Climate Investment Funds

PPCR/SC.10/7
April 13, 2012

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
April 30, 2012

Agenda Item 8

STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR THE PACIFIC PROGRAM - REGIONAL TRACK

Proposed Decision by PPCR Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee reviewed document PPCR/SC.10/7, *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the Pacific Program - Regional Track*, and

a) endorses the SPCR as a basis for the further development of the projects foreseen in the strategic program and takes note of the requested funding of USD 10 million in grant funding;

b) reconfirms its decisions on the allocation of resources, adopted at its meetings in June 2010 and 2011, that a range of funding for the regional program, consisting of strategic programs for the participating countries and a regional component, should be used as a planning tool in the further development of project and program proposals in participating countries to be submitted to the PPCR Sub-Committee for PPCR funding approval, recognizing that the minimum amount of the range is more likely and that the upper limit of the range will depend on availability of funding. The range of funding agreed for a regional pilot program is USD 60-75 million in grant resources, and USD 36 million in other concessional resources. The Sub-Committee reconfirms its call for contributors and other countries, MDBs and other development partners to seek to mobilize additional resources to allow the full funding of the SPCR;

c) further recognizes that the quality of the proposed activities will be a significant factor in the funding to be approved by the Sub-Committee when a project proposal is submitted for approval of PPCR funding;

d) approves a total of USD 515,000 in PPCR funding as a preparation grant for the investment projects to be developed under the SPCR as follows:

   i. USD 125,000 for the project *"Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National and Local Development Policies and Planning"*, (ADB);
   ii. USD 320,000 for the project *"Identifying and Implementing practical CCA and Related DRR Knowledge and Experience"*, (IBRD);
   iii. USD 70,000 for the project *"Building Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks"*, (ADB).

e) takes note of the estimated budget for project preparation and supervision services for the programs listed in the SPCR and approves a first tranche of funding for such preparation and supervision services as follows:

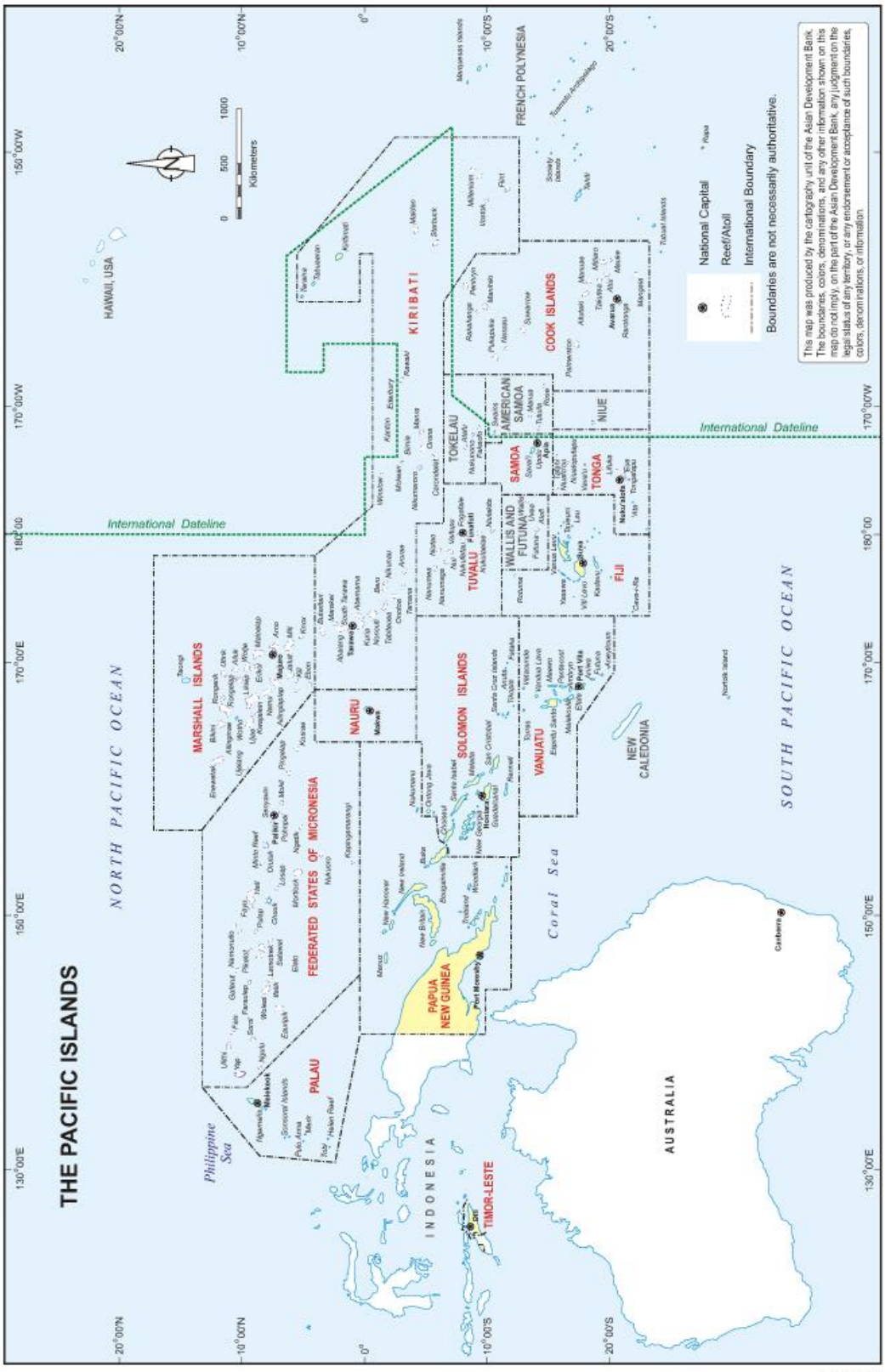
   i. USD 229,226 for the project *"Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National and Local Development Policies and Planning"*, (ADB);
   ii. USD 325,000 for the project *"Identifying and Implementing Practical CCA and Related DRR Knowledge and Experience"*, (IBRD);
   iii. USD 145,774 for the project *"Building Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks"*, (ADB);

f) requests the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, as the regional PPCR focal point, and the MDBs to take into account written comments submitted by Sub-Committee members by May 11, 2012, in the further development of the regional track.

Pacific Regional: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)

Prepared for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

30 March 2012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TUVALU
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NEW CALEDONIA
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TONGA
WALLIS AND FUTUNA
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NIUE
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Kilometers
National Capital
Reef/Atoll
International Boundary
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Abbreviations

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	climate change adaptation
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CES-CCC	CROP Executive Sub-Committee on Climate Change
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DMC	developing member country
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DRM	disaster risk management
FEMM	Finance and Economic Ministers' Meeting
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JNAP	Joint National Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
LDC	least developed country
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NAPA	National Action Plan on Adaptation
NCCFP	National Climate Change Focal Point
NGO	nongovernment organization
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PIC	Pacific island country
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PI-GCOS	Pacific Islands Global Climate Observing System
PI-GOOS	Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SOPAC	Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of SPC
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SPTO	South Pacific Tourism Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USP	University of the South Pacific
WACC	Working Arm of the CES-CCC
WBG	World Bank Group

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Summary of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

1. **Country/Region**:	Pacific region	
2. **PPCR Funding Request (in US million):**:	*Grant:* $10 million	*Loan:-*
3. **National PPCR Focal Point**:	N/A	
4. **Regional Implementing Agency** (Coordination of Strategic Program)**:**	SPREP (Netatua Pelesikoti/Espen Ronneberg), SPC (Patricia Sachs/Brian Dawson), PIFS (Scott Hook/Coral Pasisi)	
5. **Involved MDB**	Asian Development Bank/World Bank Group	
6. **MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**:	*Headquarters-PPCR Focal Point:* Daniele Ponzi (ADB); Kanta Kumari (WBG)	*TTL:* Anne Witheford (ADB); Sam Wedderburn (WBG)

Description of SPCR: This regional SPCR will support more effective integration of climate change adaptation and related disaster risk reduction for Pacific island countries to become resilient to climate change and climate-related disasters. It will complement and build on country SPCRs (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga). It will focus particularly, but not exclusively, on building capacity in the 11 Pacific island countries that do not have PPCR country tracks, and on replicating and scaling-up good practices and lessons learned (knowledge and capacity building) from the country tracks to the other 11 countries. The SPCR will provide support to countries that is best provided on a regional, not national, basis. The SPCR is ambitious. This is necessary for the program to bring about "transformational change" that underscores the aim of CIF. However, the resource envelope ($10 million) is small compared to other donor initiatives. This means the Program will complement, not duplicate, major climate change and related disaster risk reduction initiatives being implemented with support from the region's donors, including Australia, EU, Germany, and US. The SPCR will be based on a clear analysis of what value it can add to the totality of related work in the region. As such, PPCR will be "transformative" within the limitations of what can be achieved. The SPCR will make use of the partnership of ADB, CROP agencies, and the World Bank. Technical assistance will be delivered through existing regional institutions. The SPCR will apply methodologies and approaches that will have been proven to be successful through delivery of national PPCR programs, as well as previous regional experiences.

(a) Key challenges related to vulnerability to climate change/variability

The Pacific countries are vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards and climate change. Given their fragility, small size, relative isolation, highly dispersed populations and limited economies, the impacts of extreme natural hazard events—which are predominantly weather and climate related—often adversely affect lives, livelihoods, and economies.There is deep concern in the region that the current and future adverse impacts of climate change are exacerbating the existing levels of disaster risk. This risk places an additional burden on humanitarian and development systems in the Pacific. The effects of climate change—droughts, floods, coastal erosion, sea level rise, rising temperatures, and increases in cyclone intensity—will put greater pressure on communities and affect food security, health and the well-being of Pacific Islanders. While there are regional strategies for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), impediments to a more effective response to climate change vulnerabilities by Pacific island countries are: (i) limited capacity at national, regional, sectoral, and local levels; (ii) limited knowledge/technology; (iii) limited finance; (iv) challenges in accessing climate financing; and (v) limited effective coordination mechanisms at regional, national, sectoral, and local levels. Further, the impediment to an integrated CCA/DRR approach is a "silo" mentality on CCA and DRR in the countries of the region. In addition, convergence of CCA and DRR is often compromised by poor coordination among communities of practice around disasters, climate change, development, and financing.

(b) Areas of Intervention – sectors and themes

The SPCR has three component interventions that will complement and reinforce each other and which will be delivered utilizing existing regional organizations (CROP agencies) and mechanisms. First, through support provided under Component 1 (Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) by SPREP, countries will be able to collect knowledge, analyze and evaluate it, and identify best models and methodologies for replication. Second, through support under Component 2 (Identifying and Implementing Practical Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Experience) by SPC/FFA, a regional pool of experts will go into countries to demonstrate how to integrate CCA/DRM into sectoral plans focusing on infrastructure (coastal, including physical planning/water) and food security (food production/fisheries). Third, through support under Component 3 (Building and Supporting Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to respond to climate change risks by PIFS, a regional pool of experts will be established to provide on demand support to 14 Pacific island countries, especially smaller countries with the most severe capacity constraints, through advice and capacity-building across CCA and related DRR sectors. This will include, but not be limited to, improving countries' ability to access and manage climate resources/financing.

(c) Expected Outcomes from Implementation of the SPCR

The principal outcome from SPCR investments is the mainstreaming of CCA and related DRR into national/sectoral/ local development programs of PICS. This will be achieved through: (i) transfer of CCA/DRR best practices across countries through knowledge platforms that would be unavailable to countries working separately; (ii) provision of regionally based technical assistance in CCA/DRR specialized areas to overcome the lack of skills in individual countries; (iii) facilitating access to climate change financing, including through the introduction of innovative financial and partnership mechanisms involving the private sector, NGOs, and donor partners; (iv) provision of resources to support replication, and scale-up of successful activities; and (v) strengthening coordination amongst regional organizations and cross-learning between Pacific countries and regional organizations.

7. Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Strategy (consistent with PPCR Results Framework):

Result	Success Indicator(s)
Improved integration of resilience through mainstreaming consideration of integrated CCA and DRR into countries' development strategies, plans, policies, etc. (at the national and local level), including in regard to food security and critical infrastructure	Climate change plans and policies identified and consistent with national plans Degree to which development plans integrate climate resilience by subjecting planning to climate proofing and assessments of vulnerability (including gender dimension) and including measures to better manage and reduce related risk, and is disseminated broadly . Budget allocations (at all levels) to take into account effects of climate variability and climate change (vulnerabilities) across sectors and regions, including financing accessed from sources external to each PICs' own budget resources
Increased capacity to integrate climate resilience through CCA and DRR into PICs' country or sector development strategies facilitated by regional institutions	Evidence of functioning cross-sector mechanism that takes account of climate variability and climate change at the country level Evidence of line ministries or functional agencies lead in updating or revising country or sector development strategies (moving from 'outside management' to country ownership) at the country level
Increased knowledge & awareness of climate variability and climate change impacts (e.g. climate change modeling, climate variability impact, adaptation options) among government / private sector / civil society / education sector in PICs promoted by regional institutions	Coverage (comprehensiveness) of climate risk analysis and vulnerability assessments within the limits that current scientific evidence permits (project-specific: sector, geographical area, sex, population group, location, etc.)

Enhanced integration of learning through an enhanced body of local, national, and regional knowledge and information on CCA and DRR into climate resilient development in each PIC promoted by regional institutions	Relevance (demonstrated by complementing and integration with other initiatives) and quality (stated by external experts) of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created Evidence of use knowledge and learning Evidence of use of expertise available under the Regional Technical Support Mechanism
Leveraging – new and additional resources for CCA/DRR sensitive investments in priority sectors vulnerable to CC and CV.	Leverage factor of PPCR funding; Amount of financing from other sources (contributions broken down by MDBs, governments, multilaterals and bilateral, CSOs, private sector)

8. **Project and Program Concepts under the SPCR**

Project/Program Concept Title	MDB	Requested PPCR Amount ($)[1]			Expected co-financing ($)	Preparation grant request ($)	Total PPCR request
		TOTAL	Grant	Loan			
Component 1- Mainstreaming CCA and related DRR	ADB	$2.5 million	$2.5 million			$125,000	$2.625 million
Component 2- Identifying and implementing practical CCA and related DRR knowledge and experience	WB	$6.114 million	$6.114 million			$320,000	$6.434 million
Component 3- Building Pacific island countries' capacity to respond to climate change risks	ADB	$1.386 million	$1.386 million			$70,000	$1.456 million
TOTAL		$10 million	$10 million			$515,000	$10.515 million

9. **Timeframe** (tentative) – Approval[2] Milestones

Project 1 (Component 1): Project Preparation Grant Agreement signed between SPREP and ADB by June 2012; Detailed project preparation July–November 2012; ADB Board approval January 2013; Grant Agreement signed between SPREP and ADB February 2013.

Project 2 (Component 2): Project Preparation Grant Agreement signed between SPC/FFA and WB by June 2012; Detailed project preparation July 2012–March 2013; WB Board approval April 2013; Grant Agreement signed between SPC/FFA and WB by May 2013.

Project 3 (Component 3): Project Preparation Grant Agreement signed between PIFS and ADB by June 2012; Detailed project preparation July–November 2012; ADB Board approval January 2013; Grant Agreement signed between SPREP and ADB February 2013.

10. **Key National Stakeholder Groups involved in SPCR design**[3]:

Ministries of Planning and Finance, National Climate Change Focal Points, National Sector Agencies, vulnerable communities (including women), civil society (including private sector)

[1] Includes preparation grant and project/program amount.
[2] Expected signature of loan/grant agreement between government and MDB.
[3] Other local, national, and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the strategy.

11. **Other Partners involved in SPCR:**
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Australia (AusAID and Department of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency)

1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1.1 Development Context and Climate Risks

The Pacific islands lie in the midst of the world's largest ocean and include some of the world's smallest countries. Pacific island countries exhibit wide diversity in physical and socioeconomic features. The region's islands can be broadly classified into two groups, high islands and low islands. Volcanoes form high islands, which generally have fertile soil; low islands are reefs or atolls, which are relatively small and infertile. Of the three subregions, Melanesia is the most populous and consists mainly of high islands; the other subregions, Micronesia and Polynesia, consist mainly of low atolls and islands. The islands are dispersed and remote, have fragile environments, and face similar challenges. They generally have small, scattered populations. The number of microstates—states with resident populations of fewer than half a million—is one of the region's key identifying geopolitical characteristics.

Given these features, the Pacific countries are highly vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards, predominantly weather and climate related, which often adversely affect lives, livelihoods, and economies. In particular, many inhabited low-lying atolls and islands are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially sea level rise. The economies of small island developing states are often narrowly based on subsistence and continue to suffer severe constraints from the economic impact of disasters.[4] Tropical cyclones and floods are the most frequent cause of disasters in the region and these are expected to intensify due to climate change.

Economic growth in Pacific island countries remains low. For the region as a whole, real per capita income has remained virtually unchanged since the mid-1990s. The Solomon Islands is a low-income economy with a gross domestic product (GDP) of less than $995 per capita; several Pacific island countries are lower-middle income economies with per capita GDP of $996 to $3,945 (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu); and only three have upper-middle income economies with per capita GDP of $3,946 to $12,195 (Cook Islands, Fiji, and Palau).[5]

Most Pacific island countries seek to generate high, sustained rates of broad-based economic growth from small, narrowly-focused economies, which are also vulnerable to human-made external shocks, such as increasing prices of fossil fuel and imported food. Despite limited financial, technical, and human resources, they try to deliver essential public goods and services. Most Pacific island economies are also largely reliant on agriculture, fisheries, and other natural resources. Many households depend on remittances, while tourism is a growing industry for some of the countries.

The region has a well-developed regional institutional framework. The Pacific Islands Forum is the preeminent political grouping of leaders of the region. It is held annually to develop collective responses to regional issues. The Forum Leaders established the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) in 1988 with the mandate to improve cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among the 10 intergovernmental agencies in the region that work toward achieving the common goal of sustainable development in the region (see Annex 1).

