTs act as the national steering committee and will 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. Thus, the NCCCT, while providing overall oversight to project implementation at the national and local levels, will also make use of local technical experts (i.e. technical working groups) who will carry out specific tasks/work relating to PACC project.

167. Further scientific, technical, policy and management guidance can be provided by relevant regional organisations (CROP agencies), or national, regional and international consultants upon request by the NCCCT and/or the national PMU in consultation with the RPM. Relevant in-country and regional activities will be sub-contracted to and executed by the appropriate regional organisations with expertise on a cost reimbursement basis only and provided those activities are not already funded as co-financing activities.

168. National government professionals and other relevant national stakeholders from the private sector and civil society will, to the extent possible, manage, coordinate and implement the in-country activities. The NCCCT will upon request to the RPM and as per agreed-to work plans be provided with external technical assistance for implementation of specific in-country activities. Relevant regional organisations, national consultants, regional consultants or international consultants can provide such needed expertise. The PICs have the prerogative to engage the services of regional organisations in the implementation of their in-country activities if they deem necessary.

Regional Technical Assistance

169. In order to support national implementation in the 13 countries, a technical support will be coordinated by SPREP. This backstopping support can provide further scientific, technical, policy and management guidance to countries upon request by the NCCCT and/or the national PMU in consultation with the RPM. Regional organisations, which have comparative advantage vis-à-vis the activities, will be designated as sub-contractor for those activities. Alternatively, external experts will be commissioned through the project to provide specific advice or support. The RPM will coordinate closely with the respective National Project Managers/National Coordinators the outputs from all project activities.

Regional Reporting Mechanism

170. SPREP as part of its role as the Implementing Partner for the PACC will report to the annual SPREP Council meetings on the progress of the PACC and its contributions to the PIFACC.

Audit Arrangements

171. SPREP will provide the UN Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of SPREP, or by a commercial auditor engaged by SPREP.

Project Accreditations

172. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF SCCF for providing funding, a GEF logo will appear on all relevant PACC project publications, including among others, any project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to GEF. Where UN visibility is necessary for security purposes, the UNDP logo will be more prominent and separated from the GEF logo where possible. Logos of the IA and IP will also appear on all publications.

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

173. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and UNDP Samoa MCO with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix in Section II provides performance and impact 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.
174. The following sections outline the principle components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented and finalized at an Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Project Inception Phase

175. A Regional Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP Samoa MCO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) at the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok and its sub-regional office in Apia as well as UNDP-GEF (HQ), as appropriate.
176. A fundamental objective of this IW will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the PPM. This will include reviewing the PPM (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the first Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected Outcomes for the project.
177. Additionally, the objective of the IW will be to: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the UNDP Samoa MCO and responsible UNDP/GEF staff from the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok or Apia, as appropriate; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP MCO Samoa and responsible Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) from the UNDP-GEF RCU vis-à-vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as midterm and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephrasing.

178. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.
179. The IW will also provide the first annual meeting of the Project Executive Group (PEG) with responsibilities over management decisions including approving implementation work plans and budget revisions, identifying problems, suggesting actions to improve project performance. The PEG, chaired by UNDP Samoa, will agree and adopt a coordinated annual project implementation strategy and plan.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events

180. A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the PMO, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews (TPR), PEG Meetings and relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms at national levels and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.
181. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PMO in consultation with the UNDP Samoa MCO based on the project's AWP and its indicators. The PMO will inform UNDP Samoa MCO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.
182. The RPM and the responsible UNDP-GEF RTA will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the IW and assisted by UNDP Samoa and UNDP-GEF HQ, as appropriate. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at the IW. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the AWP. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established.
183. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team. The measurement impact indicators will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities.
184. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP Samoa MCO through quarterly meetings with the project staff; or more frequently as deemed

necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

185. UNDP PPR (UNDP Samoa), UNDP Fiji and UNDP PNG and UNDP-GEF RCU, as appropriate, will conduct yearly field visits to appropriate sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report/AWP to assess first hand project progress. Any other member of the PEG can also accompany, as decided by the PEG. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by UNDP PPR (UNDP Samoa), UNDP Fiji, UNDP PNG and UNDP GEF RCU respectively and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the PMO and all PAC members..
186. UNDP Samoa MCO and UNDP-GEF RCU, as appropriate, will conduct yearly field visits to pilot implementation sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report/AWP to assess first hand project progress. Any other member of the PEG can also accompany, as decided by the PEG. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by UNDP Samoa MCO and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, all PEG members, and UNDP-GEF.
187. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Tripartite Review (TPR). This is the highest policy level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to a TPR at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The Executing Agency will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit it to UNDP Samoa MCO and the UNDP-GEF RCU at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.
188. The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The Implementing Partner (SPREP) will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The IP also informs the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

189. The terminal tripartite review is held in the last month of project operations. The Implementing Partner is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP Samoa MCO and UNDP-GEF RCU. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under formulation or implementation.

190. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

Project Monitoring Reporting

191. The PMO in conjunction with UNDP Samoa MCO and the UNDP-GEF team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature is project specific to be defined throughout implementation.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

192. A Project Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed first year/AWP divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from UNDP Samoa MCO or the UNDP-GEF RCU or CROP technical experts under the RBF mechanism, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.
193. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.
194. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of two weeks in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the Inception Report, UNDP Samoa and UNDP-GEF RCU will review the document.

(b) Annual Project Report (APR)

195. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to UNDP Samoa MCO and provides input to the country office reporting process and the ROAR, as well as forming a key input to the TPR. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the Tripartite Project Review, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to the intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated);
- Lessons learned; and
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

(c) Project Implementation Review (PIR)

196. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a Project Implementation Report must be completed by UNDP Samoa MCO together with the project. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally prior to the TPR. The PIR should then be discussed in the TPR so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by the project, the Implementing Partner, UNDP Samoa MCO and the concerned RTA.
197. The individual PIRs are collected, reviewed and analyzed by the RTA prior to sending them to the focal area clusters at the UNDP/GEF headquarters. The focal area clusters supported by the UNDP/GEF M&E Unit analyze the PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The TAS and PTAs play a key role in this consolidating analysis. The focal area PIRs are then discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit based on the Task Force findings.
198. The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP/GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference.

(d) Quarterly Progress Reports

199. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to UNDP Samoa MCO and the UNDP-GEF RCU by the Implementing Partner along with (1) financial report and advance request for the upcoming quarter (2) workplan and budget for the upcoming quarter. QPRs should be reviewed and cleared by the PEG prior to submitting formally to UNDP. All copies of the QPRs should be uploaded on the PACC website and circulated widely to all the PEG members.

(e) Periodic Thematic Reports

200. As and when called for by UNDP/UNDP-GEF, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will

clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. When Thematic Reports are necessary, UNDP will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

(f) Project Terminal Report

201. During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

(g) Technical Reports

202. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the possible technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs.

203. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(h) Project Publications

204. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluation

205. The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows: -

Mid-term Evaluation

206. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of Outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Midterm evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP Samoa MCO based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF RCU.

Final Evaluation

207. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP Samoa based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF RCU.

208. The Table 8.0 below provides an indicative monitoring and evaluation work plan and corresponding budget.

Table 8.0 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 	20,000	At end of project implementation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 		
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	

PART V: Legal Context

209. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Governments of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (herein represented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.
210. UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended *mutatis mutandis* to GEF.
211. The UNDP Resident Representative in Samoa is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:
- Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
 - Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
 - Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and,
 - Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

NB: Parts VI and VII of Section I appear at the end of Section IV

SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND GEF INCREMENT

PART I: Additional Cost Analysis

212. The PACC project requests US\$13.125 million of SCCF financing. Consistent with SCCF Guidelines, the SCCF is expected to finance a quarter of the total costs of the projects. The remaining costs of the project are met by 13 PIC Governments and other co-financiers. Costs and benefits are summarised in Table 9.0. Co-financing arrangements are summarised in Table 10.0.
213. As with other SIDS, PICs are aware of and concerned about the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise given the exposure of main socio-economic and cultural activities and infrastructure being located on or near the coastline. Based on indications from national assessments such as initial national communications (INCs), national adaptation plan of actions (NAPAs), regional assessment reports and workshops as referred to in earlier paragraphs, and as ascertained during the national consultations with various stakeholders in each of the 13 participating countries under the PACC project; it is apparent that integrating climate risks into development sectors of PICs is key to contributing to the achievement of development objectives and a steady sustainable growth.
214. While development work is carried out in key development sectors as part of national development initiatives and through development partner assistance in all 13 participating countries, adaptation concerns have generally not been factored into national and sectoral development plans, policies and strategies. In general, adaptation has been “reactive” where strategies and responses to addressing climate change impacts are carried out on an ad-hoc basis or as part of post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Anticipatory adaptation to climate change is desirable but has not been integrated into sectoral activities.
215. The PACC project is looking to address the expected impacts of long-term climate change, which requires to increase the resilience of three key development sectors in PICs to increased intensity and frequency of extreme climate events and related impacts, as well as sea-level rise and its direct consequences in a strategic and anticipatory manner. Central to its mission is piloting adaptation interventions in three key development sectors that would showcase practical and replicable anticipatory measures to adapt to changing climatic conditions. The PACC project therefore aims to contribute to the adoption of more sustainable practices as well as the integration of lessons learnt from piloting adaptation within current programmes and future planning. PACC’s strategic response to climate risks embraces a long term perspective, where climate related knowledge is seen as embedded into national responses to development.

