



PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT (PACC)

TECHNICAL MEETING REPORT



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES CONFERENCE ROOM
UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
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I. Introduction

A. Purpose of Report

This report serves as the proceedings of the PACC Technical Meeting that was held at the Institute of Applied Sciences Conference Room, University of the South Pacific, Suva on the 5th – 9th October 2009. It hopes to encapsulates in summary form the different technical presentations provided by workshop facilitators and country delegates. Detail presentations will also be made available through the PACC website for further information and clarification if so needed by the reader.

II. Workshop Opening

The PACC Technical Workshop was opened by the Fiji Government represented by the Director Land and Water Resources Management. Opening statements were provided by UNDP and SPREP with the official opening statement given by the representative of the Fiji Government and also the PACC Implementing Agency.

A. Statement from UNDP

While the PACC Inception Workshop was held earlier this year, it mostly focused on operational issues. This workshop is the first regional in-depth meeting addressing technical issues considering mainstreaming climate change in overall national and sectoral policies, as well as techniques for vulnerability and adaptation assessment. Countries has conducted detailed assessments during the PACC preparatory phase, providing site-specific details of demonstration activities, as well as overviews of national capacities and policy context. Considering the unfortunate long project approval process, revisiting and re-assessing these proposals are important, in light of the dynamically evolving institutional structures and the many other emerging climate change adaptation-related initiatives at the regional and country levels. We all would like to see quick results on the ground, but in order to make them solid and sustainable in the long term, it is essential to prepare a good basis through good data gathering, assessment and participatory planning from the ministerial to the local community levels.

Many of the country colleagues have been recently engaged in the project, as newly appointed coordinators, and this event serves to bring all of us up to speed on latest developments. This workshop will also provide a good opportunity to learn from experts in regional organizations and academic institutions, as well as to exchange the rich experience the PACC countries have been developing themselves.

The PACC project is de facto the most important regional adaptation programme in the Pacific, considering its inclusiveness of Pacific countries, its size and duration. While it is tailored to each country's priority needs, it also provides a coherent framework to shape national and regional policies and engage a wide range of regional organizations and development partners. UNDP is working closely with SPREP as executing partner for this project, while recognizing that the contributions provided by USP, SOPAC, SPC and a range of development partners is vital for the success of this project. I look forward to the exchanges of this workshop and continue participating in this collective learning experience.

B. Statement from SPREP

The PACC PM welcomed the meeting on behalf of the Director of SPREP. The workshop was reminded of the tragedy that happened in Samoa and Tonga and he expressed SPREP's heartfelt condolence and compassion for the families that have been extremely affected by the Tsunami. Even though the Tsunami was a geophysical hazard, future science will need to see whether there is a link between climate change and geophysical hazards.

The meeting was also reminded that there are increasing challenges from climate change that we may not yet realize. Nonetheless, climate change will impose an additional burden on systems that are sensitive to climate. Climate Change will impose an "additional burden" to the achievement of Pacific countries sustainable & millennium development goals. We are here to think about ways to increase capacities and resilience of institutions on the ground. This PACC project is important and there are a lot of "eyes on us" as we develop the projects. The international community wants to know what we are doing to help ourselves adapt to climate change. This is the opportunity to roll out the technical components addressing the three components of this project. One of the main objectives of the PACC project is to reduce the vulnerabilities of Pacific Island countries to the adverse effects of climate change. Activities that will be implemented to institutional capacity, human resource development, policy and direct on the ground activities will hopefully contribute to this worthy course of increasing our countries' and peoples resilience to these changes. Therefore your being here today is so important and you need not take it lightly as just a visit to Suva for some sight seeing and shopping.

C. Statement from Fiji Government represented by the Director LWRM Mr. Lakshman Mudaliar.

Mr. Mudaliar welcomed the representative from the UNDP, SPREP, Invited guests, PACC Focal Points of various Island Countries and the workshop organizers on behalf of the Government of Fiji.

He indicated that Small Island Developing States in the Pacific region, remain the most vulnerable to climate change and sea level rise.

Climate change continues to be a major impediment to the achievement of sustainable development in Pacific islands countries (PICs), as all economic and social sectors are adversely affected. Other natural disasters such as the Tsunami that affected Samoa adds untold miseries to the life of the people resulting in the cost of adaptation becoming disproportionately high, relative to GDP.

Given the smallness, thin spread of their populations, agricultural activities, socioeconomic activities and key infrastructures within the coastal plains, any climate extremes and rise in sea-level will have significant and profound effects on their economies and their living conditions.

The Chief Guest was deeply grateful for the funding provided by the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He indicated that the PACC project was a very important project globally and regionally, but more importantly it has immediate relevance to the daily lives of Pacific people.

He also thanked the SPREP for providing technical assistance and support to countries so that they are able to access GEF resources to the Pacific.

D. Participant Expectations for the workshop

UNDERSTAND PACC ACTIVITIES To develop activities/refine activities To get a clearer picture that will help assist us in refining our intended work plans Better understanding of what's expected from my end Learn project management including ME Very clear on way forward on the roll out phase Know how to implement PACC project and what is required of the implementing agency To learn and have a good understanding of the PACC project To learn more about PACC Very clear with three phases of the PACC project To understand PACC at regional and national levels Better understand links and commonalities between scopes for IWRM and PACC	UNDERSTAND PACC TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS To have a clear understanding of the project's technical requirements: process, reporting , management To understand what tools are needed to implement the PACC project at home Better understanding of the technical aspects of PACC Understand project technical requirement To fully understand the project requirements Know how to deal with reporting statistics Need hands-on assistance on Face Form and quarterly reporting Expectation for this meeting is to get more clarification on Budget Processes and Disbursement of funds for large orders Need for standardized PACC Project Coordinator's contracts and tender processes for supply of bulk orders for the project
MAINSTREAMING To learn more of how PACC mainstreams its activities, especially for demonstration projects To learn tools on mainstreaming processes Learn mainstreaming	NEW IDEAS AND SHARED LEARNING To understand how to work and come up w/new ideas to help with climate change in our countries Confirmation on technical approaches for the project demo Ideas and Experiences from other PACC member countries
IMPLEMENT ACTIONS Start implementation of actions Plans for increasing resilience of SIDS to the impacts of climate change	V&A Learn V&A tools Understand V&A Clarify V&A

III. Technical Presentations

A. The PACC project design – Mr. Taito Nakalevu, PACC RPM

The first part of the technical discussion in this section will focus on how the PACC project design cascades down from the GEF Special Climate Change Fund to the National Sustainable Development Strategies of countries and the strategies and plans that are in place at the regional level that countries have signed-off to. Following on from that technical discussion will be a summary of each technical presentations provided by resource people and country presentations.

i) Starting point: SCCF Guideline and the PACC design

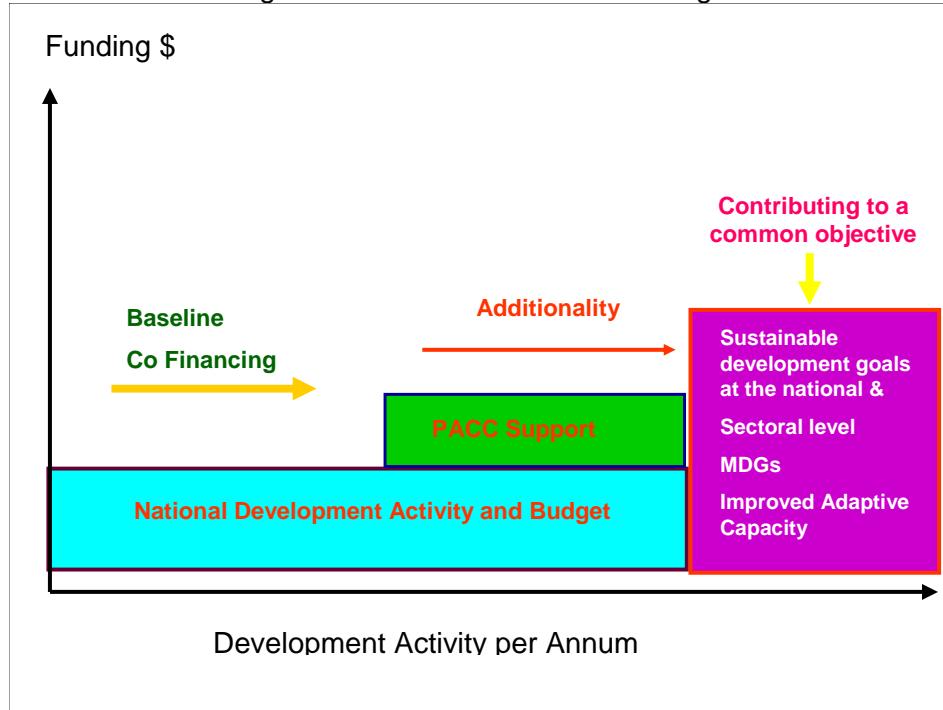
The PACC design is very closely aligned to the SCCF guideline; programming paper GEF/C.24/12 which provides guidance on how adaptation should be carried out particularly the concept of “additionality”. The concept of additionality is slightly different from the concept of “incremental cost” which is largely used to evaluate projects that apply to the main GEF core trust funds. Below are some excerpts from the SCCF paper that need to be highlighted and expounded upon.

