



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States

Volume 1: Final Report



Building climate change resilience in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,
Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu

Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States

Volume 1: Final Report

Noumea, New Caledonia, 2016





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List of Abbreviations

ACSE	Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
C-CAP	Coastal Community Adaptation Project
CCCI	Climate Change Cook Islands
CCCPIR	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region
CePaCT	Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (SPC)
CIE	Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (Nauru)
CRGA	Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (SPC)
EC	European Commission
EHU	Environmental Health Unit (Kiribati)
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (FSM)
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union – Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNU	Fiji National University
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSD	Geoscience Division (SPC)
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2015–2020
KRA	Key result area
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LOA	Letter of agreement
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services (Kiribati)
MMR	Ministry of Marine Resources (Cook Islands)
MPW	Ministry of Public Works (Marshall Islands)
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDBP	National Development Bank of Palau
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (New Zealand)
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OEEM	Office of Environment and Emergency Management (FSM)
OEPPC	Office of Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination (Marshall Islands)
OERC	Office of Environment Response and Coordination (Palau)
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PacTVET	Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training project
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PDD	Project design document



PPUC	Palau Public Utilities Corporation
PWSC	Palau Water and Sanitation Corporation
RFP	Request for proposals
RFQ	Request for quotations
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RONAdapt	Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
ROP	Republic of Palau
SCUBA	Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SODIS	Solar disinfection
SOSI	Sound Ocean Systems Inc. (USA)
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRIC-CC	Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (Cook Islands)
TWG	Technical working group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WERI	Water and Environmental Research Institute (University of Guam)
WHO	World Health Organization





Executive Summary

The action entitled: Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance, was implemented through Contribution Agreement DCI-ENV 2011/269–297, between the European Union and the Pacific Community. The action was implemented over a period of five years and four months, between 19 July 2011 and 19 November 2016. The European Union provided the Pacific Community with a budget of EUR 11.4 million for implementation. The working title of the action is: Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project.

This final report on the action is divided into two volumes: Volume 1: Final Report; and Volume 2: Country Reports. The overall objective of the project was to support the governments of nine Pacific smaller island states – namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu – in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The purpose of the project was to promote long-term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning, and to pave the way for more effective and coordinated aid delivery on climate change at the national and regional level. The project was implemented within the context of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change.

The project was divided into four phases: (i) international recruitment of the core team (0.5 years); (ii) project planning (2 years); (iii) implementation (2.25 years); and (iv) closure (0.75 years). The project's core team consisted of ten technical and financial professionals, and 23 national project officers.

Letters of agreement were signed between the Pacific Community and each country, setting out the scope of the project, and outlining roles and responsibilities and terms of governance. The signatories included Secretaries of the Ministry of Finance and line ministries in each country, and the Director-General of the Pacific Community. Countries then identified sectors in which to focus the project's activities, followed by a process of consultations, and preparation of concept notes and project design documents.

Key result area 1 focused on mainstreaming climate change into national and/or sector response strategies. Four national climate change policies – three covering climate change and disaster risk management – were prepared and nationally endorsed by Kiribati, Nauru, Palau and Tonga. Two sector plans – one in Nauru (water) and one in Tuvalu (agriculture) – were prepared and endorsed. A total of 248,593 people benefitted from the endorsed mainstreaming activities. A further six mainstreaming activities were undertaken, ranging from regulations for the Public Health Ordinance in Kiribati, to a pearl management plan in the Cook Islands.

Key result area 2 focused on better equipping countries to access climate change funds. With support from the project, Cook Islands gained accreditation as a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund, and the Government of Tonga prepared a Climate Change Fund Bill. Together, these two activities benefitted 119,073 people. Other activities included: two regional workshops on climate change finance; national reviews for each country on climate change mainstreaming and an assessment of budget support readiness; a regional climate finance meeting in 2013 involving Global Climate Change Alliance sister projects from Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean; and two rounds of in-country training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach, which reached 428 people and contributed to 92 proposals being submitted in the six months following the two trainings.



National climate change adaptation projects were successfully implemented in each of the nine countries (**key result area 3**): coastal protection in Marshall Islands and Tonga; food security in Tuvalu; health in Kiribati; marine resources in Cook Islands; and water security in Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue and Palau. The total cost of implementation was EUR 4.641 million; 82,905 people directly benefitted from these projects.

Training and capacity building in climate change adaptation was delivered to a total of 2,938 people – 55 per cent men and 45 per cent women – through all four key result areas.

Throughout all the activities, gender considerations were addressed through: data disaggregation in all trainings and consultations; implementation of specific activities for women in three countries; solutions to lessen women’s day-to-day burdens in five countries; and delivery of specially-designed education and awareness activities that reached out to special groups – including women – in six countries.

In all of the projects involving the construction of new infrastructure, national planning requirements were followed, including the assessment of environmental impacts. Many of the projects contributed directly to sustainable environmental management – e.g. improved environmental monitoring in Cook Islands, Kiribati and Tonga.

Key result area 4 focused on regional collaboration. One of the activities included placing a project climate change adviser in the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. This arrangement resulted in closer collaboration at the technical and delivery levels between the Pacific Community and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, and has been beneficial to the region. Other collaborative activities included: the development of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017–2030; the successful delivery of the Climate Change Roundtables in 2013 and 2015; and the continued development of the Pacific Climate Change Portal, where all the project’s documents are available to the public.

Communications and visibility were an important part of each key result area. More than 54 media releases and newsletter articles were published. Video was found to be the most far-reaching form of communication; 17 videos were prepared and screened widely on national media and throughout the Pacific via the Pacific Community’s Regional Pacific Way programme – reaching thousands of viewers – and on YouTube, where they received more 39,000 views.

The project contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 6, 9 and 14 through specific national activities.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Tuvalu)

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Kiribati)

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue and Palau)

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (Marshall Islands, Tonga)

Goal 14: Life Below Water – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (Cook Islands)



The project also contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 13 through the overall project activities.



Goal 4: Quality Education – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender Equality – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 13: Climate Action – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

Towards the end of 2015, ten ‘lessons learned’ meetings had been held (nine national and one regional). These contributed to the development of a Lessons Learned Roadshow, which consisted of ten events undertaken with regional organisations in the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, and Samoa, involving more than 180 climate change professionals.

Key lessons learned were:

- On-the-ground climate change adaptation activities supported by mainstreaming and targeted training, help countries tackle the adverse effects of climate change.
- Partnering with other organisations contributes to the sustainability of project interventions.
- Outer island communities that face isolation and logistical and transportation challenges require special attention.
- Project activities specially designed for women, youth and senior citizens, ensure their involvement in building climate resilience.
- Strengthening collaboration between line ministries and the ministry responsible for finance, enhances national systems, and may facilitate improved access to climate change funding in the future.
- Video is one of the most effective ways to share lessons learned.
- National communication materials need to be translated into local languages.

Major challenges to implementation included: developing a process for reallocation of funds when non-performance became a serious risk; addressing the limited human resources in the region; and currency fluctuations.

The final project evaluation, conducted at the beginning of 2016, showed the project was successfully implemented, with six out of eight evaluation criteria receiving the highest rating:

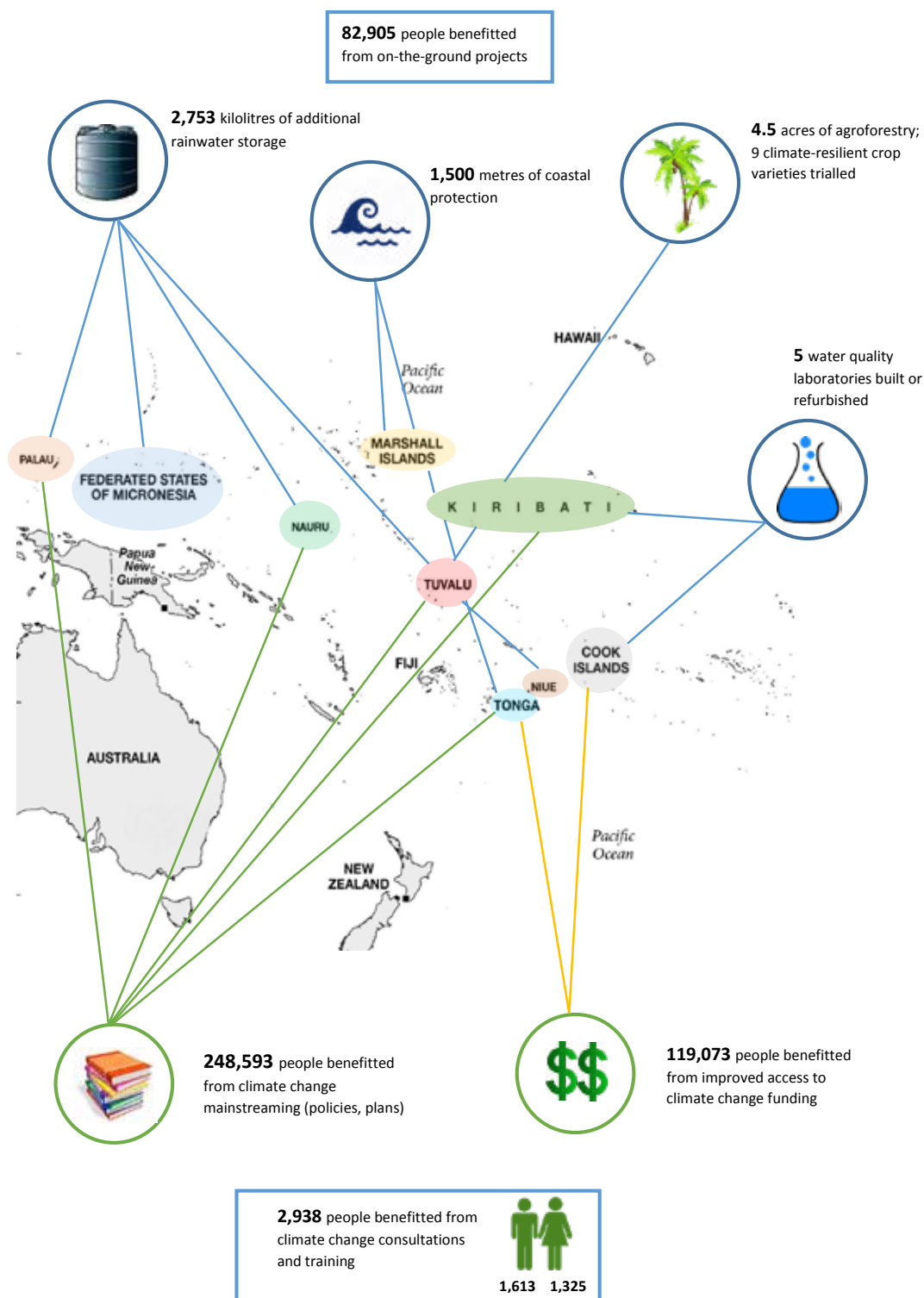
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| • Relevance/Coherence/EC value added | Very good |
| • Effectiveness | Very good |
| • Impact | Very good |
| • Sustainability | Good |
| • Efficiency | Very good |
| • Gender | Good |
| • Environment | Very good |
| • Visibility | Very good |

The final independently audited financial acquittal report showed that 99.77 per cent (EUR 11,373,602) of the EUR 11.4 million budget has been expended.



The successful delivery of the project reflects the hard work of the project teams in each of the nine countries and in the Pacific Community. It also attests to the continual support and advice of the European Union Delegation for the Pacific and other development partners, especially the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. In particular, the project team appreciated the timely advice and guidance provided by the European Union Delegation for the Pacific throughout the implementation period, and acknowledges the important role this played in achieving the project objective.

Project Achievements





1. INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Introduction

The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project was implemented over the period 19 July 2011 to 19 November 2016. The GCCA: PSIS project was supported by the European Union (EU) with a budget of EUR 11.4 million and implemented by the Pacific Community (SPC).

The final reporting on the GCCA: PSIS project is divided into two volumes:

- Volume 1: Final Report
- Volume 2: Country Reports

Volume 1 contains an overview of the achievements of the entire project and includes summaries for each country. Volume 2 contains the detailed reports for each of the nine countries.

The overall objective of the GCCA: PSIS project was to support the governments of nine Pacific smaller island states – namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu – in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The purpose of the project was to promote long-term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning, and to pave the way for more effective and coordinated aid delivery on climate change at the national and regional level. The project was implemented within the context of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC).

This final report includes four main sections: the first section covers the overall management of the project and includes amendments to the Contribution Agreement, the project's log frame, implementation schedule, evaluations, financial and activity reporting, and staffing; section two covers the project's achievements at both the regional and national level, describes the implementation process, and details how particular components, such as communications and visibility, and gender and environmental issues, were addressed; the third section addresses major issues and challenges and how they were addressed; and the fourth and final section presents conclusions.

1.2 Introduction to the Pacific smaller island states

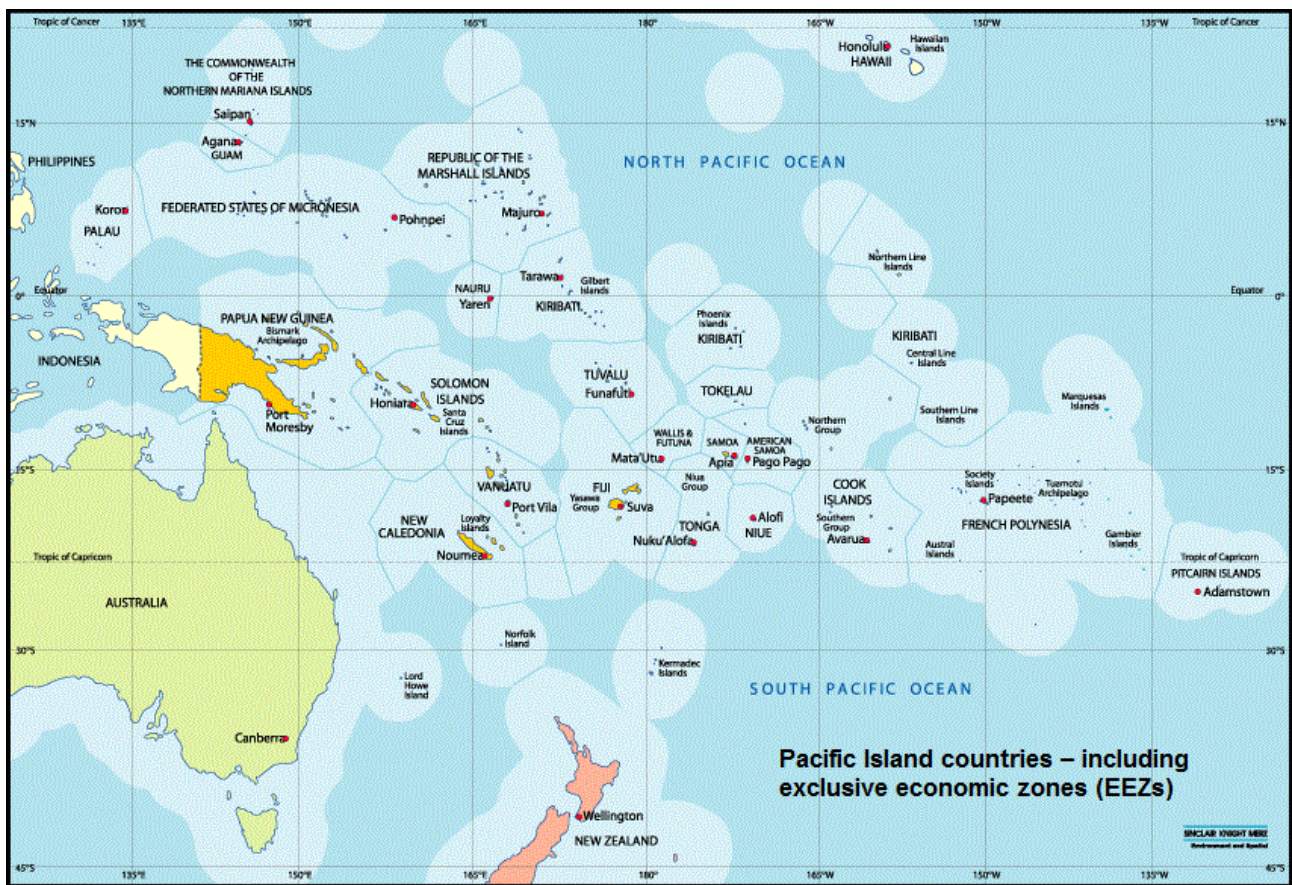
Figure 1 shows where the nine Pacific smaller island states are located in the western Pacific. Generally, they are characterised by small land areas and large ocean jurisdictions, small populations, ranging from 1,611 in Niue to 103,466 in Kiribati, remoteness from major cities and land areas, and all but two – Nauru and Niue – consist of archipelagos. Three countries – Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu – consist almost entirely of tiny, low-lying atoll islands, while the other countries consist of a mixture of low-lying and higher islands. Fisheries and agriculture are key activities in smaller island states. All of the countries are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, specifically rising air and sea temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, changes in extreme weather events, rising sea levels and ocean acidification.

1.3 Contribution agreement

The Contribution Agreement (Contract DCI-ENV 2011/269-297) between the EU and SPC outlined the terms and responsibilities for SPC's implementation of the action entitled: Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance. The Contribution Agreement was signed on 18 July 2011.



Figure 1 Location and populations of the nine smaller island states



Country	Population (2010–11 census)
Cook Islands	15,708
FSM	102,360
Kiribati	103,466
Marshall Islands	55,000
Nauru	10,084
Niue	1,611
Palau	20,643
Tonga	103,365
Tuvalu	11,035



The European Union Delegation for the Pacific (EUD) agreed to the shorter working title: GCCA: PSIS project, which was adopted at the beginning of 2012.

There were four addendums to the contract over the course of the implementation period:

- **Addendum 1** signed on 23 December 2011, replaced the budget of EUR 10,983,550 with a revised figure of EUR 11,400,000, and specified that SPC cover audit and evaluation costs.
- **Addendum 2** signed on 26 March 2014, extended the implementation period to 19 November 2016.
- **Addendum 3** signed on 7 August 2015, confirmed the use of the contingency budget line and a revised budget breakdown.
- **Addendum 4** signed on 13 July 2016, confirmed a further revision of the budget breakdown and special conditions for the reporting of conversions from Euros to SPC's reporting currency, and vice versa.

1.4 Project logical framework

The project's logical framework (log frame) was included in the Contribution Agreement. The conclusions from the first Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) mission conducted in October 2012 indicated the activities under key result areas (KRA) 3 and 4 were not coherent, and that furthermore the desired results across the whole log frame needed to be stated in a more concise manner, with appropriate indicators.

Following this recommendation, the project's log frame was revised and the revision was endorsed by the steering committee at its second regional meeting held in December 2012. The need for revision of the log frame was also endorsed by the midterm evaluation completed in December 2013.