216. In the water sector, in a scenario without climate change, providing and ensuring water supply (availability, quantity and quality) is part of on-going development work. However, as climate change is expected to alter the frequency, length and/or severity of drought occurrence, current water supply will be outpaced by the demand. The PACC strategy is to strategically define and implement targeted adaptation interventions to ensure sustainability of the water system in view of long term expected impacts of climate change. Therefore, the PACC will focus on improving the current water supply in pilot communities to adapt to a changing demand under a climate change scenario.
217. In agriculture, farming and coping strategies have traditionally existed for efficient dealing with past and current vulnerability. Apart from these traditional systems, additional and improved crop management strategies and agricultural development policies existed and have been implemented by governments with assistance from the international development community. However, in a climate change scenario, such coping strategies and initiatives will no longer be adequate. Further diversification and enhancement of approaches in securing access to food (in terms of quality and quantity) is a crucial way in preparing to cope with long term impacts of climate change. Interventions under the PACC project will look at introduction of adaptation technologies to enhance crop management strategies and upscaling of best practices to increase the resilience of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change.
218. In the management of coastal systems, governments have developed mechanisms to cope with climatic variations under a neutral /current climate scenario. Mechanisms for the maintenance of coastal assets and services to communities have been in place for many years with assistance from development partners in a disaster management and response context. In view of the exacerbated climatic conditions under a climate change scenario, a proactive approach to adaptation whereby climate risks are integrated into coastal planning and processes is seen a more efficient and more cost effective option to address the long term impacts of climate change. The PACC pilots will implement adaptation interventions within coastal management plans at community and state levels with punctual demonstrations.

Table 9.0 Cost Benefit table

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Additionality (A-B)
National Benefits	Economic and social development objectives are achieved through baseline policies and programmes, but these are non-sustainable due to the threats posed by future, long-term climate change including variability	Economic and social development objectives are achieved through modified policies and programmes that account for the need to adapt to future, long-term climate change including variability, and which are therefore sustainable	
Costs Outcome 1: Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability-reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks implemented.	\$14,997,564.00 invested in economic development that does not account for the impacts of long-term climate change including variability	\$17,600,000.00	\$2,602,436.00
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.	\$11,831,300.00	\$20,330,000.00 (includes programme management and M&E costs)	\$8,498,700.00
Outcome 3: Regional Cooperation	\$200,000.00	\$6,354,480,000.00 (includes programme	\$2,023,864.00

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Additionality (A-B)
promoted between participating countries to share lessons learnt and promote innovation in mainstreaming adaptation to climate change.		management and M&E costs)	
Cost Totals	\$27,028,864.00	\$44,284,480.00	\$13,125,000.00

Table 10.0 PACC Co-Financing

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		
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		
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		
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 Cofinancing			\$44,284,480

PART II: Logical Framework Analysis

Table 11.0 PACC Logical Framework

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 methodology and tools to assist Pacific Island countries mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities.	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 programmes. 1.1.2 Number of plans	Relevant development and risk management plans, both at the national and the local level, do not address climate change risk in the coastal, crop production and water sector.	By the end of the project, the National coastal, crop production and water sector Management Plan, Sustainable Development Plan, National Risk Management Plan, and at least two (2) Provincial /Risk management Plans include climate change risk and adaptation measures for the coastal, crop production and water sector in country all 13 PACC countries.	Survey and review of revised relevant national plans.	Political will to review 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
	that integrate climate change risk issues related to coastal, crop production and water sector management.				
Output 1.2 Climate change economic tools for evaluation of adaptation options developed and utilized.	1.2.1 By the end of year two, a report of the findings of economic costing of adaptation options disseminated	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 in the coastal, crop production and water sector have been adopted by: - All countries (100%) at the national level. - 50% of countries at the sub-national level. - At least three (3) communities in each country.	Evaluation reports Field Surveys	Local stakeholders support the adoption of adaptation measures.
Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risks into an integrated coastal management programme.	2.1.1a At the end of year two, a Guidelines is developed and is applied to two (2) national and sub-national coastal sector related plans and programmes.	No long-term climate risk coastal management in place.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) community has implemented the Guidelines developed in the coastal management planning.	Field Surveys	Selected pilot island/community is best placed to demonstrate the benefits of measures to adapt to climate change.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.1.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.1.1a) demonstrated in Manihiki communities (with co-financing support).	2.1.1b Number of government officers in the coastal management section that incorporate climate change risk into their coastal management planning	No officer trained in applying climate risk management into coastal management planning.	By the end of the project, at least 10 government officers in the coastal management section to incorporate climate change risk into their coastal management planning and implementation improved during the life of the project.	Field Surveys	Selected pilot island/community is best placed to demonstrate the benefits of measures to adapt to climate change.
	2.1.2b At the end of year four, one (1) measure to reduce climate change risks on coastal systems is in place.	Currently, no coastal development have taken future changes in climate into consideration.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) project that incorporates climate change risk into an integrated coastal management plan is demonstrated.	Field Survey	Selected pilot island/community is best placed to demonstrate the benefits of measures to adapt to climate change.
Output 2.2.1a: Guidelines to integrate climate risks (e.g. intense rainfall and storm surges) into coastal road designs.	2.2.1a At the end of year two, a Guidelines is developed and applied to two (2) national and sub-national coastal road management plans and programmes.	None exist.	By the end of the project, at least 1 Guidelines is developed and applied.	Field Surveys	All key stakeholders support the work to be carried out.
Output 2.2.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.2.1a) demonstrated in Walung community, Kosrae (with co-financing support).	2.2.1b At the end of year four, one (1) climate change resilient coastal road design system is in place.	None exist.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) design that incorporates climate change risk into coastal road systems is implemented.	Field Surveys	All key stakeholders support the work to be carried out.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 2.3.1a: Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.3.1a) demonstrated in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district (with co-financing support).</p>	<p>2.3.1a At the end of year two, two (2) national or sub-national coastal management policies/plans developed and adopted.</p>	None exist	By the end of the project, at least one (1) integrated coastal community protection model (in the form of a plan) taking climate risk management into account is developed.	Field Surveys Model documentation	Relevant expertise is available.
	<p>2.3.1b At the end of year four, one (1) coastal community defense and erosion control model (in the form of a plan) taking climate risk into consideration is in place.</p>	None exist	By the end of the project, at least one (1) project that incorporates climate change risk into an integrated coastal community defense and erosion control model is demonstrated.	Field Surveys Actual pilot	Relevant expertise is available.
<p>Output 2.4:1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.4:1b Measures identified through use of the Guidelines (2.4.1a) demonstrated in Epi communities, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).</p>	<p>2.4.1a Number of instances where a multi-stakeholder decision-making system in place.</p>	No clear decision making system is in place for road infrastructure relocation.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) multi-stakeholder decision making system for relocation of road infrastructures in isolated coastal communities is used.	Field Surveys Government report	All stakeholders have the same understanding and support.
	<p>2.4.1b Practical guidance provided through demonstration project.</p>	No such guidance is available at present.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) multi-stakeholder decision making system for relocation of road infrastructures in isolated coastal communities is demonstrated.	Field Surveys Government report	Public Works Department have the necessary background technical information.
<p>Output 2.5.1a: Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p>	<p>2.5.1a Practical guidance is approved by relevant authorities.</p>	No such guidance is available at present.	By the end of the project, at least the Tailevu and Navua drainage schemes have demonstrated the Guidelines.	Field Surveys Government report	All relevant base data are easily accessible.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.5.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.5.1a) demonstrated in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).	2.5.1b Number of drainage schemes implementing the new design.	No design that takes into consideration long-term change in precipitation in place.	By the end of the project, at least the Tailevu and Navua drainage schemes would demonstrate the new design.	Field Surveys Government report	Farmers collaborate in the demonstration process and capturing of lessons.
Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change. Output 2.6.1b Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.6.1a) demonstrated in Ngatpang State/Communities (with co-financing support).	2.6.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied. 2.6.2b Number of measures demonstrated.	No such Guidelines are available at present. No new measures in place that have taken climate change into consideration	By the end of the project, at least one (1) Guidelines is developed and applied in Ngatpang State in Palau. 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 Ngatpang State report Field Survey	All necessary background information are available. State Government contribute to the PACC initiative.
Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.	2.7.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied.	No such guidance is available at present.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) Guidelines is developed and applied in the larger community of Kivori Poe in PNG.	Department of Agriculture report Field Survey	All relevant base data are easily accessible.
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.	No design that takes into consideration long-term change in precipitation in place.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) community in the larger community of Kivori Poe in PNG has demonstrated and accepted a measure developed and applied through the project.	Department of Agriculture report Field Survey	Farmers collaborate in the demonstration process and capturing of lessons.
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.	2.8.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied.	No such guidance is available at present.	By the end of the project, at least 1 Guidelines is developed and applied.	Department of Agriculture report. Field Survey	Transportation is not disrupted by bad weather.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.8.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.8.1a) demonstrated in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).	2.8.1b Number of measures demonstrated in small island communities.	No new measures in place that have taken climate change into consideration	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	Transportation is not disrupted by bad weather
Output 2.9.1a: Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water-holding tanks to enhance resilience to drought events.. Output 2.9.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.9.1a) demonstrated in Majuro town (with co-financing support).	2.9.1a Number of instances of practical guidance prepared and approved. 2.9.1b Number of measures demonstrated.	No cases of any best practice recorded. No adaptation measures in place.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) instance of practical guidance is developed and demonstrated in the existing water holding tanks in the Marshall Islands. By the end of the project, at least one (1) intervention to minimize evapotranspiration in the current water holding tank implemented in a pilot situation.	Government Report Field Survey Government Report Field Survey	Political will at the national level is maintained. Political will at the national level is maintained.
Output 2.10.1a: Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events. Output 2.10.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.10.1a) demonstrated in Anabar district (with co-financing support).	2.10.1a Number of hybrid designs combining current community water supply and storage and groundwater sources. 2.10.1b Number of hybrid designs combining current community water supply and storage and groundwater sources demonstrated.	No such design exists a present. No such design exists or demonstrated.	By the end of the project, at least one (1) guidance is developed in Nauru. By the end of the project, at least 1 guidance is developed and demonstrated in a pilot situation in Nauru.	Government Report Field Survey Government Report Field Survey	Groundwater investigation is carried out as planned by Government. Groundwater investigation is carried out as planned by Government.