Decision 5/CP.9 provides that the SCCF should serve as a catalyst to leverage additional resources from bilateral and other multilaterals sources. For purposes of addressing adaptation, it is proposed that the Council agree that the fund be available to finance the **additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on vulnerable countries by the impacts of climate change**. This approach would be most appropriate to address the challenges faced by developing country Parties as a result of the impacts of climate change. **The need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change presents additional barriers to the achievement of a country's sustainable development goals**. Activities to overcome some of these barriers may lead to the generation of global environmental benefits (e.g. maintaining the resilience of ecosystems) whereas addressing others may not (e.g. activities in the health and water sectors.)

According to the SCCF paper, several examples might help clarify the differences between situations where adaptation projects produce identifiable global benefits and situations where adaptation projects produce few, if any, global benefits, but help the country better achieve the sustainable development goals which are being pushed further from their grasp through global warming. If a **project rehabilitates tidal mangrove** resources as a protection against sea-level rise and coastal erosion, it might be expected to **contribute global benefits measured as improved habitat for biodiversity** as well as the local benefits of coastal protection. In contrast, in certain small-island or dryland countries, **rainfall patterns may change** so that the same total quantity of precipitation falls, but it falls in fewer cloudburst events. In such cases, the country may request project support to improve **rainwater harvesting**, which would help provide water for human consumption, **but have little or no impact delivering global benefits**. While in the former example, incremental costs could be provided for the sake of the project's provision of global biodiversity benefits, in the latter case, funding could be provided to meet the **additional costs imposed on the country by climate change in attempting to meet its sustainable development goals**.

A simple schematic illustration of the GEF concept of additionality is provided below.

Figure 1.0 Schematic of PACC design

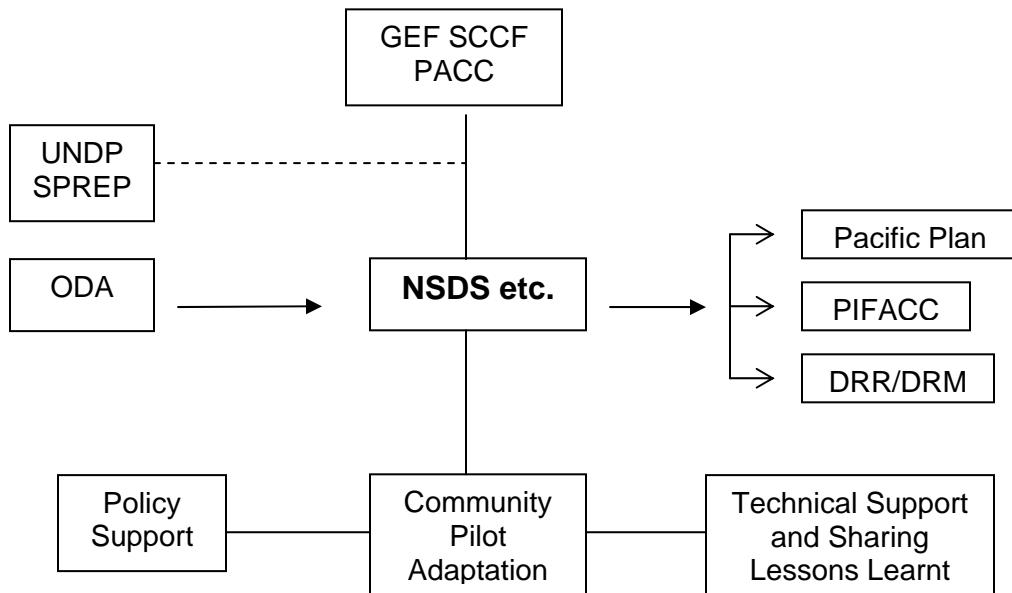


From the schematic above, the PACC project by design is closely linked to national level sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. It provides additional resources for national governments to address climate change issues in the design of their development programmes to ensure resilience to current and future changes in climate. Therefore, cofinancing activities from governments provide the baseline activity aimed at achieving sustainable development whilst PACC activities provide the additionality provisions to address climate change adaptation.

ii) PACC Linkages and Synergies

The PACC project is directly linked to the development programmes at the national level as detailed in the 13 PACC countries National Sustainable Development Strategies and Plans.

Figure 2.0 PACC links to NSDS



iii) Developing a close collaborative work with USP PACE

The decision to work together with USP to “roll-out” the PACC technical meeting is a strategic one made to ensure that the work of both SPREP and USP PACE are more closely aligned for the benefit of member countries. So often national governments raise the issue of duplication and work overload at governing council levels on demands made on their limited financial and manpower resources by international and regional obligations. International institutions and Council of Regional Organizations (CROP) have different reporting requirements, methodologies and messages they promote at the country level.

Discussion prior to the workshop was made with the USP PACE an institution that has been working on the issue of global change (inclusive of climate change) for some time. This is part of a broader discussion that SPREP Management is having with the USP Vice Chancellor and his administration on an overall Memorandum of Understanding to govern the work the two institutions will be carrying out particularly in the area of capacity building.

In a preparatory meeting between the PACC PM and USP PACE’s Mr. Leone Limalevu, the issue of the V&A methodology that USP developed was discussed with the view to incorporate that as part of the tools to be used under the PACC project. This discussion led to the USP PACE presenting the methodology at the PACC Technical Meeting. This is a critical development as more and more methodologies are now being developed by many institutions which can cause confusion if not managed. The USP SD V&A methodology demonstrates a framework of action that fuses the top-down (mainstreaming) and bottom-up approaches to climate change vulnerability assessments and action. This is an important development regionally and globally as it differs from other adaptation projects that implement only one element of the approach. This dual

approach encourages new modes of action to emerge, which are consistent with both community and national priorities and plans. While the specific actions will reflect the cultural and geographical circumstances in the Pacific region, the approach is expected to be applicable in similar situations elsewhere.

iv) PACC Project Components and details

Below is a summary of the main outcomes of the PACC project.

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

The PACC Support:

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

capacity developed through the enabling activities, interventions undertaken in the future will have a much stronger capacity base on which to build.

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

A gender-sensitive mainstreaming methodology will be used to corral key thematic issue into national development plans, policies or strategies. This will be developed in collaboration with technical experts and domestic partners including economic planners, institutional analysts, budget specialists, technical/ scientific experts, policy analysts, sectoral and cross sectoral managers, and community stakeholders. The process will focus on:

- Reviewing the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and their role in national development;
- Identifying the strengths, weaknesses, gaps, and responses to strengthen specific sectoral management in the coastal, food security and production and water sector (problem tree analysis and objective/ solution identification);
- Review linkages between sectoral plans and NSDS, and the relationship between sectoral medium term budget and the medium term national fiscal expenditure and revenue budget; and
- Strengthening sector level budgeting to reflect outcomes focused on priorities and national development goals.
- Review and identify how climate change can be mainstreamed into current and future community programmes and plans at the pilot level.

Current approach to mainstreaming lacks consistency and a clear methodology. An appraisal of past efforts suggests that in all PICs, mainstreaming has not been approached in a consistent manner. No serious effort has also gone into developing guidelines to appraise plans or existing projects in a methodical way. More effort is concentrated at the national planning level without due consideration given to other levels. The PACC approach to mainstreaming involves the development of a guide to be used by the 13 PICs participating in the PACC and it will detail how climate change adaptation issues will be mainstreamed at different levels, which include national, sectoral and community level.

The project will increase the adaptive capacity of human and biophysical systems through measures designed to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on key development sectors of government in the coastal, food production and food security and water sector. Emphasis will be placed on building capacity and institutional structures and decision systems to enable these sectors to better cope with current variability and long-term climate change. Anthropogenic stresses on resources such as

biodiversity habitats and threatened species of plants and animals will also be taken into consideration in the project as part of a holistic and integrated approach to enhancing climate resilient systems. PACC activities will increase the resilience of coupled social and ecological systems in the face of climatic variability and change. The amelioration of anthropogenic climate change drivers to coastal change, food production and food security and water use, including measures to reduce vulnerability to future climate change and sea level rise, is a major focus of this project. As a result of PACC Project activities, in particular capacity building aspects, it is anticipated that coastal erosion due to climate change driven factors, water stress and food insecurity would be reduced and communities would better able to plan for and adapt to climate change, relative to baseline conditions. Climate-resilient sustainable livelihoods will be promoted, and these will be much less likely to be undermined by climate change and sea level rise, securing longer-term sustainable economic development.