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[4] Developing an Integrated Regional Strategy for DRM and Climate Change by 2015. Report to First Meeting of the SOPAC Division. Nadi, Fiji Islands, 17-22 October 2011. (SOPAC-1)

[5] GDP per capita data from: http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending_groups_East Asia and Pacific and http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/inc-eco.htm

There is deep concern in the region that climate change will exacerbate existing levels of disaster risk. This will place an additional burden on humanitarian and development systems in the Pacific. The effects of climate change—increased incidents of extreme events, such as droughts, floods, coastal erosion, and sea level rise, combined with rising temperatures and increases in cyclone intensity—will put increasing pressure on all members of vulnerable communities and households, with women and children being particularly affected.

Women will carry a particularly heavy burden under climate change because of their responsibility to ensure adequate food, health of households, and care for the young, sick, and elderly. Women's knowledge and social practices are often influential in establishing community-based coping mechanisms, both short and long term, in times of disasters. In the Pacific, some work has been undertaken to assess the risks women and other vulnerable groups face from climate change and disasters in order to determine the best coping mechanisms. A CROP working group on gender mainstreaming has been established, while the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition works to coordinate gender and climate change considerations in the Pacific.

A detailed description of key impacts of climate change and natural disasters is provided in Annex 2. Despite the clear linkages between climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), ongoing efforts in the Pacific have not resulted in sufficient progress to integrate them into a coherent strategic policy and programmatic framework. An overview of the region's response to CCA and DRR is in Annex 3.

1.2 Institutional Context and Current Development Programs

Institutional Context

Pacific island countries are being supported in their efforts toward sustainable development, including addressing climate CCA and DRR, through a regional strategic framework, which includes

- **Pacific Plan (2005)**: The Pacific Plan provides a framework for strengthening regional cooperation and integration, including addressing environmental issues, such as climate change;

- **Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015 (PIFACC)**: PIFACC is the blueprint for regional and national action for the Pacific region on climate change. The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) is the primary monitoring, evaluation, and coordination mechanism for PIFACC; and

- **Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015** (Regional DRM Framework): The framework provides overarching policy guidance for disaster risk; it supports and advocates the building of communities that are safer and more resilient to disasters.

While each CROP agency has its own mandate as directed by respective members and governing councils, each contributes to achieving the goals of these strategies on climate change and disaster risk. As such, CROP agencies provide an obvious foundation through which to build resilience of Pacific island countries as envisioned by this Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

However, CCA efforts under the PIFACC and DRR efforts under the Regional DRM Framework have been constrained by limited capacity and resources. In order to advance CCA and DRR coordination, the governing councils of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) have approved the integration of the two regional frameworks into one by 2016. The regional SPCR will work to support this integration of CCA and DRR processes and, where identified by countries, the development of further national joint national action plans for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (JNAPs) throughout the region.

In addition to the above strategic framework, the region has climate change-related coordination mechanisms and processes that aim to improve regional coordination and service delivery to Pacific island countries on climate change issues:

- The **CROP Executive Sub-committee on Climate Change** (CES-CCC). CES-CCC fosters close collaboration, teamwork, and coordination on climate change activities of CROP agencies, all of which have a role to play in addressing climate change within their respective areas of work. The Working Arm of the CES-CCC (WACC) aims to increase interaction among the CROP focal points, especially through the exchange of experience and information related to climate change. It facilitates coordinated and collaborative responses to members' requests for technical support, concentrating on support for strategic approaches to effective resourcing; project development and monitoring and evaluation; and facilitating timely access to technical assistance from other Pacific island countries, CROP agencies, and other partners, on a needs basis;

- The **Biannual Pacific Climate Change Roundtable** (PCCR), and bi-monthly **Development Partners in Climate Change** (DPCC) meetings, and other regional climate change coordination dialogues help to maintain coordination with development partners and multilateral agencies. These processes allow partners to update each other and exchange pertinent information on their climate change-related support activities. This dialogue helps identify potential areas for improved collaboration among the agencies and partners to address the priorities of member countries. The 2013 PCCR will be held jointly with the Pacific Disaster Platform and the Pacific Meteorological Council to formalize the process of combining regional strategies, as noted above.

While CROP agencies provide coordination and capacity-building support to member countries, their own capacity to deliver such support is limited considering the huge demand and significant needs of Pacific island countries. CCA/DRR technical expertise in the CROP agencies needs to be enhanced and supplemented in a way that draws on the comparative advantages of each agency and utilises peer-to-peer exchange between countries.

Development Programs

Partly in response to these strategies, many local, national, and regional projects and programs on CCA and DRR are being implemented with support from development partners (Annex 4). It is a crowded donor space. With significant financing and programming for climate change, close coordination is necessary so as to avoid overlap, duplication, and dilution of resources and effort. Some of the programs and projects using regional delivery mechanisms have provided valuable lessons and have guided the development of this SPCR (see Annex 5). Given the rapidly increasing CCA initiatives, an SPCR Coordination Secretariat will work with the CROP agencies to update regularly the stocktaking of CCA and DRR activities that have been

undertaken to guide the development of this SPCR. This will ensure that SPCR support is appropriately targeted and does not duplicate ongoing work. (The Coordination Secretariat is further described below). This stocktaking will be linked to the SPC Pacific Disaster Network[6] and the Pacific Climate Change Portal,[7] a CROP-wide initiative coordinated by SPREP.

Improved CCA/DRR coordination and capacity has been identified by regional organizations and countries as a key priority. There is a need to improve the working of the region's climate change governance and institutions, establish and coordinate practical working alliances and partnerships, and strengthen the climate change knowledge base, including in regard to technology development and transfer. Pacific island countries have also highlighted the importance of developing scientific capacity and strengthened communications about climate change science to stakeholders, including officials not involved in climate change activities.

1.3 Participatory Approach and Ownership

In line with PPCR guidelines, the design of the regional SPCR is based on a regional and national participatory approach, emphasizing country-led ownership and regional collaboration. SPCR development was based on extensive consultations with representatives from all Pacific island countries, key regional organizations,[8] civil society organizations,[9] and development partners, especially the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), given its involvement in assisting Pacific island countries on CAA and DRR, its geographic location, and its accessibility to Pacific island countries.

Several attempts were made to engage the private sector through the International Finance Corporation, but were met with limited success as the corporation was not able to participate in SPCR development consultations and missions. Private sector engagement was most effective through the national PPCR programs and has highlighted an urgent need for capacity building in climate change risk in key economic sectors, including ports, finance and insurance, tourism, and infrastructure development.

To develop the national SPCRs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga, and to identify linkages to this regional SPCR, various stakeholder groups have been established and existing entities used, including government, private sector, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), community groups, and development partners.

The regional participatory process involved

- scoping consultations with Pacific island countries and CROP agencies in Cairns, Australia (March 2010);
- regional consultation on the Pacific PPCR hosted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank in Nadi, Fiji (October 2010), with Pacific island countries, relevant CROP agencies, civil society, and development partners;
- numerous rolling consultations with countries, including a briefing to Pacific island countries and partners at the PCCR in Niue (March 2011);

[6] The Pacific Disaster Network is a partnership coordinated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to provide information, tools, and discussion forums on disaster risk management issues in the Pacific.
[7] See further description of the Portal in Annex 1.
[8] Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme.
[9] Including Conservation International, WWF, Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD), Fiji National University, University of the South Pacific, and Pacific Committee for Democracy and Rights of People.

- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) country track-led consultation with all other Pacific countries and CROP agencies on a first draft regional SPCR in Durban, South Africa, as a side event at the 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP17) (December 2011); and
- drafting workshops in Suva, Fiji (September 2011), Nadi (October 2011) and Sydney, Australia (February 2012), with participation of ADB, AusAID, CROP agencies, and the World Bank.

CROP agencies participated in the PPCR second joint missions in Papua New Guinea and Tonga on 5–16 March 2012, during which agreement was reached on modalities for support and timing of inputs between the national and regional track PPCR programs. More importantly, these agencies undertook to provide specific support and input into national track activities in Papua New Guinea and Tonga with a view to replicating and scaling-up under the regional track program.

1.4 Rationale for PPCR Support

The Pacific region's wide-ranging vulnerabilities and limited capacities and resources require a systematic and integrated approach toward the goal of climate change resilience, rather than a series of reactive, uncoordinated, near-term interventions.

Through the PPCR for the Pacific region, financed under the Strategic Climate Fund of the Climate Investment Funds, three country pilot projects (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga) and one regional pilot project will support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in national development plans.[10] In line with the objectives and goals of the overall PPCR[11] the regional pilot for the Pacific will support countries to transform to a climate change resilient development path. Equally, national programs will address CCA and DRR in an integrated manner. This will be done with the support of CROP agencies to strengthen national capacity, increase knowledge, and replicate climate resilient measures.

Despite country commitment to a more integrated approach to CAA and DRR, there are still many challenges and barriers. Convergence of adaptation and disaster risk reduction and their integration in development strategies and plans are compromised by poor interaction and institutional coordination among stakeholders involved with disasters, climate change, and development. These are some of the challenges that will be addressed under the regional SPCR, with a view to providing lessons learned that can be replicated and scaled-up in other small island developing states (SIDS) and vulnerable regions.

Accordingly, the design and implementation of the Pacific regional SPCR pilot

- is based on work undertaken in integrating CCA and DRR into national planning processes in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga and at the regional level, and aims

[10] www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

[11] These objectives are to: (a) pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning; (b) strengthen capacities at the national levels to integrate climate resilience into development planning; (c) scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building upon other ongoing initiatives; (d) enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at the country, regional, and global levels; and (e) strengthen cooperation and capacity at the regional level. (Ref: Guidance Note on PPPCR Regional Programs. Climate Investment Funds. 6 April 2009)

to demonstrate best practices and approaches to a climate change resilient development path;
- will help strengthen CCA/DRR capacities at the community, local, national, and regional levels to enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons and responding to priorities at national, regional, and global levels;
- will help build on ongoing regional initiatives; and
- will help scale-up and leverage climate change financing and investments that can support, inform, and provide guidance to other regions, while streamlining and coordinating international donor support.

Based on PPCR guidelines, the regional SPCR focuses on activities that are relevant to the region and best implemented on a regional basis. These include providing support to Pacific island countries, including pilot countries, in the form of advice and information, training, regional mentoring and monitoring, coordination, and helping to share lessons learned and best practices. It will also promote replication, scaling-up, and leveraging of potential and critical investments.

The SPCR will make use of the partnership of ADB, World Bank, and CROP agencies. It will apply methodologies and approaches that will have been proven to be successful and relevant at country and local levels through delivery of national PPCR programs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga. The enhanced collaboration between ADB, World Bank, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), SPREP, SPC, and Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) achieved in development of this SPCR will further improve coordination and harmonization of CCA and DRR responses in the region.

2. PROPOSED SPCR INVESTMENT PROGRAM AND SUMMARY OF COMPONENTS

2.1 Overview of Proposed SPCR

This SPCR will achieve “transformational” change by supporting more effective integration of CCA and related DRR to enable Pacific island countries to become resilient to climate change and climate-related disasters.

The overall outcome of the SPCR will be to improve participating countries’ resilience to climate change and climate-related disasters through strengthened capacity, increased knowledge and information, and better access to finance and technical support to address CCA and DRR.

The SPCR will address key barriers to this transformation in Pacific island countries, including limited capacity and effective coordination mechanisms at all levels, limited knowledge/technology, limited finance, and challenges in accessing climate change financing.

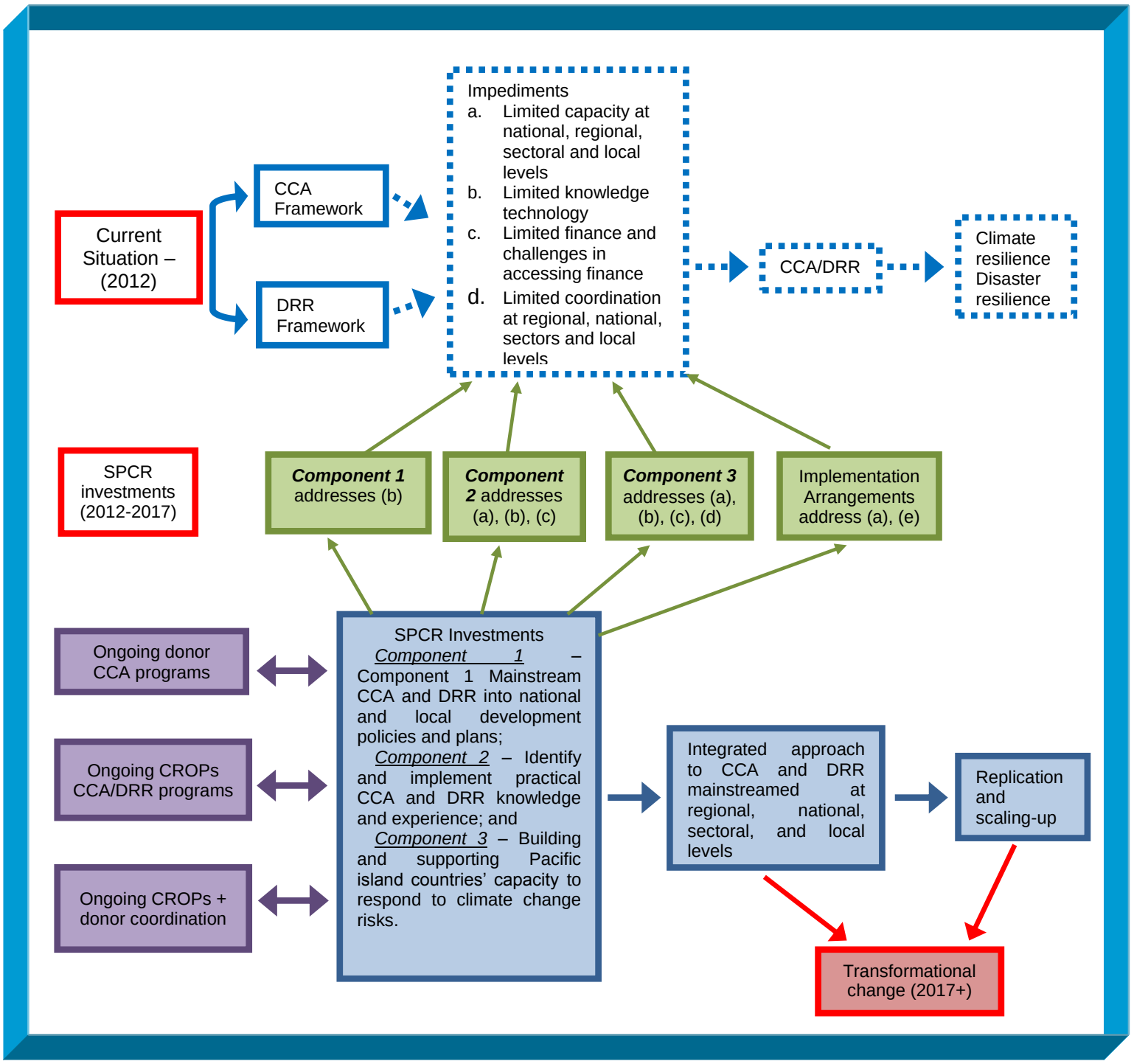
An additional impediment to an integrated CCA/DRR approach is the present lack of coordination or convergence among the agencies, ministries, and other stakeholders in Pacific island countries responsible for CCA and DRR.

The SPCR will add value and provide support to regional CCA/DRR activities by focusing particularly, but not exclusively, on building capacity in the 11 Pacific island countries that do not have PPCR country activities, and on replicating and scaling-up good practices and lessons learned from the pilot country tracks in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga to those countries. It will also provide “regional” support to countries, that is, support through a regional pool of technical expertise that can be deployed rapidly to countries on a needs basis.

This support will be provided through three components:

- **Component 1**: mainstreaming CCA and related DRR into national and local development policies and plans. This will enable countries to collect knowledge and analyze and evaluate it, and identify best models and methodologies for replication and scaling-up.
- **Component 2**: identifying and implementing practical CCA and related DRR knowledge and experience. Regional experts will be deployed into selected Pacific island countries to guide the integration of CCA/DRR into sectoral plans, focusing on infrastructure development (coastal, including physical planning/water) and food security (food production/oceanic fisheries).
- **Component 3**: building and supporting Pacific Island Countries' capacity to respond to climate change risks. A network of experts will be established under a regional technical support mechanism (RTSM) to provide on-demand advice and capacity building in CCA and DRR in all 14 Pacific island countries. This service will be particularly important for the smaller countries with the most severe capacity constraints.

Each component will address the key impediments noted above and listed in the schematic diagram below. The three components will be mutually reinforcing and will together achieve the purpose of the SPCR. Further, implementation arrangements will facilitate a more effective coordinated approach to this endeavor.


Current Situation – (2012)
CCA Framework
DRR Framework
Impediments
a. Limited capacity at national, regional, sectoral and local levels
b. Limited knowledge technology
c. Limited finance and challenges in accessing finance
d. Limited coordination at regional, national, sectors and local levels
CCA/DRR
Climate resilience Disaster resilience
SPCR investments (2012-2017)
Component 1 addresses (b)
Component 2 addresses (a), (b), (c)
Component 3 addresses (a), (b), (c), (d)
Implementation Arrangements address (a), (e)
Ongoing donor CCA programs
Ongoing CROPs CCA/DRR programs
Ongoing CROPs + donor coordination
SPCR Investments
Component 1 – Component 1 Mainstream CCA and DRR into national and local development policies and plans;
Component 2 – Identify and implement practical CCA and DRR knowledge and experience; and
Component 3 – Building and supporting Pacific island countries' capacity to respond to climate change risks.
Integrated approach to CCA and DRR mainstreamed at regional, national, sectoral, and local levels
Replication and scaling-up
Transformational change (2017+)

This regional SPCR is ambitious considering its primary purpose of achieving the "transformation" that underscores the Climate Investment Funds. However, SPCR resources ($10 million) are small compared to CCA/DRR initiatives ongoing in the region. Thus, the SPCR should complement and not duplicate these initiatives, which are being implemented with support from the region's development partners. The SPCR will draw on the experience and skills of regional organizations and Pacific island countries' development partners. To ensure this, SPCR will be based on a clear analysis of what value it can add to the totality of related work in the region.