Project Strategy	Indicator*	Baseline value	Target and benchmarks	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<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>Output 2.11.1b: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.11.1a) demonstrated in Liku to Avatele district (with co-financing support).</p>	<p>2.11.1a Number of instances of practical guidance being used.</p> <p>2.11.1b Number of improved water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to prolonged drought situations in place.</p>	<p>No previous experience in such design.</p> <p>No previous experience in place.</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>By the end of the project, at least 1 guidance to improve water storage systems is demonstrated in a pilot situation in Niue.</p>	<p>Guide document Training report</p> <p>Government Report Field Survey</p>	<p>All stakeholders provide necessary support.</p> <p>All stakeholders provide necessary support.</p>
<p>Output 2.12.1a: Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency.</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 Number of guidance in place.</p> <p>2.12.1b Number of interventions to improve water management during ENSO in place.</p>	<p>No previous experience in such design.</p> <p>None is available at present.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, at least 1 practical guidance document is produced in Tonga.</p> <p>By the end of the project, at least 1 guidance is demonstrated in Tonga</p>	<p>Government Report Field Survey</p> <p>Government Report Field Survey</p>	<p>All communities concerned support the project interventions.</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: Measures identified in the Guidelines (2.13.1a) demonstrated in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).	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.	Number of instances of technical support provided to the 13 PICs and acceptance.	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 Evaluations	All stakeholders support the process.
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 receives positive comments from all PICs.	Country comments in quarterly reports Evaluations	All stakeholders support the process.
Output 3.1.2: Best practices and lessons exchanged among countries through PREP.	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 52 lessons are documented and exchanged (four lessons for each of the 13 PICs).	Country reports PACC Annual Reports Workshop Reports Evaluations 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	Website address and site.	All stakeholders support the development of the site.

SECTION III: Total Budget and Workplan

Table 12.0 PACC Financing Table

Project Outcomes/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Sources of Funds	ERP/Atlas Budget Code	Budget Description	PLANNED BUDGET						Total Budget (US\$)	Notes
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
					US\$	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)			
					2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
Outcome 1	SPREP	GEF	71200	International Consultants.	100,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	120,000.00	100,000.00	600,000.00	1	
			71300	Local Consultants (including national staffing)	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	400,000.00	2	
			71400	Contractual Services - Ind	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	275,000.00	3	
			71600	Travel	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00	285,000.00	4	
			72100	Contractual Services - Co	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	750,000.00	5	
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	155,000.00	6	
			72400	Communication & Audio Visual equipment	12,400.00	12,400.00	12,400.00	12,400.00	12,400.00	62,000.00	7	
			72500	Supplies	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	28,000.00	8	
			72800	Information technology and Outreach	9,800.00	9,800.00	9,800.00	9,800.00	9,800.00	49,000.00	9	
			74200	Printing, Publishing & Production	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	35,000.00	10	
						Subtotal	507,800.00	547,800.00	547,800.00	527,800.00	507,800.00	2,639,000.00
Outcome 2	SPREP	GEF	71200	International Consultation	100,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	120,000.00	100,000.00	600,000.00	1	

			71300	Local Consultants	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	800,000.00	2	
			71400	Service Contracts - Ind	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	1,475,000.00	3
			71600	Travel	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	300,000.00	4
			72100	Contractual services - Co	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	720,000.00	3,600,000.00	5
			72200	Equipment & Furniture	30,500.00	30,500.00	30,500.00	30,500.00	30,500.00	30,500.00	152,500.00	6
			72500	Supplies	152,000.00	152,000.00	152,000.00	152,000.00	152,000.00	152,000.00	760,000.00	7
			72400	Audio Visual Equipment and Communication	60,300.00	60,300.00	60,300.00	60,300.00	60,300.00	60,300.00	301,500.00	8
			72800	Information Technology Equipment and Outreach	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	235,000.00	9
			74200	Printing and Publications	48,500.00	48,500.00	48,500.00	48,500.00	48,500.00	48,000.00	242,000.00	10
						Subtotal		1,673,300.00	1,713,300.00	1,713,300.00	1,693,300.00	1,672,800.00
Outcome 3	SPREP	GEF	71200	International Consultants	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	156,000.00	1	
			71300	Local Consultants								
			71600	Travel	52,000.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	260,000.00	2
			72100	Contractual Services - Co	90,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	454,000.00	3
			Subtotal		174,000.00	174,000.00	174,000.00	174,000.00	174,000.00	174,000.00	870,000.00	
	SPREP	GEF	71300	Local Consultants (including national staffing)	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	1,150,000.00	4	
				Subtotal								
			Total		2,625,100.00	2,625,100.00	2,625,100.00	2,625,100.00	2,624,600.00	13,125,000.00		

Budget Notes

Outcomes	Budget Code	Amount \$	Narrative
1	71200	600,000.00	1. Review of climate information, development of scenarios, development plans NSDS, sectoral policies and plans, technical support, support policy for installing alternative water sources and storage in new public buildings, economic evaluations of adaptation options.
	71300	400,000.00	2. Support policy, legislation, planning and institutional change; support provincial and local level database system for climate change; support development of appropriate post harvest technology taking into consideration shelf life, new products and income generation; demarcation of coastal crab/clam/milkfish farming (policy guidance needed).
	71400	275,000.00	3. Develop mainstreaming Guidelines and framework, development of economic model including technical support from CROP, Incorporate the design and experiences of underground irrigation into NADP.
	71600	285,000.00	4. Support travel to outer islands using cargo boats, or hire if circumstance justifies. Also support local air travel.
	72100	750,000.00	5. Support implementation of mainstreaming Guidelines at the national/provincial/community level as detailed in the annual work plans of countries. E.g. of policies and legislations include; Environment Act, NSDS, Agricultural plans and policies, water policies and plans and coastal management policies and plans; packaging of appropriate information to target different stakeholders; including technical support from CROP.
	72200	155,000.00	6. Support GIS mapping equipments, data capture and storage, imagery, surveying, boat and engine for salinity and sea surface temperature assessment and monitoring to develop guide;
	72400	62,000.00	7. Telephone landline charges, Mobile, Video camera, digital cameras, microphone and web cameras, connection charges, computer hardware and software, fax machines.
	72500	28,000.00	8. Papers, ink, consumables.
	72800	49,000.00	9. Support the identification of information gaps on CC adaptation within the middle to senior decision makers in relevant government departments; training module; development of appropriate information for decision makers; training workshops on CC adaptation; information dissemination; seminars for different stakeholders.
	74200	35,000.00	10. Design, layout, proofing, publication, print management support.
2	71200	600,000.00	1. Support work on evaporation rates using current data and future scenarios; develop adaptation scenarios including technical support, support demonstration of alternative water source using alternative energy sources.