Component One:

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

Rationale

The purpose of this Outcome is to strengthen the institutional framework, policies and plans and the capacity of key national government and community decisions makers to take climate change risks into key decisions in their sustainable resource development programmes (mainstreaming).

The Situation Analysis identifies the need for institutional capacity building and mainstreaming to address climate change adaptation. Some effort has been made over the years to strengthen the institutional framework of government departments in the Pacific to take on climate change issues at the national level. Under a GEF/UNDP funded Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project, all the 13 PACC countries established National Climate Change Country Teams to spearhead climate change activities at the national level. Success of this intervention is mixed. While it is a success in some countries like Vanuatu where a vibrant National Advisory Council on Climate Change (NACCC) is in operation, in most, this institutional setup went into abeyance at the end of the project.

The World Bank report 'Cities, Seas, and Storms' (2000) identified the need for adaptation policies, and highlighted the merit of them being incorporated into development initiatives, particularly risk management of natural hazards. In the Pacific a Canadian funded adaptation project (CBDAMPIC), supported three countries (Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) to develop climate change policies. To date, only Fiji has had their climate change policy endorsed by Cabinet. One of the main impediments to the process for Samoa and Vanuatu has been the perception that a climate change policy would supersede other policies that are currently in place causing by other government departments to be reluctant to support its endorsement. Progress has therefore been limited; most PICS have yet to develop their climate change programmes to a stage where they can better position their institutional framework and networks, policies and plans to better address the adverse effects of climate change.

The PACC project will assist the 13 PICs to strengthen their systemic and institutional framework, networks and policies and plans to better address climate change threats and opportunities. Methodologies, tools and Guidelines will be developed to assist PICs mainstream climate change into their current national development plans and priorities. The Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND) a Sri Lanka based private, non-profit organization and SPREP will collaborate closely to carry out this task under the UNITAR C5D Capacity Development Platform.

The project will seek to establish a bridge between national authorities responsible of formulating and integrating climate change policies, and national, regional and local authorities and practitioners of coastal, agriculture and water resource management. Knowledge and information provided through monitoring mechanisms, strengthened institutional structures, and pilot projects would produce information on best practices that would also feed into the policy processes to bridge the gap.

The workshop recommended that close links to be established between the respective national coordinators and teams of PACC and the Second National Communications (SNC). PACC coordinators could form part of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Working Groups of SNC in order to collaborate on vulnerability studies and policy mainstreaming in key sectors.

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

Rationale

The purpose of this Outcome is to design and demonstrate innovative decision systems, approaches, technologies and practical measures to strengthen the resilience of 13 Pacific Island SIDS to the adverse effects of climate change.

Some effort has been made over the years to improve the resilience of Pacific Island communities to the adverse effects of climate change. One multi-country adaptation project has focused on pilot demonstration, while most programmes focused largely on assessments and capacity building. The GEF/UNDP PICCAP project aimed to strengthen national capacity to undertake studies and provide reports required by the UNFCCC. It also undertook climate change and sea level modelling, assessed impacts, identified hazard areas, and developed possible adaptation strategies. However it did not directly implement or facilitate measures to assist people and communities to adapt to risks associated with climate change.

The Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Pacific (CLIMAP) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) aimed to enhance the adaptive capacities of Pacific Island developing countries to manage climate change, including climate extremes. ADB in 2005 reported on a series of case studies that demonstrate a risk-based approach to adaptation, where infrastructure projects and national development plans are “climate proofed”. Even though these studies have been undertaken, no follow through to direct implementation has ensued.

The project Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries (CBDAMPIC) was one of the first initiatives to actually implement adaptations to tangibly reduce the vulnerability of communities susceptible to climate change and its effects. The project operated in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu, and ran over the period 2003 to 2006. The community adaptation, “learning-by-doing” component of the project started with community-identified vulnerabilities as a basis for the development and implementation of practical measures for local people to improve their capacity to deal with climate-related hazards in selected pilot communities. This project is only limited to four countries in the Pacific and its interventions were very locale-specific and the focal area for most of its intervention was water management. Other vulnerable sectors such as food security, health and coastal management were not addressed due to limited resources. There is a serious need to continue to address other areas of vulnerability such as coastal, food security, health others including covering more vulnerable areas.

The ongoing community-based adaptation projects being developed through the Aus-Aid and GEF funds under the UNDP Small Grants Programme scheme provides important opportunities to link PACC local demos projects and create synergies. It is recommended that PACC national coordinators get in contact with the National SGP Focal groups for this purpose.

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

A **draft outline of the guidelines** to be developed were discussed at the workshop, and can be found in Annex 2

Outputs and sectors for demonstration measures for Outcome 2 are summarised in the table.

Outputs and sectors for Outcome 2

Outputs	Sector	Countries
Output 2.1.1a: Guidelines to integrate coastal climate risks into an integrated coastal management programme.	Coastal Management	Cook Islands
Output 2.1.1b Demonstrating risk reduction practices in Manihiki Communities (with co-		

financing support).		
<p>Output 2.2.1a: Guidelines to integrate climate risks (e.g. intense rainfall and storm surges) into coastal road designs.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risks in road designs in Walung community, Kosrae (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Federated States of Micronesia
<p>Output 2.3.1a: Guidelines to incorporate climate risks into an integrated community based coastal management model.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1b: Demonstrating climate change risk reduction through community interventions in Vaa o Fonoti to Gagaifomauga district (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Samoa
<p>Output 2.4:1a Guidelines that incorporate multistakeholder decision-making in the redesign and relocation of roads due to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.4:1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in road design in Epi, Shefa Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Coastal Management	Vanuatu
<p>Output 2.51a: Guidelines for design of drains and drainage networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.5.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in drains and drainage networks in Tailevu/Rewa and Serua Namosi Province (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Fiji
<p>Output 2.6.1a Guidelines to improve resilience of coastal food production systems to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.6.1b Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction in coastal food production systems in Ngatpang State/Communities (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Palau
<p>Output 2.7.1a: Guidelines for design of underground irrigation networks to adapt to future rainfall regimes.</p> <p>Output 2.7.1b: Demonstrating integration of climate change risk reduction through irrigation networks in Kivori Poe, Kairuku</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Papua New Guinea

district, Central Province (with co-financing support).		
<p>Output 2.8.1a Guidelines for reducing vulnerability of small isolated island communities' to the effects of climate change in the food production and food security sector.</p> <p>Output 2.8.1b Demonstrating community based management of climate change risks in agriculture in Ontong Java Island (with co-financing support).</p>	Food Production and Food Security Sector	Solomon Islands
<p>Output 2.9.1a Guidelines for improving water retention through redesign and retrofit of existing water-holding tanks to enhance resilience to drought events.</p> <p>Output 2.9.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management in water holding tanks in Majuro town (with co-financing support).</p>	Water Sector	Marshall Islands
<p>Output 2.10.1a Guidelines for design of hybrid water supply systems to enhance resilience to drought events.</p> <p>Output 2.10.1b Demonstrating a hybrid water supply system in a in Anabar district (with co-financing support).</p>	Water Sector	Nauru
<p>Output 2.11.1a Guidelines for design of water storage systems on a raised atoll island to enhance resilience to drought events.</p> <p>Output 2.11.1b Demonstrating a water storage system that will overcome water pressures during a normal drought in Liku to Avatele district (with co-financing support)</p>	Water Sector	Niue
<p>Output 2.12.1a Guidelines for water resource use and management response to increased ENSO frequency.</p> <p>Output 2.12.1b Demonstrating climate change risk management practices for water in Hihifo district (with co-financing support).</p>	Water Sector	Tonga
<p>Output 2.13.1a Guidelines for climate proofing integrated water management plans.</p> <p>Output 2.13.1b Demonstrating the enforcement of a integrated water management plan in Fogafale village (with co-financing support).</p>	Water Sector	Tuvalu

B. Technical Presentations

i) Climate Hazards – concepts and scenarios: Dr. Tony Weir, USP

The presentation focused on providing participants with an overview of climate and expected impacts from climate variability and change. Climate variability from El Nino-Southern Oscillation cycles and climate sensitivity of island ecosystems have already resulted in climate-related disasters in the islands, including flooding, drought, wildfires, tropical cyclones, high wave events, and coastal inundation. With climate change, disasters may become more frequent and we may experience a greater intensity of storms and other extreme events.

To really understand impacts of climate change, scenarios are being developed because we often do not have all the information about what the change will be. Scenarios help us to look at a range of possible outcomes. Some of the important factors for developing scenarios include: demographic change; population pressure on resources and energy use and production; socioeconomic aspects; development; and technological change.