2.2 Component 1: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National and Local Development Policies and Planning

Lead Agency

This component will be led by the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP).

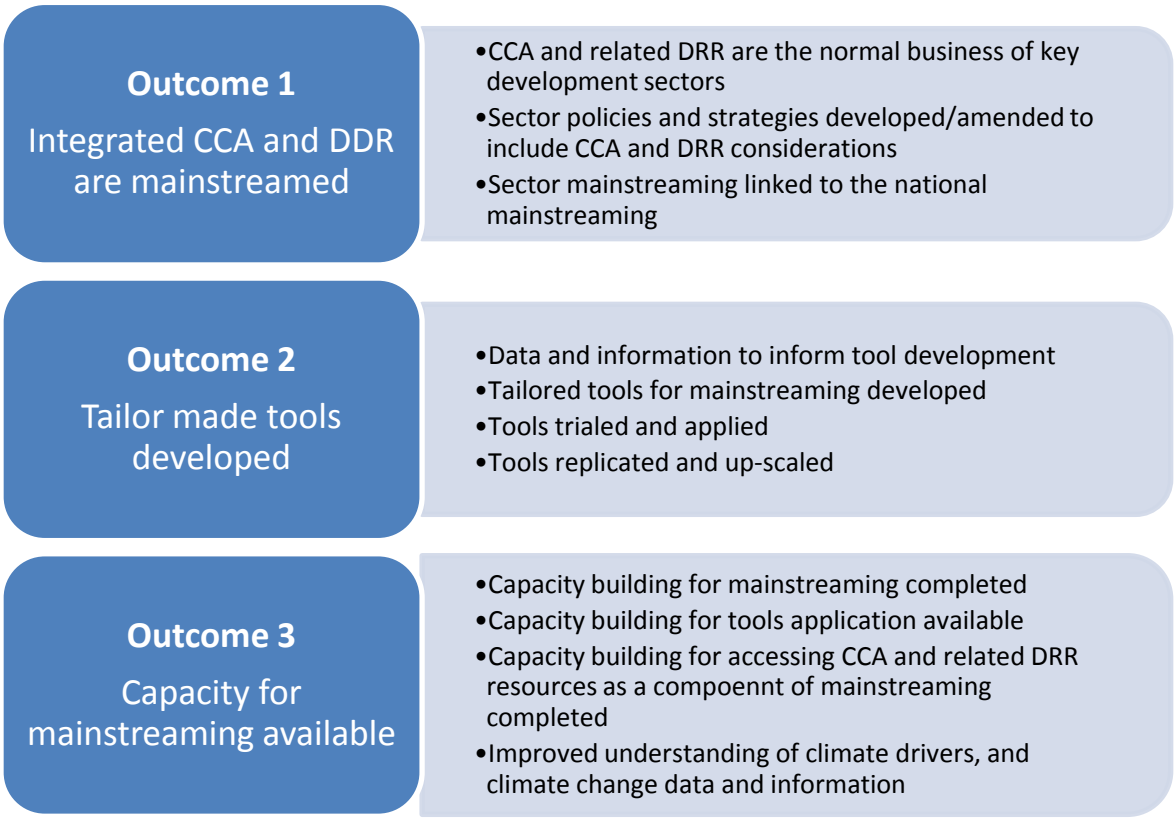
Objectives

The overall objective is to increase the climate resilience of Pacific island countries by strengthening their capacity to mainstream climate change and related disaster risks into development planning processes, policies, and plans. The specific objectives are to

- mainstream integrated CCA and related DRR considerations into sector planning processes, decision making, and resource allocations linked to national development planning processes;
- develop tailor-made tools for mainstreaming CCA and related DRR specific to each participating country and target sectors;
- build awareness and understanding of climate drivers, climate variability, and climate change consequences and impacts, and the role of these in adaptation and disaster risk management to underpin mainstreaming;
- build capacity in the use and application of CCA and related DRR tools; and
- strengthen institutional arrangements and policy support for mainstreaming at the sector level linked to national development processes.

Outcomes

The overall outcome of the regional track will be the transformation to a climate change resilient development path for all Pacific island countries. The specific outcomes of the three components are shown in the following diagram.



Specific activities to achieve each of the above outcomes will be subject to country consultations and detailed project design, and will be informed by the PPCR programs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga. However, an indicative list of activities is presented below.

A phased approach is proposed with review, assessment, and analysis of the key vulnerability challenges and issues arising from climate change and disaster impacts in three or four Pacific island countries. Phase 1 will support

- targeted consultations with principal in-country stakeholders to identify key national and sectoral development planning processes in order to ascertain perceptions and local priority areas regarding mainstreaming of CCA and DRR;
- identification of key challenges to mainstreaming CCA and DRR into national/sectoral/community policies, programs, and operational activities;
- development or modification of relevant tools to assist CCA and DRR mainstreaming;
- development of relevant CCA and DRR capacity building programs;
- identification of CCA/DRR mainstreaming policy and practice recommendations;
- CCA/DRR mainstreaming in pilot countries and sectors; and
- identification and scoping of further phases, drawing on the issues identified in Phase 1.

SPREP's past approach was focused on mainstreaming CCA and DRR in national policy planning. However, the lesson learned from this approach, as discussed further in Annex 6, is

that the capacity of relevant agencies to put these arrangements into operation in programs and activities was found to be limited or lacking. Relevant issues include the availability and presence in-country of national staff and of the requisite expertise in CROP teams to undertake national planning and implementation at the preferred dates of the national authorities. The next step in mainstreaming will be to move from policy to application in decision making using practical tools.

The tools that will be developed to advance mainstreaming from policy to decision making for each sector are described in detail in Annex 6. SPCR resources will be used to develop and implement these tools. SPREP will provide training in the use of the tools to ensure they are properly understood and applied to everyday decision making, building on the practical experiences from the JNAP processes, particularly guidance on practical application. Support will also be provided to review relevant policies and regulations to make sure the right policy support is in place for continuity and enforcement.

SPCR resources will also scale-up and replicate mainstreaming and lessons learned to other Pacific island countries that have not yet mainstreamed CCA and DRR.

Phase 2, to be implemented in years four and five of the SPCR, will replicate best practices in other Pacific island countries. For a full component description see Annex 6.

2.3 Component 2: Identify and Implement Practical Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Experience

Lead Agency

Two agencies will lead component 2, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

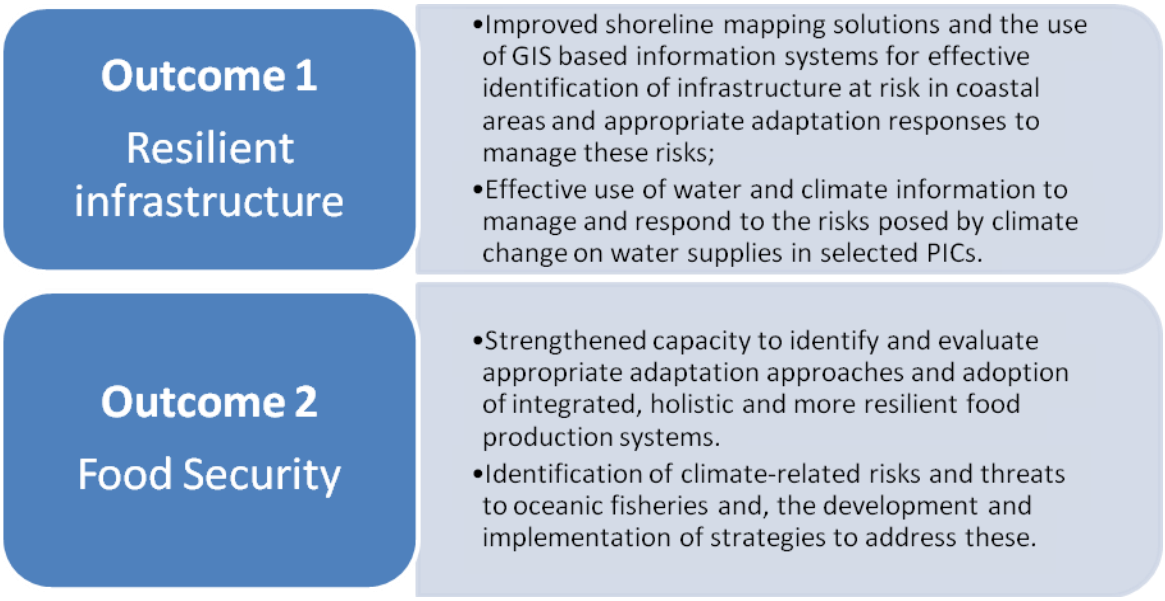
Objectives

The overall objective is to improve the use of local, national, and regional knowledge and information on CCA and related DRR in order to strengthen the capacity of Pacific island countries to manage climate change risks to food security and critical infrastructure.

Specifically, component 2 aims to build and strengthen the national capacity of all participating Pacific island countries to understand and implement an integrated CCA and related DRR approach in key sectors. This will be achieved by helping them access, analyze, and manage the essential information, and develop and implement JNAPs or their equivalent to enable effective CCA decision making. Activities under this component will also assist in building competencies in the use of appropriate management tools. These will respond to climate risks associated with coastal zone management, drinking water resources, agriculture, and oceanic fisheries. The activities will underpin the JNAPs or equivalent being developed through Component 1.

Outcomes

Component 2 will focus on four priority areas that represent significant risks to infrastructure and food security: coastal zone management, water resources, agriculture, and oceanic fisheries.



Specific activities to achieve these outcomes will be subject to country consultations and detailed design, and will be informed by the PPCR programs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga. However, an indicative list of activities is presented below.

Component 2 will enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons learned by piloting integrated CCA and related DRR approaches in selected Pacific island countries and sharing the outcomes and knowledge products with countries facing similar challenges. The activities will capitalize on effective national and regional coordination and knowledge-sharing frameworks that already exist in the region. The activities will provide opportunities for non-PPCR pilot countries, among others, to participate closely in the work undertaken in PPCR pilot countries through collaborative approaches, such as twinning arrangements.

The SPCR will support, *inter alia,* the following activities:

- **Coastal zone management**: capture of essential information on the past, present and ongoing coastal zone management processes and systems, through the undertaking of targeted assessments and the measurement of baseline data. Countries will be able to manage and analyze information using GIS system techniques, supported by SPC regional technical capacity.

- **Water Resources**: a focus on the collection and analysis of water and climate data in Pacific island countries to better guide the identification and preparation of appropriate adaptation responses.

- **Agriculture**: piloting and evaluating approaches to building more climate change resilient and productive farming systems in Pacific island countries. An integrated risk management

farming approach that combines crop diversification, enhanced soil management, and integrated pest and disease control measures offers considerable scope to reduce the impacts of climate change of terrestrial food production systems. Knowledge products generated by the activities will underpin the scaling-up of successful approaches across other participating countries.

- **Oceanic Fisheries**: ensuring that CCA/DRR is mainstreamed into fisheries policies and legislation; undertaking studies and implementation of integrated fisheries management frameworks that are ecosystem-based; enhancing private sector-led industry development to prepare Pacific island countries to respond to climate change risks, thereby ensuring long-term food security and economic growth.

Component 2 outcomes will be measurable through the increase in the availability of reliable information and effective knowledge products, and their practical application, implementation, and piloting of CCA and DRR measures. National capacity will be strengthened with improved decision making relative to local and national CCA and DRR responses toward building climate resilience and managing climate change-related risks.

The resulting information, experience, and knowledge products will support development and implementation of adaptation plans and strategic policies, which in turn underpin improved decision-making processes targeted under Component 1.

Under Component 2, there will be close cooperation with complementary programs, such as Australia's Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program (PACCSAP), to avoid duplication and to maximize complementarities and the sharing of lessons learned.

For a full component description, see Annex 7.

2.4 Component 3: Building and Supporting Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks

Lead Agency

This component will be led by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).

Objective

The overall objective is to develop a regional technical support mechanism (RTSM) that would support and strengthen countries' capacities to respond effectively to climate change risks in the context of national development priorities.

Outcome

Component 3 will entail the establishment and financing of a RTSM that will provide technical assistance to countries on a needs basis.

The RTSM will increase the technical capacity of Pacific island countries to effectively respond to climate change across a range of areas by supplementing CCA/DRR capacity. A core of CCA/DRR experts in key sectors, drawn initially from CROP agencies, will work with consultant

expertise provided on a short term, intermittent basis as required. This network of experts will be deployed based on demand from Pacific island countries, thus developing synergies between the agencies and the SPCR. The resultant strengthened capacity will improve (i) the ability of Pacific island countries to respond to climate change through pooling of Pacific experience and knowledge, (ii) provision of in-country assistance, and (iii) advocacy on Pacific climate change challenges.

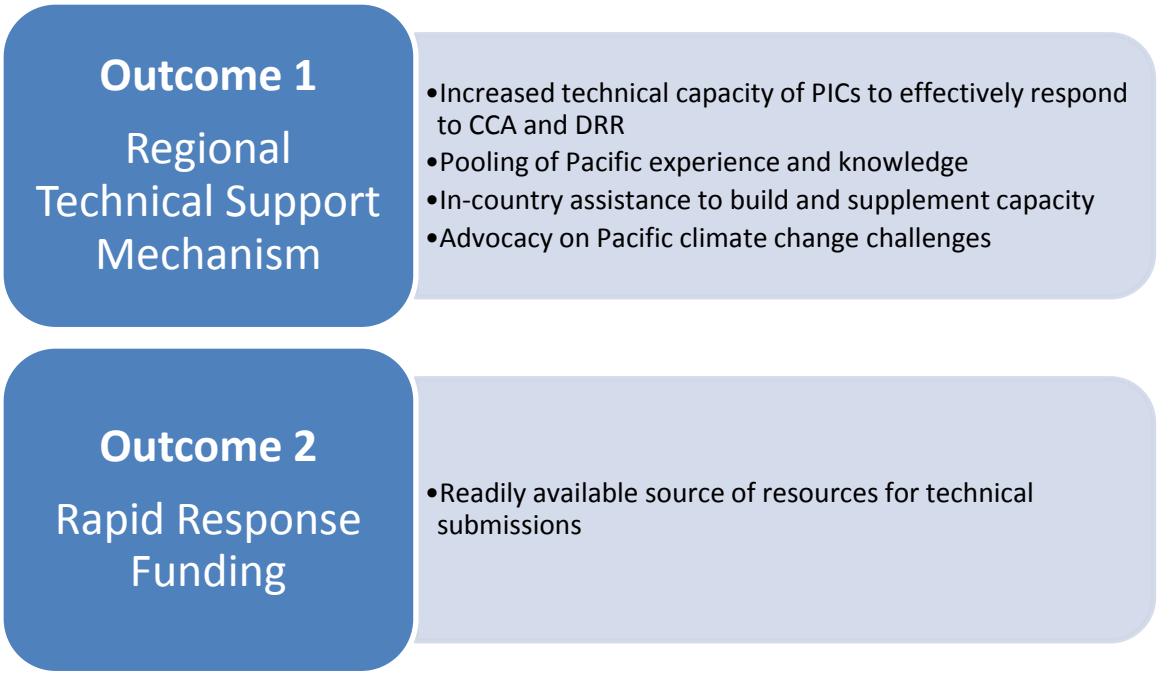
The RTSM will also explore opportunities for Pacific island countries to improve their access to climate financing. The PIFS is analyzing opportunities to establish sustainable, national and regional climate change funding arrangements; thus, it will be important for the RTSM to establish strong linkages with PIFS on these financing issues.

A rapid response fund will be established, with initial seed capital from SPCR resourcing, to support deployments under the RTSM. The PIFS will continue to be the focal point for the RTSM and the fund until the CROP Executive Sub-Committee on Climate Change (CES-CCC) decides its actual placement.

The sustainability of the RTSM and the rapid response fund beyond the life of the SPCR program is an important issue. Options for ensuring sustainability will be considered as part of this component. For example, future funding from CROP agencies' core budgets and/or Pacific island countries' development partners may be explored. Funding from such sources, if available, could be used during the course of the program to strengthen and expand RTSM activities.

The two specific outcomes of this component—RTSM and rapid response fund—will provide the following benefits:

- increased technical capacity of Pacific island countries to effectively respond to CCA and DRR
- Pooling of Pacific expertise and knowledge
- In-country assistance to build and supplement capacity
- Identification of climate funds and available resources for technical assistance.



Specific activities to achieve each of the above outcomes will be subject to country consultations and detailed design, and will be informed by the PPCR programs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga. However, an indicative list of activities is presented below.

Component 3 will support the following:

- Recruitment of a consultant to support the development of the RTSM in collaboration with the Working Arm of the CES-CCC.
- Completion of stocktaking and documentation of existing capacity of CROP agencies and the development of a roster of experts in climate change competencies that will form the basis of the RTSM network.
- Identify additional CCA/DRR experts, particularly from member countries and development partners, who could be part of the RTSM; there is also potential to include experts employed through the national pilots.
- Consultation with member countries, CROP, and other stakeholders on the operational aspects of the RTSM, including, but not limited to

    - the process for submitting requests for technical assistance and conditions of access and reporting;
    - confirmation of the most effective procurement policy for services under the RTSM and response fund;
    - development of a timeline and work plan for the establishment of the RTSM; and
    - arrangements for management of the rapid response fund, including monitoring and evaluation.

Guidance by the CES-CCC will ensure that the RTSM remains practical in approach and complements, not duplicates, existing regional architecture for providing technical assistance

and related support. It should help to ensure the maximization of collective capacity on which to draw from to support members on a needs basis.