The revised log frame, as of December 2012, was used during the remainder of the implementation period, with some revisions in 2013 and 2014 to the timeframes for the indicators. The final log frame, as of 31 December 2014, is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 Project log frame as of 31 December 2014

Description	Verifiable Indicators	Verification Sources	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To support the governments of Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten new activities that address country requests for climate change adaptation undertaken in an effective and sustainable manner. • Capacity of a minimum of 40 national sector specialists for integrating climate change adaptation into at least three sectors built from minimal level to moderate level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government documents, project and workshop reports, media reports • Baseline questionnaires • Workshop/ conference reports and evaluations; presentations and media interviews given by national specialists; changes in national job descriptions 	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To promote a long-term/ strategic approach to adaptation planning and budgets and to pave the way towards more effective and coordinated aid delivery modalities at the national and regional level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one new formal mechanism in SPC to coordinate four different donors/ partners engaged in delivery of climate change resilience by 09/2015. • National climate change policy that integrates disaster risk management and includes a budgeted action plan prepared in a minimum of two countries by 12/2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes, documented evidence of actions being implemented • Climate change adaptation and DRM plans and policy documents; government documents, mission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC continues to integrate climate change throughout the organisation. • Beneficiary governments are committed to integrating CCA and DRM policies, plans and actions.



Description	Verifiable Indicators	Verification Sources	Assumptions
<p>Key Result Area 1</p> <p>Climate change mainstreamed into national and/or sector response strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New/ revised sector plans incorporating climate change resilience in at least four countries by 12/2015. • National climate change policy in at least one country by 09/2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government sector documents • Annual reports from government sectors • Reports for short-term technical assistance activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary governments, especially the line ministries, selected as focal areas for this project are willing to formulate national and sector specific climate change plans/strategies.
<p>Key Result Area 2</p> <p>Countries better equipped to access climate change funds through different financing modalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review conducted in at least four countries on the extent to which climate change is mainstreamed in national and sector policies so as to inform the delivery of funds via modalities such as budget support by 06/2014. • Capacity to apply the logical framework approach to project design built in at least six countries by 12/2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters of agreement between SPC and country; job descriptions for coordinators • Policies and strategies from 2012 and 2014 • Reports for short-term technical assistance activities • Questionnaires • Design documents for climate change adaptation projects using the logical framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance and line ministries are willing to provide information to contribute to the review of the extent to which climate change is mainstreamed in national and sector policies so as to inform the delivery of funds via modalities such as budget support.
<p>Key Result Area 3</p> <p>National climate change adaptation projects implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation activities implemented in three different sectors by 12/2015. • Lessons learned about (on-the-ground) climate change adaptation activities compiled, analysed and shared by 12/2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project concept notes, design documents and progress reports • Minutes of regional and steering committee meetings; implementation of climate change communications strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments willing to proceed with project implementation, and sufficient local resources and skills available to implement and maintain the projects. • Natural and man-made hazards do not adversely affect project implementation.



Description	Verifiable Indicators	Verification Sources	Assumptions
<p>Key Result Area 4</p> <p>Streamlined technical assistance that supports national adaptation responses delivered by regional organisations in a collaborative manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two new regional coordination tools available by 12/2012. • Minimum of three national representatives representing a minimum of three countries regularly contributing to the Climate Change Portal by 12/2015. • At least ten regional/sub-regional climate change resilience-building activities implemented collaboratively by regional organisations by 12/2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrix of regional and national climate change activities • Reports from Climate Change Portal training workshops and web statistics • Reports and evaluations from regional/sub-regional workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary countries, development partners and other entities are willing to set aside sufficient time to collaborate in joint activities.

1.5 Project schedule

Figure 3 shows the overall project schedule and Figure 4 shows the dates when the major milestones were reached.

Figure 3 Overall project schedule

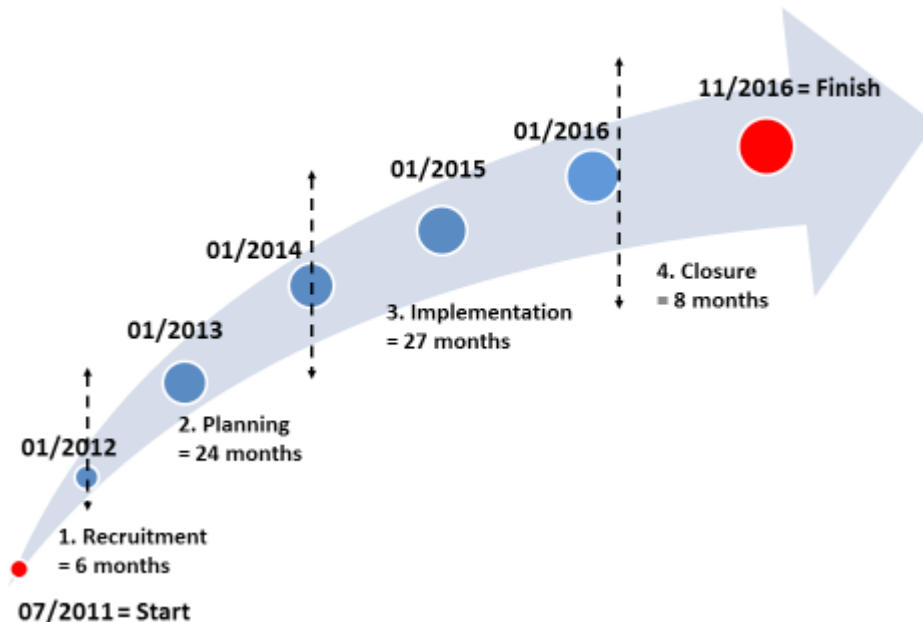




Figure 4 Project schedule and milestones

Date	Key Milestones	Stage
2016		Closure = 9 months
November 2016	Final documentation and report submitted	
September 2016	Final audit for July 2011–November 2016 completed	
May 2016	Final evaluation completed	
March 2016	Cut-off date for all national activities and expenditure	
March 2016	10 Lessons Learned Roadshows completed	Implementation = 27 months
2015		
All year	Implementation: Procurement, installation, construction alongside mainstreaming and training	
October 2015	3 rd ROM mission	
September 2015	5 th steering committee meeting and regional lessons learned meeting held	
July 2015	Project audit for July 2011–December 2014 completed	
2014		
All year	Implementation: Procurement, installation, construction alongside mainstreaming and training	
June 2014	4 th steering committee meeting held	
April 2014	Project audit for July 2011–December 2013 completed	
March 2014	No cost extension to Contribution Agreement signed	
2013		Planning = 24 months
December 2013	All project design documents signed*	
December 2013	Midterm evaluation completed	
October 2013	2 nd ROM mission	
September 2013	3 rd steering committee meeting and climate finance meetings held	
August 2013	All national project concept notes signed	
July 2013	Project audit for July 2011–December 2012 completed	
May 2013	All letters of agreement with countries signed	
2012		Recruitment = 6 months
December 2012	2 nd steering committee meeting	
October 2012	1 st ROM mission	
May 2012	1 st steering committee meeting	
April 2012	9 national climate change profiles prepared	
January 2012	Key members of core team recruited and began work	
2011		6 months
July 2011	Contribution Agreement signed	

*As a result of special issues arising in Marshall Islands and Nauru (discussed in Section 2), their project design documents were signed after December 2013.



Initially the project had a duration of three-and-a-half years; however, it quickly became apparent that this would be insufficient due to factors, such as the long lead-in time for some countries to select their area of focus, the complexity of the overall project, and the logistical challenges of the Pacific Island region. The process of sector selection was a challenge for some countries, given they were not used to being given the opportunity to do this themselves. However, it proved to be a bonus in the long-term, in that it strengthened national understanding of the need for strategic planning, and created a sense of national ownership for this particular project. The no-cost extension of the project to five-and-a-half years provided sufficient time for full implementation and closure.

Overall the project was divided into four phases:

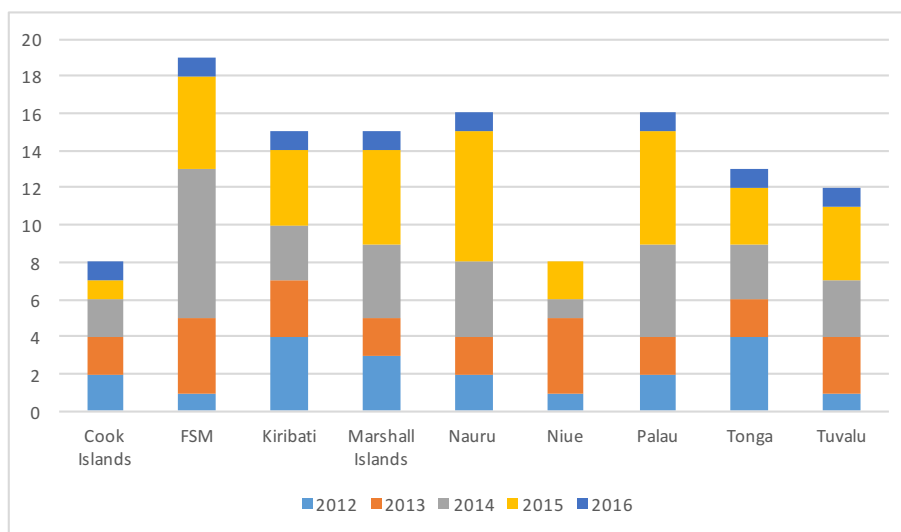
- Phase 1: 6 months for international recruitment of the core team
- Phase 2: 24 months for planning the project activities, preparing the necessary documents and having them endorsed by government
- Phase 3: 27 months for implementation
- Phase 4: 9 months for project closure

One of the key findings was that procurement for on-the-ground activities involving construction took an average of seven months. This average included procurement done by SPC as well as national procurement. (The procurement process was measured from the commencement of preparation of tender documents to the signing of the contract.) International procurement for activities such as technical assistance was a faster process, usually taking only around three months, and in most cases this was undertaken by SPC.

Another key finding was that project closure took a full nine months due to the complexity of the project's activities and the countries' financial acquittal processes.

Not included in the project schedule shown in Figures 3 and 4 are the numerous missions to the countries. These were usually for a duration of one-to-two weeks, and sometimes involved more than one member of the core team. For instance, when there was a major issue to be addressed or critical decision to be made, the project manager often accompanied the climate change adviser. Similarly during the implementation phase, when specialised engineering advice was required, the project engineer often accompanied the climate change adviser on the mission. Figure 5 shows the distribution of missions to each country over the course of the project.

Figure 5 Missions to countries

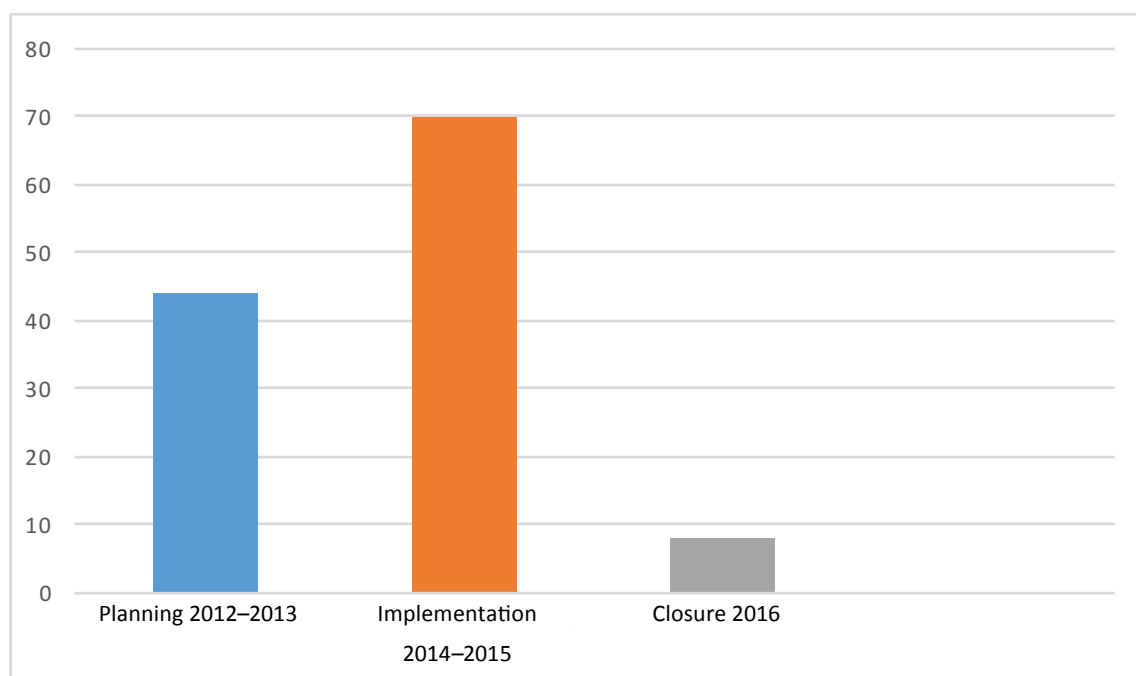




A total of 122 missions were undertaken over the course of the project. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of missions according to the phase of the project. The highest number of trips (70) was made during the implementation phase, showing the need for constant monitoring of progress, provision of advice and quality control checks. Forty-four missions were made during the two-year planning phase, reflecting the need for frequent visits to keep the planning momentum moving. Eight trips were made during the closure phase, mainly for the collection of final financial documentation. The frequent missions were vital for maintaining project progress.

These missions were invaluable in helping countries address issues on a regular basis, ensuring activities were on schedule and to the required quality, and generally maintaining project momentum. They also provided opportunities for the development of an excellent rapport between the project team and country partners.

Figure 6 Number of missions by project phase



1.6 Project steering committee meetings

Five project steering committee meetings were held on an annual basis, with the exception of 2012, when two meetings took place. The first meeting in May 2012 was an introductory meeting to outline the scope of the project and discuss activities on a bilateral basis. The second meeting in December 2012 was specifically scheduled to discuss the results of the first ROM mission and to put measures in place to address the shortcomings identified in the first ROM mission.

The steering committee meetings in 2013, 2014 and 2015, followed a pattern, in that they were usually scheduled for at least four days, involved other partners, and included a one-to-two-day planning session, as well as the steering committee meeting itself. Furthermore they were held in different countries, which allowed the host country to showcase specific country activities. In 2013, the meeting was held in Tonga, coinciding with a regional GCCA: PSIS climate finance meeting, which also involved other GCCA projects from Samoa, Solomon Islands, Belize and Mauritius. In 2014, the meeting was held in Niue and provided the opportunity for other water-strapped



countries to see Niue’s project activities, which included the construction of a tank manufacturing facility. In 2015, the meeting was held in Yap State in FSM, and provided an opportunity for the South Pacific countries to experience the challenges in accessibility faced by their North Pacific neighbours. This meeting was scheduled back-to-back with a regional lessons learned meeting involving many other partners.



Demonstration of first flush diverters at the steering committee meeting in Niue, June 2014.

The regional steering committee meetings, besides providing for project planning and information exchange, presented a very valuable opportunity for the exchange of experiences from country to country. For example, after participating in the 2013 meeting in Tonga and seeing that country’s activities in coastal protection, Palau prepared a proposal – which was eventually funded by Palau and the GCCA: PSIS project – to take a team of Palauan coastal planners and state authorities to Tonga in February 2015, to see firsthand the measures that had been put in place.



Mr Pesalili Tu’iano, Civil Engineer from Tonga (right) explaining aspects of the coastal protection measures to the Palauan representatives.



Viewing one of the semi-permeable groynes, Tonga, February 2015.

1.7 Evaluation of the project

As shown in Figure 3, three ROM missions were conducted in 2012, 2013 and 2015. These were extremely useful, usually conducted over a one-to-two-week period, and provided concise feedback and reports. The first ROM mission of 2012 was particularly useful in that it clearly identified several challenges that needed to be addressed immediately, such as the recruitment of additional members of the core team and the revision of the KRAs in the log frame. Similarly, the 2015 ROM mission was useful in that it provided some clear direction for the closure phase. The midterm evaluation in 2013 faced some challenges, as implementation had not started in most of the countries. The final evaluation conducted in 2016 was very thorough, and provided a clear assessment of the strengths and achievements, as well as areas requiring further attention.

1.8 Project reporting

Reporting to EUD was conducted by the project manager on a bi-annual and annual basis. The six-month progress reports and the annual reports documented progress for the particular period. In addition, regularly-held meetings with colleagues at the EUD provided the Project Manager and core team with advice and guidance, which was invaluable in addressing challenges in project implementation.

The project core team also met approximately every 10 days, and prepared quarterly progress reports that were distributed internally at SPC. Some individuals joined these meetings remotely, as the team was distributed across different organisations housed in different countries.



The country coordinators recruited at the beginning of the project provided quarterly narrative reports on all activities under the four project KRAs. Initially, a traffic light template was used for reporting, but this was later tailored to specific country activities as the project progressed.

Combined with the country narrative and financial reporting (discussed below), were frequent missions to countries (described in section 1.5), which provided additional context for the reports.

1.9 Financial management

The Project Finance Officer managed the project funds within the overall framework of SPC's Financial Policies and Procedures (2002).

During the first year of project implementation, overarching letters of agreement were signed with each country, covering the scope of the project, the roles and responsibilities of both parties, governance arrangements and financial arrangements. Parallel to this process, copies of national procurement policies and guidelines were obtained, reviewed and compared with SPC's Procurement and Supply Management Guidelines, 16 August 2010. Following this review and the signing of the letters of agreement, monies were disbursed to countries for national coordinator salaries and for the activities itemised in the project design documents for the national climate change adaptation projects (discussed further in section 2.1). Countries were required to provide financial acquittal reports with copies of all supporting documentation on a quarterly basis; specific templates were provided by the project. Checking these financial acquittal reports proved to be a very time-consuming process.



Project Finance Officer, Mr Sheik Irfaan (second from left) working with members of the project team from Tonga to review documentation.

The financial acquittal process at the national level was most efficient in countries where a project finance officer was hired (Kiribati, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu), and where the national coordinator had specific financial management experience (Marshall Islands).



External project audits were conducted after the close of each fiscal year (31 December for SPC). This was beneficial, in that it allowed issues to be identified early on in the project’s implementation period, rather than at the end, when it would be too late to make changes.

Asset registers were compiled for each country, and assets were formally transferred to each country at the end of 2015 or beginning of 2016 on completion of country activities.

Challenges arose throughout the project as a result of a steady decrease in the value of the Euro as compared with the countries’ operating currencies (AUD, FJD, NZD, Tongan Pa’anga and USD); this was addressed by using monthly weighted averages (see also section 3.9).

Other challenges included delays in the full acquittal of country advances, which meant that the advances could not be included in external audits, and the slow rate of expenditure at the beginning of the project. These challenges are discussed further in Chapter 3.