In terms of the role of USP as a partner in climate change adaptation, USP is offering a Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) course online. USP is working with AusAID to provide funding for scholarships to students interested in earning post-graduate diplomas in climate change.

ii) Different Approaches to V&A: Mr. Leone Limalevu, USP

PACE-SD has worked for several years in developing community participatory approaches to address climate change. The project recognizes that it is important to be aware of the global climate and international approaches, which are top-down approaches and to secure support. However, since climate impacts happen in local areas, it is important to build bottom-up, community-based approaches to adapt to localized impacts.

Rather than developing a new framework, PACE-SD has tried to build on relevant past community projects, including CBDAMPIC/SPREP, Climate Witness/WWF, PCDF CHARM/SOPAC, and LMMA approaches in Fiji.

The formulation of projects borrows information from MDGs, the First & Second National Communications on climate change, and other sustainable development projects that recognizes the critical impacts of climate change on sensitive development sectors.

The approach involves a series of key phases, including:

- 1) Coordination – need to identify resources and how these will be coordinated - administrative support and coordination among agencies to get funding disbursed for efforts; ensure technical knowledge, ex engineer; facilitator & advisory teams, development of terms of reference for consultants ready
- 2) Consultations – meeting of advisory team, site screening and selection, community discussions

- 3) Planning – Formulation of adaptation plans, stakeholder consultation & community endorsement of adaptation methods
- 4) Implementation – Adaptive management or capacity building
- 5) Monitoring and Evaluation – Use communities in monitoring; also capacity building

The key to developing community-based climate adaptation projects has been community capacity building so that communities are better able to make their own decisions without external advisors. The final version of the framework has two complementary tracks: 1) the community-based V&A that focuses efforts in a distinct geographic community and 2) the public sector/government V&A that links with donors.

DISCUSSION- There has been a conscious decision in the design of the PACC to focus beyond the CV&A framework previously developed by SPREP and use the PACE-SD framework that integrates several good guides, such as CV&A, WWF Climate Witness Toolkit, LMMA, and CHARM. This enables the PACC projects to enhance and build on existing frameworks, rather than wasting time to develop a new framework.

Q: How does framework address culture?

A: Includes traditional knowledge and culture in the framework.

Q: How is the government and national policies linked with the community?

A: Advisory committee and team work with donors. The window to community often requires going through provincial offices. The overall PACE-SC V&A Structure ensures the connection of the public and community with the government and other regional partners.

iii) Coastal Processes and Case Studies of Coastal Vulnerability Assessment: Dr. Arthur Webb, SOPAC

South Pacific Sea Level Coastal Management Project was designed to look at critical issues of sea level variation and rise that affect the islands.

Sea level rise stresses systems of groundwater with increased salinity, impacts taro and starch crops, increased tidal inundation and flooding, and affects shoreline processes, creating instability of the shoreline and severe erosion. Incremental increases in sea level result in an increase in severity of coastal flooding. Even though these are all natural phenomenon, sea level rise (SLR) will increase the numbers of events.

The CGPS device measures movement of land sideways or vertically and is located at wharfs near sea level gauges. This adds clarification about whether sea level is actually rising or if movement on land is causing the data to show changes in sea level.

ENSO has major effect on wind and waves, and therefore, changes in sea level. ENSO is a big factor for Pacific Islands in variation of sea level. The flooding event on 10 Dec 2008 was related to increases in sea level from La Nina and a storm that passed in the north Pacific and resulted in a series of waves that overwashed several islands. This wave overwash resulted displacement of more than 50,000 people and caused damage to crops and water systems.

In terms of modeling impacts of sea level, we have good data in the deep ocean, but the localized data near shore is lacking. There is data on regional seismographic services, remotely sensed low resolution bathymetry. The databases often lack information on sea slopes, reef flat, and coastal shoreline topographic data. The problem that results is that project designs are often based on improper data. The baseline data is missing to conduct a proper analysis. Lidar would provide necessary data but the cost is about \$350,000 for one shoreline area. Lidar would provide the detailed resolution needed to model impacts of sea level.

Case Studies:

- 1) Foreshore erosion at Salevukoso Village, Druadrua Island: Massive erosion in a small village. There should have been mangroves, but it was cut back for the village to access the beach. Therefore, recommendations for growing mangroves in groins perpendicular to the shoreline that allow beach access and wind movement to the village. Use mangroves to secure rocks and causeways. Mangroves are critical.
- 2) People in a Village Live in an area that is eroding: the community lives in local houses built from localized materials. When buildings become old, it is possible to relocate them to other areas off of the coastline. The strategy would be to avoid spending large amounts of \$ to develop new structures in unsafe places.
- 3) Lungga River and Ranadi beach (Honiara), Solomon Islands – river has changed drastically over time, and destabilizes bridge infrastructure. Since river shifts wildly, it is a problem when people move into areas where the river may have been located in the past. Therefore, encourage land to be used for agriculture rather than families.
- 4) Hospital in Tarawa, Kiribati – Developed where at high tides, maternity ward gets saltwater intrusion. If analysis were conducted prior to development it would help to prevent the type of damage that we're seeing.

Rural v. Urban environments – most of poor development happens in urban areas where population pressures increase development in unsafe areas.

Baseline to adapt: first we need to deal with problems already there and existing stressors. We need to know our baselines first! These should be identified in preliminary assessments.

To understand your own shoreline changes: Everyone can freely access Google Earth images and most archives have aerial imagery, so it would be possible to overlay these images and see what changes look like over time.

iv) Socioeconomics in Climate Change Adaptation – Dr Cheryl Anderson, University of Hawaii

Why socioeconomic and why should it be done?

It's a word encompassing all the social aspects, the economic aspects, and the cultural aspects (religion and gender). It is a large concept that encompasses all of the human

dimensions---the people, their livelihoods, and the systems in which they function. Socioeconomic assessment means to fully consider the people who are being impacted, their needs, and the behavioral change that needs to be made for adaptation. Socioeconomic assessment is the integration of the human components in addressing climate change impacts and adapting to climate change.

Differential impacts: People will experience the impacts of climate change differently based on their social status. Differences in the experience of impacts will be based on gender roles and inequalities, indigenous people and integration into policy, age, health and welfare, immigrants, minority populations, and environmentally displaced peoples. There will be differences in the ability to understand and access information based on language and communication, access to resources and information, and the competition over increasingly scarce resources.

Adaptive capacity is influenced by public perceptions about risks and exposure, human skills and capabilities, relationships and dependency on natural resources, institutional structures, decision-making and implementing authorities, social capital and social networks, and governance and political trends.

Where and when in the PACC process would we conduct socioeconomic assessments and integrate data. You can fit it in the screening phase, identification of project diagnosis, design, implementation and evaluation.

Examples of the types of socioeconomic questions were provided:

- To which extent do the livelihoods of the community depend on the resource?
- What type of institutional structure do we have to address climate impacts?
- Who are the most vulnerable groups to certain climate events and why?
- What are the social capital and cultural support systems?

Example of economic valuation of resources:

Tourism

- 550,000 visitors per month in Hawaii
- 52% of visitors dive or snorkel during their visit
- Economic importance of reefs US\$385 million per year
- The overall asset value of the state of Hawaii's 1600 km

To be able to put costs into your information is so critical. Economic evaluation or cost benefit analysis is so critical. Very important to look at the different costs and be able to present this information to the political and financial people is so important. A case study was presented on the availability of lifelines and food security during extreme events. Identify types and level of impacts of climate events and degree of damage.

The socioeconomic assessments methods link closely with the V&A guide and should be an integral part of your V&A.

There are a number of applicable tools and guides, including:

- 1) **SEM Pacifika** - Socioeconomic Guide for monitoring marine resource communities that provides information on how to conduct a baseline assessment and set up monitoring activities for change.
- 2) **Gender Analysis** is also a socioeconomic tool – Example is the SPDRP/SOPAC tool on understanding disaster risks at the household level.
- 3) UNDP guide on scenario development and assessment, useful for integrating data from different fields and identifying actions even in the face of uncertainty.
- 4) WWF Climate Witness Toolkit – good participatory assessment tools for building capacity in communities to monitor change.