In the design and development of the RTSM, particular attention will be given to the special needs and capacity constraints of the smaller island states. Other regional and international entities interested in joining the RTSM will be invited to conduct their own capacity assessments and would be welcome to offer their services as part of the RTSM. A mechanism for monitoring and evaluating technical assistance will be developed to ensure that services rendered under the RTSM are of high quality. A mechanism for due diligence shall be established for registering experts in the RTSM.

National demands for specific support will be the main drivers of capacity supplementation by the RTSM; the relevant regional activities will be able to support and reinforce national SPCR components by efficiently providing inputs (e.g., information and skill services) and by synthesizing and communicating the lessons learned and best practices for the benefit of all countries in the region. Expertise developed through the pilots in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga will be available to other Pacific island countries. Such expertise could be shared among other Pacific island countries through support of the RTSM.

For a full description of this component see Annex 8.

2.5 Budget

Total budget for the SPCR is $10 million. Allocations by component are summarized below:

Component 1 Budget

Budget Item	Agency Contribution	Grant Request	Total
Technical Assistance (long term/short term)	35,000 85,000 (in kind)	1,500,000	1,620,000
Workshops/Meetings	50,500 ($)	250,000	300,500
Travel	15,000 ($)	150,000	165,000
Equipment	-	50,000	50,000
Project Management and Administration	50,000 (in kind)	500,000	550,000
Contingency (10%)	-	50,000	50,000
Total	$235,500	$2.500.000	$2,735,500

Component 2 Budget

Budget Item	Agency Contribution	Grant Request	Total
Technical Assistance	210,000	1,659,725	1,869,725
Workshops/Seminars/ Meetings	30,000	954,850	984,850
Travel	-	602,500	602,500

Equipment	40,000	836,800	876,800
Project Management and Administration	60,000	1,570,861	1,630,861
Contingency (10%)		489,108	489108
Total	$340,000	$6,113,844	$6,453,844

Component 3 Budget

Budget Item	Agency Contribution	Grant Request	Total
Technical Assistance	100 000 (in kind)	364,000	464, 000
Workshops/Meetings	35 000	212,500	247,500
Travel	25 000	267,500	292,500
Equipment	10 000	12,500	22,500
Project Management & Admin	50,000 (in kind)	403,500	453,500
Contingency (10%)		126,156	126,156
Total	$220,000	$1,386,156	$1,606,156

Note: Resourcing of the Rapid Response Fund will comprise the budget items for Technical Assistance, Workshop/Meetings and Travel.

Grand Total	$795,500	$10,000,000	$10,795,500

2.6 Implementation Arrangements

Emphases and Regional-National Linkages

In implementing the SPCR, special attention will be paid to the impacts of climate change and climate-related disasters on women. The SPCR will use available country assessments and undertake additional focused assessments as appropriate to provide insight into which governance mechanisms for risk management effectively incorporate gender considerations. These assessments will also help to identify and develop appropriate support mechanisms to address the vulnerability of women. Such assessments will identify appropriate risk management strategies.

Mainstreaming CCA/DRR in communities will include capacity building involving NGOs, village councils, and community groups, with a focus on community-level climate change and disaster vulnerability mapping, risk and capacity assessments, and community risk management planning. Lessons learned and modalities from PPCR national activities involving civil society will be replicated to other vulnerable communities under the regional SPCR.

Private sector stakeholders—such as those in the tourism sector, ports operations, agriculture, fisheries, and the construction industry—have little capacity to assess or manage risks from climate change or disasters that affect assets and operations. National and regional track SPCRs will work to strengthen this capacity. Financing will be provided to undertake site- and operation-specific vulnerability assessments and upgrading of vulnerable assets and infrastructure. Technical support will be provided to help make climate-sensitive projects resilient to the effects of climate change and natural hazards. Lessons learned and modalities

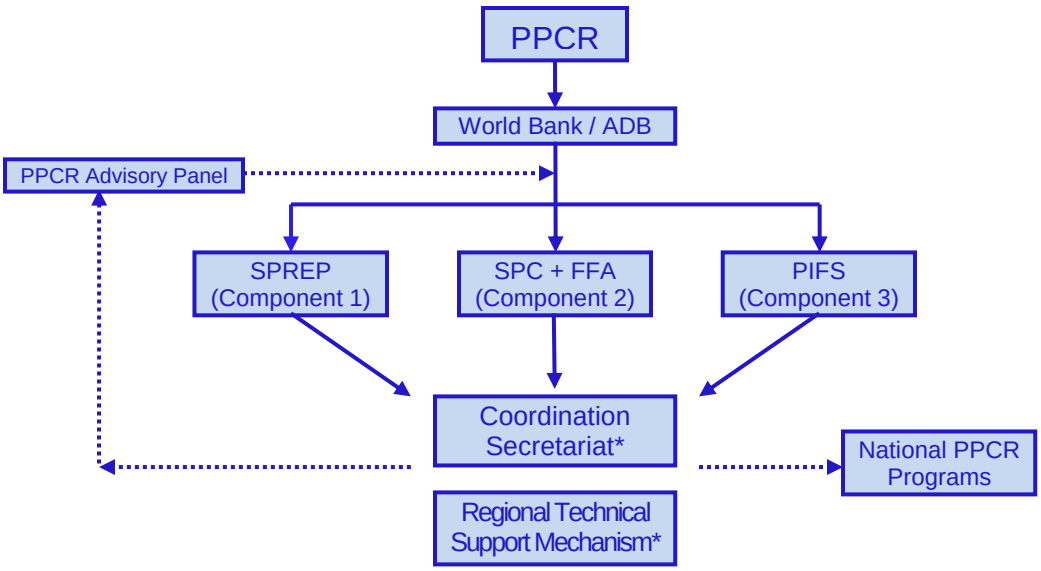
from PPCR national track activities involving the private sector will be replicated in other vulnerable sectors and countries under the SPCR.

This SPCR and the national SPCRs will have two-way synergies to ensure that the PPCR regional pilot has maximum national and regional impact. Knowledge, tools, and resources from existing CCA and related DRR projects and initiatives implemented by CROP agencies and Pacific island countries' development partners will inform and guide national PPCR programs. Additionally, expertise, methodologies, and lessons from the national track pilots in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga will be replicated and disseminated to other Pacific island countries under the regional program.

Regional coordination and delivery mechanisms, such as the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility and Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre, will be utilized to implement CCA and related DRR activities in the PPCR pilot countries. These mechanisms will streamline donor and program coordination under the national SPCRs.

Management of SPCR Components

Implementation arrangements for the program are outlined in the schematic diagram below. An advisory panel will provide strategic guidance for the program in conjunction with CROP agencies. ADB and the World Bank will provide oversight as executing agencies. CROP agencies will be the implementing agencies. A Coordination Secretariat will facilitate the effective and timely execution of the program. It will consult national governments and



* The locations of the Coordination Secretariat and of the Regional Technical Support Mechanism are yet to be determined, as are the organizational connection between the two bodies.

development partners to ensure alignment of the regional and national track SPCR programs and to avoid duplication of existing and planned programs. These arrangements are shown in the diagram.

ADB and the World Bank have taken a central coordination role in designing the program in the context of their respective programming for CCA and related DRR in the Pacific, building on their collaboration with CROP agencies and Pacific island countries.

ADB and the World Bank will also be responsible for the overall implementation of the program to their respective boards and to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). They will provide agreed budget allocations to the four CROP agencies that will implement the program. ADB will enter into contractual arrangements with SPREP for component 1 and PIFS for component 3. The World Bank will enter into separate contractual arrangements with SPC and FFA for component 2. Both banks will establish internal coordination arrangements for their implementation responsibilities.

Further information on the roles of the ADB and World Bank and their comparative advantages in SPCR implementation are in Annex 9.

Advisory Panel

An advisory panel will provide advice and guidance on management and implementation of the SPCR within the provisions of the program's approved design, CIF guidelines, and ADB's and the World Bank's respective responsibilities. The panel will comprise 11 members drawn from CROP agencies, Pacific island countries, the three national SPCR countries, ADB, AusAID, and World Bank. The rules of procedure for the advisory panel are in Annex 10.

Coordination Secretariat

A Coordination Secretariat will be established to (i) serve the advisory panel and (ii) facilitate coordination between the three program components, and with the three national track programs. It may also support the links between the RTSM and other national and regional components.[12] The Coordination Secretariat will be under contractual arrangements to one of the participating CROP agencies. Annex 11 describes the terms of reference for the coordination secretariat.

CROP Agencies

CROP agencies represent a significant regional resource to support participating countries with CCA and related DRR efforts. The SPCR will be implemented by four CROP agencies. SPREP will implement Component 1; SPC and FFA will be responsible for the two discrete parts of Component 2; and PIFS will implement Component 3. Each agency will receive funds under its contract to ADB or the World Bank to implement the relevant components, and will be directly responsible to the respective bank for use of the funds and providing progress reports on the program and funds expenditure, in collaboration with the coordination secretariat. The CROP component leaders will work regularly with the Coordination Secretariat to ensure effective coordination between components.

The executive of each CROP agency will provide strategic guidance on implementation of their relevant component. The executives will use CROP high-level coordination arrangements to provide further coordinated strategic guidance to the CROP agencies. While these agencies have their own mandates as directed by respective members and councils, their roles and

[12] Over time, the coordination secretariat may draw on the expertise in the RTSM to assist it to develop its work, programs, etc., thereby helping to build the sustainability of the SPCR.

responsibilities under this SPCR are interlinked and they will draw on existing CROP mechanisms and the implementation arrangements outlined in this SPCR to implement PPCR activities.

Other Development Partners and International Agencies

Other development partners and international agencies will continue to be consulted during SPCR planning and implementation to ensure that regional and national SPCR programs complement and do not duplicate existing and planned donor programs, and to ensure that lessons learned from programs implemented to date are incorporated. These organizations were consulted during development of the SPCR; they will continue to be engaged during regular discussions on specific program components and through existing mechanisms, such as the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable and Development Partners for Climate Change meetings. As a member of the advisory panel, Australia—represented by AusAID—will also provide advice and guidance on management and implementation of the SPCR from a development partner perspective.

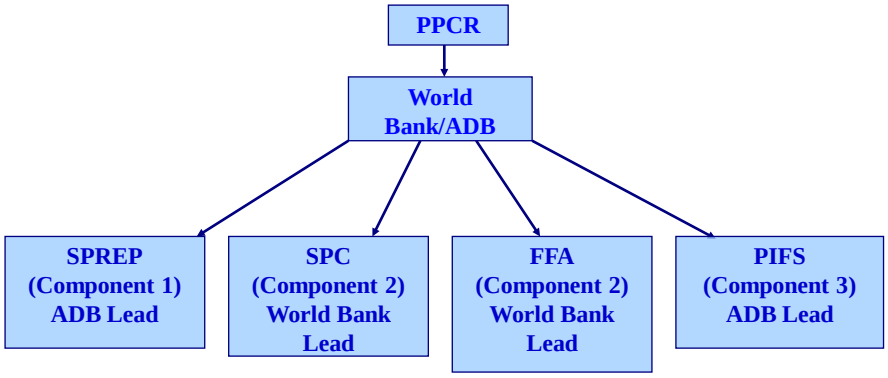
SPCR Results Management and Knowledge Management

The program's results framework is attached as Annex 12. The results framework summarizes the expected impacts of the program at an overall and component level. A detailed design and monitoring framework, including for outcomes and outputs, for each component will be developed during the detailed project preparation stage of the SPCR. This will be informed by the monitoring and evaluation framework in the recently revised Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change.

The development, dissemination, and application of knowledge products generated by the SPCR, including on infrastructure investments, will form a critical output of the program. Each of the three components will result in knowledge products specific to their work and activities. These products will be tested on the ground and peer reviewed before dissemination to all Pacific island countries and provided through regional gateways, such as the Climate Change Portal and the Pacific Disaster Network. The products will also be checked to ensure that overlap is minimized and consistent and priority messages are disseminated to Pacific island countries. The Coordination Secretariat will have a role in ensuring that such cross-fertilization of knowledge occurs.

SPCR Funds Flow

The following diagram summarizes the proposed flow of funds from the approved SPCR program budget.



3. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANTS

The SPCR proposes a comprehensive package of technical assistance and capacity building activities to be financed under the PPCR. The requests for project preparation grants are attached as Annexes 13–15. Requests for payment of implementation services costs for ADB and the World Bank are at Annex 16.

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, Pacific Regional Component

Independent Reviewer: Catherine Bennett

Summation

It is recognised that the proposal has undergone significant consultation and revision since it was first developed. The CROP agencies are identified as the key implementing partners for the regional track, in recognition of their mandated roles, including in capacity building and coordination. Given the level of funding available for the SPCR program, the approach of building upon the work and priorities identified through the CROP organisations and mechanisms is supported.

The objective of the proposal, with its focus on providing support to the integration of CCA and DRR, is appropriate and also supported.

While the Reviewer suggests some issues may need to be addressed going forward, further consultation or revision of this document is not considered an effective use of resources. The following comments are provided for consideration during the process of detailed project preparation.

Management and Co-ordination of the SPCR

The proposal notes the SPCR is ambitious and has relatively modest funding. The ability of the proposed Coordination Secretariat and Adviser Panel to pull together the 3 components and the individual country tracks as a complementary program will be challenging. How it will actually work in practice is still unclear to the Reviewer, but it seems a somewhat complex system for a financially modest program. Nevertheless, this complexity is understandable given the range of stakeholders involved and the need / desire for all of them to be involved in decision-making.

Implementation of each component will be managed by the relevant MDB. The Adviser Panel (of eleven members) will provide high level advice and work on a consensus basis. The Coordination Secretariat role is to coordinate across the components, but will not be involved in implementation and does not have any management or accountability role.

In detailed project preparation there should be careful consideration of the roles and relationships between the Secretariat, the Advisory Panel, and the PPCR sub-committee, and the reporting requirements of all these entities from the various components and to each other.

The risk is that the 3 components will be developed as 3 'siloed' programs. Management arrangements through the Coordination Secretariat and the Advisory Panel, as well as the CROPs and MDBs, should be further clarified in conjunction with detailed project preparation. This will help to ensure that if any particular component is considered to be moving off course it will be identified, and remedial action taken, in a timely manner. It will also be important to clarify who has responsibility for further developing or reviewing the SPCR program level management structures as the CROPs undertake the detailed proposal development

The proposal that the Advisory Panel meets annually may need to be reviewed, particularly in the start up phase.

Consistency and clarity of objectives / roles / how complement across 3 components
In the process of reviewing the revised documentation, it had been noted that the document is not always consistent between the main body of the document, the 3 components descriptions, and the details provided in the Annexes. A number of these inconsistencies have now been addressed, and they may have been simple editorial issues. However some still remain. The major concern regards Component 1 and the support for practical implementation of mainstreaming. The lesson learnt being that SPREP have been supporting national level policy, but it needs to be operationalised through developing and strengthening practical tools. However under the detailed discussion of Component 2 (SPC) there is reference to Component 2 activities "*underpinning **the strategic plans** being developed through Component 1"*. The SPREP program component targets PICs that have already developed strategic plans, and now provide support for their implementation.

It will be important when developing the specific detailed proposals to ensure that all of the program stakeholders and implementing partners are quite clear what each of the other components and partners are doing so they can indeed complement each other, and it does work as a program. Coordination during the process of detailed project preparation will therefore be crucial. There is a need to clarify responsibility and mechanisms for this coordination pending establishment of the Coordination Secretariat.

Transaction Costs
The proposal notes the total budget is relatively modest. The Reviewer is concerned at the potentially high costs of developing and then monitoring and coordinating this program as designed.

It is noted the management and admin costs estimated for the 3 components is also high (ranging from 20 – 28 % of total component funding). The Reviewer understands the budget arrangements for the Coordination Secretariat will be developed after a decision is made its placement, and this will be an additional overhead cost. The total cost of administration and coordination should be reviewed when developing the detailed proposals.

Developing the detailed Component designs
Given the program will build upon agreed priorities of the CROP agencies the costs for developing the proposal(s) are considered quite high.

In the case of Components 1 and 2 the proposals will build upon core business. Exiting staff in the relevant CROP agencies (SPREP, SPC and FFA) should be best placed to develop the detailed programs. (The proposal is also looking to maximise the use of expertise available in the CROPs). The merit of consultants undertaking the project preparation work should be reviewed with the CROPs. If it is a matter of the CROPS having limited staff resources or flexibility, ADB / WB should consider providing direct supplementation to the relevant CROPs.

The reviewer recognizes the capacity constraints that CROPs face are significant and, as such, may require some consultancy inputs. However the level of consultant time seems very high. For example under Component 2 the proposal is for 3 person months for the FFA program, and for the SPC program 4 international and 7 national person-months of consulting services including a Knowledge Management Specialist (2 months), Environmental Specialist (2 months), Social Impact Specialist (2months) and a Financial Management Specialist (1 month), to develop an activity proposal that has been under discussion for almost 12 months and is building upon existing core SPC

and FFA activities. During detailed project preparation the overlays and / or complementarities between CROP resources and Component 2 resources should be explored.

Suggest consideration should be given during detailed project preparation to supplementing existing CROP agencies resources rather than using consultants and review the total level of resources required.

Component 1

CCA mainstreaming has been identified as core business for SPREP for several years. The detailed project preparation needs to consider reasons for lack of progress to date and the priority needs that PICs are now articulating. The current document goes some way to address this. As noted in Annex 5: "integrated implementation" has been slow and "a multitude of instruments and institutional arrangements for regional donor and country coordination exist. These have been easy to discuss but difficult to action"

So it needs to be made clear during detailed project preparation how SPREP will address these issues through developing more tools and instruments. The tools identified to be developed under Component 1 are not new. The proposal suggests they in some cases they are to be strengthened or made explicit. i.e.:

- **strengthen**ing of the traditional EIA, social impact analysis and cost benefit analysis processes;
- **explicit** consideration of the expected and potential impacts of known climatic hazards and projected climate change on a proposed development and its environs;
- the development of checklists or guides for planners (at central agencies) that are screening development projects for government and donor funding as well as for agencies responsible for permits, licensing or lease for land, coastal area or floodplains development; **(do these already exist? Why are they not being used?)** and community planning and implementation to ensure that CCA and DRR are incorporated at all phases of development planning through to implementation and monitoring. **(how is this to be done ? – working with sub national level government is resource intensive)**

The detailed project preparation process will need to consider mechanisms to support practical application. At sub national level the issue is often a problem of gaining consistency in the approach and the tools used, rather than the tools not existing.