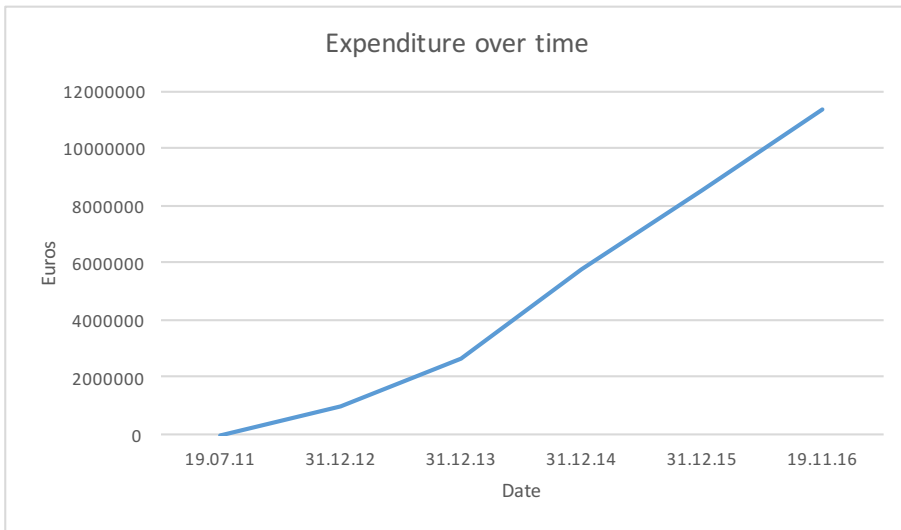
Figure 7 Audits and payments

Audits			Payments			
Audit number	Period covered by audit	Date audit completed	Total expenditures including commitments (Euros)	Payment type	Date received by SPC	Amount (Euros)
Audit 1	19.07.11 to 31.12.12	10.07.13	959,788	Pre-financing	25.08.11	1,244,410
Audit 2	01.01.13 to 31.12.13	09.04.14	1,657,435	Interim payment 1	26.07.13	2,260,975
Audit 3	01.01.14 to 31.12.14	10.07.15	3,124,456	Interim payment 2	23.05.14	4,980,155
Audit 4	01.01.15 to 15.10.16	26.10.16	5,631,923	Interim payment 3	11.12.15	2,100,000
Total			11,373,602	Final payment to be requested		788,062
				Total		11,373,602

Payments from EUD were received as shown in Figure 7. Project expenditure rates were initially fairly low, but increased as the implementation phase progressed (see Figure 8).



Figure 8 Project expenditure rate over time



Overall, the total project expenditure was EUR 11,373,602, which represents a 99.77 per cent expenditure rate. Figure 9 shows the final financial report.

Figure 9 Final financial report

INCREASING CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE OF PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND STATES THROUGH THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE - GCCA: PSIS PROJECT - DCI-ENV 2011/269-297						
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE						
FOR THE PERIOD 18 JULY 2011 TO 15 OCTOBER 2016						
EXPENDITURE	General Budget	EXPENDITURE PERIOD			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE RATE
		19/07/2011 to 31/12/2012	01/01/2013 to 31/12/2013	01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014		
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE						
Long-Term Technical Assistance						
Project Manager/Team Leader	409,400	73,185	79,084	80,690	159,757	96%
Climate Change Adviser - Suva	235,547	57,060	48,512	61,609	216,678	92%
Climate Change Adviser - Pohnpei	351,470	64,119	71,192	79,505	360,619	103%
Climate Change Adviser - Suva	195,095	-	34,338	65,810	196,329	101%
Climate Change Adviser - Suva	129,069	-	28,109	56,228	129,301	100%
Project Finance Officer	237,560	16,948	47,355	55,719	231,105	97%
Project Liaison Assistant	52,500	389	13,726	14,771	54,371	104%
Communications Officer	80,216	-	22,921	39,134	83,600	104%
Long-term technical assistance to SPREP	349,574	137,328	88,910	278	363,913	104%
Specialist short-term technical assistance to beneficiary countries	1,321,629	67,227	268,334	405,176	1,266,112	96%
Subtotal	3,362,060	416,256	702,481	858,920	1,317,087	
TRAINING, TECHNICAL ATTACHMENTS, NATIONAL PROJECT ENGAGEMENT SUPPORT, TRAVEL, PROJECT VISIBILITY, OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND CONSUMABLES						
Support to SPREP for travel and in country costs	105,162	6,840	92,052	3,859	88,807	84%
Support for participating country project engagement	546,483	1,976	178,776	143,965	545,491	100%
Regional training workshops and technical attachments	1,047,361	117,080	296,188	294,676	1,053,819	101%
Project equipment and consumables	160,810	50,229	41,537	30,577	21,902	90%
Pilot adaptation projects	4,583,499	198,044	43,470	1,379,976	4,640,923	101%
Travel and in-country costs	620,745	97,334	127,866	175,868	592,463	95%
Visibility	125,916	9,239	16,638	22,761	130,036	103%
Subtotal (Direct Project Cost)	7,189,976	480,742	796,527	2,051,682	3,866,853	
Total Direct Cost	10,552,036	896,998	1,499,008	2,910,601	5,183,940	
Indirect cost (7%)	718,231	62,790	104,931	205,217	361,400	102%
Evaluation	129,733	-	53,496	8,638	71,791	103%
Contingencies						
Total expenditure	11,400,000	959,788	1,657,435	3,124,456	5,617,131	
Add commitments					14,792	
Total expenditure after commitment					5,631,923	
FINAL PAYMENT TO BE REQUESTED FROM EU IN NOVEMBER 2016					-788,062	
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE OVER FUNDS AVAILABLE AFTER COMMITMENTS					98.77%	



1.10 Project team

At the height of implementation, the project core team comprised the following positions, all based in SPC's Suva office, except where otherwise noted:

- 1 Project Manager
- 4 Climate Change Advisers (1 based in the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP] and 1 based in SPC's North Pacific Regional Office in Pohnpei, FSM)
- 1 Water Resources Engineer
- 1 Project Liaison Assistant
- 1 Communications Assistant
- 1 Finance Officer
- 1 Finance Assistant

One Climate Change Adviser was recruited by SPREP under a subsidiary agreement with SPC. This fostered collaboration between the two organisations in the delivery of some of the project activities, and was found to be a beneficial arrangement for the two parties and was appreciated by the countries.

Additional administrative staff were hired on an as-needed basis – e.g. prior to major regional meetings.



Members of the project team with H.E. Andrew Jacobs, Ambassador EUD (sixth from left) in Niue in June 2014.



National coordinators were recruited by each country in 2013 and continued until the end of 2015. In most cases they were placed in ministries of environment and/or climate change. They were responsible for the coordination of project activities in-country and played an important role in the planning, implementation and delivery of the project.

In addition, countries recruited specific staff to help with implementation of the on-the-ground climate change adaptation projects; typically, these were technical officers placed with the particular line ministry responsible for the sector of focus for the adaptation project. Four countries – Kiribati, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu – also recruited finance assistants to help with the financial reporting, which proved to be beneficial in ensuring that all expenditure was properly managed; however some countries preferred to rely on their central government for accounting.

The project was fortunate in retaining most staff for the duration of the project, which facilitated the continuity of project activities and systems. The names, position titles, and contract durations of all project staff are listed in Annex 1.

During the course of the project, GCCA: PSIS was housed under three different divisions/directorates in SPC:

- Strategic Engagement and Policy Planning Facility (July 2011–August 2013)
- Programmes Directorate (September 2013–April 2015)
- Geoscience Division (May 2015–November 2016)

The repositioning reflects the increasing importance placed on climate change within SPC.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Implementation process

Implementation was conducted at the national level in the nine individual countries, as well as at the regional level. Both levels of implementation were important; however because three of the four KRAs focused on the national level, more effort (approximately 70 per cent) was focused here.

On 2 March 2012, SPC's Director-General formally notified the national government representatives of the initiation of the project, its scope, and invited them to nominate representatives for the steering committee.

The first steering committee meeting was held from 28–29 May 2012. The meeting outcomes included: project presentations made to the countries and feedback obtained; and bilateral meetings held to begin to identify each country's sector of focus. The meeting was informed by national climate change profiles prepared by the project team, which described each country's national approach to climate change, and listed the main climate change activities and projects conducted in the past five years. These profiles were revised in 2013.

During the first steering committee meeting, information was collected from each country relating to their financial management systems and procedures, including procurement. Further financial management documentation was collected during preliminary missions to countries in the first half of 2012.



Utilising SPC's experience with previous projects, a template letter of agreement (LOA) was prepared and customised for each country. This set out the scope of the project, the roles and responsibilities of SPC, and the governance arrangements and confidentiality provisions. The LOA committed up to EUR 500,000 for a national climate change adaptation project, and up to EUR 54,000 for a national coordinator to be appointed by the signatory's government. Financial guidelines for the use of these funds were itemised. Each LOA was signed by SPC's Director-General and the government representatives, which included the Secretary responsible for the Ministry of Finance and the Secretary responsible for Climate Change. In some cases additional government representatives also signed the LOA, in accordance with national procedures. In all countries, project funding was channelled directly to the Ministry of Finance. As soon as the LOA was signed, countries started to recruit their national coordinator. All LOAs were signed by May 2013.

Parallel to this process, countries worked to identify their sector focus for a climate change adaptation project. The procedure always involved extensive consultation, but the actual process differed nationally. In Tonga, for example, the country used their Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (2010–2015) to identify the sector and a specific project that would fit the criteria. In other countries, however, there was a need for lengthy discussions, which although time-consuming, were nevertheless an important part of the process. Volume 2, which contains the country reports, describes the different national processes.



Consultation workshop in Nauru, March 2013.

Following formal endorsement of the sector, the government prepared a concept note. This was a short four-page document outlining the national implementing partners, the scope of the climate change adaptation project, justification and rationale, project budget, and an assessment of the project concept against ten standard criteria. Concept notes were reviewed by the project team and the EUD. Once finalised, work started on the detailed design of the project.



Project design involved bringing together key stakeholders from government, NGOs, and the communities in a two-day consultation, to work through the detailed planning of the project using the logical framework approach. Once this was completed, the project design document (PDD) was drafted, reviewed by the EUD and finalised. The PDD was signed by the project manager of the GCCA: PSIS project, and the same country representatives who signed the LOA. The PDD detailed the background, implementation arrangements, activities, evaluation indicators, budget, payment schedule, risk management and exit strategy for the national climate change adaptation project. The PDD became the equivalent of a work plan and was amended as the country's project progressed.

All concept notes were signed by August 2013 (see Figure 3 in Chapter 1). With the exception of two countries, all PDDs were signed by December 2013. The PDD for the Marshall Islands was delayed due to the fact that the country changed their sector focus 13 months into the project. The PDD for Nauru was also delayed, partly as a result of changes in government.

Some countries were further ahead than others in the planning and implementation process. December 2013 represented the end of the two-year planning phase. This was followed by 27 months of implementation.

Each country's adaptation project included four main elements:

- Education and awareness activities
- Mainstreaming climate change into the sector
- On-the-ground project (tangible activity)
- Monitoring and maintenance

Training was incorporated into all four elements. In most cases, project managers, technical officers and finance officers were recruited by the country to implement the project. Procurement services for technical assistance and goods and services was either done by the country using their own procedures with input from SPC, or by SPC with input from the country (see Volume 2 for further details). For the most part, implementation of all project activities was completed by December 2015.



Training of contractors in rainwater tank installation in Palau, July 2015.



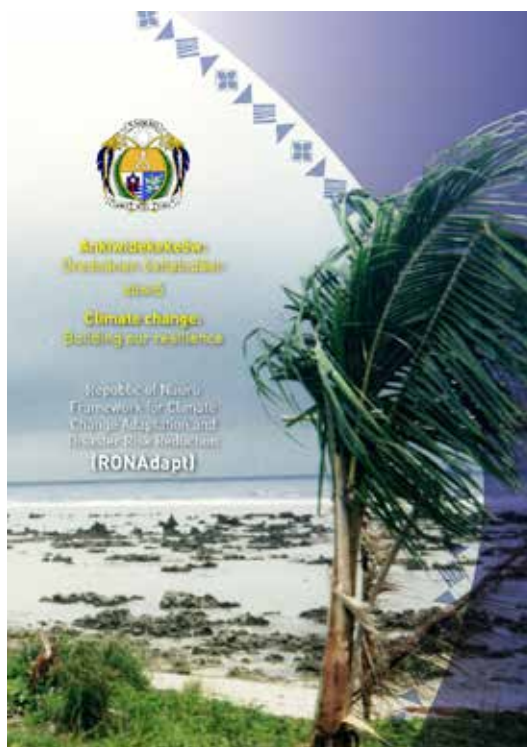
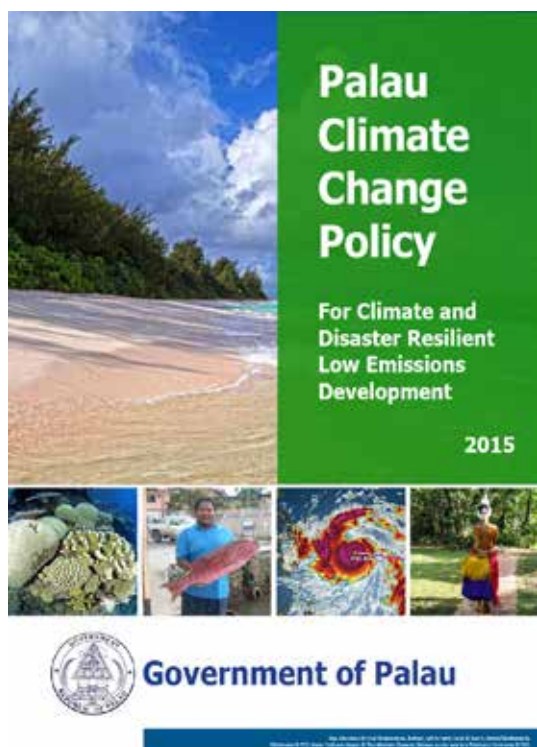
From the first steering committee meeting in May 2012, and continuing throughout the project, countries were advised that additional budget lines were available for climate change mainstreaming, accessing climate change funds, and climate change training, on a per request basis. Once an official request was received – e.g. for a national climate change policy or revising a sector plan to address climate change – SPC would determine whether it had the in-house capacity to provide the technical assistance, and if not, the services of international consultants were procured. Country representatives were fully involved in this decision-making, and in cases when international procurement was required, they were fully included in the process.

2.2 National achievements (KRAs 1, 2, 3)

The national achievements, which relate specifically to KRAs 1, 2, and 3 of the log frame, show a high success rate.

Climate change mainstreaming activities (KRA 1)

Six national and sector-based climate change mainstreaming activities (see Figure 10) were completed and endorsed by national governments, benefitting a total of 248,593 people. Some of these mainstreaming activities involved significant effort; for example, the Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development took three years from conceptualisation to endorsement. Six other sector-based mainstreaming activities were also completed – e.g. the Marshallese climate change glossary, which addresses mainstreaming at the community level. Participants of these activities have not been included in the total number of beneficiaries, but are listed in Figure 10. Each of the nine countries benefitted from at least one national mainstreaming activity, which was extremely important, as these activities contributed to the sustainability of the project interventions.



Covers of the mainstreaming products for Palau and Nauru



Launch of Marshallese Climate Change Glossary, Majuro, Marshall Islands, February 2016.

Figure 10 Summary of climate change mainstreaming activities

Country	Mainstreaming activity	Number of people benefiting
Climate change mainstreaming at the national level (endorsed by national government)		
Kiribati	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management and Kiribati Climate Change and Climate Risk Communications Strategy	103,466
Nauru	Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt)	10,084
Palau	Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development	20,643
Tonga	Tonga Climate Change Policy: A Resilient Tonga by 2035	103,365
Climate change mainstreaming at the sector level (endorsed by national government)		
Nauru	Nauru 20-year Water and Sanitation Master Plan	(10,084)*
Tuvalu	Tuvalu Agriculture Strategic Marketing Plan 2016–2025	11,035
Total	6 policies/plans endorsed by government	248,593
Other mainstreaming activities		
Cook Islands	Manihiki Pearl Farming Management Plan 2016–2026	
FSM	FSM Nationwide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy (2014)	
Kiribati	Revised Regulations for Kiribati Public Health Ordinance	
Marshall Islands	Glossary of Climate Change Terms – English – KajjinMajel	
Niue	Design of an Institutional Framework for a Climate Change Division in Niue	
Tonga	Diagnostic Study to inform an Integrated Coastal Management Plan for Tongatapu, Tonga	
*Not included in the total so as to avoid double counting		



Climate change finance activities (KRA 2)

This KRA included both national and regional level activities.

A regional workshop – Accessing Climate Change Finance – was held in Apia in October 2012, together with SPREP and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). Among the country needs identified at the meeting were capacity development in proposal preparation and ways to address specific donor needs. Responding to these needs, the GCCA: PSIS project organised a series of national training workshops in 2013–2014; 304 people (167 men and 137 women) were trained in the first round of workshops. Participants from five Pacific countries not involved in the GCCA: PSIS project (Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) participated in the training in Tonga with the support of the SPC/GIZ programme: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR). Impact surveys were conducted six months after each training, which showed 54 proposals had been submitted using the logical framework approach during that period. On request from the countries, a second round of training was conducted for six countries in 2015, which placed emphasis on work planning, budgeting and indicators; 124 people (55 men and 69 women) were trained in the second round of training, and the impact analysis showed 37 proposals using the logical framework approach had been submitted in the six-month period following the training.



Proposal preparation training in Cook Islands, May 2013.

A second regional workshop, supported by GCCA: PSIS, SPREP and APAN, which focused on the Adaptation Fund, was held in 2014 for 34 people (20 men and 14 women). SPREP shared its experiences in becoming a Regional Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund, and the Cook Islands discussed the process of applying for National Implementing Entity status to the Adaptation Fund.

In 2013, national reviews of climate change mainstreaming into national plans and policies were conducted in each country. The results were discussed at a regional climate change finance meeting held in Tonga prior to the third steering committee meeting. Representatives from Global Climate Change Alliance sister projects from Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean, as well as representatives of bilateral GCCA projects in the



Pacific with experience in budget support mechanisms, were invited to participate and share their experiences. A subsequent assessment report of budget support readiness for each of the nine countries was conducted. Together with other partners, national climate change finance assessments were conducted in Nauru in 2013 and in the Marshall Islands in 2014.

Support was provided to the Cook Islands throughout 2013–2014 to prepare their application to become accredited as a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund; the country received accreditation in July 2016. As part of this process, the country’s financial management system was significantly strengthened. Support was also provided to Tonga during the 2014–2015 period to develop a national climate change fund and accompanying legislation; once endorsed, this legislation will provide the country with continual access to funds for small-scale projects, and will fill the gap between larger project funding cycles. Figure 11 provides a list of the climate change financing activities.

Figure 11 Summary of climate change finance activities

Country	Climate change finance activities	Number of people benefiting
Climate change finance measures		
Cook Islands	Support to become a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund	15,708
Tonga	Support for preparation of the Tonga National Climate Fund	103,365
Total	2 climate change finance measures	119,073
Climate change finance assessments		
All 9 countries	Review of climate change mainstreaming into national plans and policies (2013)	
All 9 countries	Assessment of budget support readiness (2013)	
Nauru	National climate change finance assessment (2013)	
Marshall Islands	National climate change finance assessment (2014)	
Regional consultations		
All countries	Accessing climate change finance (2012)	
All countries	Climate change finance meeting (2013)	
All countries	Accessing the Adaptation Fund (2014)	
Training		
All 9 countries	Proposal preparation using the logical framework approach, 1 st round (2013–2014)	
Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu	Proposal preparation using the logical framework approach, 2 nd round (2015)	



Climate change adaptation projects (KRA 3)

In response to KRA 3, nine climate change adaptation projects, covering five sectors – coastal protection, food security, health, marine resources and water security – were 100 per cent completed within the project timeframe (see Figure 12). It should be noted that in the case of Nauru the project was significantly downsized (discussed in Chapter 3 and detailed in full in Volume 2 of this report). The total cost of the climate change adaptation projects was EUR 4.641 million. A total of 82,905 people directly benefitted from the projects.