	71300	800,000.00	2. Participatory assessments, assessment of vulnerabilities, support assessment of current and future climate change precipitation scenarios evaluation of adaptation options, development of adaptation measures, awareness-raising on Pilot Project concept; Evaluation and selection of salt water tolerant taro varieties; propagation and distribution; Monitoring on site performance; support utilization of appropriate post harvest technology taking into consideration shelf life, new products and income generation; support sea surface temperature, salinity and sea level change assessment in aquaculture system and how it impacts on growth rate of clams and crabs, bleaching and survival rates.
	71400	1,475,000.00	3. Support assessment of current and future climate change in-country; precipitation and temperature change scenarios; evaluation of adaptation options; development of adaptation measures; awareness-raising on demonstration concept, support demonstration of alternative water source using alternative energy sources; technical support.
	71600	300,000.00	4. Support travel for specific activities e.g. to identify and collect salt water tolerant taro varieties local and regional, monitoring on site performance, travel to outer islands using cargo boats, or hire if need be.
	72100	3,600,000.00	5. Support for the implementation of the Guidelines developed at the national/provincial/community level as detailed in the annual work plans of countries; ground-truthing and climate change assessment of pilot area Construction and engineering support, improving, Design project specification, irrigation and water entrapment scheme/system, support demonstration of alternative water source using alternative energy sources including technical support, identification of traditional and contemporary water management practices in taro production; support improved clam and crab farming techniques using climate data.
	72200	152,500.00	6. Equipment for coastal works, small scale agriculture equipments, and water monitoring equipments, pipes, salinity meters, pumps, transportation.
	72500	760,000.00	7. Equipment for coastal works, small scale agriculture equipments, and water monitoring equipments, pipes, salinity meters, pumps, water purification gadgets; equipment and travel insurance.
	72400	301,500.00	8. Telephone landline charges, Mobile, Video camera, digital cameras, microphone and web cameras, connection charges, computer hardware and software, fax machines.
	72800	235,000.00	9. Capacity building of technical officers and targeted farmers on irrigation farming, salinity reduction, drought tolerant crop varieties, drainage designs and layout, water harvesting and storage, future changes in climate scenarios. Support the identification of information gaps on CC adaptation within the middle to senior decision makers in relevant government departments; development of appropriate information for decision makers; training workshops on CC adaptation; information dissemination.
	74200	242,000.00	10. Design, layout, proofing, publication; print management support.
3	71200	156,000.00	1. Technical support.
	71600	260,000.00	2. Travel within the region on annual meetings and exchange of lessons learnt.
	72100	454,000.00	3. Monitoring and evaluation support.
4	71300	1,150,000.00	1. National Coordinators salary.

SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I: Other agreements (LOEs and Co-financing letters are attached)

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE - Continued

PART VI: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Regional Project Manager (RPM)

Background

Climate change will be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are likely to be adversely affected, and the cost of adaptation will be disproportionately high, relative to GDP. In attempting to mainstream adaptation strategies into their sustainable development agendas, PICs SIDS have been confronted by many challenges including insufficient resources, equity considerations, prioritization of adaptation measures and uncertainties over climate change projections and adaptation strategies.

Climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise are not only environmental issues but also of economic, social and political issues for the PICs. The impacts, and particularly the related economic and social shocks pose serious political and financial management issues as extreme climatic events can adversely affect gross domestic product, balance of payments, budget deficits, foreign debt, unemployment and living standards. Many PICs, given their smallness, location of their populations, agricultural activities, socioeconomic activities and key infrastructure at or near the coastal zone, any climate extremes and rise in sea-level will have significant and profound effects on their economies and their living conditions.

Current work in helping vulnerable populations adapt to climate change and variability has shown that socioeconomic, environmental and climatic stresses are all connected and therefore the full range of potential future stresses must be considered in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. Given the lack of human, financial and technological resources, partly due to their geography, accessibility, the smallness of the economic base and fragile economies vulnerable to external shocks, PICs' ability to adapt to climate change remains a major challenge for sustainable development.

The need to implement adaptation measures in small islands has been highlighted by the IPCC TAR where it was suggested that risk-reduction strategies together with other sectoral policy initiatives in areas such as sustainable development planning, disaster prevention and management, integrated coastal zone management and health care planning should be employed. Given this urgency for adaptation in small island states there has been an increase in *ad-hoc* stand alone projects, rather than a programmed or strategic approach to the funding of adaptation options and measures.

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC), is aimed at building resilience to impacts of climate change in selected countries in the key vulnerable socio-economic sectors of coastal zone and associated infrastructure, water resources, food production and food security. PACC will also assess the range of financial instruments and investments needed at the national and regional level so that adaptation financing is sustainable.

Duties and Responsibilities

The RPM will be responsible for the overall coordination and management of the PACC project. He/She will report to the SPREP Director or his/her designated representative through the Manager of the Pacific Futures Programme. He/She will liaise with the National Project Managers; National Climate Change Country Teams (NCCCTs), the Project Executive Group (PEG) as well as UNDP-Samoa, in coordinating the implementation of the annual work plan for the project. The work plan will provide guidance on the day-to-day implementation of the project activities and on the integration of parallel co-financing initiatives. He/She will be responsible for the project execution, which will be fully in line with UNDP national execution procedures, as described in the NEX Manual, and for the achievement of project development objectives. He/She will also be responsible for providing to UNDP all required reports, including the submission of work plans and financial reports. The SPREP on the advice of the RPM shall recruit as appropriate experts to undertake activities at regional and national levels in cooperation with the participating PICs and the PEG. The RPM shall be responsible for all substantive, managerial and financial reports from the project. In the context of SPREP, the RPM will work exclusively with the PACC project.

The RPM will consult and coordinate closely with the Resident Representative of the UNDP country office in Samoa or his/her designated representative on developments and progress on the project.

In particular the RPM will:

- Assume overall responsibility for the day-to-day management and implementation of all project activities and ensure the realization of project objectives in accordance with the ProDoc and UNDP National Execution Manual;
- Assume overall responsibility for all the reporting obligations of the project to UNDP, including inception report, annual work plans and budgets, quarterly progress and financial reports, APR/TR, and annual project audit reports, and all other reporting requirements as per standard UNDP/GEF procedures;
- Ensure effective coordination of all PACC activities, both additional and baseline (particularly co-financed) activities;
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the activities described in the work plan;
- Assume overall responsibility for all project consultation meetings including annual meetings of PEG and meetings with the National Project Managers (or National

Coordinators) donor roundtable meetings, Multipartite Review Meetings; Inception workshop and others as relevant;

- Coordinate in-country studies and implementation activities with the PACC Project Managers/National Coordinators;
- Coordinate and manage all procurement requirements (e.g. contracts and consultancies in the project, including reviewing consultancy reports);
- Provide guidance to contractors and consultants engaged by the project;
- Facilitate liaison and networking between and among the 11 participating countries, regional organizations, key stakeholders and other individuals involved in project implementation.
- Assume overall responsibility for the widespread awareness on the PACC and widespread dissemination of PACC best practices and experiences as well as highlighting GEF's and UNDP's roles in the project.
- Ensure the PACC is consistent with the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change.
- Serve as Head of the Project Management Office housed within SPREP
- Serve as Secretary to the PEG.
- Represent the Project as appropriate in regional and international fora

Deliverables

The RPM is responsible for the submission of the following deliverables to UNDP, among others: a) Project Inception Report; b) Quarterly Project Progress and Financial reports, c) APR/TR reports, d) meeting and workshop reports, e) mid-term evaluation report f) reports on implementation of project activities, and g) other reports as needed (if any).

Duration

The duration of the project is over a 5 year period; however the RPM will be recruited on a three-year contract initially, as is the practice among CROP agencies and to be renewed for the remainder of the project based on mutual agreement.

Qualifications & Experience

The RPM shall have the following basic required qualifications and expertise:

- Advanced university degree (at least MSc. or equivalent) in geography, environmental science or other field relevant to the project;
- Extensive knowledge and experience with the climate change, adaptation and development issues of the PICs;
- Proven track record of technical and managerial experience of an adaptation implementation project;

- Proven track-record of management experience with GEF- and UNDP-funded projects or similar regional/multi-country projects in small island developing countries;
- Demonstrated experience in project leadership and management;
- Ability to manage the work of consultants/sub-contractors
- Proven ability to work as part of an interdisciplinary and/or multi-cultural team
- Ability to meet project deadlines; and an ability to live and work within Pacific island communities;
- Excellent working knowledge of English;
- Skills and experience in communications and public presentations; and,
- Minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Officer (PO)

Background

Climate change will be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are likely to be adversely affected, and the cost of adaptation will be disproportionately high, relative to GDP. In attempting to mainstream adaptation strategies into their sustainable development agendas, PICs SIDS have been confronted by many challenges including insufficient resources, equity considerations, prioritization of adaptation measures and uncertainties over climate change projections and adaptation strategies.

Climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise are not only environmental issues but also of economic, social and political issues for the PICs. The impacts, and particularly the related economic and social shocks pose serious political and financial management issues as extreme climatic events can adversely affect gross domestic product, balance of payments, budget deficits, foreign debt, unemployment and living standards. Many PICs, given their smallness, location of their populations, agricultural activities, socioeconomic activities and key infrastructure at or near the coastal zone, any climate extremes and rise in sea-level will have significant and profound effects on their economies and their living conditions.