Perhaps more fundamentally is the question of DRR and CCA integration in the CROPs themselves, and how this program will support this integration. It is discussed in the early part of the document as an issue. And it is proposed that another regional framework will be developed. SPREP and SPC and SPC / SOPAC (which has the mandate for DRR under CROP) need to be working in collaboration on Component 1, the development of the tools and their implementation and the development of this new framework. This needs to be more clearly articulated in the detailed proposal for Component 1.

A phased approach is proposed, with an initial focus on "*three or four PICs*". The detailed proposal will need determine which of the potential PICs nominated *(Niue, RMI, Tuvalu, Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)* are to be targeted. SPC and FFA should be involved in this selection process given this component will aim to use the sector specific knowledge gained under Component 2.

Component 2

The SPC program builds on previous activities and seems relatively self-contained. That is both

strength, and a possible challenge – i.e. the main challenge may be to get SPREP and SPC collaborating and complementing each other's work at practical implementation level across the targeted PICs.

However the FFA sub component appears to be an 'add-on'. The Reviewer is aware of the significance of the tuna fisheries for PIC economies and its potential for food security. But this part of the program seems to sit alongside, or even outside, the arguments and modalities described for food security and developing tools for resilience. Under Component 2 the role of SPC inshore fisheries with respect to food security is also not mentioned.

Has, or could, consideration be given to ADB / WB providing separate core funding for FFA assessment of the impact of CCA on tuna fisheries, and rely on the existing regional coordination mechanisms to provide this information to the relevant PICs. It is recognised the consultations to date have been extensive. But the addition of FFA as an implementing partner further adds to the transaction costs and complexity of an already ambitious program, and it is unclear how it will be integrated.

Component 3 – RTSM

PIFS is the key policy agency under the CROP architecture. However the proposal notes: "*SPREP's expertise and experience in climate change and disaster risk reduction mainstreaming should lead in the regional track mainstreaming and provide TA to the national track mainstreaming in Tonga, Samoa and PNG".*

As the RTSM aims to provide additional TA and services for mainstreaming, it may be better developed by and located in SPREP, with Component 1, which is attempting to mainstream CCA and DRR. The reviewer recommends that CROP CEOs consider this issue when deciding where the RTSM should be housed.

The need to have an RTSM at all raises an issue that is broader and beyond the scope of SPCR, but needs to be addressed by development partners, including the MDBs.

The body of the document identifies the problem for many of the CROP agencies is the inability of their technical staff to respond because as the proposal rightly identified - (CROP)... *positions do not often come with resources that allow for their deployment on a needs basis, but rather their positions are planned against a specific work program and budget allocated a year in advance by respective governing councils. Alternatively, they are factored into a project that does not always allow for flexible responsiveness to unplanned needs arising from member countries on an ad hoc basis.*

This issue is a result of the way CROPs are being funded – i.e. project, not core or program funding. But the proposed solution is to develop a separate RTSM fund and mechanism. Effectively this proposal responds to the demand for responsive TA by establishing another separate project rather than providing core funds to the give the CROPs capacity to deploy the relevant resources they have on a needs basis.

Given the project funding approach by donors (and the MDBs) the Reviewer recognises this may be a pragmatic option that the region has identified. It does respond to PICs needs and demands for CCA and DRR related technical assistance.

Other Issues for consideration:
Confusion between Outputs and Outcomes. Component 1 Outcomes are capacity building programs are 'completed'. Suggest this is an output – not an outcome. It is noted in the new Logic Model Outputs and Outcomes are dealt with as a single section. Suggest indicators of the desired outcomes of the capacity building are articulated.

Gender and youth: in Annex 7 it is stated that SPC's Human Development Programme gender, culture and youth specialists will work across the different components to ensure that these key issues are incorporated into the decision making processes and knowledge products that are developed. This is strongly supported – using the SPC existing resource would be a good mechanism for coordination and sharing of lessons. Resourcing this, with mechanisms clearly articulated in each component, should be addressed in detailed project preparation

Issues for the MDBs going forward
The document identifies the development communities working in silos as a barrier. The MDBs are a part of that community. It would be useful to have discussions at senior level as to how this silo mentality can be overcome when it comes to provision of funding. It appears the PICs are often driven by or responding to how donors deliver funding and their reporting requirements.

The Regional Track Process:
As an external Reviewer to this process, developing the regional track appears to have been resource intensive for all involved. It is understood that the process is in line with CIF requirements. However designing a program by consensus is difficult given the diversity in the region and the number of stakeholders involved. The reviewer appreciates the Banks may not want to be overly prescriptive, and consultation is critical. But consensus in any group of stakeholders does not always lead to optimal outcomes. Perhaps Bank processes for a regional program need to be streamlined or reviewed. During detailed project preparation it may be necessary to operate not only by consensus in order to ensure effective implementation and achieve outcomes. The MDBs may need to make some hard choices about appropriate implementation entities and related resource allocations.

Despite the time and level of consultations undertaken to date some of the basic issues, such as location of the RTSM and the Coordination Secretariat are still to be agreed. These outstanding issues should be resolved as soon as possible. It is noted that these decisions will be made by the region itself through the CROP executive committee on climate change.

Response to Reviewer's Comments on the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the Pacific Region

Name of reviewer: Catherine Bennett

Date of submission of review: 20 March 2012

Pacific regional organizations[1], the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank have considered the independent review of the proposal for the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the Pacific Region.

The review is comprehensive and provides useful guidance and suggestions for taking the proposal forward. The reviewer does not consider further consultation on or revision of the proposal would be an effective use of resources prior to submission to the CIF Sub-committee. She proposes the suggestions be addressed during the detailed project preparation stage that will follow the consideration of the proposal by the Sub-Committee.

We note the reviewer supports:

- the approach of building on the work and priorities identified through the Pacific regional organizations and mechanisms; and
- the objective of the proposal with its focus on providing assistance to integrate CCA and DRR
- the three component areas

The reviewer raises a number of important issues, including:

- Proposed management structure and coordination of the SPCR components: Careful consideration is required of the roles and relationships between the Secretariat, the Advisory Panel, and the PPCR sub-committee, and the reporting requirements of these entities from the three components and to each other**;**
- Consistency and clarity of objectives, roles of different stakeholders and how the three components fit together: It will be important to ensure that the program stakeholders and implementing partners are clear about what each of the components and partners are doing in order that they complement each other so that the SPCR works as a program;
- Transaction costs of project preparation, monitoring and coordination - relatively modest budget: The level of consultant time seems very high, although the capacity constraints that CROPs face are significant and, as such, may require some consultancy inputs. The merit of consultants undertaking the project preparation work should be reviewed

[1] Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Secretariat of the Pacific Community; Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program

with the CROPs. Potentially high costs of administration, monitoring and coordination should be reviewed when developing the detailed proposals.

- Detailed design for each of the components: There is a need to ensure consistency between the main body of the document, the descriptions of the three components and the details provided in the Annexes. Consideration should be given to mechanisms to support practical application for mainstreaming and overcoming challenges of bringing DRM and CCA together. There is a need to ensure consistency in the approaches and the tools used at national and local levels. Stakeholders should work together during implementation for better outcomes, rather than along their mandates. Further consideration of the choice of the agencies for implementation of each of the components is warranted. The results framework should include appropriate outputs and outcomes. Cross-cutting issues should be considered in all relevant components.

The reviewer proposes these suggestions be addressed during the detailed project preparation stage that will follow the consideration of the proposal by the CIF Sub-Committee. She does not consider it appropriate to enter into a process to further revise the proposal prior to submission to the Sub-committee.

We welcome the reviewer's assessment of the approach and objective of the proposal. We also welcome the various suggestions she has proposed for further consideration. Accordingly, we will incorporate responses to the comments and suggestions during the project preparation stage. Editorial issues will also be addressed, as will issues of consistency between components and the annexes.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
40th Anniversary 1971-2011

Office of the Secretary General

WP/13/10/11

28 March 2012

Ms Patricia Bliss Guest
Program Manager
Administrative Unit
Climate Investment Funds
World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, MC5-522
Washington D.C 20433, **USA**

Dear Ms Bliss-Guest,

THE PACIFIC REGIONAL COMPONENT PROPOSAL FOR THE STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

As Permanent Chair of the Council of the Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP), I am pleased to write on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; the Secretariat of the Pacific Community; the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, to submit the Pacific regional component for the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) for consideration by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) sub-committee.

2. The proposal is based on priority areas identified by countries in the region and has been developed through a consultative process including: a scoping consultation undertaken by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank with Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and a few representatives of the CROP agencies in Cairns, Australia, in March 2010; an extensive stakeholder consultation in Nadi, Fiji, in October 2010; a briefing and discussion with PICs and CROP representatives at the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable in Alofi, Niue, in March 2011; participation by CROP representatives in national PPCR discussions in Tonga and Papua New Guinea in March 2012 and the result of a number of specific discussions and joint drafting by the four regional organisations and the Asian Development Bank and World Bank in September 2011, October 2011 and February 2012.

3. The time and effort invested by the CROP organisations involved in the development of the SPCR is reflective of the importance which Pacific Island Leaders have placed on effectively addressing climate change in the region. Pacific Island Leaders have acknowledged that climate change is the greatest challenge of our time. It threatens not only our livelihoods and living standards, but the very viability of some of

our communities. It compounds the existing challenges we face across all sectors and presents many threats in its own right in the short, medium and long term.

4. Combined with the inherent challenges of isolation, limited resource bases, vulnerability to extreme weather events and significant capacity constraints, the regions' development challenges are especially complex. It is not surprising therefore that the systems and policies that have evolved in the region to address these challenges, at all levels, are equally complex. These challenges can only be addressed through significant, sustainable and coordinated efforts from the national, regional and international levels.

5. The PPCR support will add considerable value to the regions efforts in assisting PICs effectively respond to climate change and move to a more climate resilient development path, consistent with the Pacific Plan and associated efforts in poverty reduction and sustainable development goals. In view of PICs substantial resource requirements for climate change adaptation, these funds will be used to complement the array of existing programmes in the region through regional approaches being implemented by the four regional organisations collaboratively and contribute to building greater synergy in climate programme implementation.

6. We are pleased to learn that the expert reviewer endorsed by the PPCR sub-committee has positively evaluated the SPCR. The suggestions and recommendations from the review will be addressed in the development of the final proposal.

7. The regional organisations will send representation to present the Pacific regional component for the SPCR proposal at the PPCR sub-committee meeting to be held in Washington D.C., United States of America on 30 April 2012. Our representation will be pleased to respond to any queries of the sub-committee members.

8. We hope that this regional component represents an initial investment by the Climate Investment Fund and the Multilateral Development Banks in a partnership that will grow over time and strengthen the regions ability to effectively deal with climate change. Consequently, we would strongly encourage the PPCR sub-committee to use this initial SPCR regional component as the building block for future support and increased engagement in the Pacific region.

9. We sincerely hope that the PPCR sub-committee will favorably consider the regional proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Tuiloma Neroni Slade
Secretary General

Annex 1
Summary Overview of Collective Roles of CROP agencies

The Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) is mandated by Pacific Leaders to improve cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among the various Pacific intergovernmental regional organizations to work toward achieving the common goal of sustainable development in the Pacific region.

CROP comprises the heads of 10 intergovernmental regional organizations in the Pacific.

CROP functions as (i) a coordination mechanism between the heads of the regional organizations, and (ii) a high-level advisory body, to provide policy advice and may assist in facilitating policy formulation at national, regional, and international level.

Participating CROP agencies in the Pacific SPCR are: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

Following is information on all CROP agencies.

Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

SPREP is the lead regional coordinating agency in climate change. It works in collaboration with all CROP agencies (through the established mechanisms) to ensure regional collaboration and to harness each CROP agency's area of comparative advantage for integrated support in response to Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) priority climate change needs. SPREP offers technical advice and expertise in the areas of mainstreaming climate change into sector policies and linking to national sustainable development processes; identification of adaptation priorities through vulnerability and adaptation assessments; and supporting members in the implementation of adaptation programs on the ground as well as monitoring in collaboration with other CROP agencies, UNDP and key donors such as the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the European Union. In addition, SPREP supports members in planning and implementing renewable energy activities in collaboration with SPC, UNDP and other partners as well as greenhouse gas inventories to support national communications reporting. SPREP also supports national meteorological services in managing and disseminating weather and climate information, including relevant knowledge management, education and awareness consistent with PIFACC and the Pacific Islands Meteorology Strategy, as well as supporting Pacific Island countries in meeting their obligations under UNFCCC.

SPREP's 2011–2015 Strategic Plan reflects PICTs' climate change priorities for action to strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change through policy improvement, implementation of practical adaptation measures informed by assessments, enhancing ecosystem resilience to the impacts of climate change and implementing initiatives aimed at achieving low carbon development.

SPREP is also coordinating the Pacific Climate Change Portal in cooperation with CROP. Regional and national institutions in the Pacific Island region hold an enormous amount of climate change-related information and tools. This information, however, is not always readily accessible or accessible in a coordinated and user-friendly manner. There are also gaps in information, particularly at the national level. The portal will provide a platform for institutions

and governments in the Pacific region to share such information in a manner that can be readily accessed and that information gaps can be filled, by linking for example to SPC PRISM database; Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project; Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System; others.

It is anticipated that this effort will improve and strengthen understanding of the issues related to climate change by a greater number of people in the Pacific region. More so, it is anticipated that improved access to information will strengthen and enhance communication and collaboration to cope with climate change regionally and locally.

The major target groups expected to use the portal are national stakeholders (PICTs), regional stakeholders (CROP agencies) and development partners. A broader audience, however, is not excluded.

Objectives of the portal are

- To communicate and promote within the regional and globally climate change challenges, issues and activities in the regional
- act as a hub for climate change information and knowledge sharing
- assist decision makers with the provision of information concerning climate change adaptation and mitigation,
- identifying gaps in current program activities
- facilitate enhanced cooperation on climate change in the region.

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) – climate change role

PIFS is the permanent Chair of CROP and continues to play a general coordination roll amongst stakeholders (including CROP and development partners) in the region guided by Forum Leaders' decisions and regional policy under the Pacific Plan. Through its political convening power as Secretariat to the Leaders, PIFS coordinates the negotiation of development partner policy on the Pacific region, which often guides where partners allocate their development assistance to the Pacific. Over the last five years this has involved specific agreements on climate change for a number of large development partners, including Japan and the European Union.

The work of PIFS in climate change is guided by the annual decisions of Forum Leaders, ministers and officials on the issue. Over the past couple of years (2010–2011) this has largely focused on strengthening access to and management of climate change resources for member countries. Emphasis has been placed on accessing international financing mechanisms and facilitating improved management of these resources at the national level through national systems wherever possible, e.g. budget support or national trust fund arrangements. The organization's work over the coming year will focus on the practical application of these preferred national options through case studies; to support this, regional options will also be further explored, including the practical application of a regional trust fund arrangement.

PIFS is currently the Coordinator of the Resources Working Group of PCCR. This requires facilitating and monitoring the implementation of decisions of PCCR on climate change resourcing. From 2011 to 2013 the role will focus on the development of a Regional Technical Support Mechanism and support under UNFCCC to member countries on climate change financing issues. All of these activities are undertaken in consultation and collaboration with member countries, CROP agencies, and where appropriate, development partners and others stakeholders.

Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) – climate change role

SPC is the leading technical organization in the Pacific and has been implementing activities that are directly or indirectly linked to addressing climate change-related risks and constraints facing PICTs for many years, particularly activities to build national capacity to identify and manage these risks. SPC's existing programs and expertise can be applied to build climate resilience for PICTs in a number of sectors. SPC brings a wide range of expertise – especially scientific, technical, and data management skills – that can assist PICTs to address climate change-related knowledge gaps. SPC is already supporting members in climate change-related responses across different sectors. Its decentralized mode of service delivery is particularly suited to working on the ground with members at the national level.

SPC's work covers almost all the key economic, environmental and social sectors. These include the natural resources sector (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, water resources); the human and social development sector (education, health, water supply and sanitation, culture, gender, youth, human rights); the economic development sector (energy, information and communication technology, infrastructure, transport); the oceans and islands sector (coastal zone management, geological assessments, seabed mapping, maritime boundary delineation); cross-cutting areas (disaster risk reduction, statistics and demography, food security and climate change) and research, policy analysis and advice. All the sectors are vulnerable to existing climate variability and to the changes that are projected to occur over the course of this century. Key areas of susceptibility include food and water security; human health; increased exposure of critical economic infrastructure to extreme weather events; sea-level rise; energy, transport and communication security; and the social and cultural impacts of climate change.

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) – climate change role

FFA established its climate change program following endorsement by its governing council. The program focuses primarily on promoting the role of tuna fisheries in building resilience against climate change threats. The rationale is that tuna and billfish are highly migratory and the available biomass and distribution of that biomass is increasingly threatened by both accelerating levels of fishing and oceanographic/climatic changes. The impacts are particularly important and are becoming a real threat to Pacific Island countries. This is particularly true for the most vulnerable economies, which are highly dependent on oceanic fisheries not only for subsistence but also because of the financial benefits they get from exploiting the resources and their subsequent contributions to GDP. FFA has an important role in climate change as it relates to effective management of tuna stocks.

Through its climate change program, FFA will provide the necessary support to its members in the areas of mainstreaming climate change into domestic fisheries legislation and strategic policies and plans; facilitating the transformational changes in the fishing industry to reduce HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbon) gases and improvement of onshore cold storage and supporting service facilities; facilitating commercial developments and fishing ventures to better position vulnerable countries to sustainably develop and exploit tuna resources given predictions that stocks may move across FFA member EEZs, influenced primarily by oceanography and climatic changes; facilitating capacity building and substitution to better implement effective policies and respond to implementing effective climate change activities in tuna fisheries; undertaking necessary bio-economic evaluation and modeling to better understand the impact of oceanographic and climatic changes; and providing analyses and

advice on best practices and management options (including implications) to address impact of climate change on tuna fisheries.