Figure 12 Summary of national climate change adaptation projects

Country	Sector of focus for climate change adaptation project	Number of people directly benefitting	Total cost of climate change adaptation project (Euros)
Cook Islands	Marine resources	243	526,681
FSM	Water security	294*	720,584
Kiribati	Health	58,086	484,247
Marshall Islands	Coastal protection	1,729	468,168
Nauru	Water security	10,084	133,816
Niue	Water security	1,611	590,589
Palau	Water security	711	650,591
Tonga	Coastal protection	3,367	518,644
Tuvalu	Food security	6,780	547,604
Total		82,905	4,640,923

*The climate change adaptation project on Fais Islands (population 294) cost EUR 468,747; while the additional EUR 251,837 from the Nauru re-allocation benefitted the entire population of Yap State (11,377 people).

Four countries – Cook Islands, FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau – chose to focus their climate change adaptation projects in outer island communities; two countries – Kiribati and Tuvalu – included the main island and outer islands in their projects. The rationale for this decision was that outer island communities had been somewhat neglected in past projects, and the GCCA: PSIS project offered an opportunity to begin to address the climate change adaptation needs in some of the smaller and more remote island communities (discussed further in Chapter 3).



Photos illustrating the nine national climate change adaptation projects



Measuring the oyster shells in Manihiki, Cook Islands.



Unloading the water tanks in Fais Island, FSM.



Plaque commemorating the opening of the Public Health Laboratory in South Tarawa, Kiribati.



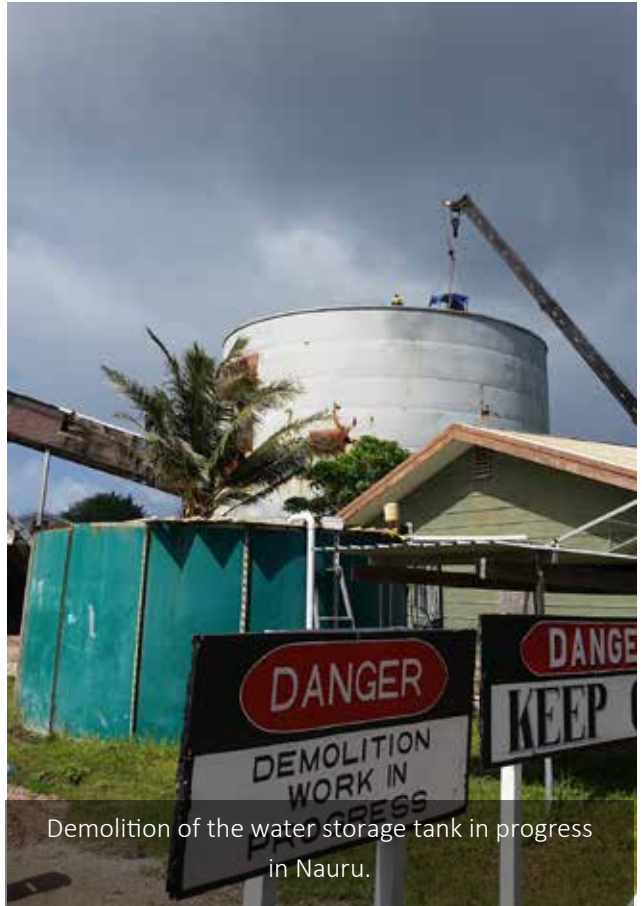
Opening of the Woja Causeway, Ailinglaplap, Marshall Islands, October 2015.



Photos illustrating the nine national climate change adaptation projects (contd)



Inside the tank moulding facility in Niue.



Demolition of the water storage tank in progress in Nauru.



Groyne construction underway in Tongatapu, Tonga.



Leak detection and repair in progress in Peleliu, Palau.



First harvest from the agroforestry demonstration site in Funafuti, Tuvalu.

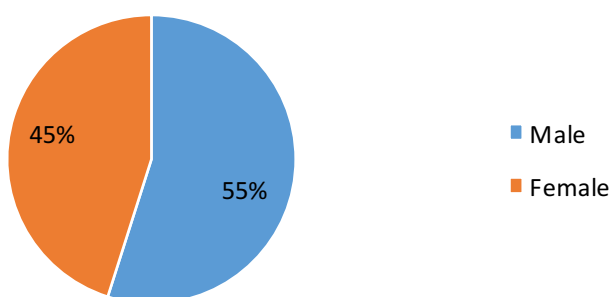


Training and capacity building

Training and capacity building in climate change adaptation was delivered in a number of different ways and through all four KRAs. Training was provided to a total of 2,938 people (1,613 men and 1,325 women) as summarised in Figure 13.

Figure 13 Training and capacity building results

Type of activity	Male participants	Female participants	Total number of participants
National trainings	684	646	1,330
Regional trainings	129	71	200
National consultations	530	371	901
Regional consultations	189	136	325
Roadshows	81	101	182
Total	1,613	1,325	2,938



Training included formal courses and attachments in the country’s selected sector, which covered a wide variety of subjects – e.g. in Kiribati training was conducted in laboratory procedures, vector control, quarantine and epidemiology; professionals from Tuvalu benefitted from attachments to SPC’s CePaCT; and contractors in FSM and Palau received training in the installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

South-south exchanges, such as those conducted between Tonga and Palau, and Kiribati and Nauru, provided an opportunity for Palauan government officers to learn about coastal protection experiences in Tonga and for the Nauruan water manager to learn about environmental health monitoring and surveillance in Kiribati. These exchanges, which facilitated the sharing of knowledge and experiences in similar environments, are particularly valuable in the small island context. Similarly, having representatives from Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean countries participate in the 2013 climate finance meeting in Tonga, provided the opportunity for exchanges of experiences that might not otherwise have happened.

Climate change adaptation training was also provided – e.g. climate change and media training was provided to five countries, and senior citizens in the Cook Islands received information technology (IT) training. National and regional consultations were another means of sharing information about climate change adaptation.



The total number of training participants (2,938), does not include the informal, on-the-job training that was provided through the project's procedures, reporting mechanisms and financial management. Such benefits are difficult to quantify, but are nevertheless extremely important.

The following section presents a summary of national achievements. (Full descriptions are available in Volume 2 of this report.) For each country there is: a timeline showing the major milestones; the project highlights as determined by national counterparts at their national lessons learned meeting held in the fourth quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016; and a summary table listing the number of beneficiaries.



Cook Islands timeline



- Sept 2012** **Letter of Agreement** signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Cook Islands
- Oct 2012** Climate change adaptation project **concept note** finalised
- Nov 2012** **Consultation workshop** held in Cook Islands to design adaptation project
- Apr 2013** **Project design document** signed
- May 2013** **Training conducted in proposal preparation** using the Logical Framework Approach
- Jul 2013** **Project Manager contracted and based in Ministry of Marine Resources** from July 2013–December 2015
- Sep 2013** **Marine Biologist contracted and based in Manihiki** from September 2013–December 2015
- May 2014** **Senior citizens IT and climate change training** conducted (137 senior citizens trained)
- Sep 2014** Refurbished **water quality monitoring buoy** deployed and **data made available to pearl farmers** via mobile phones
- Dec 2014** Application submitted for accreditation as a **National Implementing Entity** to the Adaptation Fund
- Feb 2015** ***Using local knowledge to understand climate variability in the Cook Islands*** report published
- Jun 2015** **Letter of Agreement amended** to provide additional funds for the climate change adaptation project
- Jun 2015** **Laboratories upgraded** in Ministry of Marine Resources in Rarotonga and Manihiki
- Sep 2015** **Feasibility study completed on marine resources management** in Penryhn, Rakahanga, Pukapuka and Manihiki
- Oct 2015** Second round of **training conducted in proposal preparation** using the Logical Framework Approach
- Nov 2015** **Pearl management plan** completed
- Dec 2015** **Te Tarai Vaka** (system for delivery of development activities and outcomes across government) shared online
- Jul 2016** Application for accreditation of the Cook Islands’ Ministry of Finance and Economic Management as a **National Implementing Entity** to the Adaptation Fund approved



Cook Islands highlights

The Cook Islands are located in the South Pacific and the 2010 census recorded a population of 15,708. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Rarotonga on 15 February 2016.

- The climate change adaptation project strengthened environmental monitoring to inform fishers and pearl farmers’ practices in the northern Cook Islands, especially Manihiki. Successes included stationing a marine biologist in Manihiki, refurbishment of the two Ministry of Marine Resources’ laboratories (in Rarotonga and Manihiki), and the purchase of a boat for the Ministry of Marine Resources in Penrhyn.
- The stationing of a marine biologist in Manihiki provided daily opportunities to work with fishers and pearl farmers on a daily basis in their management of the pearl industry, and has resulted in changes in farming practices, such as regular cleaning of the shells. School students in the area also benefited from the introduction of science activities, where previously there were none.
- Education and awareness activities targeted young people and young farmers in particular. Young people were involved in the resource assessments. Posting water quality information on public noticeboards, which are social meeting points in the northern islands, proved successful. Local solutions are best suited to local problems.
- Senior citizens – who comprise a significant sector of the population in the outer islands – were targeted for Internet training using tablets. They were also surveyed about their observations of environmental change. Analysis of the observed changes, such as increased sedimentation and diminishing fish diversity, are providing important information for new activities being conducted through the Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC-CC) project. Many of the observed changes were related to climate variability.
- The country’s financial management system was strengthened through the 3-year process to become a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund, approved in July 2016. Specific activities included the Cook Islands Procurement Policy; an established Procurement Officer position; revised Cook Islands Government Financial Policies and Procedures Manual; and the Activity Management System and Environmental and Social Safeguards.
- In 2013 and 2015, 17 men and 26 women – many from the outer islands and representing government and the private sector – were trained in proposal preparation using the Logical Framework Approach (LFA). In the six months following the first training, four survey respondents indicated they had completed or worked on a funding proposal since the training workshop, and more than half of the respondents had applied the LFA in their work.

Cook Islands summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 526,681
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	243
Number of people benefitting from better access to climate change funding	15,708
Number of people benefitting from in-country climate change consultations and training (99 men and 103 women)	202



FSM timeline



- Oct 2012** **Letter of Agreement** signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of FSM
- Apr 2013** Climate change adaptation project **concept note** finalised
- Jun 2013** **Consultation workshop** held in Yap State to design adaptation project
- Sep 2013** **Project design document** signed
- Oct 2013** **Consultation workshop** conducted in Chuuk State on adaptation project design
- Dec 2013** **Project Officer contracted** for December 2013–January 2016 in Yap
- Jan 2014** Amendment of the **FSM Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy** signed into law
- Apr 2014** **Training in proposal preparation** using the LFA completed in each of the four states of FSM
- May 2014** **Additional funds allocated** for Typhoon Maysak recovery efforts, following a decision by the project’s regional steering committee
- Mar 2015** **World Water Day** celebration held in Yap State
- Apr 2015** **Tanks and accessories** delivered to Fais Island
- Apr 2015** **Sahagow Well refurbishment completed**
- Jul 2015** **National lessons learned workshop** on sustainable use of quality water involving all four states of FSM held in Yap State
- Dec 2015** **Installation of tanks and accessories** in Fais Island complete
- Dec 2015** **Hydrological assessment** of water resources completed



FSM highlights

FSM is a group of 607 islands in the northwestern Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 102,360. These islands vary in size from small islets that disappear at high tide, to atolls, to large volcanic islands of more than 80 km². The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Yap State, 30–31 July 2015, and involving participants from all four states.

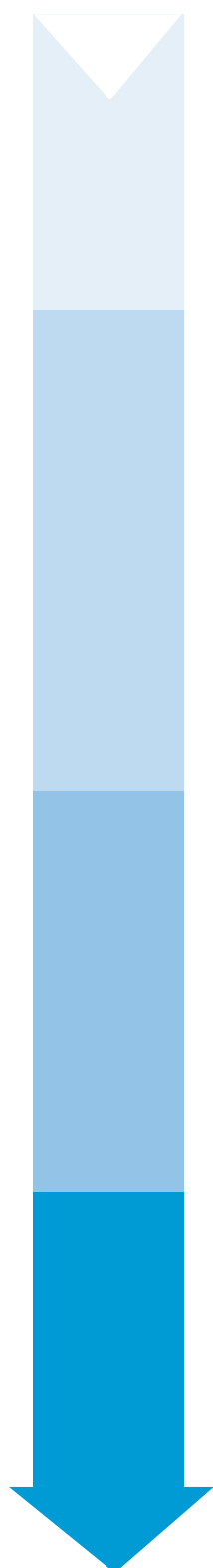
- One of the early projects to tackle the adverse effects of climate change in FSM, demonstrating a practical on-the-ground adaptation intervention that targeted the particularly vulnerable outer islands, and increased their accessibility to clean and fresh water.
- Overcame significant logistical and capacity challenges, including Typhoon Maysak in 2015, to provide timely emergency relief water supplies and better prepare for the impact of the 2015–2016 El Niño. This was achieved through the establishment of the Sahagow Well solar pump and storage system, and the household and community rainwater harvesting systems.
- Working across a variety of national and state agencies and island communities, and with the support of the private sector, implemented projects to improve the lives of the community. Agreements were developed to ensure proper maintenance, thereby ensuring sustainability.
- A rainwater harvesting demonstration site in place in Colonia, Yap State, and project information products, namely reports and videos, widely shared. Appreciation was expressed that these were also communicated in the local language and in partnership with others like the Water for Life team.
- The FSM national lessons learned meeting served as a model for other countries. A regional lessons learned meeting was hosted by Yap State, which enabled sharing of these lessons and more capacity building at both the national and state level, including exposure to effective technology options such as SODIS (solar disinfection) and first flush diverters.
- Stakeholder engagement that contributed to the enactment of the climate change policy and the development and costing of state action plans. Exploration of and access to new climate finance modalities such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.
- The success of the project stemmed from collaboration amongst regional, intergovernmental, national and state agencies, and communities, to improve water security in the most vulnerable areas, while also fostering greater outreach and awareness of community resilience to the effects of climate change.

FSM summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 468,747
Additional amount provided to the FSM Disaster Relief Fund (from the Nauru reallocation) specifically for the post Typhoon Maysak recovery effort in the islands of Yap State most heavily impacted by the typhoon	EUR 251,837
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project in Fais Island	294
Number of people benefitting from in-country climate change consultations and training (193 men and 75 women)	268



Kiribati timeline



Jun 2012	Health was selected as the sector of focus for the adaptation project
Aug 2012	Letter of Agreement signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Kiribati
Oct 2012	Climate change adaptation project concept note finalised
Jan 2013	Project planning workshop held in Kiribati
Jun 2013	Project design document signed
Jul 2013	First shipment of laboratory equipment arrived in Kiribati
Aug 2013	Project National Coordinator appointed by the Office of the President
Dec 2013	Project Technical Officer appointed by the Environmental Health Unit
Dec 2013	Kiribati Climate Change and Climate Risk Communications Strategy 2014–2018 finalised
Jan 2014	Contract signed with a construction company to refurbish the public health and medical laboratory
Feb 2014	Finance Officer appointed by the Environmental Health Unit
Apr 2014	Opening of the Public Health Laboratory by the EU Ambassador for Development
Oct 2014	Communications Officer appointed by the Office of the President
Mar 2015	Solar Disinfection of Water (SODIS) endorsed by the Minister of Health and Medical Services
Nov 2015	Side event on SODIS at SPC's 45th annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) in Niue
Nov 2015	New regulations for the Public Health Ordinance (1977) completed
Nov 2015	National lessons learned meeting held in Kiribati



Kiribati highlights

Kiribati is located in the central Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 103,466. There are three main island groups: Gilbert, Phoenix and the Line Islands. Kiribati consists of 32 low-lying atolls that rise to no more than a few metres above sea level, and Banaba, a raised coral island with a highest point of 81 m. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Kiribati on 11 November 2015.

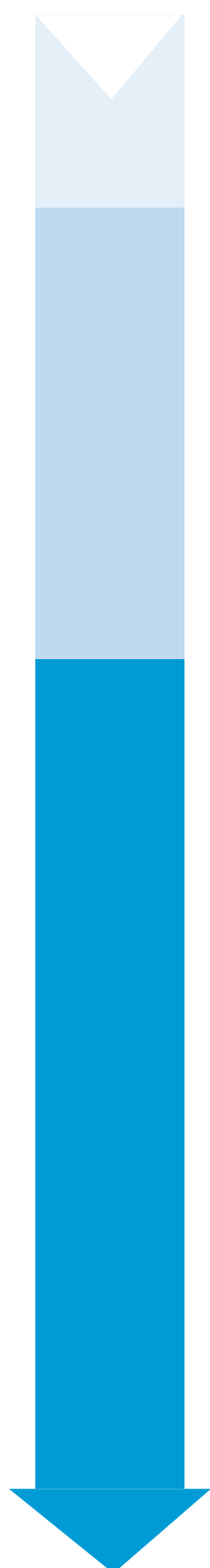
- Improved capacity within the Environmental Health Unit (EHU) and provision of necessary transportation, equipment and training enabled the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) staff to monitor and respond to climate-sensitive health risks effectively. These included water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, food-borne diseases such as *Escherichia coli*, and vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever.
- Key partnerships were developed with the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) and with Fiji National University's (FNU) Environmental Health Programme to strengthen monitoring of water quality and food quality.
- Partnerships and attachments to the Fiji Ministry of Health and the Pasteur Institute in New Caledonia strengthened control and surveillance of vector-borne diseases. Frequent spraying and community clean-ups were conducted.
- A health database was established linking data from EHU and the Health Information medical clinic using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping software. Computers were supplied to all 13 clinics in South Tarawa. The database and computerisation resulted in faster identification of outbreaks, which could then be linked to environmental health hazards.
- New regulations for the Kiribati Public Health Ordinance (1977) provided legal backing for EHU to enforce removal of environmental health hazards and legal backing to the Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response Committee to monitor and respond to outbreaks.
- A behavioural change approach identified child mortality from diarrhoea due to poor water quality and sanitary conditions as a major problem. 'Tippy taps' as hand washing stations and a simple water disinfection method called solar disinfection (SODIS) were introduced.
- Following a scientific study, SODIS was trialled for six months in Kawan Bairiki community. During the trial period, the clinic in Bairiki reported the number of cases of diarrhoea decreased from an average of 235 cases per month from January–September 2014 to 163 cases per month from January–September 2015 (30 per cent decrease). There were also cost savings as residents no longer had to buy kerosene to boil water.
- In 2013 and 2015, 14 men and 20 women from government and the private sector were trained in proposal preparation using the LFA. In the six months following the two trainings, the LFA was used in the preparation of 14 proposals, as well as being integrated in regular work duties.