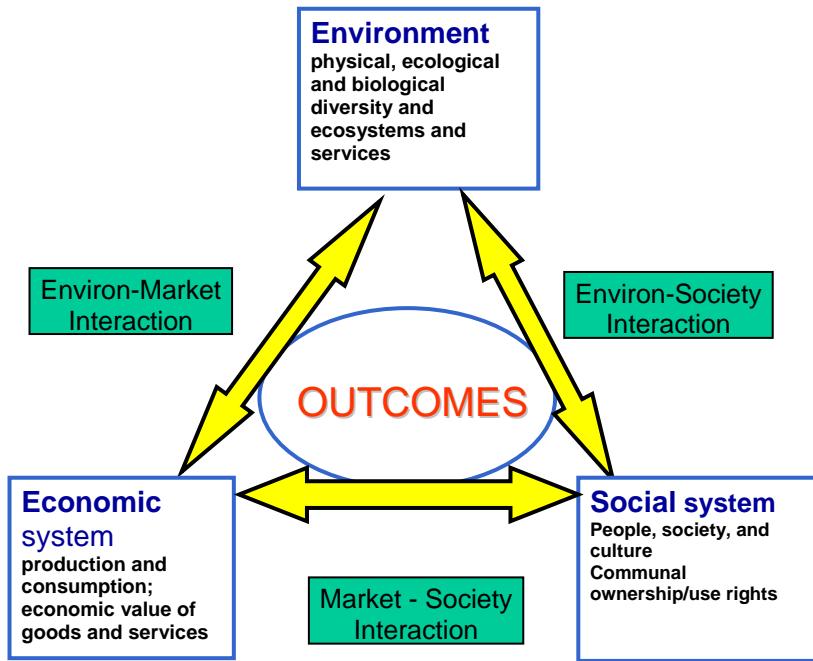
(Note: These guides are available as pdf documents. There will be a resource folder provided to each PACC project that includes all of these tools.)

Data Management – Most countries have improved the development of GIS systems in the past few years. Aerial images from Google Earth can also be integrated in these systems. Most disaster managers also use GIS to overlay layers of data on their assets and their hazard risks. Climate risks can be integrated in GIS and socioeconomic aspects, such as critical systems, institutions, and important places, can be integrated from assessments. GIS helps to manage lots of different types of data. The information can be taken into communities to “ground truth” information and ensure that it is useful.

v) Mainstreaming Climate Change and Strengthening NSDS – Mr. Seve Paeniu, SPREP

The concept of sustainable development was again presented to the participants for their information. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Commission). Human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature (Rio Declaration). The three pillars of sustainable development are economic growth, social equity and protection of the environment.

The key challenge is how to manage the complex interrelationships between economic, social and environmental objectives.



NSDS national sustainable development strategy

NSDS is the key strategy or process that integrates economic, social and environmental aspects at the national level. It should be “a coordinated set of participatory and continuously improving processes of analysis, debate, capacity-strengthening, planning and investment, which integrates the economic, social and environmental objectives of society, seeking trade offs where this is not possible” (OECD). It is also a tool for informed decision-making that provides a framework for systematic analysis across sectors, territory, and generations “a mechanism for translating a country’s goals and aspiration of sustainable development into concrete policies and actions” (Agenda 21).

What is mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming is a country-focused process for:

- strengthening NSDS-based planning, decision-making and resource allocation processes
- integrating environmental sustainability into PPP
- operationalising regional & international commitments (MDGs, MEAs, Pacific Plan, principles of SD & good governance)

Key Drivers for mainstreaming:

- National legislation and regulations
- Values of progressive organizations (Green growth...)
- Increasing stakeholder awareness and demands
- Visible ‘real’ issues

- Poverty and rising inequality
- Increasing frequency of natural disasters (Climate Change?)
- Inability to arrest continuing environmental degradation

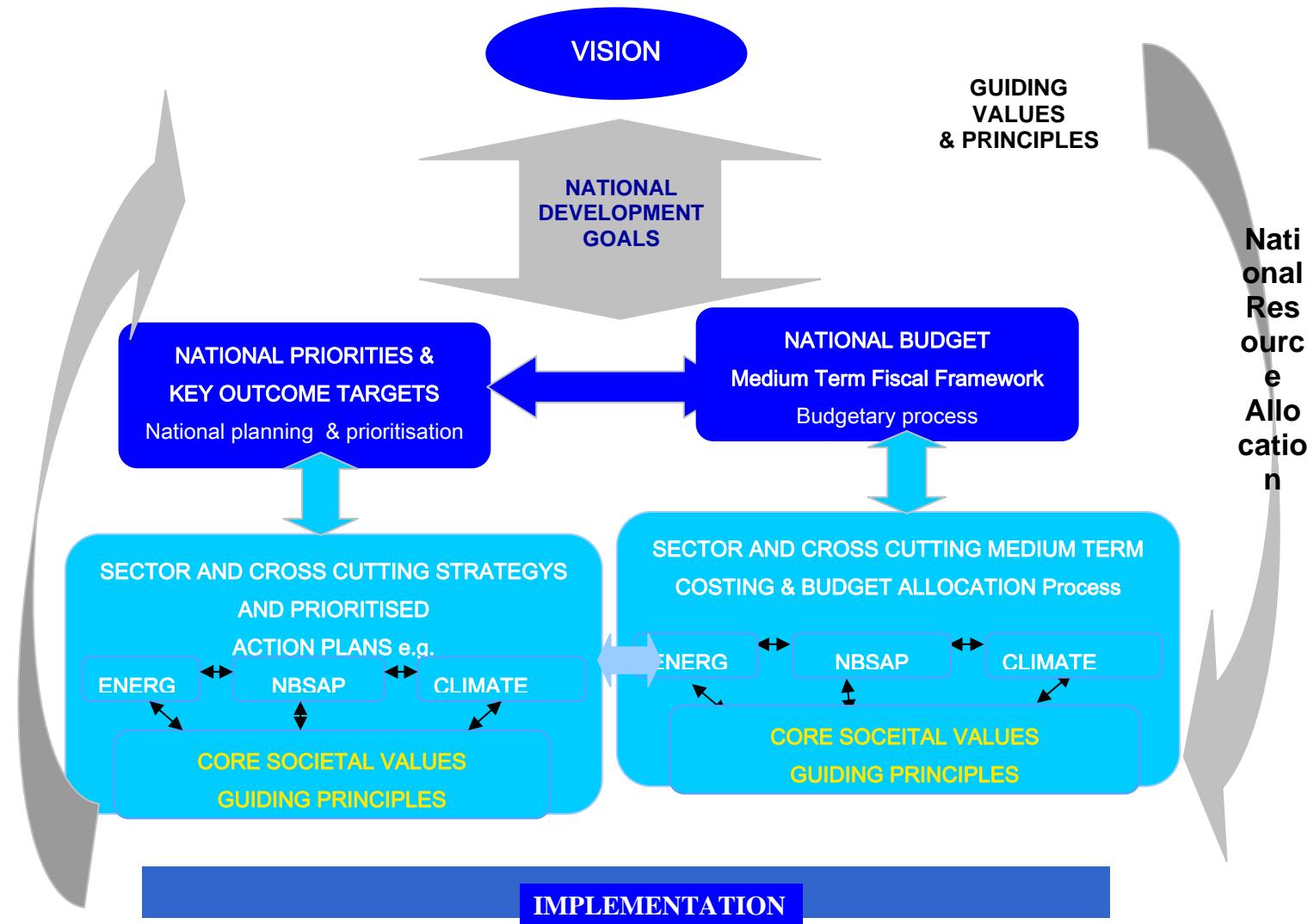
Benefits of mainstreaming:

- facilitates decision-making and improves the effectiveness of public policy
- transparent and accountable decision-making process that also minimizes conflict
- public-private-community partnership
- enhances mobilization of resources
- more efficient allocation of resources

Who does mainstreaming?

- wrongly viewed as the job of “environmentalists”
- problem is environment departments have been marginalized & accorded low priority
- mainstreaming needs to be the **business of everyone**
- In particular, key central agencies e.g. planning, finance, treasury

Framework for strengthening NSDS



Mainstreaming methodology – Process

1. Understanding the context & situation
Situation analysis

2. Stakeholders, agent of change, lead agency, task force
Stakeholder analysis

3. Issues, concerns, causes, root cause identification
Issues and Root Cause Analysis

4. Solutions - policies, organizational design, institutions
(rules and regulations), etc
Policy, Institutional & Activity Solution Analysis

5. Consolidation of sectoral action plan,
including outcomes, strategies and initiatives
NAP design (log frame)

6. Prioritisation & costing
Medium term NAP & Budget

7. Consolidation of NSDS and sectoral linkages and sectoral budget
preparation
NSDS -NAP consolidation

vi) Developing Strategic Communication for the PACC – Ms Seema Deo, SPREP

Why Communicate?

- Inform others about what your project is and does, especially its expected environmental benefits
- Encourage others to perform certain activities required to achieve project goals
- Raise awareness of issues and solutions
- Encourage public participation (national consultations, specific events, actions)
- Persuade or convince people to believe or accept new ideas or solutions
- Change certain behaviours among certain people
- Educate or train people in how to apply new solutions

What is Strategic Communications?