University of the South Pacific (USP) – climate change role

USP is the premier tertiary institution in the region, owned by 12 Pacific Island countries. Its current enrolment consists of over 20,000 students spread over 14 campuses, with the majority at its main campus in Laucala, Suva. USP has provided courses and training programs in disaster risk management, resource management, environmental management and sustainable development at postgraduate level under its priority strategic areas through the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD) over the past decade as a centre of excellence in multi-disciplinary aspects of climate change. PACE-SD assists PICTs to enhance their capacity in human resource development to meet the growing needs for trained human resources for climate change adaptation. In addition, since 2006, PACE-SD has led an initiative in Fiji's rural communities to create awareness and implement climate change adaptation measures targeted at sustaining livelihoods.

USP is currently engaged in creating a cadre of skilled professionals as climate leaders able to support and guide national governments, nongovernment organizations and regional organizations in their efforts to adapt to climate change and to train other stakeholders in mainstreaming of adaptation, especially at community level. It is also actively engaged in applied research (focusing on impacts of climate change and associated extreme events and changes in the southwest Pacific relating to crop and fisheries productivity, water resource management, ocean acidification, human health etc.) leading to better understanding of the projected adverse impacts of climate change in the Pacific Islands region with a view to formulating appropriate strategies and implementing sector-specific community climate change adaptive actions in as many as 15 Pacific members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).

Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO) – climate change role

PASO is a regional aviation oversight organization representing 13 Pacific Island countries and carrying out work in 10 of these countries to assist them in meeting their national and international aviation compliance obligations. A number of initiatives have been developed through global aviation frameworks, including regional programs to reduce carbon emissions in the aviation sector. These include the programs to which the Pacific Island countries can contribute.

In October 2010, the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), at its 37th General Assembly, adopted a resolution relating to practices and procedures for the protection of the environment. Specifically, the ICAO Assembly endorsed the global goal of an annual average fuel efficiency improvement of 2 percent until 2020, with aspirational goals beyond this date.

As ICAO member states, the PASO member countries are encouraged to develop state action plans identifying practices and procedures to contribute to the ICAO global target of emissions reduction. PASO has a strong focus on improving levels of compliance and meeting ICAO resolution obligations and will endeavor to encourage and assist states in the development of action plans toward this end.

PASO will further encourage and work with states to ensure cooperation, where possible, with other initiatives to lessen environmental impact. An example of this is improved route

efficiencies associated with air navigation practices and routing aircraft through airspace designed to improve aircraft operational efficiencies and thereby reduce fuel use, resulting in the reduction of carbon emissions.

Pacific Power Association (PPA) – climate change role

PPA represents 25 electric utilities in the region and has been collaborating with other CROP agencies in the energy sector in the Pacific. PPA has been and will continue to implement activities that are directly linked to reduction of climate change risks through work with the electric utilities of the PICTs. These activities aim to increase energy efficiency in supply side management and demand side management. The activities will result in not only a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but also improved utility performance.

PPA is currently promoting the use of renewable energy by ensuring that the utilities are ready to take on increased generation capacity from renewable energy sources. This work involves regulatory, technical and policy changes in the utilities.

South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) – climate change role

SPTO is the regional body mandated to promote and develop tourism in and for Pacific Island countries. The region's tourism destinations depend on the natural environment as their core asset, and the environment is very sensitive to climate variability and change. Climate change is expected to impact environmental resources that are critical attractions for tourism, such as coastlines (e.g. beaches and mangroves), wildlife (e.g. bird watching, whale watching) and biodiversity.

Since the environment is such a critical resource for tourism, climate induced environmental changes will have profound effects on tourism at the destination and regional level. The territory of SPTO member countries includes tiny atoll islands, which are highly vulnerable to sea level rises. Climate change impacts, which could include changes in water availability, biodiversity loss, reduction of the natural beauty of landscapes, increased natural hazards, coastal erosion and inundation, damage to infrastructure and the increasing incidence of vector borne diseases, will all impact tourism to varying degrees.

SPTO's role is to provide the following interventions to the region's tourism industry:

- Awareness – conducting workshops and educational programs on climate change and its impact. These awareness programs will be in the form of training and advocacy initiatives to share information on the impact of climate change on the tourism industry.
- Mainstreaming – assisting national governments and tourism departments to include climate change in their tourism development policies. This includes facilitation and taking on an advisory role in initiatives that relate to tourism development planning.
- Adaptation – working with other CROP agencies to deliver technical assistance to tourism industry operators on adaptation measures. SPTO will work closely with relevant organizations and other stakeholders that have programs/activities impacting tourism development, such as SPC in the areas of renewable energy, water and sanitation etc.

Fiji National University, Fiji School of Medicine – climate change role

Despite growing awareness that climate change poses significant risks to human health, the historical role of the health sector in responding to these has been largely reactionary. This is particularly true in the Pacific. In this region, which is vulnerable in several ways, health

ministries are hard pressed to formulate cost effective solutions to reduce the health impacts of climate change in addition to simultaneously strengthening activities to address current health problems.

FSMed is currently engaged in activities for climate change at different levels:

- Medical education and training: Climate change and health issues are now integrated into relevant programs offered by the Department of Public Health.
- Policy analysis: Academics are partnering with relevant counterparts within the ministries of health and other ministries to identify policy gaps and, where possible, revise and implement policies to support the health sector response to climate change.
- Research: The research activities have focused on interventions for health systems strengthening, early warning and response to climate sensitive diseases, and assessing the environmental health impacts of climate change.

FSMed recognizes the health component of climate change projects and as such has encouraged staff to actively participate, where possible, on advisory committees, as well as play lead roles in ensuring that there is sufficient and appropriate guidance (with respect to health) on climate change activities in the region. It is envisaged that the academic institution's collaborative activities will inform and assist Pacific Island health professionals to implement activities targeted towards reducing the health impacts of climate change in the region.

Pacific Islands Development Programme (PIDP) – climate change role

The founding mission of PIDP, established in 1980, is to assist Pacific Island leaders in advancing their collective efforts to achieve and sustain equitable social and economic development consistent with the goals of the people of the Pacific Islands region. PIDP began as a forum through which island leaders could discuss critical issues of development with a wide spectrum of interested countries, donors, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector. Today, PIDP's role as a regional organization has expanded to include carrying out secretariat functions for the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders, where climate change issues have been discussed; regional and national assessments of the impacts of climate change on Pacific Island countries, and education and training on climate change tools and applications that will improve Pacific Island livelihoods.

Annex 2
Key impacts of climate change and natural disasters

Many parts of the world are now recognizing the significance of both current and anticipated changes in climate. Island countries in the Pacific are already reporting serious socioeconomic, environmental, physical, and cultural consequences of climate change.[1] Numerous studies suggest that climate variability and change is likely to accentuate the spatial and temporal variations, including variability that result from El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events. Climatologists project[2] that the Pacific region will experience the following changes:

- sea-level rise of 0.19–0.58 meters by 2100,[3] resulting in accelerated coastal erosion and saline intrusion into freshwater sources;
- surface air temperature increases of 1.00°–4.17°C in the northern Pacific and 0.99°–3.11°C in the southern Pacific by 2070, leading to increases in sea surface temperature of 1.0°–3.0°C;
- acidification of the ocean through increased absorption of CO_2, causing pH to drop by an estimated 0.3–0.4 units by 2100 and adversely impacting coral growth rates;
- rainfall increases or decreases from –2.7% to +25.8% in the northern Pacific, and –14% to +14.6% in the southern Pacific, causing worse floods or droughts (while there are relatively large uncertainties in rainfall projections for the Pacific region, much of the systematic change is likely to be associated with increased El Niño -like conditions, the consequences of which are more predictable for local areas where they can be based on previous responses to El Niño -like conditions); and
- less frequent occurrences of cyclones although these may be of a higher intensity, with increased peak wind speeds and higher mean and peak rainfall.

Building on the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research* (2011) is a rigorously researched, peer-reviewed scientific assessment of the climate of the western Pacific region. This two volume publication represents a comprehensive resource on the climate of the Pacific. Key findings include:

- The projected warming over the region is about 70% as large as the global average warming for all emissions scenarios. Regional warming is expected to be greatest near the equator. Large increases in the incidence of extremely hot days and warm nights are also projected.
- Increases in annual mean rainfall are projected to be most prominent near the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) and Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), while the remainder of the region is generally expected to experience little change. Little change is projected in the annual number of rainy days, except for increases near the equator. A widespread increase in the number of heavy and extreme rain days is projected.
- Increases in potential evaporation are expected. The ratio of annual average rainfall to potential evaporation decreases in most regions (increased aridity), except near the equator where the relatively large projected rainfall increases exceed the smaller changes in potential evaporation.

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[1] Asian Development Bank. 2009. *Mainstreaming Climate Change in ADB Operations -Climate Change Implementation Plan for the Pacific (2009–2015).* Manila..

[2] IPCC 4AR

[3] Recent studies have indicated that previous assessments have considerably un-estimated anticipated sea-level rise which is now expected to between 0.9 and 1.6 meters by the end of this century dependent upon current and projected rates of polar ice and glacial melt.

- Surface wind speed generally decreases in the equatorial and northern parts of the region, while increases are indicated in the south, but these changes are projected to be relatively small in most locations.
- Projected changes in humidity and solar radiation are also relatively small (less than 5% by 2090).
- Sea-surface salinity is expected to decrease in the West Pacific Warm Pool. The regional pattern of change closely matches projected changes in net rainfall (i.e. rainfall minus evaporation). The intensified warming and freshening at the surface is projected to make the surface ocean less dense compared to the deep ocean, so the ocean becomes more stratified.
- Sea level is projected to rise. However, improved understanding of the processes responsible for ice-sheet changes are urgently required to improve estimates of the rate and timing of 21st century and longer-term sea-level rise. For the region, total sea-level rise is projected to be similar to the global average.
- The projected growth in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration is expected to cause further ocean acidification leading to increasingly marginal conditions for sustaining healthy coral growth and reef ecosystems.
- The El Niño -Southern Oscillation (ENSO) will continue to be a major source of climate variability. However the impacts of climate variability and change on ENSO amplitude and frequency are unclear.

Consequences of Sea-Level Rise. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recognised that the survival of Pacific developing member countries (DMCs) is at extreme risk from sea-level rise. In the Pacific islands region more than 50% of the population lives within 1.5 kilometers of the shore. Moreover, many of the Pacific DMCs are less than a few meters above sea level. Thus, an increase of as little as half a meter, along with increased incidents of storm surges, would inundate many critical areas and threaten their populations.

While the rate of sea-level rise will vary from country to country, and even within countries, the uncertainties are generally too large for responses to be based on any value other than the regional projections given above. The one exception is where tectonic movement results in locally rising or sinking coasts. In general, the impacts of sea-level rise differ between low (e.g., atoll) and high (e.g., volcanic) islands. This is especially the case for saltwater intrusion of groundwater and soils, generally making low islands more vulnerable. However, in many other respects both low and high islands are equally vulnerable to sea-level rise due to the concentration of human activity in coastal areas and the difficulty of relocating populations to the interior of high islands. Nevertheless, even perceptibly small changes in sea level will have impacts in several ways, for example through the exponential relationship of sea level to wave heights.

Extreme Weather Events. Several well-documented recent events show an increase of extreme weather, such as tropical storms, cyclones, droughts, floods, and heat waves. In 2004 Cyclone Heta caused storm waves to rise over the 30-meter cliffs in Niue, leaving one person dead and many others homeless, and causing $150 million (2004 figures) in damage. In another example, the Cook Islands experienced five cyclones within one month in early 2005, three of which were classified as Category Five. In the decades prior, the Cook Islands could expect one storm of this magnitude approximately every 20 years. Storm surges and extreme high tides (king tides) have also been documented as causing widespread damage in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu, and parts of Micronesia.

Mean Rainfall. Changes in rainfall can have wide-ranging and significant impacts, including effects on water supply, agriculture production (which is almost entirely rain fed in the Pacific) and food security, and erosion. Rainfall is expected to become significantly more variable in various parts of the Pacific region, along with increased frequency, duration, and intensity of droughts and floods. During summer, more rainfall is projected, as are more frequent heavy rainfall events. An increase in drought conditions will significantly reduce the soil's ability to cope with a sudden intense rainfall, exacerbating flooding and erosion. These effects will also impact on communities, particularly those most dependent on rainwater harvesting for drinking water.

Impacts on Reefs. Coral reef ecosystems are vital to all Pacific DMCs, providing at least one quarter of the fish catch in most developing countries. They also provide one of the biggest tourist attractions in the Pacific. Increasing sea surface temperatures and rising sea level, damage from tropical cyclones, and decreased growth rates due to the effects of higher carbon dioxide concentrations are very likely to affect the health of coral reefs and other marine ecosystems that sustain island fisheries. Research by SPC and FFA indicates that their possible destruction or degradation poses a threat to every Pacific country.

Consequences for Human Health*.* Diseases that are sensitive to climate change are among the largest global killers. These include water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, malaria, and dengue. Occurrences and mortality rates of these diseases are likely to increase as the climate changes. Rising temperatures and increased humidity create perfect conditions for pathogens to grow and spread, resulting in increased incidence and prevalence of infectious diseases. Urban areas can expect more heat waves, the risks from water-borne diseases will rise due to increased flooding, and the areas susceptible to malaria, dengue fever, and other communicable diseases are expected to widen, as are injuries and other health impacts from extreme weather events.

Fisheries. Climate change will affect the productivity and economic viability of both inshore and deepwater fisheries. Alterations in ocean temperatures and currents due to increased ENSO-like conditions will impact coral areas that serve as fish nurseries, and change the distribution and abundance of tuna, a significant fish harvest in the Pacific region. For example, the 1997–1998 El Niño event saw a significant westward shift of major tuna stocks. Increased incidence of bad weather is likely to increase costs for ocean fishing due to safety considerations and lost days at sea. Increased acidification of the oceans will have considerable impact on all marine ecosystems. Aquaculture, a developing industry in the Pacific region, will also face difficulties due to the effects of changing rainfall patterns (e.g., increased sediment and rainwater flooding of some ponds, and drought affecting others), as indicated by research by SPC and FFA.

Agriculture and Food Security/Water Supply. Extreme weather events, irregular rainfall (with resulting floods and droughts), changing weather patterns and saltwater intrusion will all have significant impacts on agriculture production and food security. This will have follow-on effects on diet (with more reliance on imported, often less healthy, foods) and livelihoods/income for families relying on agriculture for their existence. Some farmers already have been forced to grow crops (e.g., taro) in raised tin containers, and some of the smaller islands have lost coconut palms to saline intrusion. These changes also affect the secure supply of potable water. The combination of changes in rainfall patterns and saline intrusion has a large impact in freshwater supplies. Climate change models indicate that these effects will be more significant in the future. For example, a possible 10% reduction in average rainfall by 2050 for Kiribati would lead to a 20% reduction in the size of the freshwater lens on Tarawa Atoll.

Threats to Human Settlements and Infrastructure. The majority of human settlements and critical infrastructure in Pacific DMCs are located in coastal areas. This includes hospitals, schools, churches, power plants and distribution systems, fuel depots, telecommunication systems, disaster coordination centers, hotels and other tourist infrastructure, airports, wharves, and business structures. It is estimated that coastal flooding will potentially affect between 60,000 and 90,000 Pacific Islanders by 2050. Therefore, any factors that impact coastal areas—such as extreme weather events, coastal erosion, and sea-level rise—would exact a very high human and economic toll. Climate change threatens some of the most fundamental needs of society: a safe place to live, access to water, health care (e.g., disease and nutrition), food supplies, and the ability to earn a living. When these needs are threatened, whole economies and societies are at risk. Building codes and other design standards for commercial and residential structures and many other infrastructure investments do not address climate change impacts (including return periods for extreme events, wind and rainfall loadings to address more intense storm events). The assumed weather and climate conditions in many project designs will need to be adjusted to take better account of projected changes. Increased costs for infrastructure maintenance and re-building place a large burden on the limited resources and budgets of Pacific island countries. Due to rising insurance costs for vulnerable coastal infrastructure, many critical infrastructure assets (airports, ports, jetties, roads, hospitals) are not insured, and their loss presents a setback to social development, economic growth, and business competitiveness.

Natural Disasters. Pacific Island countries rank among the most vulnerable in the world to natural disasters[4]. Since 1950, natural disasters have directly affected more than 3.4 million people and led to more than 1,700 reported deaths in the region (outside of Papua New Guinea). In the 1990s alone, reported natural disasters cost the Pacific Islands region $2.8 billion in real 2004 value. Between 1950 and 2004, extreme natural disasters, such as cyclones, droughts and tsunamis, accounted for 65% of the total economic impact from disasters on the region's economies. Ten of the 15 most extreme events reported over the past half a century occurred in the last 15 years.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of reported natural disasters in the region since the 1950s, with a growing human impact per event. While this may be due to improved reporting, higher populations and increasing environmental degradation, there is no doubt that disasters in the region are becoming more intense and probably more frequent. Certainly, the number of hurricane-strength cyclones has increased in the southwest Pacific in the past 50 years, with an average of four events now occurring each year. Significant wave heights of recent cyclones have exceeded even climate change model projections.

With the climate trend for the Pacific pointing to more extreme conditions and increased climate variability in future, Pacific Island countries have little choice but to develop comprehensive risk management plans for the natural hazards they face.

[4] World Bank. 2006. Not If, But When: Adapting to Natural Hazards in the Pacific Islands Region. *Policy Note.* Washington, DC. January.