Kiribati summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 455,235
Additional amount provided to Kiribati (from the Nauru reallocation) specifically for the post Cyclone Pam recovery efforts.	EUR 29,012
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	58,086
Number of people benefitting from climate change mainstreaming	103,466
Number of people benefitting from in-country climate change consultations and training (246 men and 339 women)	585



Marshall Islands timeline



- Jan 2013** **Letter of Agreement** signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Republic of Marshall Islands
- Aug 2013** Climate change adaptation project **concept note** finalised
- Feb 2014** **Consultation held on the draft feasibility study** on Woja Causeway
- Apr 2014** **Coastal processes and feasibility study**, and **final design and costing report** finalised
- Apr 2014** **National Climate Change Finance Assessment** consultation held
- Jun 2014** **Project Design Document version 1** signed
- Aug 2014** **National Climate Change Finance Assessment Report** finalised
- Sep 2014** **National Climate Change Dialogue** held
- Feb 2015** **Project Design Document version 2 signed**, confirming the revised process for project implementation
- Apr 2015** **Heavy construction equipment** acquired by Ministry of Public Works
- May 2015** **Coastal planting training conducted** with Woja community and students
- Jun 2015** **Construction of Woja Causeway** commenced
- Jul 2015** **Coastal planting training conducted** with Woja community and students
- Oct 2015** **Coastal planting training conducted** with Woja community and students
- Nov 2015** **Construction of Woja Causeway completed and formal opening** held
- Nov 2015** **Letter of Agreement** amended to extend Project Coordinator position
- Nov 2015** **National lessons learned meeting** held in Majuro
- Dec 2015** **Marshallese Climate Change Glossary** completed
- Dec 2015** **Final coastal planting training conducted** with Woja community and students



Marshall Islands highlights

The Marshall Islands are located in the North Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 55,000. The country is an atoll island nation comprising 34 major islands and atolls. The islands are scattered in an archipelago consisting of two rough parallel groups: the eastern *Ratak* (sunrise) chain and the western *Ralik* (sunset) chain. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Majuro on 4 November 2015.

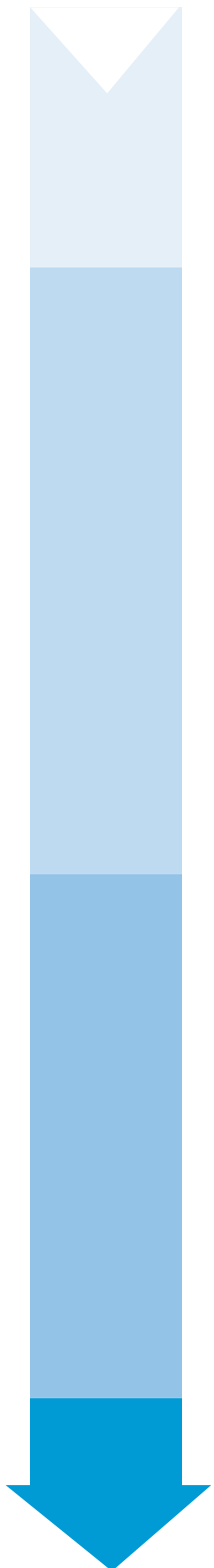
- Communities on Woja Island now have safe passage between the two parts of the island, and all residents can safely access services such as the health clinic and the schools, regardless of tide levels.
- Capacity of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) enhanced in planning, designing and constructing coastal protection measures in the outer islands. This was achieved through the successful completion of the Woja Causeway project on Ailinglaplap Atoll where the MPW was the main on-the-ground implementing agency. The approach adopted, which will include planning, investigation into coastal changes, feasibility and design, followed by implementation, will be used in the future for other coastal projects.
- Community and school students of Woja Island trained in home gardening to promote food security, and in the planting of coastal trees and shrubs to help protect shorelines from erosion.
- The climate change adaptation project activities were implemented through a collaborative partnership between the MPW, Office of Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination (OEPPC) and the EPA – one of the first times this has occurred in the Marshall Islands for a climate change project.
- An illustrated Climate Change Glossary explaining and defining climate change terms in Marshallese, produced with collective participation from the community, NGOs, schools, the Marshall Islands government, and the Marshall Islands Language Commission, provided for an improved understanding of technical terms.
- In 2013 and 2015, 19 men and 8 women – primarily youth council representatives from all of the outer islands, as well as several members from the government – were trained in proposal preparation using the LFA.

Marshall Islands summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 468,168
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	1,729
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (51 men and 26 women)	77
Additional 354 people who benefitted from in-country climate change consultations and training – National Dialogue (324) and the Woja training (30) – are not included in the row above because data not disaggregated by gender.	(354)



Nauru timeline



Jun 2012	Climate change adaptation project concept note finalised
Nov 2012	Letter of Agreement signed between SPC and Government of Nauru
Mar 2013	Project planning consultation held in Nauru
Nov 2013	Engineering review of roof conditions and selection of households for roof refurbishment completed
Jan 2014	Training in proposal preparation using the LFA conducted
Apr 2014	Project Design Document Version 1 completed (but not signed)
Jun 2014	Nauru Government decision to change the scope of the project to national water storage systems since the original project could not be completed within the project timeframe
Jul 2014	Services of a water engineering firm procured to conduct a feasibility and design study for increasing national water storage capacity
Aug 2014	Findings from the study presented at technical working group workshop. Nauru decided to demolish an existing tank and construct a new storage tank
Oct 2014	Final design report completed for improved water storage capacity
Nov 2014	Project Design Document Version 2 signed
Jan 2015	The Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction published and launched
Feb 2015	Request for proposals for national water storage improvements advertised
Apr 2015	Nauru advised during a country mission that there was insufficient time and funds to construct a new tank (based on bids received)
Apr 2015	Training in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) conducted
Jul 2015	Contract awarded for demolition of B10 tank
Nov 2015	20-year Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan finalised
Dec 2015	South-south exchange in Nauru/Kiribati for water quality programme training and development
Mar 2016	Contract for demolition of B10 tank terminated and a new contract issued to a State Owned Enterprise
May 2016	B10 tank demolition completed



Nauru highlights

Nauru lies close to the equator in the western Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 10,084. It is a raised atoll with an area of 21 km² and a maximum elevation of 71 m. The land area consists of a narrow coastal plain ranging from 100 to 300 m wide, which encircles a limestone escarpment rising some 30 m to a central plateau, known locally as ‘Topside’, and which has been the focus of extensive phosphate mining over the last 80 years. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Nauru on 23 November 2015.

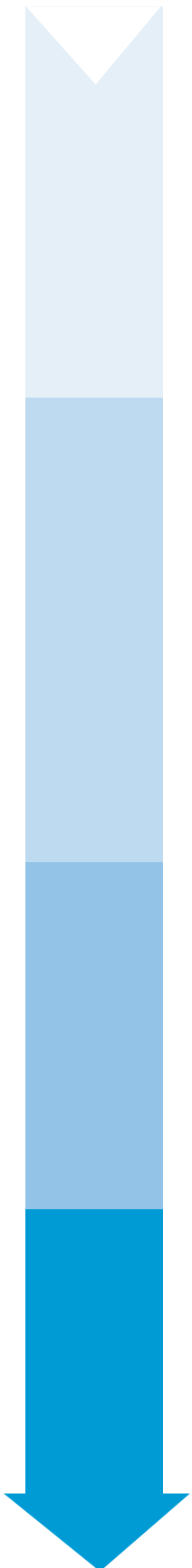
- The completion and publication of the Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt) will help support progress towards the country’s national development priorities and the goal of environmental sustainability, by ensuring that a focus on reducing vulnerabilities and risks posed by climate change is incorporated into planning and activities across all sectors of the economy and society.
- Nauru has also completed the Nauru 20-year Water and Sanitation Master Plan. It has been noted that Nauru has underinvested in water and sanitation infrastructure for many decades and significant capital investment will be necessary to meet both the current and future needs of the island in terms of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The Master Plan details the investigation of the water supply and sewerage infrastructure needs of Nauru for the next 20 years. The Master Plan will provide a blueprint for the country to meet a key goal under the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy: ‘Provide a reliable, safe, affordable, secure and sustainable water supply to meet socio-economic development needs’. Proposals have been prepared to help Nauru source funding for the implementation of the Master Plan.
- The project has helped to improve water security in Nauru through the demolition of a large obsolete 4,000 KL water storage tank. This will pave the way for a new storage tank to be built in the future.
- In 2014, 10 men and 10 women – mainly from government and some from the private sector – were trained in proposal preparation using the LFA. In the six months following the training, the LFA was used in the preparation of two proposals, as well as being integrated in regular work duties.
- A Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Training of Trainers workshop was held in 2015, which trained 12 men and 8 women. The main objectives of the training were to raise awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene issues in Nauru, and to train trainers on how to effectively practice water conservation and raise awareness in schools and communities.
- A south-south exchange with the GCCA: PSIS project in Kiribati provided an opportunity to learn about the establishment of a water quality monitoring programme in a neighbouring country, and provided important information for Nauru’s future planning.

Nauru summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 133,816
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	10,084
Number of people benefitting from endorsed climate change mainstreaming (RONAdapt and the Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan)	10,084
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (40 men and 30 women)	70



Niue timeline



Apr 2012	Technical and design report for rainwater harvesting in Niue completed (by PACC project)
Aug 2012	Cost benefit analysis report completed (by PACC project)
Nov 2012	Letter of Agreement signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Niue
Dec 2012	Letter from Government of Niue confirms the water sector as the project focus
Feb 2013	Climate change adaptation project concept note finalised
Mar 2013	Consultation workshop conducted in Niue on design of adaptation project
Apr 2013	Contract for the tank moulding facility awarded
Aug 2013	Project design document signed
Aug 2013	Training in proposal preparation using the LFA conducted
Dec 2013	Tank moulding facility opened
Jun 2014	420 tanks manufactured
Jun 2014	GCCA: PSIS Planning and Steering Committee Meeting held in Niue and tank moulding facility featured at the event
Sept 2014	Side event held on the adaptation project at the UN-SIDS meeting in Samoa
Dec 2014	Institutional framework developed for the Climate Change Division in Niue
Jan 2015	Additional 100 tanks manufactured
Apr 2015	Amendment to Letter of Agreement signed
May 2015	Second round of training conducted in proposal preparation using the LFA
Dec 2015	60 per cent of the tanks installed in the villages



Niue highlights

Niue is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 1,611. It is the world’s largest and highest single coral atoll with a land area of 259 km². Niue is characterised by three terraces; the rim of the lower terrace averages 28 m above sea level, with the upper rim averaging 69 m above sea level. There are 14 villages scattered around the island’s coast, including Alofi, which is the capital. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Niue on 3 December 2015.

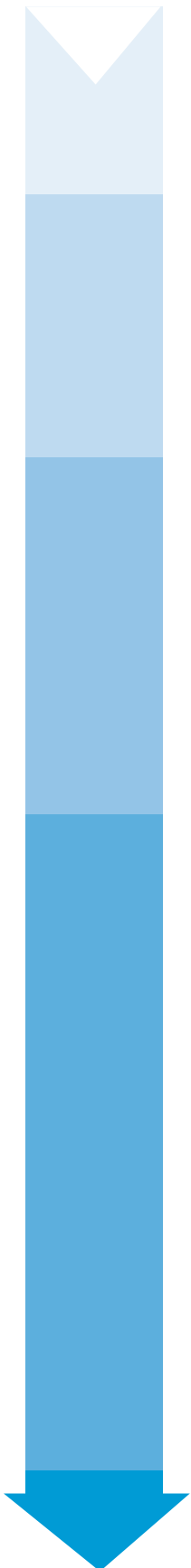
- For the first time in any of the nine project countries, a tank manufacturing facility was constructed and Niueans were trained to manufacture plastic storage tanks. Five hundred and twenty 5,000-litre water storage tanks were made, one for each inhabited house in Niue. This is a major achievement for a small country with a population of around 1,600 people.
- Niue provided an example to other countries by combining the funds from three donors: Global Environment Facility, AusAID and EU, through three projects: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC), PACC+, and GCCA: PSIS, to create the moulding facility and provide tanks to all inhabited houses, rather than applying a piecemeal project approach.
- The moulding facility generated interest among other countries (e.g. Nauru and Cook Islands), and will be used in Niue by another project – Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy, implemented by EU/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – to manufacture septic tanks.
- An institutional framework providing clear options for the improved management of climate change within the Government of Niue was prepared.
- In 2014 and 2015, 24 women and 21 men – mainly from government and some from the private sector – were trained in proposal preparation using the LFA. In the six months following the two trainings, the LFA was used in the preparation of 14 proposals, as well as being integrated in regular work duties.

Niue summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 590,589
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	1,611
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (33 men and 32 women)	65



Palau timeline



- Aug 2012** **Water** selected as the sector of focus by Cabinet with particular attention to **outlying island states**
- Oct 2012** Climate change adaptation project **concept note** finalised
- Mar 2013** Work starts on **Palau Climate Change Policy**
- May 2013** **Letter of Agreement** signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Palau
- Jul 2013** **Project design document** signed
- Mar 2014** **Training conducted in proposal preparation** using the logical framework approach
- May 2014** **Additional Letter of Agreement** signed between Government of Palau, Palau National Development Bank and SPC for the Palau Water Conservation Incentive Programme
- Jul 2014** **Engineering design and costing** for the planned water infrastructure in five outlying states **completed**
- Feb 2015** **Palau-Tonga south-south exchange** on coastal protection completed
- Apr 2015** **Water tanks delivered** to Palau
- Apr 2015** Second round of **training in proposal preparation** using the LFA conducted
- Sep 2015** **Water Operations Certification programme** completed
- Nov 2015** **Palau Climate Change Policy endorsed** by Joint House Resolution
- Dec 2015** **Scope and terms of reference for a hydrogeological assessment** of water availability prepared
- Dec 2015** **Rainwater tanks** installed in Tobi and Sonsorol and **leak detection and repair** completed in Peleliu
- Mar 2016** **Improvements to Koska Well** in Angaur completed



Palau highlights

Palau is located in the northwest tropical Pacific and the 2010 census recorded a population of 20,643. There are over 500 islands in Palau, most of which are the small, uninhabited Rock Islands. Only nine islands are currently inhabited. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Palau on 17 December 2015.

- Through a highly participatory process, the Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development was completed and endorsed by Congress. This policy covers climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and sustainable energy. The policy includes a five-year action plan, which identifies and prioritises interventions covering ten objectives – including governance, health and critical infrastructure – and is costed at USD 500 million.
- The Office of Climate Change established within a line ministry and with its own budget; and a reinigorated National Environment Protection Council mandate.
- Water security strengthened in five outlying island states with locally appropriate infrastructure interventions benefitting all their citizens; a successful community outreach education campaign implemented (assisted by the ‘Wonder of Water’ mascot, *Faucetina*) and video productions filmed in the Palauan language.
- Following a complex merger, the Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC) financial management capacity was strengthened. This included areas such as internationally-compliant procurement, management of service consultancies, and development and implementation of a locally-tailored standard operating procedures certification training course for water operators.
- Private sector water conservation incentives scheme criteria developed and trialled, including training of private sector contractors in the installation of rainwater harvesting systems, including first flush diverters.
- Partnerships and exchange of knowledge about integrated coastal management through the south-south exchange with Tonga, and development of the coastal climate change toolkit. Building relationships between national and state government agencies and communities, especially in Koror.
- Following two training workshops for 47 people (11 men and 36 women) in proposal preparation using the LFA, this framework has been adopted and will be used for developing concept notes for implementation of the Palau Climate Change Policy and other grant applications.

Palau summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 650,591
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	711
Number of people benefitting from endorsed climate change mainstreaming (Palau Climate Change Policy)	20,643
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (53 men and 58 women)	111



Tonga timeline



Aug 2012	Climate change adaptation project concept note finalised
Dec 2012	Consultation workshop on design of the adaptation project conducted in Tonga
Jan 2013	Letter of Agreement signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Tonga
Mar 2013	Project National Coordinator contracted for March 2013–December 2015
Mar 2013	Foreshore committee set up to provide a link between government and the communities
Jun 2013	Stakeholder design workshop held on the initial coastal engineering design and costing
Aug 2013	Final coastal design and maintenance plan completed
Aug 2013	Project design document signed
Feb 2014	Civil engineer , seconded from national government, contracted for one year
Jul 2014	Construction company contracted to implement the coastal protection measures
Aug 2014	Ground-breaking ceremony to mark the beginning of construction held in Talafo’ou community
Feb 2015	Tonga-Palau south-south exchange on coastal protection held
Feb 2015	National launching of the video documentary <i>Buying time with better coastal management in Tonga</i>
Oct 2015	Construction of coastal protection measures and parks completed
Oct 2015	Official launch ceremony held with Prime Minister of Tonga and EU Deputy Ambassador
Oct 2015	National lessons learned meeting held in Tonga
Feb 2016	Tonga Climate Change Policy (2015–2020) endorsed by government

Tonga highlights

The Kingdom of Tonga is located in the South Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 103,365. Tonga is an archipelago of 172 coral and volcanic islands; 36 of these islands are inhabited over a land area of 649 km². The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Tongatapu on 16 October 2015.

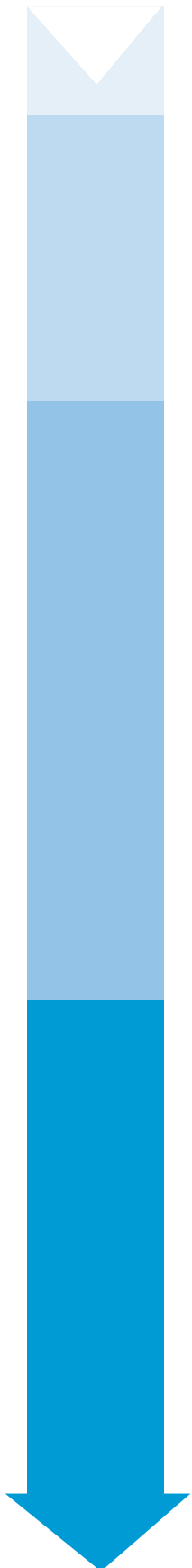
- Three coastal communities have beaches that have been extended seaward through coastal protection measures and sand recharge. As a result, these coastal communities are better protected from the effects of storms and storm surges. Furthermore, the population of Tongatapu is benefitting from the three coastal recreation areas established by the project.
- The process established through this project for implementing coastal protection measures, which included: a review of historical erosion data; developing a feasibility study, and an environmental impact assessment; design and costing of the coastal measures; ongoing community meetings through the entire process; and a monitoring plan, has become a model for coastal protection projects and is being replicated by other projects (EU/GIZ-ACSE and ADB Strategic Program for Climate Resilience) in Tonga.
- The preparation of a detailed coastal diagnostic study has provided important input for a future integrated coastal management plan.
- The Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill has been accepted by Cabinet and the fund is likely to be officially established shortly. This would enable Tonga to have continual access to funds for small-scale projects, both for communities and to fill the gap between larger project funding cycles.
- Tonga's Climate Change Policy (2006) has been revised to the Tonga Climate Change Policy: A Resilient Tonga by 2035. The priorities from the policy are to be incorporated into Tonga's Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management II 2016–2020 (JNAP II). It was endorsed by Cabinet in February 2016.
- The south-south exchange in February 2015 provided an opportunity for Tonga to showcase the coastal protection project to national and state government representatives from Palau.
- In 2014 and 2015, 29 men and 29 women – mainly from government and some from the private sector – were trained in proposal preparation using the LFA. In the six months following the two trainings, the LFA was used in the preparation of seven proposals, as well as being integrated in regular work duties.