Every time you need to inform, convince or encourage, you will need to use the right message, delivered the right way, to the right audience...this is Strategic Communications.

Strategic Communication

- is planned and accomplishes a purpose
- ...is targeted
- ...is designed and delivered to produce the desired outcomes (policy changes, practices of an organisation or individual behaviour)
- ...aims to achieve results with the best possible use of time and resources

Source: CEPA Toolkit

Communication Strategy for PACC – why?

- Share information between PACC countries
- Coordinate messages to donors, communities, regional agencies on success/lessons of PACC
- Consultations with national actors/partners/civil society/the public
- National consultations cannot occur without strategic communication
- Mainstreaming CC requires strategic communication
- Other?

PACC Communication Elements

- Project Promotion/Visibility – national/regional/international
- Operational – internal communications – national/regional
- Educational/Information/Public Participation/Advocacy – national/local
- Successes and lessons/documentation and reports – national/regional/international

Content of a Communication Strategy

- Goal
- Objectives
- Audiences
- Messages
- Partners/actors
- Products and activities
- Specific communication channels
- The PLAN – logistics: who will do the work, timelines, budget
- Media Plan - media contacts, media plan

Communication products and activities

- Face-to-face communications
- Print/publications
- Electronic
- Outdoor advertising
- Media
- Educational (teachers/students)
- Other innovations

Tips for Successful Communications

- Not an add-on! Communication can help achieve your overall goals
- Communication from inception (*ownership/participation/resources*)
- Don't neglect internal communication
- Use experts/trained personnel (partnerships and networks)
- Assess the situation – don't make assumptions (e.g. posters, children)
 - Know and understand the target/audience
 - Clarity on what your objective is (change in knowledge, change in attitude, change in behavior/action – policy, legislation, participation in inter-sectoral meetings,)
- Monitor and evaluate

Planning Framework (a template – note: the examples are there as a guide only)

	Global biodiversity community?						
<i>Raise urgency of immediate action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss</i>	Governments and Political Leaders						
<i>Highlight links between biodiversity conservation and adapting to CC</i>	National Policy People						
	Political leaders						

IV. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

I. Cook Islands - Vaipo

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

Plate 1 Prior to 2005

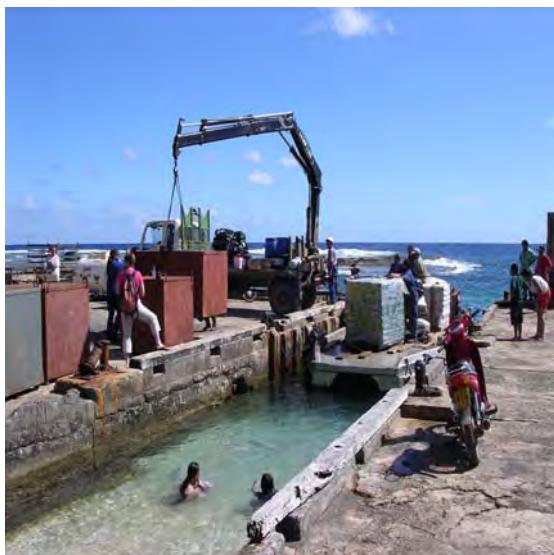


Plate 2 March 2005



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

II. Federated States of Micronesia

The infrastructure development plan for Kosrae includes completion of the circumferential road, closing what is a 16-kilometer (km) gap. Funds for the road project are to be provided under the Compact of Free Association with the United States of America. Construction of at least 10.6 km of the road's northern portion was scheduled for 2004. The primary purpose of this development is to complete the road around the island of Kosrae and provide all weather land access to the remote village of Walung (population 230) in the southwest. It is the only community without reliable links to the island's other municipalities. Completion of this link will also allow easier access to the presently undeveloped interior of the island along the western coast, providing scope for agriculture and new settlement in the area.

Construction of the road to join Walung village will benefit the whole island as it will improve access into and out of Tafunsak. Part of the planned route will have to traverse or circumnavigate a large freshwater swamp, which is dominated by a tree locally called *ka* (*Terminalia carolinensis*). The swamp, the largest remaining stand of *T. carolinensis* in the world, is officially designated as an Area of Biological Significance.

The drainage works for the original road design (both built and as-yet-unbuilt sections) were based on a maximum hourly rainfall of 178 millimetres, which supposedly had a return period of 25 years. An analysis of more reliable data indicated that an hourly rainfall with a return period of 25 years is 190 mm. By 2050, however, the hourly rainfall with a 25-year return period will have increased to 254 mm as a consequence of climate change.

The state government of Kosrae accepted a recommendation that the design of the road be modified so the drainage works could accommodate an hourly rainfall of 254 mm and a climate-proofed design was prepared and costed by state employees. The incremental cost of climate proofing the road design and construction for the as-yet-unbuilt section is in the vicinity of \$511,000. While the capital cost of the climate-proofed road would be higher than if the road were constructed to the original design, the accumulated costs, including repairs and maintenance, would be lower after only about 15 years. This is because repair and maintenance costs would be lower for the climate-proofed road. The internal rate of return was found to be 11%. A 3.2-km portion of the road section has already been constructed, including the drainage works. The design for these was also based on an hourly rainfall of 178 mm for a 25-year recurrence interval.

Analyses show that it is more costly to "climate proof" retroactively - US\$776,184 for a 3.2 km section of existing road (US\$243,000 per km) as opposed to US\$511,00 to "climate proof" 6.6 km of new road (US\$77,00 per km). But a cost benefit analysis revealed that the retroactive *climate proofing* is still a cost effective investment, with an internal rate of return of 13%. Based on the information available, the Government of the State of Kosrae has decided it will not proceed with construction of the northern section of the new road until additional funds are available to complete the *climate proofing*.

The PACC project will facilitate the climate proofing of the construction of the northern section of the new road (RS4). This would also ensure the continued protection of the valued ecosystems, including the Area of Biological Significance. Prior to commencing construction, all the environmental and other approvals required by the state of Kosrae would, of course, have to be in place.



Part of the PACC Pilot Site for Kosrae –a natural *Terminalia* stand (KIRMA, 2007)

iii. FIJI

Two representatives from Fiji attended the inception workshop of the PACC regional project, in Apia, Samoa from 28 June to 3 July, as one of the 13 participating countries. In the inception workshop, project log frame for Fiji was reviewed and fine tuned its expected outcomes in the area of food production and security. Developed the first draft of Annual Work Plan (AWP). Identified the capacity gaps/needs and support required for Fiji. The Draft MOU for the PACC project between the SPREP and the Fiji Government was formulated.

Meeting of National Focal Point & Implementing Agency:

As a follow up action, the Department of Environment (National focal point) and the Land & Water Resource Management Division (LWRM) (Implementing Agency) met and set the initial action plan and time line for the formulation of Project Management Unit and necessary meetings.

Finalized and Signed MOU:

The Draft MOU was reviewed and edited by the LWRM Division. It was sent to the Fiji Solicitor General's office for vetting. After final vetting it was signed by the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture (MPI) and the Director Environment on behalf of the Fiji Government. Payment agreement form was also signed and sent to the SPREP in August. Both MOU and agreement of payment document were sent to the SPREP for their signature and formalization. The final signed MOU has not been received yet.

Cabinet Paper for the Government:

The Department of Environment is preparing one Cabinet information paper regarding the PACC project for submission to the Fiji Government. It will be finalized in first week of October.

Inter-Department PACC information Meetings:

For the purpose of dissemination and participating of relevant stake holders, the LWRM Division had organized two inter Department meetings within the Ministry. The Directors of Crop Extension , Director of Crop Research, Director of Animal Health & Production were invited and the PACC Team from LWRM and Environment explained about the context of the PACC project and requested their participation and contribution in the pilot areas. The second meeting was held upon the request of the Research Division to convey further information of the PACC project to the research officers of the Division.

Through those meetings, their proposals in related with the PACC project demonstration activities were requested. The Research Division has already submitted its proposals, including program activities, cost and time line. These requirements will be included in the AWP of Fiji.

Nation Project Coordinator:

The Fiji PACC Coordinator position will be advertised once the job sizing and necessary documents have been prepared and submitted for approval by the Fiji Public Service Commission (PSC) through the Ministry of Primary Industries.

Start up fund:

The start up fund has not been received yet by the LWRM. If the SPREP and UNDP had sent the required fund to the Fiji Reserve Bank, then respective implementing agencies should be informed so that they can apply for the fund according to procedures. The Implementing agency needs to follow the financial procedure for seeking of that fund through the Ministry of Finance.