Current work in helping vulnerable populations adapt to climate change and variability has shown that socioeconomic, environmental and climatic stresses are all connected and therefore the full range of potential future stresses must be considered in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. Given the lack of human, financial and technological resources, partly due to their geography, accessibility, the smallness of the economic base and fragile economies vulnerable to external shocks, PICs' ability to adapt to climate change remains a major challenge for sustainable development.

The need to implement adaptation measures in small islands has been highlighted by the IPCC TAR where it was suggested that risk-reduction strategies together with other sectoral policy initiatives in areas such as sustainable development planning, disaster prevention and management, integrated coastal zone management and health care planning should be employed. Given this urgency for adaptation in small island states there has been an increase in *ad-hoc* stand alone projects, rather than a programmed or strategic approach to the funding of adaptation options and measures.

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC), is aimed at building resilience to impacts of climate change in selected countries in the key vulnerable socio-economic sectors of coastal zone and associated infrastructure, water resources, food production and food security. PACC will also assess the range of financial instruments and investments needed at the national and regional level so that adaptation financing is sustainable.

Duties and Responsibilities

The PO will be responsible for the financial and administration of the PACC project. He/She will be reporting to the Director of SPREP or his/her designated representative through the PACC Regional Project Manager. He/She will liaise with the National Project Managers, SPREP Finance Section as well as UNDP-Samoa with relation to the financial and administration requirements of the project. He/She will ensure that all PACC financial transactions and reporting are fully in line with UNDP national execution procedures, as described in the NEX Manual. He/She will also be responsible for providing to UNDP all required reports, including the submission of work plans and financial reports.

The PO will consult and coordinate closely with the PACC Regional Project Manager on developments and progress on the project.

In particular the RPM will:

- Assume financial and administrative responsibility of the PACC project and contribute to the realization of project objectives in accordance with the ProDoc and UNDP National Execution Manual;
- Assume responsibility for the reporting obligations of the project to UNDP, in particular, annual work plans and budgets, quarterly progress and financial reports, and annual project audit reports, and all other reporting requirements as per standard UNDP/GEF procedures;
- Ensure regular and timely receipt of progress reports on the various activities of the project at the national and regional level;
- Provide guidance and terms of reference to contractors and consultants;
- Coordinate and manage all procurement requirements (e.g. contracts and consultancies in the project);
- Facilitate liaison and networking between and among the 13 participating countries, regional organizations, key stakeholders and other individuals involved in project implementation.

Deliverables

The PO is responsible for the submission of the following deliverables to UNDP, among others: a) Project Inception Report; b) Quarterly Project Progress and Financial reports, c) APR/TR reports, d) meeting and workshop reports, e) mid-term evaluation report f) reports on implementation of project activities, and g) other reports as needed (if any).

Duration

The duration of the project is over a 5 year period; however the PO will be recruited on a three-year contract initially, as is the practice among CROP agencies and to be renewed for the remainder of the project based on mutual agreement.

Qualifications & Experience

The PO shall have the following basic required qualifications and expertise:

- Advanced university degree in economics or accounting or other field relevant to the project;
- Extensive knowledge and experience with the climate change, adaptation and development issues of the PICs;
- Proven track-record of administrative and financial management experience with GEF- and UNDP-funded projects or similar regional/multi-country projects in small island developing countries;
- Demonstrated very good and adequate capacity for project leadership and management;
- Ability to manage the work of consultants/sub-contractors
- Proven ability to work as part of an interdisciplinary and/or multi-cultural team
- Ability to meet project deadlines; and an ability to live and work within Pacific island communities; and,
- Excellent working knowledge of English
- Minimum of 3 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project;

TERMS OF REFERENCE

NATIONAL PROJECT MANAGER/COORDINATOR (NPM/NPC)

Background

Climate change will be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are likely to be adversely affected, and the cost of adaptation will be disproportionately high, relative to GDP. In attempting to mainstream adaptation strategies into their sustainable development agendas, PICs SIDS have been confronted by many challenges including insufficient resources, equity considerations, prioritization of adaptation measures and uncertainties over climate change projections and adaptation strategies.

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and investments needed at the national and regional level so that adaptation financing is sustainable.

Duties and Responsibilities

The NPM/NPC will be recruited by the PIC government and hosted in a designated agency as agreed to by SPREP and the PIC government. This position will be funded by the PACC. Under the direction of the designated government agency and in consultation with the National Climate Change Country Team and the RPM, the NPM/NPC shall carry out the following tasks:

- Serve as the technical focal point for the national level activities of the PACC within the designated government agency in the country;
- Responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of all national project activities;
- Responsible for the formulation and preparation of annual and quarterly work plans and budgets;
- Responsible for all project consultation meetings including meetings of the NCCCTs and any other project related meetings in the communities or project sites;
- Ensure the achievement of project objectives in accordance with the ProDoc and the country-specific annual and quarterly work plans;
- Assume overall responsibility for all the reporting obligations of the project to the designated host government agency, the Country Team and RPM/SPREP, including annual work plans and budgets, quarterly progress and financial reports;
- Ensure an effective coordination of all PACC activities with all national project partners, particularly those who are implementing and/or funding co-financed activities in the country;
- Coordinate and monitor the national activities described in the work plans;
- Serve as the national representative to the annual meetings of the PEG.
- Manage all necessary nationally-managed contracts and consultancies in the project, including reviewing consultancy reports;
- Ensure regular and timely receipt of progress reports on the various parallel funded activities of the project at the national level;
- Coordinate in-country studies and activities;
- Provide guidance and terms of reference to contractors and consultants;
- Facilitate liaison and networking between and among the country teams;
- Foster and establish strong links with all national co-financing activities within the country;
- Assume overall responsibility for awareness-raising and widespread dissemination of PACC best practices and experiences as well as highlighting GEF's and UNDP's roles in the project;
- Ensure that the national level PACC activities are consistent with national policies and strategies;
- Liaise with the PACC PMO on the work programmes and budgets.

Deliverables

The NPM/NPC is responsible for the submission of the following deliverables: a) Project Progress and where required, financial reports, b) national meeting and training workshop reports, c) reports on all nationally-managed project studies and consultancies; and, (d) progress reports on the various parallel funded activities of the project at the national level.

Qualifications & Experience

The NPM/NPC shall have the following basic required qualifications and expertise:

- An university degree or equivalent in energy, environment or a related field;
- At least 5 years of project management/coordination experience;
- Proven track record of project management/coordination experience with GEF- and UNDP-funded projects or similar national projects;
- Ability to coordinate the work of consultants/sub-contractors
- Proven ability to work as part of an interdisciplinary team
- Ability to meet project deadlines
- Practical experience with climate change vulnerability and adaptation projects/programmes;
- Excellent interpersonal skills; and,
- Excellent working knowledge of English

TERMS OF REFERENCE

NATIONAL CLIMATE COUNTRY TEAM (NCCCT) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NACCC)

Background

Climate change will be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are likely to be adversely affected, and the cost of adaptation will be disproportionately high, relative to GDP. In attempting to mainstream adaptation strategies into their sustainable development agendas, PICs SIDS have been confronted by many challenges including insufficient resources, equity considerations, prioritization of adaptation measures and uncertainties over climate change projections and adaptation strategies.

Climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise are not only environmental issues but also of economic, social and political issues for the PICs. The impacts, and particularly the related economic and social shocks pose serious political and financial management issues as extreme climatic events can adversely affect gross domestic product, balance of payments, budget deficits, foreign debt, unemployment and living standards. Many PICs, given their smallness, location of their populations, agricultural activities, socioeconomic activities and key infrastructure at or near the coastal zone, any climate extremes and rise in sea-level will have significant and profound effects on their economies and their living conditions.

Current work in helping vulnerable populations adapt to climate change and variability has shown that socioeconomic, environmental and climatic stresses are all connected and therefore the full range of potential future stresses must be considered in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. Given the lack of human, financial and technological resources, partly due to their geography, accessibility, the smallness of the economic base and fragile economies vulnerable to external shocks, PICs' ability to adapt to climate change remains a major challenge for sustainable development.

The need to implement adaptation measures in small islands has been highlighted by the IPCC TAR where it was suggested that risk-reduction strategies together with other sectoral policy initiatives in areas such as sustainable development planning, disaster prevention and management, integrated coastal zone management and health care planning should be employed. Given this urgency for adaptation in small island states there has been an increase in *ad-hoc* stand alone projects, rather than a programmed or strategic approach to the funding of adaptation options and measures.

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC), is aimed at building resilience to impacts of climate change in selected countries in the key vulnerable socio-economic sectors of coastal zone and associated infrastructure, water resources, food production and food security. PACC will also assess the range of financial instruments

and investments needed at the national and regional level so that adaptation financing is sustainable.