Tonga summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 518,644
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	3,367
Number of people benefitting from endorsed climate change mainstreaming (Tonga Climate Change Policy)	103,365
Number of people benefitting from better access to climate change funding	103,365
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (276 men and 197 women)	473



Tuvalu timeline



- Nov 2012** **Letter of Agreement** signed outlining governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Tuvalu
- Feb 2013** **Agriculture** was selected as the sector of focus by Cabinet
- Jul 2013** Climate change adaptation project **concept note** finalised
- Aug 2013** **Project planning workshop** held in Tuvalu
- Aug 2013** **National Coordinator and Communications Officer** appointed, based in the Department of Environment
- Jan 2014** **Five-week attachment** from Tuvalu's Department of Environment to Kiribati Live and Learn Farm and SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT)
- Mar 2014** **Agroforestry Technical Officer and Finance Officer** appointed, based in the Department of Agriculture
- Jul 2014** **4.5-month attachment** from Tuvalu's Department of Agriculture to SPC-CePaCT to research the effectiveness of the climate ready crops
- Jul 2014** **Tenders sought for large-scale farming equipment** – contract awarded **December 2014**
- Oct 2014** **Home gardening training** held for women from all islands of Tuvalu
- Oct 2014** **Project Field Mechanic** was appointed, based in the Department of Agriculture
- Apr 2015** **Video** on *Promoting local food production in Tuvalu* launched
- May 2015** **Two-month attachment** from Tuvalu's Department of Agriculture to SPC Land Resource Division in enhancing Tuvalu's biosecurity
- Oct 2015** **Results from a competition for the best community garden**, developed with the women's group on all islands of Tuvalu, were announced and **prizes distributed**
- Nov 2015** **National lessons learned meeting** was held in Tuvalu
- Nov 2015** **Tuvalu Agriculture Strategic Marketing Plan 2015–2020** endorsed by government
- Dec 2015** **Three agroforestry demonstration sites and two nurseries completed** in Funafuti and the outer island of Nukufetau



Tuvalu highlights

Tuvalu is situated in the western South Pacific Ocean and the 2010 census recorded a population of 11,035. It consists of five low atolls and four raised limestone reef islands, with a total land area of approximately 26 km². Land levels are very low, with maximum heights above mean sea level typically ranging from 3 to 4 m. The following project highlights were identified and discussed by national stakeholders during a lessons learned meeting held in Funafuti on 3 November 2015.

- Three agroforestry demonstration sites – one in an outer island – have been implemented on underutilised land, and are contributing to food security in Tuvalu. Agroforestry is an integrated farming practice that combines agricultural crops with fruit-bearing trees. Using this method created more productive, profitable, and sustainable land-use systems.
- These agroforestry sites are trialling crop varieties from around Tuvalu and from SPC’s Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) climate-resilient crop collection. The trees planted include coconut, banana, fig, breadfruit, cordia, calophyllum, and sandalwood; the crops planted include taro, pulaka, cassava, alocassia, pandanus, papaya, noni, lime, yam, bele, sweet potato, and chaya. The trees and crops planted are being recorded in a database so that each variety can be identified for their effectiveness in the Tuvalu atoll environment.
- Farmers and landowners have contributed to creating the agroforestry demonstration sites and at the same time have been trained in agroforestry design and methods, compost-making, plant grafting and breeding techniques, and in planting new crops such as sandalwood. Four trainings took place with 171 farmers and landowners from all islands of Tuvalu (116 men 55 women).
- Home gardens were set up on every island of Tuvalu through the Tuvalu National Council of Women. Initially a training was held on home garden design, plant grafting techniques, and how to best plant fruits, vegetables and root crops (48 women trained from all islands of Tuvalu). Equipment was then provided for the women’s group on each island to implement their own home garden. These gardens were then evaluated by judges from the Department of Agriculture, and prizes were given to the best gardens.
- The Tuvalu national budget for 2016 includes provisions for the Department of Agriculture to work with the landowners and farmers to maintain the agroforestry project sites and equipment.
- Training in proposal preparation using the LFA in 2013 and 2015 trained 48 people (25 men, 23 women), mainly from government and some from the private sector. In the 2015 training, the government planners from all islands of Tuvalu participated. In the six months following the two trainings, the LFA was used in the preparation of 27 proposals, as well as being integrated in regular work duties.

Tuvalu summary statistics

Cost of the climate change adaptation project	EUR 494,255
Additional amount provided to Tuvalu (from the Nauru reallocation) specifically for the post Cyclone Pam recovery efforts	EUR 53,349
Number of people directly benefitting from the climate change adaptation project	6,780
Number of people benefitting from endorsed climate change mainstreaming (Tuvalu Agriculture Strategic Marketing Plan)	11,035
Number of people benefitting from climate change consultations and training (223 men and 157 women)	380



2.3 Regional achievements (KRA 4)

KRA 4 relates to strengthening regional collaboration. A subsidiary agreement was established with SPREP in 2011 to promote regional collaboration between the two organisations to deliver parts of the GCCA: PSIS project jointly. Through this arrangement, a climate change adviser was recruited and embedded in SPREP as a full member of the GCCA: PSIS team. This arrangement was beneficial in that it facilitated and strengthened the collaboration between the two organisations, which is valued by the countries and the region. The model has been followed by the USAID-funded project: Institutional Strengthening in the Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) 2015–2020.

Below are the highlights and timeline of the regional collaboration activities in which the GCCA: PSIS project collaborated.

Highlights include the following:

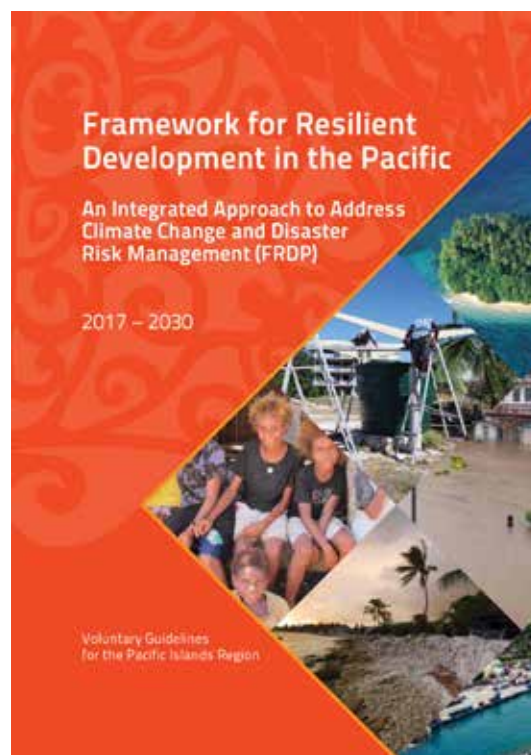
Development and endorsement of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

- The 2013 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable was coordinated by the four main CROP agencies (PIFS, SPC, SPREP and USP) under the leadership of SPREP. This Roundtable was held parallel to the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management. Both meetings were followed by the Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Roundtable where it was agreed that, where possible, climate and disaster resilient practices should be implemented in all development sectors. This marked the start of the process to develop the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific – An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP).
- The *Compendium of Case Studies on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific* was launched in 2015. This document describes the Pacific region's experiences and lessons learned in implementing climate and disaster risk agendas and helped inform the FRDP. The GCCA: PSIS project, together with other partners, supported the development of this compendium.
- The FRDP was featured at a side event at the 2014 United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (UNSIDS), at the 2015 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable, and at the 2015 UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan. The GCCA: PSIS project, together with other partners, supported these events.
- The FRDP was endorsed by Leaders on 16 September 2016 at the 47th Pacific Island Forum meeting in FSM. It represents the world's first integrated regional framework to build resilience to climate change and disasters, and aims to ensure that climate change and disasters are understood as a development challenge to building resilience across all sectors. The FRDP provides high-level voluntary guidance to national governments and administrations, the private sector, civil society organisations, Pacific communities, regional organisations, and development partners.



Other joint regional activities

- Starting in 2013 and continuing through to 2016, managers of climate change projects in SPC meet regularly to coordinate activities. (This group also includes GIZ.)
- During the 2015 Climate Change Roundtable, jointly coordinated by CROP agencies and led by SPREP, six case studies from the GCCA: PSIS project were presented by national representatives.
- During 2013–2015, the GCCA: PSIS project contributed on behalf of SPC to the Working Arm of the CROP Chief Executive Officer on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific (CROP-CEO-WARD). This group advised the CROP CEO on regional matters such as the FRDP, the climate change roundtables, and proposals for the second phase of GCCA, known as GCCA+.
- In 2014, CROP partners, through WARD, collaborated to prepare a joint proposal for GCCA+, following the model of the GCCA: PSIS project, with delivery shared amongst the four partners.



Cover of the FRDP

Collaboration in knowledge management: Pacific Climate Change Portal

- The Pacific Climate Change Portal (PCCP) is now the regional information hub for the Pacific and has received support from several Pacific agencies and projects including the GCCA: PSIS project. All public GCCA: PSIS documents have been available on the PCCP since 2014, and the project archive is regularly updated. Approximately 200 GCCA: PSIS documents have been uploaded to the PCCP, attracting 37,900 views by February 2016.
- Two regional training workshops on the PCCP were conducted – one in the South Pacific in 2012 and the second in the North Pacific in 2013 – training 61 people (29 men and 32 women).
- A 35-page matrix of regional climate change activities was prepared within the framework of SPC’s Climate Change Engagement Strategy in 2012, and was subsequently updated in 2013.

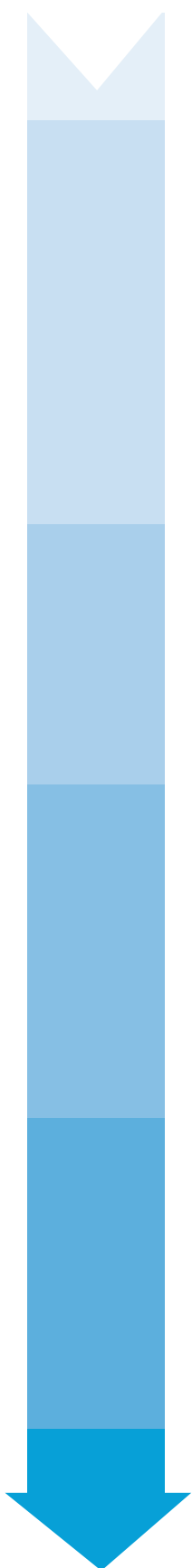
Regional training on climate change finance

Two regional trainings on accessing climate change finance were held, supported by APAN, SPREP and SPC-GCCA: PSIS project.

- The Pacific Climate Change and Finance Workshop in 2012 emphasised the importance of having good proposals to submit with funding requests, and involved 22 men and 25 women; subsequently the course on proposal preparation using the logical framework approach was developed and delivered to all nine countries through two phases of training held in 2013-2014 and 2015 (see section 2.2).
- A second regional workshop on the Adaptation Fund, supported by GCCA: PSIS, SPREP and APN, was held in 2014, for 20 men and 14 women.



Timeline for collaborative regional activities



- Sep 2011** **Subsidiary agreement** signed between SPC and SPREP **to recruit a Climate Change Adviser** based at SPREP
- Aug 2012** **Climate Change Adviser recruited** and based at SPREP in Samoa
- Sep 2012** **Donor directory** prepared
- Oct 2012** **Pacific Climate Change and Finance Workshop**, supported by APAN, SPREP and SPC-GCCA: PSIS project, trained 22 men and 25 women
- Nov 2012** **South Pacific Regional Training in Pacific Climate Change Portal**, supported by SPREP and SPC, trained 11 men and 12 women
- Dec 2012** **Matrix** of regional climate change activities prepared as part of SPC's Climate Change Engagement Strategy (updated in 2013)
- Feb 2013** **North Pacific Regional Training in Pacific Climate Change Portal**, supported by SPREP and SPC, trained 18 men and 20 women
- Jul 2013** **Pacific Climate Change Roundtable**, coordinated by CROP agencies and led by SPREP, brought together more than 100 participants, and was followed by the Joint Meeting of the **Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Roundtable**
- Sep 2014** **Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) side event** at the **United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (UNSIDS)** held in Apia, Samoa
- Oct 2014** **Pacific Training on the Adaptation Fund** supported by APAN, SPREP and SPC-GCCA: PSIS, trained 20 men and 14 women
- Oct 2014** **Concept note for GCCA+ funding** prepared by CROP agencies.
- Mar 2015** **Side event – Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in the Pacific** – held at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan
- Apr 2015** **Pacific Compendium of Case Studies on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific** published
- May 2015** **Pacific Climate Change Roundtable** coordinated by CROP agencies and led by SPREP, brought together more than 100 participants.
- Sep 2016** **FRDP endorsed** by Pacific Leaders at Forum Meeting



2.4 Communications and visibility

A climate change communications strategy was prepared for SPC in 2012, with support from the GCCA: PSIS project. Following the recommendations of the strategy, a Climate Change Communications Officer was recruited by SPC in 2013, jointly funded by the project and GIZ. In 2013, the GCCA: PSIS communications plan was prepared. The plan was monitored and revised annually, and provided a framework for the project's communications and visibility activities. The EU visibility guidelines were applied to all project communications and visibility products. In 2014, a dedicated Communications Assistant was recruited for the GCCA: PSIS project, which was timely, as it coincided with an intensive implementation phase of the project.

Figure 14 shows a list of the main communication products prepared by SPC over the course of the project, with details listed in Annex 2. These included media releases, newsletter articles, videos, fact sheets and posters. Monitoring reports showed each media release was retransmitted by 15–20 other media outlets in the Pacific. Visibility products such as T-shirts, caps, bags and stickers, were produced and distributed. Climate change policies and sector plans produced by the project were also printed and distributed.

Videos were found to be the most far-reaching form of communication. In 2014, countries were asked to prepare a short 5–10 minutes video on their activities under the GCCA: PSIS project; these were shown at the 4th steering committee meeting in Niue in June 2014, and were considered a highlight. Following this, the nine videos were revised with additional footage by SPC's Regional Media Centre. In 2015, they were screened widely on national media, and throughout the Pacific via SPC's Pacific Way programme, reaching thousands of viewers. They also received more than 39,000 views on YouTube. An additional eight videos were prepared relating to specific sectors and practices – e.g. agroforestry in Tuvalu and SODIS in Kiribati.

National media releases, newsletter articles, newspaper/radio articles and TV clips were also broadcast in each country (see examples listed in Volume 2). At the sites of the climate change adaptation projects, there was signage and billboards displaying project activities and partners, in accordance with EU visibility guidelines.

Numerous displays of project materials were shown at annual events and exhibitions – e.g. annual EU Day events in Suva during the period 2012–2016, and at the Pacific Climate Change Roundtables in 2013 and 2015. The GCCA: PSIS project was selected to be part of European Development Days in Brussels in June 2016, and team members were asked to give a presentation at the GCCA+ Global Learning Event in Brussels in September 2016.



Figure 14 List of communication products produced by SPC and others

Type of Communication Material	Number of Items
Media Releases, Newsletter Articles	
SPC, EU, SPREP media releases	20
Articles on GCCA: PSIS project activities in the SPREP newsletter, <i>Climate Change Matters</i>	23
Articles on EU-GCCA internet sites, mainly capacity4dev.eu website	11
Videos, Fact Sheets, Posters	
National videos:	17
Cook Islands (3)	
FSM (3)	
Kiribati (3)	
Marshall Islands (1)	
Nauru (1)	
Niue (1)	
Palau (1)	
Tonga (1)	
Tuvalu (3)	
Regional videos	2
National fact sheets	9
Regional fact sheets (on the overall project, proposal preparation training, SODIS, lessons learned)	4
Project posters	5
Visibility Products	
National banners	18
Regional project banners	4
Bags, T-shirts, stickers, caps, all featuring project name, EU and SPC logos, made and distributed widely between 2012 and 2016	
Peer-Reviewed Publications	
GCCA: PSIS project, PACC project, Government of Niue. 2015. Manufacturing water tanks for water security, Niue. pp 74–75. In: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. <i>Compendium of Case Studies on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific</i> .	1 case study
Secretariat of the Pacific Community. 2016. Improving water quality in Kiribati with solar disinfection (SODIS). Poster presentation at UNISDR Science and Technology Conference on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Geneva, Switzerland, 27–29 January 2016.	1 poster
Cambers G., Carruthers P., Rabuatoka T., Tubuna S. and Ungaro J. 2017. Implementing climate change adaptation interventions in remote outer islands of the Pacific. In: Leal F.W. (ed). <i>Climate change adaptation in Pacific countries: fostering resilience and improving the quality of life</i> . Springer, Berlin.	1 paper



In September 2015, a regional lessons learned meeting was held in Yap, FSM, immediately following the 5th steering committee meeting; 44 men and 28 women participated. Following these events, materials, including a regional lessons learned video, a fact sheet, and a presentation, were prepared and integrated into a Lessons Learned Roadshow. In the last quarter of 2015, the Roadshow was presented in FSM, Fiji (including the diplomatic corps) and Samoa, to regional/international organisations, through ten individual events, and involving 182 climate change professionals (81 men and 101 women). The Roadshow was an extremely useful way to generate discussion about the lessons learned through the course of the project, and provided an opportunity for the project team to provide input on other ongoing and planned climate change projects.

Key regional lessons learned were:

- On-the-ground climate change adaptation activities supported by mainstreaming and targeted training, help countries tackle the adverse effects of climate change.
- Partnering with other organisations contributes to the sustainability of project interventions.
- Outer island communities that face isolation and logistical and transportation challenges require special attention.
- Project activities specially designed for women, youth and senior citizens, ensure their involvement in building climate resilience.
- Strengthening collaboration between line ministries and the ministry responsible for finance, enhances national systems, and may facilitate improved access to climate change funding in the future.
- Video is one of the most effective ways to share lessons learned.
- National communication materials need to be translated into local languages.

In addition, national lessons learned meetings were held in each of the nine countries during the last quarter of 2015 and first quarter of 2016, involving 96 men and 59 women.

2.5 Inclusion of gender considerations

In 2013, in the midst of the project planning phase, and during the preparation of the Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit, consultations were held with the SPC gender specialists on how to address gender issues within the framework of the GCCA: PSIS project. The approach adopted included the following:

- Disaggregate all training and consultation data by gender to ensure women were being reached in these activities
- Include specific activities that focus on special groups (women, youth, children, elders)
- Identify opportunities to reduce women's burdens as primary family carers
- Develop education and awareness-raising activities that reach out to different social groups, including women, based on their capacity to access and absorb information

Data disaggregation

The consultations and trainings reached 2,938 people (55 per cent men and 45 per cent women), indicating a reasonable representation of the two genders.



Youth planting coastal plants in Woja islands, Marshall Islands.



Home gardening training in Tuvalu.

Specific activities for women and special groups

Volume 2 contains detailed descriptions on how gender was addressed in each country, as summarised below.

In three countries, specific activities were implemented that focused on special groups:

- In the Marshall Islands, a complementary activity to the causeway construction was to involve women and youth in school gardens and coastal planting near the causeway.
- In Tonga, at the specific request of the women in the affected communities, three coastal parks were built for the children.
- In Tuvalu, a complementary activity to the agroforestry demonstration sites involved mobilising women in all of the islands to establish home gardens.