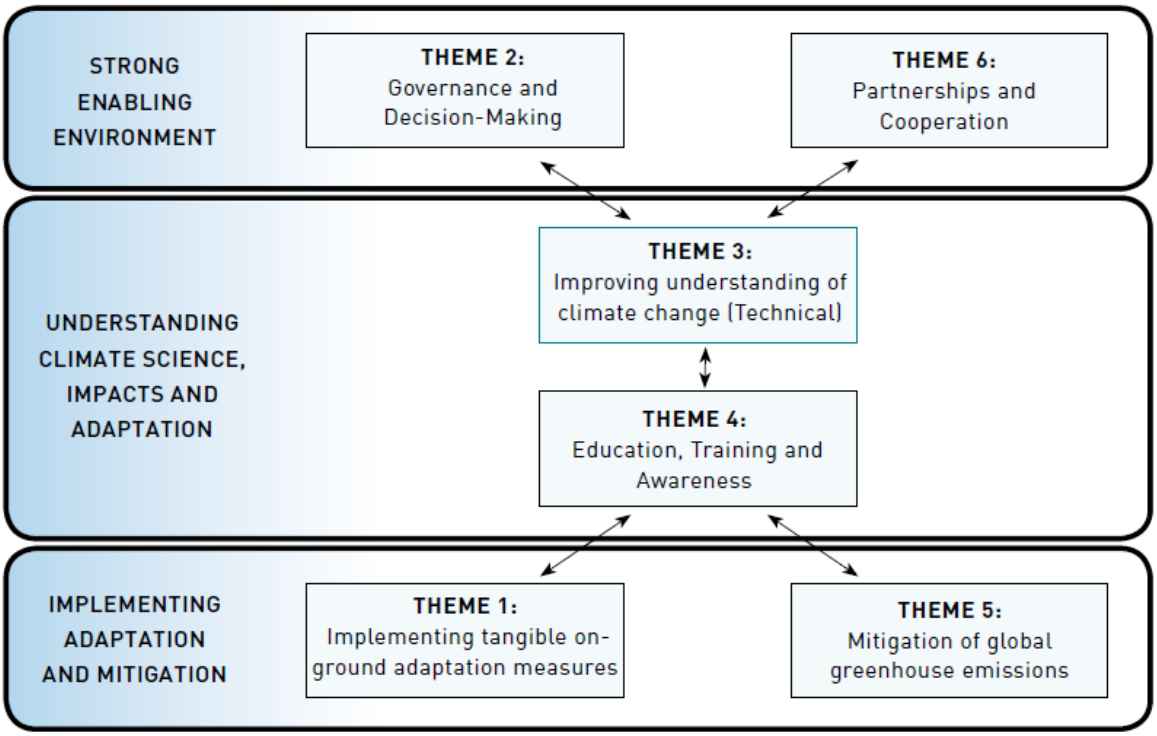
Annex 3
Regional Response on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Climate Change Adaptation

Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national development plans has assumed considerable international and regional importance. Constituting a key element of national commitments under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), it has been highlighted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the Delhi Declaration of the 8th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and in the latest Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council Guidance especially in relation to adaptation. Many multilateral and bilateral donors also require mainstreaming to be shown as a precondition to assistance.

Priorities and needs of Pacific developing member countries (DMCs) in the area of climate change are reflected in international documents such as the *Mauritius Strategy*. They are also reflected in national communications and the outcomes of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) Conferences of the Parties and related international meetings. At the regional level, their priorities and needs have been reiterated for over a decade in documents such as forum leaders communiqués, regional policy frameworks and related action plans, and with the strategic plans of intergovernmental and nongovernment organizations. At the national level, Pacific DMCs also highlight actions necessary to address climate change risks in their sustainable development strategies, which are in turn linked to national budgetary and planning processes. These countries recognize that their commitments to sustainable development, including addressing the challenges of climate change, are national responsibilities but realize that these cannot be achieved without the support of development partners.

The Pacific Island Leaders adopted the Pacific Islands Framework for Action (PIFACC) 2006–2015 in 2005 and SPREP was directed to develop an Action Plan to implement PIFACC, by establishing a set of national and regional activities that would meet the key principles of PIFACC. The *Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015* states that adaptation is the key priority for responding to climate change. Importantly, this emphasis acknowledges that adaptation measures undertaken now will greatly increase national and regional capacities to better adapt to future climate change impacts. Measures based on risk management principles increased understanding of how projected changes in climate are affecting freshwater, marine and coastal resources and the built environment/infrastructure are preferred. Where this is not possible, “no regrets” and precautionary approaches that focus on improving people’s livelihoods, safety, and security are preferred. Overall, there is a recognized need to improve the region’s climate change governance and institutions, to establish and coordinate practical working alliances and partnerships, and to strengthen the climate change knowledge base. Pacific countries have also highlighted the importance of developing scientific capacity and strengthened communications about climate change science to stakeholders and climate change officials.



The region has also recognized the need to mainstream climate change with all sustainable development activities. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat has therefore initiated a mainstreaming exercise with other CROP agencies aimed at reaching a common understanding of 'mainstreaming' and its methodology. An agreed joint CROP-wide program on mainstreaming, including roles and responsibilities and an indicative budget, has also been agreed with a timeline for the implementation of mainstreaming programs for 2008–2010.

At the regional level, SPREP coordinates the regional framework for climate change and its attendant round table process, and assists with mainstreaming of climate change into developmental processes and capacity building activities. SPREP's members have identified the following main areas of work.

1.Meteorological and climatological capacities of PICs need to be strengthened to plan and respond to climate variability and extreme weather events.

The Pacific Islands-Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) program started in Apia, Samoa, in 2000 as a result of the first regional Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) workshop organized by the SPREP and the international GCOS Secretariat. It is a subprogram of the GCOS aimed specifically at meeting the observing needs of Pacific Islands. Since the Apia workshop, a number of activities have been completed. These include establishment of the PI-GCOS steering group, development of the PI-GCOS Action Plan and appointment of a full-time PI-GCOS coordinator based in SPREP. At the international level, eight GCOS workshops have been held in other regions of the world, and according to observers, the Apia workshop is considered the most successful. This success is mainly attributed to the dedicated efforts of all stakeholders involved in the PI-GCOS program to date.

Recent activities include the establishment of a regional committee (RC) which serves as the PI-GCOS steering group. The role of the RC is to guide the implementation of the PI-GCOS Action Plan and act as an advisory group to the PI-GCOS Coordinator.

One of the issues identified early during the consultation among PI-GCOS collaborating partners, is the need to build capacity of individual Pacific Islands NMHS if the goals of the PI-GCOS Action Plan are to be met. The first step in this direction was the establishment of the RC with the majority of its members being representatives of Pacific Islands NMHS. This is a reflection of the realization that the PI-GCOS can be successful only if it is owned and primarily driven by the Pacific people themselves, as they will ultimately benefit from the program.

The PI-GCOS program was recently showcased at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP10) held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 6-17 December 2004 with great success. The PI-GCOS program success was touted as a good model for other regions, particularly in relation to the cooperative partnership between developing and developed countries of the region, along with the key central roles that organizations such as SPREP and Applied Geosciences and Technology Division (SOPAC) have played to further the goals of PI-GCOS.

2. More research needs to be undertaken to understand climate variability, climate change and sea level rise through information, modeling, and clearinghouse mechanisms.

The objective of this work is to reduce uncertainties in climate prediction and scenario development through the use of clearinghouse mechanisms. More research is being undertaken to understand climate variability, climate change and sea level rise through information, modeling and clearinghouse mechanisms. Such research needs to identify and assess vulnerabilities as well as impacts. This was launched under the ARMS project.

3. Pacific Islands urgently need to adapt to climate change

Pacific countries need to adapt and also adopt mitigation options and coordination; assistance is needed to assess and implement feasible options and access funds for implementation of activities. The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) is a regional project implemented by SPREP focusing on climate change adaptation. It is one of the few projects globally to access the Special Climate Change Fund of the GEF. In the April session of the GEF Council, the PACC Project Inception Form was approved which secures $13.125 million of adaptation funding to the region. The objective of the PACC is to enhance the resilience of a number of key development sectors (food production and food security, water resources management, coastal zone, infrastructure etc.) in the Pacific islands to the adverse effects of climate change. This objective will be achieved by focusing on long-term planned adaptation response measures, strategies and policies. To ensure sustainability of the project, regional and national adaptation financing instruments will also be developed. Thirteen Pacific Island Countries (PICs) will take part in the PACC project. They are as follows: i) Cook Islands; ii) Federated States of Micronesia; iii) Fiji; iv) Marshall Islands; v) Nauru; vi) Niue; vii) Palau; viii) Papua New Guinea; ix) Samoa x) Solomon Islands; xi) Tonga; xii) Tuvalu; and, xiii) Vanuatu. Kiribati currently has a national adaptation project and did not wish to be part of the regional project.

The Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific island countries (CBDAMPIC) project focuses on improving the livelihood of Pacific Island people by increasing

their adaptive capacity to climate-related risks. This is Canada's response to the call by Pacific island countries for assistance to develop and implement a capacity building program that will reduce climate related risks at the national and community level. The Can$2.2 million initiative of the Canadian Development Agency (CIDA) was executed by SPREP for three-years (January 2002 to March 2005) and involves four countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu. The purpose of the project was to develop and implement a capacity building program that will increase the capability of four Pacific Island countries' to reduce climate-related risks at the national and community level. The project achieved two main project outcomes: First, the activities of the project brought adaptation to climate change into the normal processes of national and sectoral planning and budgeting. Secondly, the project increased the capacity of communities to adapt to climate-related risks and reduce their vulnerabilities.

4. Technical/legal advisory services need to be provided to assist Pacific Island Parties implement the UNFCCC

Advisory services are needed also to ensure consistency with other international processes such as the WSSD Type II initiatives and BPoA+10. As well linkages need to be made with the CBD and related instruments such as the Convention on Desertification. The specific constraints articulated through the PNG, Samoa and Tonga PPCR planning process is a lack of national and regional capacity to identify and address priority climate change risks in a systematic manner that builds a pool of expertise which can support long-term programmatic approach to national CCA/DRM risk management capacity building. After over a decade of climate change adaptation capacity building programs in the Pacific region, the pool of regional CCA/DRM expertise remains extremely thin, with expertise often being drawn from experts outside the region. The challenge being addressed by the regional track PPCR is the timely development of a pool of expertise needed at the national level to support transformation to a climate resilient development path within a program that addresses both climate change and disaster risk management as part of a holistic and integrated framework. (NOTE: This issue needs to be discussed in some detail with the CROPs and an appropriate strategy defined that can become a key element of the regional SPCR).

Disaster Risk Reduction

There is ongoing and increasing vulnerability of Pacific Island nations and communities to the impacts of disasters. This has led to increased national and regional commitments to disaster risk reduction and disaster management on an 'all hazards' basis in support of sustainable development. These commitments derive from the Pacific Forum Leaders decision in Madang 1995, the Auckland Declaration in 2004 and Forum Communiqué 2006.

SOPAC is the lead regional agency for disaster risk management and reduction in the Pacific. SOPAC's Disaster Reduction Programme (DRP) provides technical and policy advice and support to strengthen disaster risk management practices in Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The program carries out this responsibility in coordination and collaboration with other technical program areas within SOPAC and also with a range of regional and international development partners and donors.

The overarching policy guidance for DRP is the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015 (Pacific DRR and DM Framework for Action) which supports and advocates for the building of safer and more resilient communities to disasters. The Pacific DRR and DM Framework for Action were approved by Pacific leaders in

2005. It is linked to the global Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 which was endorsed by World leaders following the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005.

This Framework for Action 2005–2015 has been developed to respond in part to these commitments, and will also contribute to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and the *Hyogo Framework for Action*, which underscore the extreme vulnerability of small island developing states to disasters. It also directly supports the development and implementation of policies and plans for the mitigation and management of natural disasters, which is one of the key initiatives of the *Kalibobo Roadmap* that reinforces the objectives of the Pacific Plan.

Annex 4
Overview of Key Regional Programs on Climate Change Adaptation

Introduction

In response to the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) a large number of projects are being implemented at local, national and regional level. Some of the projects using regional delivery mechanisms have provided valuable lessons learned and are guiding the development of or are complementing the PPCR.

To specifically note in the context of the PPCR are the following projects and initiatives: PACC; PACCSAP; CCCPIR; Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States; PICAP and the PEC. These are respectively funded by the region's major donor agencies, GEF's Special Climate Fund, AusAID's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, GIZ, the Global Climate Change Alliance of the EU, USAID and Japan. The PPCR will add value to these ongoing efforts through specific replication of best practices and enhanced exchange of lessons learned through a dedicated platform and coordination mechanism.

Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC)

The $14 million PACC is a regional project implemented by SPREP focusing on climate change adaptation under the Special Climate Change Fund of the GEF. The overarching goal of PACC is to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change in Pacific island countries through different interrelated outcomes:

- Policy changes to deliver immediate vulnerability-reduction benefits in the context of emerging climate risks;
- Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability in coastal areas, crop production and water management; and
- Capacity to plan for and respond to changes in climate-related risks improved.

The PACC in its design made use of lessons learned from the CIDA-funded Capacity Building for the Development of Adaptation Measures in Pacific Island Countries (CBDAMPIC) project including: supporting adaptation to climate change into the normal processes of national and sectoral planning and budgeting; and increasing the capacity of communities to adapt to climate-related risks and reduce their vulnerabilities. Based on the CBDAMPIC project experience, guidelines for community vulnerability and adaptation assessments are now available to be used as a basis for the development of adaptation recommendations. Furthermore communities have demonstrated the use of existing channels to route their community adaptation plans for funding assistance and implementation with governments.

The first two years of PACC focused on strengthening national institutional arrangements and capacity building of project teams that lead and coordinate PACC's activity at the national level and at pilot sites. Additional resources from AusAID through the PACC regional framework known as PACC plus (2011) intends to upscale PACC's practical implementation on the ground.

The community vulnerability and adaptation assessments methodology mentioned above have been used by the University of the South Pacific and WWF to assist community vulnerability assessments and mapping. These approaches will now be replicated in Tonga and PNG through their respective National PPCR tracks as well as in other Pacific island countries through the regional track.

International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) support to SPC and SPREP

A total of A$12 million has been provided by Australia through ICCAI to support climate change adaptation programs of SPC and SPREP. This support has been aligned with both organizations' climate change strategies as approved by their members and will strengthen their capacity to deliver climate change related services to their members. These programs assist Pacific island countries to respond to climate change through: policy improvement; capacity building; and implementation of practical adaptation measures.

Lessons learned from the ICCAI include the use of existing mechanisms to strengthen delivery of overall support provided by CROPs and minimize additional administrative burdens.

PPCR will make use of lessons learned from this programmatic approach by aligning itself to work programs and processes of CROPs in order to establish more effective and efficient regional support mechanisms.

Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP)

The A$38 million Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) program is part of the second phase of the ICCAI, extended in 2010 through fast-start finance. The PACCSAP will be delivered over the financial years 2011–2013. It will build on the success of its predecessors, the Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP) and the Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Program (PASAP), combining the two into a single new program. This will help strengthen the links between climate change science and how information is used to support well-informed adaptation planning.

The PACCSAP will deliver four broad outcomes related to

- developing the capacity of national meteorological services,
- communications and awareness raising,
- improved understanding of the effects of climate change on climate variability and extremes, and
- informed adaptation planning and decision making.

The PPCR implementation will benefit from available climate projections and climate risk profiles produced under the PCCSP and will use lessons learned from risk assessments and adaptation strategies developed in pilot countries under PASAP. Close liaison between PACCSAP and PPCR through the CROP agencies will ensure continued complementarity and exchange through the institutional arrangements established by PACC.

Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)

The Government of Germany is providing a total €17.2 million over the period to 2015 to support a joint SPC/GIZ program: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR).

The CCCPIR is supporting a range of climate change-related activities in several sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, education and tourism. The program aims to build the capacities of regional organizations in the Pacific Islands region and its member states to adapt to climate change and mitigate its causes through:

- Improved advisory and management capacity in regional organizations promotes adaptation to climate change and the reduction of GHG emissions in the region.
- Selected Pacific Island states are implementing adaptation strategies for managing natural resources and sector policies that systematically incorporate climate considerations
- Selected Pacific countries have successfully implemented and evaluated adaptation and mitigation measures in the field of natural resources, particularly at community level.
- Innovative partnerships and approaches in the tourism sector are promoting adaptation to climate change and a reduction in GHGs in Fiji, Palau, Samoa, and Vanuatu.
- Public and private service providers in the energy sector are strengthening and improving their climate-related services and their focus on sustainability, reliability and cost-effectiveness in the energy sector within the region.
- Capacities of education ministries, training institutions, schools and teachers are strengthened to plan and deliver education on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States

The European Union is providing funds through SPC for climate change-related activities under two separate projects. A total of €11.4 million over the period 2011–2014 has been allocated under the Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance Project. The key focus of this project is to support the further development of national climate change plans and strategies, fund pilot adaptation activities, and support regional climate change coordination and technical support mechanisms. The EU is also providing €20 million through SPC to support disaster risk management (DRM) activities in the region. The program supports DRR capacity building in Pacific island ACP states and its primary aim is to improve the understanding of hazards and risks in-country and to strengthen the capacity of national agencies to assess, predict, mitigate and manage disasters.

An important output of the GCCA project is the development of coherent national climate change plans and frameworks, with a well articulated set of objectives and priorities. These national plans can be used to mobilize multiple development partners and regional organizations to support integrated national climate change assistance programs, including the option of direct budget support. This will involve a considerable increase in interagency coordination at both the national and regional level. The purpose of the project is to promote long term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning and budgets and to pave the way for more effective and coordinated climate change aid delivery modalities at the national and regional level.

Pacific Island Climate Adaptation Project (PICAP)

The United States is assisting enhanced vegetation and land use mapping capabilities and supporting the adoption of farm management techniques to improve food security and climate resilience in Pacific Island communities. The $4 million project will be implemented over three years from 2011–2014 through SPC and SPREP.