Duties and Responsibilities

The National Climate Change Country (NCCCT) will be responsible for supervising project execution. This will include evaluating project outputs to ensure that project activities are being carried out in a timely manner and to acceptable levels of quality, and reviewing the status and needs of country throughout project implementation. The NCCCT will provide a policy and technical platform for the project and in that context it will have the following duties:

- Ensuring that PACC in-country activities are consistent with national development priorities and objectives;
- Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders of PACC project in the country are kept informed and consulted on the progress of implementation of activities;
- Lay down policies defining the functions, responsibilities and delegation of powers for the local implementing agency or project management unit of PACC;
- Coordinate and manage in consultation with the NPM/NPC the overall project activities and the budget as described in the work plan;
- Be responsible for the PACC in-country activities that are to be implemented by the various implementing partners;
- Provide guidance on the implementation of specific national activities as agreed in the work plans.
- In consultation with NPM/NPC and through RPM/SPREP, request the use of regional/international consultants and experts to implement the various activities, where relevant;
- Cooperate and coordinate with external experts (regional organisations, national consultants, regional consultants and/or international consultants) and provide them with necessary input and assistance;
- Review draft reports by consultants and experts engaged by the NCCCT;
- Review and endorse quarterly progress and financial report prepared by NPM/NPC for submission to RPM/SPREP.
- Facilitate coordination of project activities across institutions;
- Review the project activities, and their adherence to the work plan set forth in the project document;
- Take decisions on the issues brought to its notice by UNDP and other cooperating institutions, and provide advice regarding efficient and timely execution of the project;
- Initiate remedial action to remove impediments in the progress of project activities that were not envisaged earlier;
- Monitor and review the progress of the project implementation against its stated outputs, including progress reports prepared by the NPM/NPC;
- Review and approve the project work plans and budgets;
- Review and approve the monitoring and evaluation timetable;

- Providing strong political support and overall policy advice for the development and realization of the project;
- Assist in mobilizing available data and expertise;

Members

The National Climate Change Teams or National Advisory Committee on Climate Change already exists within each of the participating countries. In the PDBB Phase of PACC, the NCCCT have been used to determine the priorities for adaptation implementation within each country. However, given that PACC is focused on implementing adaptation activities in pilot sites of each country it will be important for the membership to include:

- Representatives of civil society organisations and relevant NGOs, particularly working within communities where the project is set;
- Representatives of island/community/village, local-level, and provincial governments;

The NPM/NPC will serve as secretariat to the NCCCT.

Meeting Frequency

The NCCCT will meet once a month, and when the need arises.

PROJECT EXECUTIVE GROUP (PEG)

Background

Climate change will be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are likely to be adversely affected, and the cost of adaptation will be disproportionately high, relative to GDP. In attempting to mainstream adaptation strategies into their sustainable development agendas, PICs SIDS have been confronted by many challenges including insufficient resources, equity considerations, prioritization of adaptation measures and uncertainties over climate change projections and adaptation strategies.

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Current work in helping vulnerable populations adapt to climate change and variability has shown that socioeconomic, environmental and climatic stresses are all connected and therefore the full range of potential future stresses must be considered in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. Given the lack of human, financial and technological resources, partly due to their geography, accessibility, the smallness of the economic base and fragile economies vulnerable to external shocks, PICs' ability to adapt to climate change remains a major challenge for sustainable development.

The need to implement adaptation measures in small islands has been highlighted by the IPCC TAR where it was suggested that risk-reduction strategies together with other sectoral policy initiatives in areas such as sustainable development planning, disaster prevention and management, integrated coastal zone management and health care planning should be employed. Given this urgency for adaptation in small island states there has been an increase in *ad-hoc* stand alone projects, rather than a programmed or strategic approach to the funding of adaptation options and measures.

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC), is aimed at building resilience to impacts of climate change in selected countries in the key vulnerable socio-economic sectors of coastal zone and associated infrastructure, water resources, food production and food security. PACC will also assess the range of financial instruments and investments needed at the national and regional level so that adaptation financing is sustainable.

Purpose

The Project Executive Group (PEG) will monitor the conduct of the project and provide strategic guidance and direction to the implementation of PACC at the national and regional levels. It will be established with the following composition; representatives of UNDP-Samoa, UNDP-GEF New York, SPREP, country representatives, representative of relevant CROP agencies, collaborating organizations/institutions as well as co-financing partners. The PEG will meet at least once a year and as and when the need arises.

UNDP Samoa will Chair the PEG. Regional project Manager for the Project will serve as the Secretary to the Committee. Secretariat services will be provided by the Implementing Partner (SPREP).

Duties & Responsibilities

The PEG shall be responsible for the following functions:

- Providing policy guidance to the Implementing Partner in the implementation of the project;
- Facilitating the coordination and implementation of project activities across institutions both at the regional and national levels;
- Reviewing the project activities, and their adherence to the work plan set forth in the project document and approve any modifications/revisions as may be necessary;
- Reviewing and approving the annual work plan and budget;
- Approving major project deliverables;
- Making decisions on the issues brought to its notice by UNDP and other collaborating institutions, and advise regarding efficient and timely execution of the project;
- Reviewing issues raised and agreeing to action plans for their resolutions;
- Initiating remedial action to remove impediments in the progress of the project activities that were not earlier envisaged;
- Monitoring the continued applicability of project benefits;
- Approving requests for changes (e.g. scope changes, schedule alterations, personnel);
- Ensure that the project activities are fully in line with existing policies and climate change negotiation position of the region; and,
- On request of the RPM/SPREP, provide guidance on the execution of national level activities under the PACC framework.

Members

The following will be the members of the PEG:

- 11 Country representatives
- UNDP Samoa, UNDP Fiji and UNDP-GEF New York
- SPREP

- Representatives of collaborating organisations and co-financing partners
- CROP agencies

PART VII: ANEXES

ANNEX A – Pacific Islands Climate Change Framework 2006-2015

In this framework, Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) refers to American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

The timeframe for this Framework is 2006-2015. This Framework builds on The Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability and Sea Level Rise 2000-2004

In this Pacific regional framework, climate change refers to any change in climate over time both as a result of human activity and natural variability.²⁷

I. Preamble

The adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them. This was agreed to generally by Small Island Developing States together with the international community most recently in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

PICTs' priorities and needs in the area of climate change are reflected in international documents such as the Mauritius Strategy. These are also reflected in national communications, the outcomes of the UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties and the outcomes of related international meetings.

At the regional level, PICTs' priorities and needs have been reiterated for over a decade in relevant documents such as Forum Leaders Communiqués, regional policy frameworks and related action plans together with the strategic plans of the regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

At the national level, PICTs are also taking action to address climate change through their national sustainable development strategies, or their equivalent, which are linked to national budgetary and planning processes.

²⁷Refer to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention definition of climate change.

PICTs recognize their commitment to sustainable development is a national responsibility but realise that this cannot be achieved without development partner support. Within this context the Framework identifies broad priorities for PICTs. It provides a strategic platform not only for use by policy and decision makers at all levels, but also for the development and strengthening of partnerships for implementation of national and regional initiatives.

The Framework runs from 2006-2015 and is consistent with the timeframes of the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the subsequent work of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. It does not create legal rights or impose obligations under international law.

The Framework is intended to promote links with, but in no way supercedes, more specific regional and national instruments and plans across specific sectors that link to weather and climate including: water, agriculture, energy, forestry and land use, health, coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, ocean management, tourism, and transport.

Addressing the issues of climate change requires an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach. Furthermore, a strategic programmatic approach is required rather than an increase in stand-alone project initiatives.

II. Pacific Context

PICTs experience a high level of risk from the effects of extreme weather and climate variability. Climate models suggest that the tropical Pacific region will continue to warm. This warming has the potential to alter and indeed increase such risks, through changing the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather or climate variability phenomena or through accelerated sea-level rise. The impacts of these climate events will exacerbate already stressed marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments.

Reducing the risks associated with the impacts of extreme weather and climate variability is a fundamental developmental challenge faced by PICTs. This must be urgently addressed in order to contribute to improving livelihoods, economic wellbeing and health, as well as maintaining biodiversity and culture.

An integrated and multi-stakeholder approach that considers the complete cycle of interlinked causes and effects, within the context of risk management across all sectors, is vital. A high priority is the need to develop and strengthen community-centered initiatives.

III. Vision

Pacific island people, their livelihoods and the environment resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change.

IV. Goal

Ensure Pacific island people build their capacity to be resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change with the key objective to deliver on the expected outcomes under the following Principles:

- implementing adaptation measures;
- governance and decision making;
- improving our understanding of climate change;
- education, training and awareness;
- contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction; and,
- partnerships and cooperation.

V. Principles

Principle 1. Implementing adaptation measures

Building resilience through adaptation to climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events has been identified as the key priority for PICTs. All PICTs agree that they are already witnessing the adverse effects of climate change. Atoll states in particular believe that their very survival is threatened.