Reducing women's burdens

In FSM, Nauru, Niue and Palau, the focus of the adaptation project was on improving water security, particularly in the outer islands of FSM and Palau. In these areas, women and children spend a large amount of time fetching water, and women are significantly affected by water quality issues in terms of maternal, infant and child health.

In Kiribati, the successful trialling of solar disinfection (SODIS) particularly benefitted women, who are responsible for providing potable water and caring for the family, especially when they are sick.



IT training for senior citizens in Mangaia, Cook Islands.

Education and awareness activities that reach out to women and special groups

In six countries, education and awareness activities were developed that reached out to different social groups:

- In the outer islands of the Cook Islands, specific training in climate change and IT was designed and implemented for senior citizens, a particularly vulnerable and often neglected group.
- Also in the Cook Islands, youth were involved in the invertebrate assessment and SCUBA training.
- In FSM, a special effort was made to hold separate meetings and consultations with women as part of the education and awareness campaign. Similarly, a representative portion (30 per cent) of women were included in the Community Health Team; the women helped conduct surveys, and will be involved in the rainwater harvesting tank inspections going forward.
- In Kiribati, trainings on the SODIS method were conducted in communities and schools in South Tarawa – which reached women and youth groups – and schools for children challenged by disability; the aim was to reach as many potential change agents as possible.
- In the Marshall Islands, training on proposal preparation was especially targeted to outer island youth, as the government has identified them as a key group requiring special attention. The approach was similar in Niue, where the same training was conducted, and involved a number of recent university graduates.
- In Tuvalu, women were consulted separately during the preparation of the Tuvalu Agriculture Strategic Marketing Plan 2015–2020 to ensure their voice was heard and that specific activities for men and women were identified.



2.6 Inclusion of environmental considerations

The consideration of the environment and environmental impacts is generally a mandatory requirement for all development projects, and is consistent with regional frameworks such as PIFACC. There is often considerable overlap between measures to adapt to climate change and measures to ensure sustainable environmental management. Most of the GCCA: PSIS activities addressed an environmental issue or resulted in an environmental benefit, as summarised below (detailed overviews for each country are included in Volume 2).

- In the Cook Islands, the project resulted in improved water quality monitoring for the Manihiki Lagoon, as well as marine resource stock assessments for the islands in the Northern group. The project also resulted in improved pearl farming management practices in the Manihiki Lagoon.
- In FSM, the water conservation education programme focused on reducing demand on underground water resources. The hydrological assessments and the checklist for water infrastructure installation should provide for better water management practices such as sustainable extraction rates in the future.
- In Kiribati, the focus on improving environmental health surveillance includes regular monitoring of water, food and vector breeding grounds. The revised Public Health Ordinance Regulations (once endorsed) will support the clean-up of vector breeding grounds, such as rubbish dumps. Furthermore the uptake of SODIS in Kiribati will result in the re-use and recycling of plastic PET bottles.
- In the Marshall Islands, the project adopted an integrated coastal management approach, bringing together the three main government agencies (EPA, MPW and OEPPC) and the communities, to implement an intervention, including hard and soft engineering methods. National processes were followed in the planning stage, including the preparation of a marine survey and a coastal changes/feasibility study, both reviewed by the EPA, which determined there was no need for a full environmental impact assessment. All required permits were obtained and an environmental management plan was prepared and used for monitoring the impact. Post-project monitoring identified some minor violations, which were subsequently addressed to the satisfaction of all parties. The approach adopted of conducting an investigation into coastal changes before moving to the feasibility and design stage, is one that will be used in the future for other coastal projects. Finally, the Marshallese Glossary was developed, which includes explanations of climate change and coastal management terms in the local language as shown in the example below:



SODIS in Kiribati



English concept	Majel concept	English description	Majel description
Shoreline	ekadiklok	Line where water intersects the coast at mean sea level	deWan menaan eo, im komman bwe en dik an okmanaan

- In Nauru, during the planning for the household roof improvements, extensive research was conducted on the safe disposal of asbestos in Nauru and the Pacific countries. A temporary storage method was developed, whereby roof asbestos in Nauru would be placed in locked containers in the landfill, while Nauru developed a national strategy for asbestos disposal/storage.
- In Niue, the project has the potential to reduce demand upon groundwater resources and provide opportunities for maintenance of the distribution system, thereby reducing water lost through leakages. The technical assistance provided to restructure the climate change, environment and natural resource divisions, may improve national environmental management in the future.
- In Palau, the preparation of the Climate Change Policy involved the preparation of sector-based strategies for fisheries and agriculture, conservation and natural resources, society and culture, among others. The ‘Wonder of Water’ awareness campaign, and the framework for the hydrogeological assessment, contributed to environmental management.
- In Tonga, a technical coastal changes study, feasibility study, environmental impact assessment, design and costing study, followed by the monitoring plan, were conducted in accordance with the principles of integrated coastal management, and with full community involvement throughout. Tonga plans to use the same process at other sites. The completion of the coastal diagnostic study will also contribute to the Integrated Coastal and Marine Spatial Plan for all of Tonga. The revision of the Tonga Climate Change Policy covers both climate change and environmental issues. At the community level, environmental messages are displayed on rubbish bins and signage at the new coastal parks.
- In Tuvalu, agroforestry, which is the focus of the adaptation project, is an environmentally-friendly farming method promoting diversification and intercropping. Climate-resilient – especially drought-resilient – species of crops were trialed during this project, and the performance and survival rate data compiled in a database. This will provide important data for future use of appropriate crop varieties in Tuvalu, to mitigate the effects of climate change. National training for island planners in environmental impact assessment was also conducted during the course of the project.

2.7 Summary of achievements using the project log frame

The final independent evaluation of the project, conducted between February and May 2016, confirmed that all the indicators for the project’s log frame were met. Verification data for each indicator is shown in Figure 15.



Figure 15 Log frame verification data

Description	Verifiable Indicators
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To support the governments of Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ten new activities that address country requests for climate change adaptation undertaken in an effective and sustainable manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to Ministry of Finance and Economic Management in the Cook Islands to gain National Implementing Entity status to the Adaptation Fund; status granted by the Adaptation Fund in 2016. - Support to Ministry of Finance and Economic Management in the Cook Islands to prepare a national activity management and monitoring system (Te Tarai Vaka). - Support to Cook Islands to train 137 senior citizens (71 men and 66 women) in the outer islands in climate change and IT skills. - Support to Niue to design an institutional framework for the climate change division in Niue 2014. - Support to Palau and Tonga to facilitate a south-south exchange on experiences with coastal protection measures, involving 16 men and 13 women. - Support to Tonga to develop the Tonga National Climate Fund and accompanying legislation. - Support to Nauru for an exchange visit (1 man) to Kiribati to share experiences on water quality management (2015–2016). - Support to Tuvalu for the training of 12 men and six women – all national planners – in environmental impact assessment (together with SPREP). - Support to Cook Islands, Kiribati and Tonga to participate in UNFCCC COP 19 and COP 20, particularly to follow the climate finance discussions. - Support to Nauru (2012) and Marshall Islands (2014) to prepare climate finance assessments together with other partners. ✓ Capacity of a minimum of 40 national sector specialists for integrating climate change adaptation into at least three sectors built from minimal level to moderate level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 102 men and 97 women trained in food safety, vector control and water quality monitoring in Kiribati - 124 men and 45 women trained in agroforestry practices in Tuvalu; an additional 48 women trained in home gardening - 64 men trained in installation of rainwater harvesting systems in FSM, Niue, Palau



Description	Verifiable Indicators
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To promote a long-term, strategic approach to adaptation planning and budgets, and to pave the way towards more effective and coordinated aid delivery modalities at the national and regional level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least one new formal mechanism in SPC to coordinate four different donors/partners engaged in delivery of climate change resilience by 09/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPC monthly climate change project coordination meetings - CROP CEO Working Arm on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development (bi-annual meetings) ✓ National climate change policy that integrates disaster risk management and includes a budgeted action plan prepared in a minimum of two countries by 12/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republic of Nauru Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (2014) - Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015)
<p>Key Result Area 1</p> <p>Climate change mainstreamed into national and/or sector response strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ New/revised sector plans incorporating climate change resilience in at least four countries by 12/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kiribati Climate Change and Climate Risk Communications Strategy 2014–2018 - Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan Final Report (2015) - Coastal Diagnostic Study of Tongatapu, Tonga (2014) - Tuvalu Agriculture Strategic Marketing Plan 2016–2025 ✓ National climate change policy in at least one country by 09/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonga Climate Change Policy: A Resilient Tonga by 2035
<p>Key Results Area 2</p> <p>Countries better equipped to access climate change funds through different financing modalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review conducted in at least four countries on the extent to which climate change is mainstreamed in national and sector policies so as to inform the delivery of funds via modalities such as budget support by 06/2014. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change mainstreaming into national plans and policies was conducted in each of the nine countries in 2013 - Assessment report prepared (2013) showing each country’s budget support readiness and likelihood of qualifying for direct budget support for climate change ✓ Capacity to apply the logical framework approach (LFA) to project design built in at least six countries by 12/2014. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 222 men and 206 women in nine countries better equipped to write project proposals using the LFA; 92 proposals utilising the LFA submitted in the six-month period after the training



Description	Verifiable Indicators
<p>Key Result Area 3</p> <p>National climate change adaptation projects implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Climate change adaptation activities implemented in three different sectors by 12/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water sector adaptation projects completed in FSM, Nauru, Niue and Palau - Coastal protection adaptation projects completed in Marshall Islands and Tonga - Marine resources adaptation project completed in Cook Islands - Health adaptation protection completed in Kiribati - Agriculture adaptation project completed in Tuvalu ✓ Lessons learned about (on-the-ground) climate change adaptation activities, compiled, analysed and shared by 12/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nine national lessons learned meetings held in the fourth quarter of 2015 (and one in the first quarter of 2016), involving 96 men and 59 women - Regional lessons learned meeting held in FSM, in September 2015 with 44 men and 28 women - Lessons Learned Roadshow (video, fact sheet, presentation and discussion) shared with 10 organisations in three countries, involving 182 climate change professionals (81 men, 101 women) in quarter 4 of 2015



Description	Verifiable Indicators
<p>Key Result Area 4</p> <p>Streamlined technical assistance that supports national adaptation responses delivered by regional organisations in a collaborative manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Two new regional coordination tools available by 12/2012. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pacific Climate Change Portal available (2012); major update (2015) - SPC matrix of climate change and disaster risk management activities (version 1: 2012; version 2, 2013) ✓ Minimum of three national representatives representing a minimum of three countries regularly contributing to the Climate Change Portal (PCCP) by 12/2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two sub-regional trainings on the PCCP conducted in 2012 (South Pacific) and in 2013 (North Pacific); 29 men and 32 women were trained - Cook Islands, Niue and Tonga regularly provide material for the PCCP - Approximately 200 GCCA: PSIS documents available on the PCCP ✓ At least ten regional/sub-regional climate change resilience-building activities implemented collaboratively by regional organisations by 12/2014. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2012: Regional training in climate finance; 22 men and 25 women trained - 2014: Training on the Adaptation Fund; 20 men and 14 women trained - 2013: Pacific Climate Change Roundtable; >100 people attend - 2013: Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable; >100 people attend - 2015: Pacific Climate Change Roundtable; >100 people attend - 2013–2016: Preparation and endorsement of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) - 2015: Preparation of the Pacific Compendium of Case Studies on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific - 2015: Side event on the FRDP at the United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States - 2015: Side event – Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in the Pacific – at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, Japan - 2013–2015: Regular CROP CEO WARD meetings; and in 2014: Collaboration to prepare a Pacific concept note for GCCA+ funding



3. ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

3.1 Clear and distinguishable project title

The original title of the project was *Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance*. Early in 2012, agreement was reached with the EUD that this would be replaced with a working title for use within the Pacific: Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS). However, even this shortened title caused complications in the first two years, as some countries confused the project with another regional GCCA project implemented by USP through the African, Caribbean and Pacific programme. The recommendation is that careful consideration be given in the future to the selection of an appropriate and distinguishable project title early in the conceptualisation phase. This is especially important in view of the large number of climate change adaptation projects in the Pacific region.

3.2 Full project log frame

The project log frame as shown in the contribution agreement also posed serious challenges, in that there was significant overlap and lack of clarity between the two regional KRAs, and the indicators were not specific, measurable, achievable, relevant or time-bound. These issues were identified in the first ROM evaluation in October 2012. The project team addressed these issues and the revised log frame was endorsed by the steering committee at its second regional meeting in December 2012. This revised log frame was used from 2013 onwards, with only minor changes to some of the indicators thereafter.

3.3 Project duration

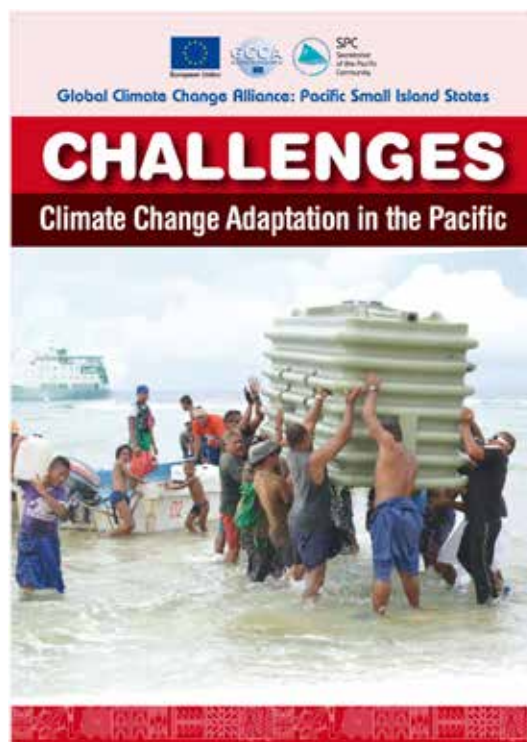
One of the initial challenges that had to be addressed was the original project timeframe, which was only three-and-a-half years. It quickly became apparent that with recruitment of the project team taking six months, there remained only three years for planning, implementation and closure. With the justification provided in the first ROM evaluation (October 2012), and the support of the second steering committee meeting (December 2012), a request was submitted early in 2013 for a no-cost extension until November 2016. This was formally agreed in Addendum 2 to the Contribution Agreement, signed in March 2014. As was discussed in Chapter 1, and shown in Figure 3, the project was divided in four phases: the recruitment phase (0.5 years); the planning phase (two years); the implementation phase (2.25 years); and the closure phase (0.75 years). It is recommended that complex regional projects such as the GCCA: PSIS project be scheduled over at least a five-year period.



3.4 Project scheduling (especially in outer islands)

Five of the nine countries – Cook Islands, FSM, Marshall Islands, Palau and Tuvalu – chose to focus their climate change adaptation projects in outer islands where there are significant challenges, including limited accessibility, long travel time and high costs. For example, in the outer islands of FSM and Palau, the entire process to procure and deliver rainwater harvesting systems took between 9–12 months, with the proper installation of the systems taking another six months. In Palau, there are only two short windows each year when weather and sea conditions are calm enough for goods to be safely transported to the southernmost islands and lightered ashore, as there are no safe harbours in the small southern outer islands. The final deadline for the countries to complete their adaptation projects was 31 December 2015; however in some outer islands, countries found themselves continuing implementation into the early months of 2016.

One of the project’s lessons learned, which was shared widely during the roadshows, was the suggestion to utilise a ‘times two’ rule for planning projects in outer islands. Experience showed that projects should be planned, scheduled and budgeted with as much detail as possible and using local information; and then the budget and the schedule should be multiplied by two (in some cases more), so as to provide realistic targets.



GCCA: PSIS poster highlighting the challenges faced in outer islands.

3.5 Reallocation of nationally committed funds in a regional project

Regular monitoring of project activities in each country is extremely important, and has to be based on regular reporting, frequent missions to countries, and good communication. This enables the project team to identify risks early on and take any necessary remedial action.

Beginning in mid-2014, it became apparent that two countries were facing serious challenges with planning and implementing their adaptation projects within the project timeframe. In one case the issues were resolved, but in the other case (Nauru) funds had to be reallocated. A procedure was developed for the reallocation process, as described below.

Once the risk of non-performance had been identified:

- Discussions were held with the development partner, (in this case EU), alerting them as early as possible to the issues and risks.
- The project steering committee members (involving all the countries and some development partners) were involved in the discussions, and clear targets were identified and confirmed in writing for all countries, and the affected country in particular.
- The team then worked closely with the affected country and made extra efforts to help them address the issue.



Process

- When the country did not reach the target in the established timeframe, face-to-face discussions were held with the project officers and government leaders in the affected country.
- When the discussions did not provide a satisfactory solution, the project team drafted a decision regarding reallocation, which was then discussed and endorsed by the steering committee and confirmed in writing.

Implementing the reallocation decision

- The reallocation decision was implemented quickly and efficiently and confirmed through letters of agreement with the benefitting countries.
- Clear reporting showing how the reallocated funds were used was made available for all countries.

3.6 Limited human resources in the countries

As was seen in Figure 1, populations in the project's nine countries vary from 1,611 in Niue to 103,466 in Kiribati; on islands with small populations, there are limited numbers of climate change and sector specialists. Furthermore, with the large number of ongoing donor-driven projects in the region, the existing national professional capacity is often overburdened.

The project hired nine national coordinators and 14 project officers to implement the project's numerous activities. It is significant that almost 100 per cent of the national coordinators and project officers moved to government positions or other climate change initiatives after the GCCA: PSIS project was completed. This is encouraging, in that the skills acquired during the GCCA: PSIS project will remain within the countries and help contribute to sustainability; however, it also points to the need for competent national climate change professionals.

Human resource mobility is another issue, but with the GCCA: PSIS project, the mobility of national project officers and coordinators was only 13 per cent, which can be at least partly attributed to the project's efforts to create a strong sense of national ownership of the project and its activities.

Partnerships with other projects is another way to address the limited human resources available in the countries and in the region. The GCCA: PSIS project entered into several partnerships to plan and deliver project activities; some examples are shown below.

- Partnership with GIZ-CCCPIR and USAID to deliver the Palau National Climate Change Policy over the period of 2012–2015
- Partnership with GEF and AusAID to build a tank moulding facility in Niue
- Partnership with SPREP to deliver the Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan Final Report

Among the lessons learned is that partnerships are most successful when all the partners join together at the conceptualisation and planning stage, and when they clearly understand the needs of the country as well as their own individual needs.



3.7 National procurement challenges

Another emerging challenge has been some countries' inexperience with national procurement procedures, particularly outside of national finance and infrastructure ministries. The GCCA: PSIS project worked closely with many different line ministries – e.g. ministries responsible for health, marine resources and agriculture.

Throughout the project, some countries carried out their own procurement of technical assistance and goods and services, using their own procurement procedures (national procedures had been assessed at the beginning of the project). SPC provided oversight of, and input into the procurement process. With other countries, SPC carried out the procurement with input from the countries including preparation of terms of reference and full participation in review committees.

Throughout the project, excellent support and advice was provided by SPC's Procurement Unit, and this contributed to the provision of significant on-the-job training to national project officers in sound procurement practices. A water resources engineer was added to the project team early in 2014, for the particular aim of assisting with the project's large goods and services contracts. This person provided the project team and SPC's Procurement Unit with sound experience and methods for procurement and contracting complicated works contracts, which have additional layers of complexity as compared with technical assistance contracts.