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

Mainstreaming:

Fiji has already developed a climate change policy and has mainstreamed climate change in the Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) and Environment Act. Recently, the Fiji Prime Minister highlighted in his speech in the UN (October, 2009), the need for developed countries to deliver on their commitment to reduce greenhouse gases for the sake of the survival of Small Island Developing States.

Pilot Demonstration:

At the moment no action has been carried out at the pilot site.

Technical Support and Lessons Learnt:

Project Coordinator and supporting staff should be engaged as soon as possible to move the project forward.

IV. Marshall Islands

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

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

II] Start up funding

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

III] Project Management Units

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

IV] PACC Coordinator

No Coordinator has been recruited during this quarter

V] National Steering Committee

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

V. Nauru

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

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

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

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

Current Status

- Desalination plant is out of operation. Main potable water for the island from rainwater harvesting and three Reverse Osmosis units which are only operated during work hours. Reason is the storage capacity. It was noted with Tony Falkland that that there are open valves from the water pipes transporting water to the temporary storage facilities, these valves are not monitored as locals are able to obtain water without restrictions.
- Assessment of potable water use is still underway, working closely with Utilities and ED9 project to find the current estimate of water use using existing data for future predictions (adding in the cost implications for the real value of water for the Nauruan population). This can give an estimate for future water use with growing population.
- Co – financing with ED9 water project for development of water guidelines.
- Researching tank types and variations, water pipes and guttering systems, this includes the prices for units as well as shipping costs. Labour costs with Eigigu holdings have yet to be finalized.

Policy Development

- There are no current baseline policies on climate change for Nauru, but this is being addressed in the long term goal on the Nauru National Sustainable

Development Plan through the climate change unit housed under the CIE government department.

- The NSDS is currently in the process of evaluation by government and external technical support. (Draft NSDS attached).
- Water policies can be and will have a starting point through the development of the water use guidelines by the PACC project and can be mainstreamed as a climate change component during the implementing process of climate change policies.
- The draft Nauru Water Plan by Ian. Wallis (Nauru Health Department private consultant) is still to be endorsed. Other visiting consultants for the health department are also using the Nauru water plan as a baseline for other water – health related issues.

Pilot Development

Guideline development

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

Demonstration guide

- The PACC project is concentrating on water harvesting for communities, in particular in the location in Denig district. This area has been chosen due to the number of people living in the area.
- Water harvesting units (e.g. tanks, pipelines, guttering parts) are being researched taking into account Nauru's environment such as the humidity and salinity of the air.

VI. Niue

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tools Development

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

Guide Development

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

Demonstration of Guide

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

Technical Support

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

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

Steering Committee

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

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

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

Stakeholder Engagement:

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

The Climate Change Policy consultations also took place in September 2009.

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

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

Some issues: Administration and Finance:

- Disbursement of funds from GEF/UNDP on bulk orders.
- Procurement procedures by Donors/Contractual issues
- QFR and QPR timing of reports and transfer of fund
- Standardized Tender Process of Major Purchases
- Standardized formal contract for Project Coordinators (PACC PC)

VII. Palau - Jordan T Malsol

The officer designated to be the PACC Coordinator has taken up a post with the ADB and will be based in Manila. He was only in office for three months. Effort is now underway to recruit another PACC coordinator. However, finding someone qualified is fairly difficult and will probably take time to do so.

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

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

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

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VIII. Papua New Guinea

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

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

II] Start up funding

Not available as MoU is yet to be signed.

III] Project Management Units

Once MoU is signed then PMU establishment should follow.

IV] PACC Coordinator

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

V] National Steering Committee

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

General Progress

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

IX. Samoa

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

Samoa PACC National Steering Committee

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

General Progress

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

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

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

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

Fourth Quarter Projection

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

X. Solomon Islands

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

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

Inception Workshop Preparation

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

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

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

Critical Issues

Securing the Project Coordinator

Conditions of employment for project coordinators must include housing to attract even government technical officers. There should also be room for Govt responsibilities to be built in to the TOR of Project Managers or Coordinators where technical knowledge is a

major requirement for a project manager or coordinator. In this way, even where there is staff shortage with government ministries, secondment is facilitated.

Involvement of UNDP Honiara Sub office

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

Fourth Quarter Projection

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

XI. Tonga

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

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

II] Start up funding

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

III] Project Management Units

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

IV] PACC Coordinator

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

V] National Steering Committee

Not clear at present which Steering Committee would be used

General Progress

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

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

XII. Tuvalu

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

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

II] Start up funding

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

III] Project Management Units

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

IV] PACC Coordinator

Ms Loia Tausi has been recruited as the PACC Coordinator.

V] National Steering Committee

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

General Progress

Soon after the Inception workshop, the existing National Water and Sanitation Committee were presented with an update of the inception workshop and this was where

different governmental decision makers and NGO's re-designed the project requirement which is agreed upon in the signed Memorandum of Understanding

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

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

Fourth Quarter Projection

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

XIII. Vanuatu

Summary

I] Memorandum of Understanding

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

II] Start up funding

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

III] Project Management Units

PMU has been established within the Meteorology Department

IV] PACC Coordinator

A Coordinator and his assistant have been recruited during this quarter

V] National Steering Committee

National Advisory Council on Climate Change (NACCC)

General Progress

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

Fourth Quarter Projection

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

V. FIELD VISIT REPORT

Further information on field visit and report generated can be requested from Mr. Leone Limalevu of USP PACE.

VI. FACE Form Guidance: UNDP Fiji

Ms Moneeba Hanif and Ms Emma Mario took a half day session on Thursday to brief the participants on the fundamentals of the FACE Form. It was a very informative session and conducted in a very participatory process that allowed a very good exchange throughout the day.

Even though Participants had to be evacuated on a Tsunami alert, they returned to the venue three hours later to continue with the session. It was a crucial piece of support and a timely one that PACC Coordinators needed. Sincere thanks to UNDP Fiji for their continued support for the PACC project.

VI. SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

For those countries that had started their activities, they had more to report than others that are still waiting for their Start-Up Funding. The reporting in this technical meeting shows progressing in knowledge and understanding of the PACC project and what could be done at the national level. It is believed that as the project progresses, reporting would be more detailed and addresses some of the technical requirements of the project.

The technical requirements of PACC can be linked closely with several projects that are already being implemented at the national level. These projects are the Second National Communication (SNC) and the Small Grants Programme (SGP). Both projects will also undertake vulnerability and adaptation assessments thus it would be strategic if the same core teams can be used for the three projects. If it is too difficult, at least some synergies should be made to ensure one can feed off the other to minimize duplication.

Mainstreaming could also be an area that needs collaboration as a few institutions are already carrying out activities in country. UNDP do have their in-country programming which can also be a mainstreaming vehicle.

Support will be provided to PNG by the regional PMU in the fourth quarter to ensure that the Memorandum of Understanding is signed and all other necessary administration and institutional issues are addressed so that implementation can be underway.

Support from the CROP agencies (USP, SOPAC and SPC) have been critical to the success of the project. USP PACE was of great assistance during the preparatory phase and the actual meeting. They would also be featuring strongly in the capacity building aspect of the PACC project particularly to assist Coordinators come to grips very quickly with the issues of climate change as most have not been involved in this field. Hopefully, the technical backstopping mechanism that was developed during the preparatory phase but did not get traction on the ground could be revisited.

The following milestones were discussed and agreed at the workshop for 2010

- PACC CORE TEAM (OPERATIONAL)
- PACC COMMUNITY CORE TEAM(OPERATIONAL)
- PACC COMMUNITY COMMUNICATION STRATEGY (DEVELOPED AND OPERATION)
- PACC ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING(COMPLETED)
- V&A ASSESSMENT (COMPLETED)
- SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT(COMPLETED)
- ADAPTATION OPTION IDENTIFIED, ASSESSED AND COSTED
- INITIAL POLICY REVIEW
- DRAFT DEMONSTRATION GUIDE (DEVELOPED)

ANNEX 1 – AGENDA



PACIFIC ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE TECHNICAL MEETING

Institute of Applied Sciences Conference Room
University of the South Pacific, Suva, FIJI
5th – 9th October 2009

DRAFT AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

The Technical Meeting for the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project will be held at the Institute of Applied Sciences Conference Room, University of the South Pacific on the 5th–9th of October 2009.

The overall purpose of the meeting is to provide guidance on the technical requirements of the PACC project. The Technical Meeting will focus on two main elements; i) national capacity development or mainstreaming and ii) demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability. The first element will help to strengthen the institutional framework, policies and plans and the capacity of key national government and community decisions makers to take climate change risks into key decisions in their sustainable resource development programmes. The second will help countries to design and demonstrate innovative decision systems, approaches, technologies and practical measures to strengthen the resilience of their selected focal sector to the adverse effects of climate change.