The ecological fragility, economic and social vulnerability, and the remoteness of many PICTs makes recovery from extreme weather events very difficult.

Adaptation now will greatly increase our capacity to better adapt to future climate change impacts. Appropriate adaptation measures using a multi-stakeholder approach need to be integrated into national/sectoral sustainable development strategies or their equivalent.

PICTs will encourage adaptation measures based on the principles of risk management and where this is not possible the “no regrets” or precautionary approach with a focus on improving the livelihoods of their people including safety and security.

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 1.1 Adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change developed and implemented at all levels.
- 1.2 Identification of vulnerable priority areas/sectors and appropriate adaptation measures using available and appropriate information recognizing that such information may be incomplete.
- 1.3 Adaptation measures in vulnerable priority areas supported by existing data sets and traditional knowledge, or new data developed in some instances as necessary.
- 1.4 Appropriate adaptation measures integrated into national/sectoral sustainable development strategies or their equivalent and linked to the budgeting process.

Principle 2. Governance and decision-making

PICTs recognize that they have a national responsibility for addressing the risks and effects of climate change in the context of their national sustainable development strategies, reflecting the principles of sustainable development and good governance.

All stakeholders have a role to play in developing individual and collective resilience through adapting, preventing and/or mitigating the adverse effects of climate change. Climate change and its effects is a shared responsibility, which also requires effective partnership with all relevant stakeholders in decision-making and implementation of strategies and actions at all levels.

Recognizing the presence of limited technical and financial resources and institutional capacity at the national and regional levels, collaboration and partnerships between CROP agencies in support of national efforts, consistent with the Pacific Leaders' vision, is critical for harnessing key disciplinary skills and expertise across the region.

Good governance ensures the adoption of core principles of accountability and transparency by all stakeholders and at all levels, which is critical for cost effective adaptation against the risks of climate change and greenhouse gas reduction activities .

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 2.1 Climate change considerations mainstreamed into national policies, planning processes, plans and decision-making at all levels and across all sectors.
- 2.2 Partnerships and organizational arrangements between government agencies, private sector, civil society, community and other stakeholders strengthened.
- 2.3 CROP agency partnerships coordinated, harmonized and strengthened to ensure country, and outcome, focused delivery of services.
- 2.4 Good governance by all stakeholders in climate change activity management at regional, national and local levels strengthened.

Principle 3. Improving our understanding of climate change

Better understanding of climate change, variability and extreme weather events is needed to inform local, national and regional responses. This will mean enhancing human resource capacity for generating, analyzing and managing climate related data sets; sustaining and upgrading existing observation and application systems; developing and strengthening technical data sets and tools for climate observations; establishing baseline data in different sectors; and maintaining the collection of the latest information on sea level rise.

A basis for improving our understanding of climate change is the ongoing need to engage research into improving understanding in the variations, circulations and climatic patterns in the Pacific region.

Translating climate change science into applicable information products through user-friendly materials and tools is necessary to inform the decision-making process at all levels.

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 3.1 Existing meteorological, hydrological, oceanographic and terrestrial institutional capacity including data collection systems sustained and upgraded.
- 3.2 Technical data sets integrated with relevant climatic, environmental, social and economic information and data sets, and traditional knowledge for risk management.
- 3.3 Analytical frameworks, models and tools for projections of regional climate change and variability, risk assessment and management strengthened.
- 3.4 Develop, and strengthen where, necessary datasets and information required to underpin, strengthen and monitor vulnerable priority areas, sectors and adaptation measures.

Principle 4. Education, Training and Awareness

PICTs' capacity to use economic, scientific and traditional knowledge to monitor, assess and predict environmental, social and economic risks and effects of climate change needs strengthening. This is critical for developing and implementing viable and sustainable national programmes on cost effective adaptation and greenhouse gas reduction measures.

Concerted efforts need to be undertaken to enhance human capacity in the assessment of the risks and impacts of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events. A pool of informed resource persons conversant with development and application of practical steps in adaptation tools and methods is critical. Increased awareness and understanding of risks and effects of climate change is particularly important at the community level to increase their resilience.

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 4.1 Strengthened human capacity to monitor and assess environmental, social and economic risks and effects of climate change.
- 4.2 Strengthened human capacity to identify, analyse and implement cost effective adaptation measures as well as greenhouse gas reduction measures and creation of a pool of informed resource persons conversant with development of practical steps in adaptation tools and methods.
- 4.3 Strengthened human capacity to identify and integrate economic, scientific and traditional knowledge into adaptation and greenhouse gas reduction practices.
- 4.4 Better informed public on climate change issues.

Principle 5 Contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction

PICTs' contributions to the total global emission of greenhouse gases are insignificant compared to the rest of the international community. Nonetheless, PICTs wish to contribute to the global effort to reduce emissions. As part of their national policies, PICTs will promote cost effective measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including increased energy efficiency and increased use of appropriate low carbon and renewable energy technologies.

There may be the opportunity to work with developed countries on Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism projects to support these efforts. Complementing the effort will be national plans and policies to ban the use of ozone depleting substances.

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 5.1 Energy efficiency actions and cost effective technologies promoted and implemented.
- 5.2 Cost effective renewable energy technologies and local sources promoted, shared and implemented.
- 5.3 Commitments met on ozone depleting substances.
- 5.4 Clean Development Mechanism initiatives developed and implemented, where appropriate.

Principle 6. Partnerships and Cooperation

Partnerships and cooperation provide an enabling environment and are an essential part of PICTs' efforts to build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

PICTs will continue to advocate for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to advance adaptation internationally. Networks and partnerships to inform policy development for harmonized regional, national and local responses to climate change are necessary.

Additional resources will need to be accessed through multilateral and bilateral funding. One of the roles of regional organizations is to support national efforts to access this assistance and to coordinate existing and new innovative projects and programmes, including the Pacific Partnership Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change launched by Pacific leaders at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Efforts will be taken to ensure climate change partnerships are strategic and well coordinated.

Expected Outcomes by 2015:

- 6.1 Existing and emerging international partnerships for the Pacific islands region on climate change and related issues strengthened and established.
- 6.2 Enhanced coordination of regional action on climate change issues.
- 6.3 Climate change related assistance from development partners coordinated and harmonized to maximize benefits to PICTs.
- 6.4 Access by PICTs to secure increased resources from funding mechanisms related to climate change instruments optimized.
- 6.5 Promote significant international support through advocacy for further reduction in greenhouse gases and securing resources for adaptation.

VI. Implementation Strategy

PICTs recognise that the implementation of this Framework, the Mauritius Strategy, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, are mutually reinforcing.

The implementation of this Framework will be further elaborated in the Pacific Islands Action Plan on Climate Change 2006-2015. It will require more focused and substantially increased effort by PICTs and appropriate support from their regional organisations and the international community. PICTs recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies, development strategies and the allocation of dedicated financial resources cannot be overemphasized.

VII. Monitoring Progress and Updating this Framework

Targets and indicators will be established within the Action Plan linked to the Framework and set at the appropriate levels. The framework will be subjected to a mid-term review in 2010 to determine overall progress.

Evaluating progress towards achieving the outcomes of this Framework will be measured every two years against the agreed national and regional indicators with the support of regional organizations and the international community. This will require PICTs to identify progress towards achieving the principles contained in this Framework, and to identify emerging gaps requiring priority action and adjustment of priorities in future. The regional organizations will, where necessary, provide support and a coordinating role for regional and international reporting.

ANNEX B – PACC Project Stakeholders

Table 11.0 PACC Stakeholders at the national and regional level

Organisation	Role	Responsibility
Project Steering Committee	Guides strategic direction of project	Provides policy and strategic direction to project. Comprises all major stakeholders. Reports to UNDP, SPREP, Country Team's.
Government through Country Team	Collegiate body composed of representatives from several Ministries (Environment, Public Works, Agriculture, Water, Energy, Foreign Affairs) as well as, NGOs.	Country contact. Reports on progress in country to SPREP, and receives progress reports from Communities. Requests and disburses funds to and Communities
Ministry of Environment	Coordinates all Climate Change Programmes at the national level. Usually the Head of Environment chairs the inter-sectoral Climate Change Country Team. A coordinating mechanism at the national level.	Will be directly involved in coordination of PACC at the national level or assist the national level implementing agency of PACC.
Community through Committee or Council	Assist with implementation at the community level. A representative is also part of the National Country Team.	Involved in all aspects of project and country teams. Reports on progress through the National Coordinator.
University of the South Pacific (USP)	The USP's role in PACC is as a potential collaborator or consultant to implement those PACC project components that may require capacity building expertise.	USP is the regional tertiary education and research institution that has done considerable work on climate change. Under the GEF/UNDP PICCAP programme, a postgraduate course on vulnerability assessment was developed between the USP and the University of Waikato. Currently, USP is running the V&A programme on an annual basis.
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	The SPC's role in PACC is as a potential collaborator or consultant to implement those PACC project that deals with food production and food security.	SPC is the regional organization that deals with food production and food security.
	SOPAC's role in PACC is as a	SOPAC is a regional organization

	potential collaborator or consultant, to implement those project components that deals with water.	whose primary role is to assist Pacific Island countries with the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, but which has also developed a technical expertise in a number of natural resource management areas, including water.
Non Government Organizations	Links with NGOs will be established during consultations and they have an active role to participate in during the implementation of the project given the vast experiences they have on community development. National Coordinator will be responsible for in-country links with NGOs at the national level.	There are five main environmental NGOs active on a regional or semi-regional basis in the Pacific Islands region: Pacific Concerns Resource Center (PCRC), Greenpeace, The Nature Conservation (TNC), the South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and the Environment (SPACHEE) and the World Wide Fund for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (WWF).
National Technical Assistance	Assist with Implementation at the national level when the need arises.	Present in PICs are government and private institutions that have the necessary technical expertise to assist in the implementation of the PACC if so required.