3.8 National financial management challenges

Quarterly financial and narrative reporting for funds and activities managed directly by the countries was a significant challenge in the early stages of the project; however, as countries became familiar with the templates and requirements for supporting documentation, reporting improved. Through this process, on-the-job training in sound financial procedures has been provided to line ministries.

Project finance officers were recruited in four countries – Kiribati, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu – specifically for the GCCA: PSIS project, which proved beneficial in those countries.

Nevertheless, acquiring all financial documents for the final acquittal and project closure remained a challenge that continued until June 2016 when it was completed. Specific missions had to be conducted to each country in 2016 to acquire all the supporting documentation.

SPC's procedures require that funds are transferred to the Ministry of Finance, which then disperses the funds to relevant ministries of government. This process was followed by the GCCA: PSIS project, to ensure there was provision at the national level for financial oversight. This safeguard was particularly important in cases where financial supporting documents were misfiled and could not be located; the endorsed government ledger could then provide sufficient verification that the funds were spent.

3.9 Currency fluctuations

Over the course of the project implementation period there was significant depreciation of the currency used in the Contribution Agreement (Euros) against SPC's reporting currency (Fiji Dollars).



This was carefully monitored by SPC and the project’s finance team. As a result, amendments to the Contribution Agreement were agreed to in 2016, so that for the purpose of reporting, conversion from Euros to Fijian Dollars, and vice versa, could be made using the weighted average of SPC’s monthly revaluation using the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited’s (ANZ) month-end rate for converting Euros to Fijian Dollars, and vice versa. In addition, it was agreed that the final payment could be hedged with the commercial bank.

However, this does not address the separate issue of countries receiving less than they had anticipated in 2012 for their climate change adaptation projects. It is suggested that in the future, projects might wish to consider hedging project funds depending on projected changes in the currency markets.

3.10 Skills in project management

In some countries, skills are lacking in: project management; understanding of the project management cycle; monitoring and evaluation; and the design of terms of reference for an activity or consultant. Addressing this type of capacity building will require a concerted and coordinated effort involving countries and development partners, and access to accredited short courses offered on a regular basis. The project undertook two rounds of training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach, covering all nine countries in 2013–2014, and covering six countries in 2015; this was well received by the countries. Considering all that is involved in applying to large climate change funds, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund, proposal preparation skills are very important. However, such training needs to become part of accredited courses regularly available throughout the region.

3.11 Project closure

The GCCA: PSIS project initially only scheduled six months for closure; however this had to be extended to nine months to allow sufficient time for all financial reporting to be completed in the countries; a final audit; final narrative reporting and thorough document archiving.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The final project evaluation clearly showed the project was successfully implemented with six of the eight evaluation criteria receiving the highest rating:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| • | Relevance/Coherence/EC value added | Very good |
| • | Effectiveness | Very good |
| • | Impact | Very good |
| • | Sustainability | Good |
| • | Efficiency | Very good |
| • | Gender | Good |
| • | Environment | Very good |
| • | Visibility | Very good |

The final, independently audited, financial acquittal report showed that 99.77 per cent (EUR 11,373,602) of the EUR 11.4 million has been fully expended.



The project contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 6, 9 and 14 through specific national activities.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Tuvalu)

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Kiribati)

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue and Palau)

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (Marshall Islands, Tonga)

Goal 14: Life Below Water – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (Cook Islands)

The project also contributed to Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 13 through the overall project activities.



Goal 4: Quality Education – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender Equality – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 13: Climate Action – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

The project’s achievements reflect the hard work of the project teams in each of the nine countries and SPC, as well as the continual support and advice from the EUD and other development partners, especially SPREP. In particular, the project team appreciated the timely advice and guidance received from the EUD throughout the implementation period, and acknowledges the important role this has played in achieving the project objective.

The regular ROM evaluation missions – carried out annually with the exception of 2014 – also contributed significantly to the success of the project. The first ROM mission in October 2012 was particularly useful in providing guidance on adjusting the project’s log frame and the means of implementation. Subsequent ROM missions also provided valuable advice on key procedures.

The successful implementation of the project has also shown that the model adopted of an on-the-ground climate change adaptation project supported by climate change mainstreaming and training and capacity building, is a successful approach. The mainstreaming and capacity building components, in particular, provide for sustainability beyond project life, and the on-the-ground intervention provides visibility and evidence of tangible actions that can



be undertaken. Pacific communities are very much aware of climate change, and appreciate seeing and participating in interventions that improve their livelihoods.

Furthermore, the project has shown that on-the-ground demonstration projects can be successfully implemented in remote outer islands, and that these communities were highly appreciative of the assistance received. In the past, these outer islands have often been neglected, as development efforts have focused on the more accessible and more populated main islands.

Partnerships have played a very important role in the successful implementation of this project, and most importantly, they have provided opportunities for sustainability within many of the activities. For example, the partnership with NZAID, UNICEF and WHO, will hopefully see the continued expansion of SODIS in Kiribati and the region, and the provision of better quality drinking water for island communities. Similarly, the partnership with SPREP to plan and deliver many of the joint regional climate change trainings, and to embed a project officer in that organisation, has resulted in close collaboration at the technical and delivery level, which has been beneficial to the region.

Implementation of a regional project such as GCCA: PSIS, presented several opportunities for the sharing of information about efforts to build resilience among countries and especially through south-south cooperation.

Annex 1 Staff positions within the GCCA: PSIS Project

(a) Core Team

Position	Position Holder	Start Date	End Date
Project Manager	Gillian Cambers	16.01.12	31.10.16
Climate Change Adviser 1 (SPC-Pohnpei)	Pasha Carruthers	31.01.12	30.04.16
Climate Change Adviser 2	Graham Sem Juliana Ungaro	01.02.12 24.06.13	30.09.13 30.04.16
Climate Change Adviser 3	Aaron Atteridge Sanivalati Tubuna	01.09.13 06.09.14	31.08.14 31.03.16
Water Resources Engineer	Clinton Chapman	05.03.14	15.09.15
Climate Change Adviser 4 (SPREP)	Tagaloa Cooper	15.08.12	31.03.16
Project Finance Officer	Sheik Irfaan	15.06.12	30.09.16
Project Liaison Assistant	Sanivalati Tubuna Titilia Rabuatoka	01.12.12 01.10.14	31.08.14 31.10.16
Project Communications Officer/Assistant	Sean Hobbs Zhiyad Khan	01.03.13 06.10.14	31.01.15 31.08.16

(b) National Coordinators

Country	Position Holder and Agency	Start Date	End Date
Cook Islands	Teina Rongo Climate Change Cook Islands	07.01.13	31.12.15
FSM	Johnny Silbanuez Belinda Hadley Office of Environment and Emergency Management	08.02.13 25.11.13	30.09.13 31.12.15
Kiribati	Choi Yeeting Office of Te Beretitenti	12.08.13	31.12.15
Marshall Islands	Ywao Elanzo Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	01.10.13	31.12.15
Nauru	Claudette Wharton Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment	19.06.13	31.12.15
Niue	Haden Talagi Department of Environment	17.07.14	30.09.15
Palau	Erbai Xavier Matsutaro Amand Alexander Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	09.09.13 26.08.13	31.12.15 30.09.15
Tonga	Manu Manuofetoa Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communication (MEIDECCC)	11.03.13	31.12.15
Tuvalu	Faoliu Teakau Epu Falenga Department of Environment	01.08.13 01.08.13	31.12.15 04.06.14



(c) Project Officers

Country	Position Holder and Agency	Start Date	End Date
Cook Islands	Ministry of Marine Resources: Teariki Rongo, Project Manager (Rarotonga)	03.07.13	31.12.15
	Teina Weir, Marine Biologist (Manihiki)	26.09.13	30.09.14
	Teuru Tiraa Passfield, Marine Biologist (Manihiki)	05.01.15	31.12.15
FSM	Yap State Department of Resources & Development: Raymond Tamow, Project Officer	11.12.13	31.01.16
Kiribati	Environmental Health Unit, Ministry of Health & Medical Services: Tianuare Taeuea, Project Officer	12.12.13	31.12.15
	Kiatoa Tio, Project Finance Officer	03.02.14	31.12.15
	Office of the President: Rirati Teeta, Communications Officer	06.10.14	21.12.15
Marshall Islands	Ministry of Public Works: Rodrigo G. Hernandez III, Project Engineer	01.03.15	31.12.15
Nauru	None		
Niue	None		
Palau	Palau Public Utilities Corporation: John Kintaro Jr. Project Coordinator/Project Officer	09.02.14	31.12.15
	Dee Lola Reklai, Finance Officer	01.09.14	31.12.15
Tonga	Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communication Pesalili Tu'iano, Civil Engineer	02.02.14	31.12.15
	Aneti Penateti Havili, Finance Assistant	01.08.14	31.12.15
Tuvalu	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources Enalizer Kaufakatasi, Project Finance Manager	24.11.14	31.12.15
	Fialua Monise, Project Machinery Vehicle Operator	27.10.14	31.12.15

Annex 2 Communication and visibility products

Date	Issuing Organisation	Title	Country	Internet Link
Media Releases				
02.13	SPREP	Pacific climate change portal training programme heads to the Northern Pacific	FSM	https://www.sprep.org/climate-change/pacific-climate-change-portal-training-programme-heads-to-the-northern-pacific
06.13	SPC	SPC EU support for Kiribati health system	Kiribati	http://www.spc.int/en/component/content/article/216-about-spc-news/1304-spc-eu-support-for-kiribati-health-system-.html
12.13	SPC	Rainwater tank manufacturing facility opens in Niue	Niue	http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/2.%20MR_GCCA-PSIS_Dec_Niue_Revised.pdf
04.14	EU/SPC	EU and Kiribati partner to combat climate change diseases	Kiribati	http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/fiji/press_corner/all_news/news/2014/20140424_04_en.htm
07.14	SPC	Delegates discuss successes and challenges in national climate change adaptation projects	Regional	http://www.spc.int/en/sandbox/216-about-spc-news/1726-delegates-discuss-successes-and-challenges-in-national-climate-change-adaptation-projects.html
07.14	SPC	SPC enhances scientific knowledge of Pacific islanders	Tuvalu	http://www.spc.int/en/component/content/article/216-about-spc-news/1759-spc-enhances-scientific-knowledge-of-pacific-islanders-.html
08.14	SPC	Construction begins on coastal protection measures in Tonga	Tonga	http://www.spc.int/en/spc-and-the-pacific-plan/1798-construction-begins-on-coastal-protection-measures-in-tonga.html
10.14	SPC	New solar disinfection method addresses water security in Kiribati	Kiribati	http://www.spc.int/en/component/content/article/216-about-spc-news/1892-new-solar-disinfection-method-addresses-water-security-in-kiribati-.html
10.14	SPC	Agroforestry training builds capacity of farmers in Tuvalu	Tuvalu	http://www.spc.int/en/component/content/article/216-about-spc-news/1893-agroforestry-training-builds-capacity-of-farmers-in-tuvalu.html



Date	Issuing Organisation	Title	Country	Internet Link
02.15	SPC	Partnership results in climate and disaster resilience plan for Nauru	Nauru	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/1971-partnership-results-in-climate-and-disaster-resilience-plan-for-nauru.html
02.15	EU/SPC	SPC and European Union support south-south cooperation between Palau and Tonga	Palau & Tonga	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/1978-spc-and-european-union-support-south-south-cooperation-between-palau-and-tonga.html
03.15	SPC	Enhancing islanders' skills to access climate funding	Tuvalu	http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/TU64-MR-LFA-second-training.pdf
04.15	SPC	Food, water and energy security top SPC concerns following typhoon Maysak	FSM	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2063-food-water-and-energy-security-top-spc-concerns-following-typhoon-maysak.html
04.15	EU/SPC	Water tanks and solar panel repairs provide relief on Fais and Ulithi following typhoon Maysak	FSM	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2078-water-tanks-and-solar-panel-repairs-provide-relief-on-fais-and-ulithi-following-typhoon-maysak.html
09.15	SPC	Sustainable climate change adaptation measures highlighted at regional meeting	FSM	http://lists.spc.int/pipermail/press-releases/2015-September/000518.html
09.15	SPC	Needs of outer islands top climate change lessons learned at Pacific meeting	FSM	http://gsd.spc.int/component/content/article/629-needs-of-outer-islands-top-climate-change-lessons-learned-at-pacific-meeting
10.15	SPC	Time for global action on climate change says Palau's President	Palau	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2257-time-for-global-action-on-climate-change-says-palau-president.html
10.15	EU/SPC	Coastal protection project opened in Tonga	Tonga	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2260-coastal-protection-project-opened-in-tonga.html
11.15	SPC	Coastal protection project opened in Ailinglaplap, Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2279-coastal-protection-project-opened-in-ailinglaplap-marshall-islands.html
03.16	SPC	New climate change policy contributes to more resilient Tonga by 2035	Tonga	http://www.spc.int/en/media-releases/2400-new-climate-change-policy-contributes-to-more-resilient-tonga-by-2035.html



Date	Issue no.	Title	Country	Link
SPREP Climate Change Matters Newsletter				
10.13	17	Delegates talk national budget support for delivery of climate change finance	Regional	http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdnadmin/data/original/SPREP_2013_CCM_October.pdf
03.14	21	Agriculture attachment to SPC brings new techniques to Tuvaluan farmers	Tuvalu	http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/CCM_March_2014.pdf
06.14	24	Kiribati takes action against climate-sensitive diseases	Kiribati	https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_June_2014.pdf
11.14	29	Marshall Islands holds first national climate change dialogue	Marshall Islands	http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdnadmin/data/original/SPREP_2014_CCM_November.pdf
11.14	29	'Vital harbours' launch at SIDS 2014	Regional	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_Nov_2014.pdf
11.14	29	Agroforestry training builds capacity of farmers in Tuvalu	Tuvalu	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_Nov_2014.pdf
12.14	30	Home gardening training empowers Tuvaluan women	Tuvalu	https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_Dec_2014.pdf
02.15	31	Cook Islands applies for direct access to multi-million dollar Adaptation Fund	Cook Islands	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_Feb_2015.pdf
03.15	32	Partnership results in climate and disaster resilience plan for Nauru	Nauru	https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_March_2015.pdf
03.15	32	SPC and European Union support south-south cooperation between Palau and Tonga	Palau & Tonga	https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_March_2015.pdf
04.15	33	Climate change adaptation – The Pacific Way video series launched	Regional	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_April_2015.pdf
05.15	34	Contractors in Palau trained to install rainwater harvesting systems	Palau	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_May_2015.pdf
05.15	34	Palau's Climate Change Policy to prepare the island nation for 'unpredictability'	Palau	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_May_2015.pdf
06.15	35	The fight to save Tongatapu's coastline	Tonga	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_June_2015.pdf



Date	Issue no.	Title	Country	Link
06.15	35	Speed dating for climate change solutions	Regional	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_June_2015.pdf
06.15	35	Snapshot: Resource mobilisation	Cook Islands	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM_June_2015.pdf
08.15	37	Climate change adaptation – The Pacific Way videos for FSM, Palau and Tuvalu completed	FSM, Palau & Tuvalu	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM-August-2015.pdf
08.15	37	GCCA: PSIS meeting announcement	Regional	http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Newsletters/CCM-August-2015.pdf
10.15	39	Sustainable climate change adaptation measures highlighted at regional meeting	Regional	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Climate%20Change%20Matters%20Issue%2039%20October%202015.pdf
10.15	39	Outer island needs top climate change lessons learned discussions at Pacific regional meeting	Regional	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Climate%20Change%20Matters%20Issue%2039%20October%202015.pdf
12.15	41	Coastal protection projects opened in Tonga and Marshall Islands	Tonga & Marshall Islands	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CCM-Dec-2015.pdf
12.15	41	Project breaks new ground with exciting way to share climate change adaptation knowledge in the Pacific	Regional	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CCM-Dec-2015.pdf
03.16	43	Agroforestry project in Tuvalu begins to bear fruit	Tuvalu	http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CCM-Mar-2016.pdf



Date	Title	Country	Link
GCCA Newsletter Sites			
07.14	Silver surfers expand climate change knowledge in the Pacific	Cook Islands	http://www.gcca.eu/news-and-events/gcca-stories/silver-surfers-expand-climate-change-knowledge-in-the
04.15	Climate change adaptation – The Pacific Way video series launched	Regional	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/climate-change-adaptation-pacific-way-video-series-launched
05.15	GCCA Pacific small island stories featured at the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable	Regional	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/gcca-pacific-small-island-stories-featured-pacific-climate-change-roundtable
05.15	Low-cost solar water disinfection campaign rolled out in Kiribati	Kiribati	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/low-cost-solar-water-disinfection-campaign-rolled-out-kiribati
12.15	Coastal protection projects opened in Tonga and Marshall Islands	Tonga & Marshall Islands	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/coastal-protection-projects-opened-tonga-and-marshall-islands
12.15	Project breaks new ground with exciting way to share climate change adaptation knowledge in the Pacific	Regional	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/project-breaks-new-ground-exciting-way-share-climate-change-adaption-knowledge-pacific
02.16	Climate Change Glossary launched in Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/climate-change-glossary-launched-marshall-islands
02.16	Palau Climate Change Policy endorsed by Congress	Palau	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/palau-climate-change-policy-endorsed-congress
03.16	South-south exchange to inform water quality monitoring in Nauru	Nauru & Kiribati	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/south-south-exchange-inform-water-quality-monitoring-nauru
07.16	Adaptation Fund accredits Cook Islands as 24 th National Implementing Entity	Cook Islands	http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/gcca-community/blog/adaptation-fund-accredits-cook-islands-24th-national-implementing-entity



Date	Title	Country	Link
Videos, Fact Sheets, Posters			
2015	9 national videos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively managing marine resources in remote communities in the Cook Islands • Improving water security for traditional island living in FSM • Responding to climate sensitive health risks in Kiribati • Strengthening coastal resilience in the outlying atolls of the Marshall Islands • Securing safe drinking water in Nauru • Rainwater capture and storage systems: Partnerships to strengthen Niue's water security • From coconuts to freshwater in Palau • Buying time with better coastal management in Tonga • Promoting local food production in Tuvalu 	National & regional	https://goo.gl/Prastx
2013–2015	Additional videos Cook Islands Adapting to climate change in the Cook Islands: The human health dimension (2013) A lifetime of change: Marine fisheries (2014) FSM Adapting to climate change in FSM: The food and water security dimension. (2013) Improving water security for traditional island living in FSM: Lessons learned (2015) Kiribati Adapting to climate change in Kiribati: The social dimension. (2013) SODIS (2015) Tuvalu Adapting to climate change in Tuvalu: The freshwater dimension. (2013) Regional Advancing climate change in the Pacific: Experiences and lessons learned from the last five years (2015)		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sOdAAad3T_CY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RejAyW2Ewmk https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ggydf89Et0 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VyOrZrIhFI https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6k7Qire06k https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y1atvZXPUBo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I81xjKJnN_s&index=10&list=PLCq-WnF3Hdri67k5l3c-ew7AafhQcWIXq
2015	All fact sheets & posters		http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/