The specific objectives of the Technical Meeting will be to:

- assist the project team to have a good understanding of the project's technical requirements i.e. general processes in carrying out a V&A and mainstreaming etc.;
- train PACC Coordinators on the different approaches and tools to be used in V&A and mainstreaming;
- share lessons learnt on different experiences related to past approaches and tools that had been used;
- confirm the type of technical approaches and tools each country will follow for their different projects;
- carry out Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation training.

Mon 5 August	Session	Objective	Topic	Resource Person/Facilitator
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	Participants to register and collect meeting documents		
09.00 – 9:30	Session 1: Official Opening	To officially open the PACC Technical Meeting	Prayer Welcome Address SPREP UNDP Official Opening Fiji	Facilitator: PACC RPM Taito Nakalevu
10.00- 10.15	Session 2: Introduction	To have a clear understanding of the expected outcomes and outputs from the Workshop	Overview, objectives and outputs expected from the workshop Introduction to the agenda Housekeeping matters	PACC RPM
10.15 – 10.30	Session 3 Overview of the PACC Framework	To remind participants of the PACC components (1,2 & 3)	PACC Project Outcomes and Outputs	PACC RPM
10:30-11:00	Morning Tea			
11.00 – 11.30	Session 4 Vulnerability and adaptation concepts and climate scenarios.	To run through the different concepts of vulnerability, coping capacity and adaptation	Presentation on concepts	Presenters: Tony Weir, USP
11.30 – 12.30	Session 5 Different approaches to V&A	To identify the different approaches to V&A and climate scenarios that PACC countries can use.	Presentation and discussion	Presenter: Leone Limalevu, USP
12.30 – 1.00	Session 6 General discussion	To have a good grasp of concepts and approaches to V&A	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM
1.00 – 2.00	Lunch			

2.00 -3.00	Session 7 Coastal Vulnerability Assessment – case study	A good understanding of V&A steps and results	Presentations and DVD	Presenter: Arthur Web, SOPAC
3:00 – 5:00	Session 8 Group discussion: V&A in the food security, water, coastal sector	To share experiences and discuss in detail what constitutes a V&A in the three sectors – minimum data sets etc.	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM Leone Limalevu, USP Arthur Web, SOPAC Siua Halavatau, SPC Marc Wilson, SOPAC Gabor Vereczi UNDP Seve Paeniu SPREP

END OF DAY 1

Tuesday 6 August				DAY 2
8.30 – 9.00	Session 9 Recap of yesterdays session	To determine gaps or areas to be further expounded on if needed.	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM
9.00 – 10.00	Session 10 Socioeconomic considerations	Discuss critical socioeconomic issues to be considered during baseline V&A and adaptation option assessments	Presentation and discussions	Presenter: Dr. Cheryl Anderson
10.00 – 10.30	Session 11 Hands-on work on Socioeconomic considerations - Working Group	To enable participants to discuss in detail role of the socioeconomic work in the overall V&A processes.	Thematic groups to deliberate on strategies to engage stakeholders in Socioeconomic considerations in the overall V&A process.	Facilitator: Dr. Cheryl Anderson and PACC RPM
10.30-11.00	Morning Tea			

11.00 – 11.40	Session 12 Country Presentations continue	To report on vulnerability assessments or mainstreaming work being carried out at national level and synergies to PACC.	Cook Islands Federated States of Micronesia Fiji	Facilitator: Gabor Vereczi UNDP
11.40 – 12.20	Session continued		Marshall Islands Nauru Niue Palau Papua New Guinea	Facilitator: Gabor Vereczi UNDP
12.20 – 1.00	Session continued	.	Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	Facilitator: Gabor Vereczi UNDP
1.00 – 1.30	Lunch			
1.30 – 5:00	Session 14 FIELD VISIT	From concepts to action	Field visit to USP sites in Nausori	Facilitator: Leone Limalevu, USP
<i>END OF DAY 2</i>				
Wednesday 07 August		DAY 3		
8.30 – 9.00	Recap of yesterdays session	To determine gaps or areas to be further expounded on if needed.	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM
9.00 – 10.30	Session 15 Mainstreaming	To discuss mainstreaming concepts.	What and why should we mainstream? Discussions	Presenter: Seve Paeniu
10.30-11.00	Morning Tea			

11:00-12.00	Session 16 Mainstreaming approaches	To discuss the different approaches used in mainstreaming.	PACC approach to mainstreaming	Presenter: Seve Paeniu
12.00 – 1.00	Session 17 Hands-on work on Mainstreaming Working Group	To enable participants to discuss in detail mainstreaming processes.	Participants will work in thematic groups to deliberate on mainstreaming tools, approaches etc. [Specific for their countries]	Facilitator: Seve Paeniu SPREP and PACC RPM
1.00-2.00	Lunch			
2.00 - 3.00	Session 18 Communication Strategy development	To plan in advance communication details of PACC.	Presentation and working groups	Presenter: Ms Seema Deo
3.00-3.30	Afternoon Tea			
3.30 – 5:00	Session 19 Hands-on work on Communication Strategy Working Group	To enable participants to discuss in detail Communication Strategy.	Participants will work in thematic groups to deliberate on Communication Strategy tools, approaches etc. [Specific for their countries]	Facilitator: Ms Seema Deo and PACC RPM

END OF DAY 3

Thursday 08 August			DAY 4	
8.30 – 9.30	Recap of yesterdays session	To determine gaps or areas to be further expounded on if needed.	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM
09.30 –10.30	Session 20 Monitoring and Evaluation Process	To help PACC Coordinators understand the M&E requirements of the project.	Presentation and hands on training/group discussion	Presenter: PACC RPM/UNDP
Morning Tea				
10.30-12.30	Session 21 2010 preliminary Annual Work Plan discussion	To provide a first opportunity to discuss 2010 programme.	Resolving key bottlenecks at the country level Operational issues	Presenter: PACC RPM/UNDP
12.30-13.30	Lunch			

13.30-15.30	Session continued	Session continued	Session continued	Presenter: PACC RPM/UNDP
15.30-16.00	Afternoon Tea			
16.00 – 18.00	Session 22 Project Management Training	To help PACC Coordinators address any challenges.	Presentation and hands on training/group discussion	Presenter: PACC RPM/UNDP

./ \END OF DAY 4

Friday 09 August				DAY 5
8.30 – 9.30	Recap of yesterdays session	To determine gaps or areas to be further expounded on if needed.	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM
09.30 –10.30	Session 23: CLINICS	To provide an opportunity for bilateral discussions with countries on specific issues.	Resolving key bottlenecks and capacity needs at the country level Operational issues at the Government-UNDP Interface	Facilitator: PACC RPM
10.30 – 11.00	Morning Tea			
11.00 – 12.00	Session 24 Wrap Up and Closing	Have a clear understanding of way forward	Facilitated discussion	Facilitator: PACC RPM

END OF TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

ANNEX 2 – Guideline

A “how to” guide on mainstreaming climate risk and resilience in sectoral and development policies and implementing climate change adaptation measures

Good practices, lessons learnt and experiences from PACC

DRAFT OUTLINE (Oct 2009)

1. Mainstreaming CC risk and resilience

- Institutional set-up, coordination, consultation and communication processes (inter-ministerial, ppp, national to provincial and local)
- Assessing sectoral CC risks vulnerabilities, integrating climate information in to policy and planning processes (coordination with Met services)
- Reviewing overall and sectoral policies and plans
- Review institutional capacities, capacity building activites
- Modifying policy tools with climate risk integrated (assessment, information, legislative, financial, monitoring tools, etc.)
- Modifying development and sectoral budget plans to support long-term adaptation measures
- Support and implementation mechanisms for the application of tools

2. Implementation of on-the ground adaptation measures (pilot)

- Assessment of climate risk, impact and resilience at demonstration site
- Local, regional institutional set up, coordination, consultation, communication processes
- Assessing local capacities, capacity building and awareness raising activities
- Identification and assessment of adaptation measures (environmental and socio-economic feasibility, cost-benefit analysis)
- Use of assessment and monitoring tools (e.g. GIS mapping, aerial photo, participatory risk assessment, interviews, indicators, etc.)
- Techniques to implement and maintain adaptation measures

Describe for points 1 and 2:

- Baseline situation at project start (including gaps and needs considering above points)
- Plans established to overcome them
- Results achieved (interim, final), monitoring activities
- Problems encountered and solutions found
- Lessons learnt
- Recommendations for further actions (further improving sectoral policies and policy tools and suggestions to mainstream CC in other sectors and overall policies, further improvements in the implementation of adaptation measures locally)

- Plan for replication and upscaling (implementing in other regions and areas)



**UNDP/SPREP Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Technical
Meeting
5th – 9th October 2009**
Institute of Applied Sciences Conference Room
University of the South Pacific
Suva, Fiji

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