Annex C – Overview of SPREP

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is an intergovernmental organisation established in 1993 to promote cooperation in the Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations. The membership of SPREP comprises American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. It is based in Apia, Samoa, with approximately 70 staff.

History - SPREP has grown from a small program attached to the South Pacific Commission (SPC) in the 1980s to become an autonomous intergovernmental organisation with the negotiation of the *Agreement Establishing SPREP*. SPREP is the Pacific region's lead environmental agency. It also functions as a regional hub for multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other environmental instruments including Agenda 21, Barbados Program of Action, UNFCCC and Kyoto. In this role SPREP provides support to PICs in their participation in MEAs, focussing on ratification/accession, negotiations, reporting, and legal compliance.

Vision - People of the Pacific better able to plan, protect, manage and use their environment for sustainable development.

Focal Areas - The SPREP Action Plan (2005-2009) focuses on environmental priorities towards achieving sustainable development. In 2003 the Secretariat moved from a Key Results Area structure to a thematic program structure consisting of 2 operational programmes:

- *Island Ecosystems* – support members to manage island resources and ocean ecosystems in a sustainable manner that support life and livelihoods. This has the following components:
 - Terrestrial ecosystems management
 - Coastal and marine ecosystems management
 - Species of special interest
 - People and institutions

- *Pacific Futures* – supports members to plan and respond to threats and pressures on island and ocean ecosystems. This has the following components:
 - Multilateral environmental agreements and regional coordination mechanisms
 - Environment monitoring and reporting

- Climate change, climate variability, sea level rise and stratospheric ozone depletion
- Waste management and pollution control
- Environmental policy and planning

The corporate processes of SPREP are provided by the *Executive Management and Corporate Support* program.

Executive Management provide the overall strategic direction and executive management support particularly in the coordination, integration, monitoring and evaluation of the programme/projects that are executed/implemented by SPREP.

The Corporate Support represents the generic financial management and accounting services and administration and corporate services support provided to programmes/projects executed/implemented by SPREP. All financial and accounting services for SPREP executed programmes/projects are managed, reviewed, monitored and reported by SPREP's Finance in close collaboration with Project Managers. These include receiving and receipting all payments of Donor contributions to fund project activities according to project documentation. This service also includes the processing of expenses incurred in the implementation of programmes/projects including payment of airfares, per diems and accountable advances for the participating countries. It also involves the preparation and submission of quarterly project financial reports and statements to Donors and for auditing according to auditing standards. The periodic financial reports required from participating countries are checked and submitted according to donor requirements.

SIGNATURE PAGE

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

	Outcome(s)/Output(s)	Indicator(s)	
UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):			
Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):	<p>Outcome 1: Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability- reduction benefits in context of emerging climate risks defined in all 13 PACC countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate related risks improved.</p>	<p>Number of references to coastal, crop production and water sector climate change risks in relevant plans and programmes.</p> <p>Number of adaptation measures implemented at the national level</p> <p>Number of adaptation measures implemented at the sub-national level</p> <p>Number of adaptation measures implemented at the local (community) level.</p> <p>Number of instances of technical support provided to the 13 PICs and acceptance.</p>	
Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:			
Outputs	Sector	Countries	Indicator
Output 1.1: Develop methodology and tools to assist Pacific Island countries mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities.	Mainstreaming	Regional for all 13 PICs	<p>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 programmes.</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of plans that integrate climate change risk issues related to coastal, crop production and water sector management.</p>
Output 1.2: Climate change economic tools for evaluation of adaptation options developed and utilized.	Tools Development	Regional for all 13 PICs	1.2.1 By the end of year two, a report of the findings of economic costing of adaptation options disseminated.
<p>Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risks into an integrated coastal management programme.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1b Demonstrating risk reduction practices in Manihiki Communities (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Cook Islands	<p>2.1.1a At the end of year two, a Guidelines is developed and is applied to two (2) national and sub-national coastal sector related plans and programmes.</p> <p>2.1.2b At the end of year four, one (1) measure to reduce climate change risks on coastal systems is in place.</p>

			in place.
<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: Demonstrating integration of climate change risks in road designs in Walung community, Kosrae (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Federated States of Micronesia	<p>2.2.1a At the end of year two, a Guidelines is developed and applied to two (2) national and sub-national coastal road management plans and programmes.</p> <p>2.2.1b At the end of year four, one (1) climate change resilient coastal road design system is in place.</p>
<p>Output 2.3.1a: Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1b: Demonstrating climate change risk reduction through community interventions in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Samoa	<p>2.3.1a At the end of year two, two (2) national or sub-national coastal management policies/plans developed and adopted.</p> <p>2.3.1b At the end of year four, one (1) coastal community defense and erosion control model (in the form of a plan) taking climate risk into consideration is in place.</p>
<p>Output 2.4.1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.4.1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in road design in Epi, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Vanuatu	<p>2.4.1a Number of instances where a multi-stakeholder decision-making system in place.</p> <p>2.4.1b Practical guidance provided through demonstration project.</p>
<p>Output 2.5.1a: Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.5.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in drains and drainage networks in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Fiji	<p>2.5.1a Practical guidance is approved by relevant authorities.</p> <p>2.5.1b Number of drainage schemes implementing the new design.</p>
<p>Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.6.1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in coastal food production systems in Ngatpang State/Communities (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Palau	<p>2.6.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied.</p> <p>2.6.2b Number of measures demonstrated.</p>
<p>Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.7.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction through irrigation networks in Kivori Poe, Kairuku district, Central Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Papua New Guinea	<p>2.7.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied.</p> <p>2.7.1b Number of measures demonstrated.</p>
<p>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</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Solomon Islands	<p>2.8.1a Number of Guidelines developed and applied.</p> <p>2.8.1b Number of measures</p>

sector. Output 2.8.1b Demonstrating community based management of climate change risks in agriculture in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).			demonstrated in small island communities.
Output 2.9.1a Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water-holding tanks to enhance resilience to drought events. Output 2.9.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management in water holding tanks in Majuro town (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Marshall Islands	2.9.1a Number of instances of practical guidance prepared and approved. 2.9.1b Number of measures demonstrated.
Output 2.10.1a Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events. Output 2.10.1b Demonstrating a hybrid water supply system in a in Anabar district (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Nauru	2.10.1a Number of hybrid designs combining current community water supply and storage and groundwater sources. 2.11.1a Number of instances of practical guidance being used.
Output 2.11.1a Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events. Output 2.11.1b Demonstrating a water storage system that will overcome water pressures during a normal drought in Liku to Avatele district (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Niue	2.11.1b Number of improved water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to prolonged drought situations in place.
Output 2.12.1a Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency. Output 2.12.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management practices for water in Hihifo district (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Tonga	2.12.1a Number of guidance in place. 2.12.1b Number of interventions to improve water management during ENSO in place.
Output 2.13.1a Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans. Output 2.13.1b Demonstrating the enforcement of a integrated water management plan in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).	Water Sector	Tuvalu	2.13.1a Number of instances of guidance. 2.13.1b Number of interventions to climate proof current integrated water management plan demonstrated.
Output 3.1.1: Technical advice for implementation of national adaptation	All 3 Sectors	All 13 PICs	3.1.1 Number of instances of technical guidance provided and accepted.
Output 3.1.2: Best practices and lessons exchanged among countries through SPREP.	All 3 Sectors	All 13 PICs	3.1.2 Number of lessons exchanged.
Output 3.1.3: Project website established at SPREP.	At SPREP	Links to 13 PICs	3.1.3 Project website functioning.

Implementing partner: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Other Partners: Government of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, CROP agencies, UN agencies, private sector and civil society entities

Programme Period: 2008-2012
Programme Component:
Project Title: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)
Project ID:
Project Duration: 2008/2012
Management Arrangement: National Execution (NEX)

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Allocated resources:
• PIC governments US\$43,754,480
• Other:
GEF US\$13,125,000
SPREP US\$ 100,000
UNDP US\$ 100,000
Donors & NGOs US\$ 330,000

SPREP

Signature Date Title

UNDP Samoa

Signature Date Title