Pacific Environment Community (PEC)

The Government of Japan has made $66 million available to PIFS for the Pacific Environment Community (PEC) initiative endorsed by Forum Leaders and Japan at PALM 5 held in Hokkaido. The financing modality established to support climate change projects with a focus on

solar power generation and desalination plants, is serving as a model for future climate financing considerations further investigated through the PPCR and complementing activities by PIFS.

Pacific Catastrophic Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

Pacific Catastrophic Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) is $2 million initiative between the Secretariat of the Pacific Community SPC/SOPAC, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, with financial support from the Government of Japan and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

The initiative will provide Pacific island countries with disaster risk modeling and assessment tools for enhanced disaster risk management, and to engage in a dialogue on integrated financial solutions to increase their financial resilience to natural disasters and to climate change. The initiative is part of the broader agenda on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the Pacific region.

The Pacific Disaster Risk Assessment component of PCRAFI provides the Pacific island countries with tools to help them better understand, model, and assess their exposure to natural disasters including a regional historical hazard and loss database for major disasters, a regional GIS exposure database which is the largest collection of geo-referenced information in the Pacific region; and a Pacific disaster risk atlas showing the geographic distribution of hazards, assets at risk, and potential losses of each PIC. Pacific disaster risk assessment supports multiple potential applications, both for public and private stakeholders. Examples of such initiatives include urban and development planning, building codes, community-based disaster risk management, post-disaster risk management, disaster risk financing and insurance solutions.

Pacific Disaster Risk Financing Solutions identifies a range of financial options for the Pacific island countries to improve their financial resilience against natural disasters while maintaining their fiscal balance. It promotes ex ante budget planning for financing natural disasters and explores innovative financial solutions to enhance the capacity of Pacific island countries to manage natural disasters and climate change as well as to provide additional financial resources that could serve as bridge financing while other post-disaster sources are being mobilized following a natural disaster.

The PPCR will make use of these delivery modalities and allow for further up-scaling of regional technical assistance and work towards establishing more permanent support and coordinating arrangements.

Annex 5
Lessons Learned on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Countries in the Pacific region have been undertaking programs to mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development for many years. Despite these many initiatives, there is still a slow rate of progress toward achieving more resilient development.

In June 2011, in Suva, Fiji, the World Bank convened the *Regional High Level Dialogue on the World Bank Pacific DRM/CCA Policy and Practice Note.*

The Policy and Practice Note identified the following key issues, challenges, and opportunities for DRR and CCA in the Pacific Islands:

Integration and Coordination Challenges

- Moving from policy agreement to practice requires breaking out of the 'environmental silo', both horizontally and vertically;
- Many Pacific island countries have made substantial progress in moving towards this integration, through policy, planning and institutional reforms (such as JNAP in Tonga and PPCR Samoa). However, integrated implementation has been slower to materialize. Better coordination is required between national finance ministries (advocacy, oversight, coordination, mainstreaming into planning and development processes) and line ministries (implementation);
- Improved regional coordination of DRR and CCA agendas/frameworks is required for more effective country-level coordination. A multitude of instruments and institutional arrangements for regional donor and country coordination exist. These have been easy to discuss but difficult to action such as experience with the Cairns Compact;
- The quantity of resources being provided by multilateral, bilateral and national sources is largely unknown, as is the number and nature of the numerous projects under implementation in countries.

Absorptive Capacity

- The proliferation and diversity of stakeholders, partners and funds in the fields of DRR and CCA largely overwhelms the absorptive capacity of countries and NGOs;
- Improved coordination and coherence of development partners' work areas is necessary to address limited absorptive capacity in countries. Partners have a responsibility to work together and make accessing resources for DRR and CCA more streamlined for countries. A more appropriate consultative mechanism is required to enable this to be achieved, but has been difficult to achieve to date;
- Multilateral organizations need to have more effective working partnerships with regional organizations.

Capacity Building and Implementation

- A balance between capacity building (CB) and implementation must be found while also recognizing that CB and implementation are mutually reinforcing and could be creatively addressed together;
- Capacity building needs to be viewed in the longer term. National institutions and NGOs need core capacity building to improve absorptive capacity;
- Balance between regional capacity, national capacity and capacity substitution is required to maximize efficacy of available resources;
- Partners (MDBs, Pacific Regional Organizations, donors) acknowledge that they also have capacity constraints, particularly regarding coordination with each other, that need to be addressed.

Policy and Practice Note Analyses

The Policy and Practice Note's analysis of the implementation of CCA and DRR interventions on the ground over the last decade identified the following key lessons:

- Stronger strategic coordination between the DRR, CCA and development communities of practice is required if DRR and CCA measure are to be successfully integrated into development process
- Projects have relatively short timeframes and there is usually little carryover from on project to another. Short project timeframes make it difficult to achieve enduring impacts
- Little inclusion of CCA and DRR considerations in national and sub-national budgetary processes
- End-user friendly information is as necessary for informed leadership and sound policy, planning and investment decisions as it is for the technical design and delivery of resilient development initiatives
- Improved monitoring and evaluation is essential to enhance the capacity of organizations and individuals to make better DRR, CCA and development decisions in the future

The Policy and Practice Note highlights that the vulnerability of the Pacific countries to extreme weather and climate events will continue as a consequence of poorly planned socio-economic development and the high frequency and magnitude of extreme events and that losses will increase if action is not taken now. It argues that resilient development is within the countries' grasp if they tackle and resolve, as ultimate priorities, three critical barriers: 1) sustaining political authority, leadership and accountability; 2) grounding risk considerations in development; and 3) ensuring strong coordination and partnerships.

The recommendations emerging from the Policy and Practice Note include:

- Resilience to current risks, managed through DRR can inform CCA planning and implementation.
- Good risk governance is fundamental to achieving resilient development.
- Grounding risk considerations in development occurs when DRR and CCA are integrated into economic and social development planning, design, approval, Implementation and evaluation processes.

- Robust, well supported institutions at regional to local levels are required if risk is to be grounded in all development decision making processes
- Strong functional relationships need to be established between DRR, CCA, and development communities of practice to address both current and anticipated risks and deliver benefits in both shorter and longer terms.

Annex 6
Component 1 – Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National and Local Level Development Policies and Plans

Overall Objective

The overall and specific objective of this component is to strengthen the resilience of Pacific island countries to the impact of climate change and related disaster risks by strengthening their capacity to mainstream climate change and disaster risks into development planning processes, policies and plans.

The component will aim to

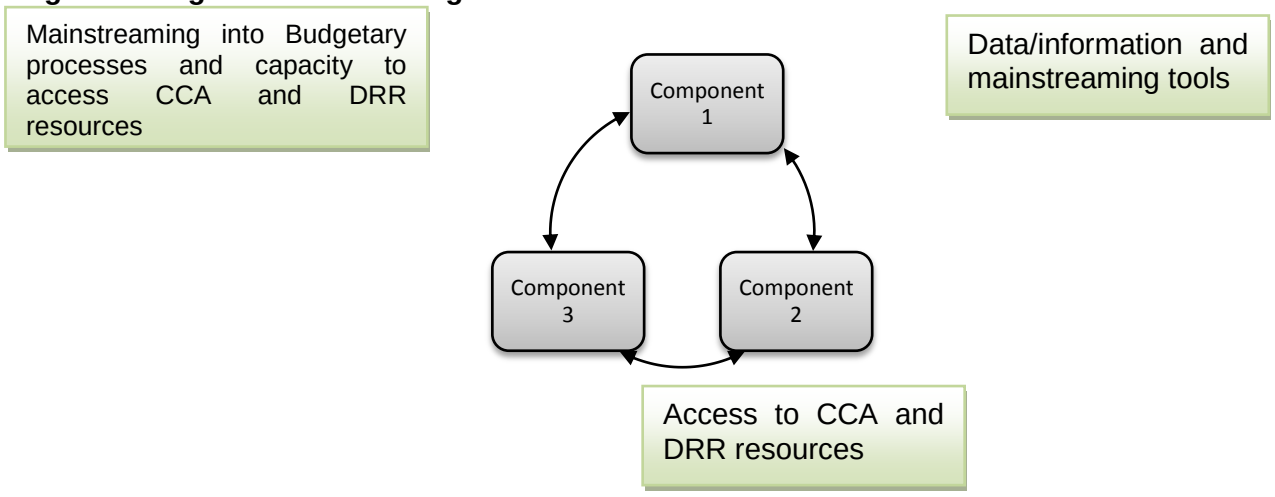
- mainstream integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk considerations into sector planning processes, decision making and resources allocations and linked into national development planning processes;
- develop tailor made tools for mainstreaming CCA and DRR specific to each participating country and target sectors (the target sectors will include the sectors that are addressed in Components 2 and 3);
- build awareness and understanding climate drivers, climate variability and climate change consequences and impacts and the role of these in adaptation and disaster risk reduction to underpin mainstreaming;
- build capacity in the use and application of CCA and DRR mainstreaming tools; and
- strengthen institutional and policy support for institutionalizing mainstreaming.

Link to the Objectives of Components 2 and 3

Component 1 objectives logically link with those of Components 2 and 3. The objectives of Component 1 are expected to run parallel with the sectors addressed in Component 2 (Infrastructure – coastal zone management and integrated water resources management, and food security – agriculture and fisheries). The information and data collected from Component 2 will also inform the mainstreaming tools and processes development in Component 1 and will provide site and sector specific scenarios for mainstreaming CCA and DRR and for applications of mainstreaming tools.

The link to Component 3 will be carried out in the budgetary planning and allocation phase of mainstreaming. Together with Component 3, appropriate tools and capacities will be build on how and where to access resources for adaptation planning and implementation. 'Resources' here won't be limited to financial resources; it will also cover technology transfer and technical and policy advice where necessary.

Figure 1: Regional Track Linkages



Linkages to National Track PPCR Programs

The linkages of the regional track and the three pilot PPCR countries (National Track) namely in Samoa, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea are to be underpinned by a comprehensive whole of country approach closely linked to key socio-economic, ecological and development concerns in the context of the national track priorities. Component 1 is in a position to guide the mainstreaming priorities for the national track by sharing lessons learned, tools and processes as well as capacity building through regional workshops and sub-regional trainings to facilitate dissemination, up-scaling and replication to other Pacific island countries. This approach is the key to building CCA and DRR capacity – and thereby country resilience - in Pacific island countries. Additionally, both the regional track components and the national pilots (Samoa, Tonga, and PNG) have similar outputs that could be summed up in the following:

- Mainstreaming CCA/DRR, strategic planning and vulnerability assessments
- Improved scientific information and understanding
- Implementing, financing, and coordinating CCA and DRR measures.

Key development sectors with potentially significant impacts from climate change in the Pacific are infrastructure, coastal resources development resilient, and water/food security. These sectors almost un-paralleled by others are dependent on the natural environment and its complex relationship with the socio-cultural and economic foundations of national local communities makes it extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Collaborations between the regional track and the 3 countries' PPCR programs are crucial not only for sharing, but also for the linkages of the regional track to the national tracks.

Location

Pilot activities will be implemented on the ground in 3 or 4 selected Pacific Island Countries. These countries will be selected from and in consultation with the countries that have an approved National Climate Change Policy or Strategy or an approved National DRM National Action Plan or an approved Joint National Action Plan (or a similar plan) for climate change and disaster risk reduction. Currently these countries are Niue, RMI, Tuvalu, and Cook Islands. Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands have approved National DRM Action Plan and Tonga is one of the three SPCR national pilot countries.

The selection of the regional pilot sites from countries that have approved joint national action plan for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is deliberate not only because the regional workshop in Nadi (2011) for the SPCR indentified mainstreaming as a priority; but these countries have undergone comprehensive national and community consultations for priority setting for implementation. Mainstreaming of CCA and related DRR into the national development processes, policies and plans is one of the national priorities from all of the countries.

Regional Focal Point

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) will manage and coordinate Component 1 of the SPCR Regional Track. However, SPREP approach will be in collaboration and partnership with the lead agencies in Components 2 and 3 namely, SPC and PIFs and with FFA to ensure that the 3 delivery of component 1 is closely linked to component 2 and 3 with regard to development of tools on mainstreaming.

Duration of the Component

SPREP's expertise and experience in climate change and disaster risk reduction mainstreaming should lead in the regional track mainstreaming and provide TA to the national track mainstreaming in Tonga, Samoa and PNG. This could further strengthen the linkages between the regional and national track. Based on lessons learned from ongoing CROP CCA and DRR programs and activities, pilots will be launched under component 1 within the first year and continues for the life of the regional PPCR implementation. Components 1 and 2 will run in parallel for 48 months. There will be sub-components however, where sequencing in planning, implementation and replication of outputs will be necessary at the national level to ensure maximizing lessons learned in the implementation of national track PPCR programs in PNG, Samoa and Tonga.

Key Adaptation Issues to be addressed

Due to existing geographical, social, institutional and economic characteristics, Pacific Island countries are extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change impacts. At the sector level both at the national and community levels, exposure to the impacts of climate variability and climate change and the ability to cope will depend upon the degree of climate risk being incorporated into development which varies across Island countries. Already impacts from climate change are evident through impacts of droughts, floods, sea level rise that are damaging to coastal ecosystems, communities and infrastructure, which in turn affect water and food security, human health, regional biodiversity and infrastructure safety. All of this can undermine socio-economic progress at a considerable cost to livelihoods and national and community development. People living in marginal communities in coastal areas, or flood plains and low-lying atolls are likely to experience impacts more intensely. It is also recognized that the most vulnerable groups are at most risk, and that particular attention to gender impacts of climate change must be addressed. Adaptation and disaster risk reduction has until now been mainly ad hoc and reactive. A commonly held view by Pacific island countries is that this is the responsibility of 'others' such as developed countries because of their overwhelming contribution to the cause of climate change through greenhouse gas emissions.

Lack of capacity (human, technological, financial) at both national and community levels to mainstream the CCA and DRR national priorities is also a common issue in Pacific island countries. As a result adaptation measures are usually stand-alone, short term and reactive. There are several explanations for this. One is the lack of data, information and expertise without which baselines cannot be established. This baseline understanding is necessary to understand change and the root causes of vulnerability and to project longer term climate change scenarios that are realistic at a scale relevant to the Pacific region. A second explanation is that, at national and community levels, the capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction priorities needs strengthening. Thirdly, technical and financial resources made available for adaptation have been limited, thus precluding up until present the possibility of taking a national programmatic approach to adaptation. The regional PPCR endeavors to address the key capacity building issues, namely - capacity constraints (lack of capacity for mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction), and lack of data, information to inform decision making and mainstreaming of CCA and DRR.

Component 1 is directed at addressing the requirements of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) which sets out goals for the Pacific region that have been derived from national priorities. The PIFACC and its goals serve as an overarching fundamental policy directive for addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. For

example, PIFACC goal 2 includes the expected outcomes *'enhanced integration of climate change risks into development decision making process and assessment cycles, sector planning and management at all levels'* and an output *'methodology and guidelines for integration of climate change risks into decision making processes' while g*oal 3 includes '*improving understanding of climate change'* to inform adaptation*.* PIFACC goals are based on regional and national priorities for implementation thus component 1 as a priority for SPCR regional track is responding to regional and national needs.

Target Groups

There are two target groups: national governments and the community.

Target Groups	
National Level	Community Level
National Government and Focal Points	Community level government (local government)
Participating Ministries/Departments leading in relevant sectors development: - Infrastructure - Coastal - Water - Food - Tourism And coordinating/planning agencies: - Finance and Planning - Environment - Disaster Risk Reduction - Law and regulations	Local sectors/ field offices of sectoral ministries and/or Provincial Government (as the case in PNG), local government (as is the case with atoll government in RMI)
National umbrella civil society or NGO groups (including any national links with the Pacific Gender and Climate Coalition)	Community groups (NGOs, civil society, private sector, church groups, women's groups)
Private sector and national donors and partners	Micro enterprise/small business ventures

Impact

Development of tools for mainstreaming integrated CCA and DRR considerations into development planning processes, policies and plans is the pioneering and transformational aspects introduced by the SPCR Regional Track. The current mainstreaming initiatives led by regional organization are at the national level only and focus mainly on ensuring that CCA and DRR considerations are included in national plans such as national sustainable development plans or national action strategies (such as in NAPs and JNAPs). In this context however, the national plans as a strategy requested that CCA and DRR are to be mainstreamed into budgetary and sectoral development plans linked to the national plans, and are brought down to the local and community levels. This is where the 'transformational' aspect that the SPCR regional tract is going to demonstrate. Current efforts by MNRE in Samoa to localize implementation of coastal infrastructure reduction (CIM) plans with CCA and DRR embedded could provide useful experiences. The SPCR regional track will operationalize these priorities.

Mainstreaming integrated CCA and DRR underpins Pacific island countries' transformation to a climate resilient development path, thus participating country approach is from the view that reducing risks to sustainable development from climate change and natural disasters is their responsibility. Mainstreaming CCA and DRR tools such as the following will be developed in addition to mainstreaming into sector policies and strategies:

- check list for project assessment;
- strengthening of decision making tools with the incorporation of CCA and DRR considerations such as environmental impacts assessments (EIA) aiming to ensure infrastructure development also considers the impacts of climate variability, climate change and the impacts of natural disasters; cost benefit analysis, social impact assessments, etc;
- incorporation of CCA and DRR considerations into tourism development licensing requirements;
- review of existing regulations in view of incorporation of CCA and DRR considerations into conditions for marine, coastal and land leases, amend existing regulations and policies etc.

These tools will be country specific and relevant capacity building on how to use those tools will be an important part of Component 1. The pioneering and transformation aspects comes from the development of tools to 'operationalize' the incorporation of integrated CCA and DRR into decision making and budgetary planning to ensure the sustainability of sector development and national development are considered in the context of climate change and climate variability and it is the responsibility of every unit in the country.

Outcomes

The overall outcome of the regional track is the transformation to a climate resilient development path for all Pacific island countries. Component 1 will have the following specific outcomes and outputs:

Outcome 1 Integrated CCA and DRM are mainstreamed	•CCA and DRM are normal business of key development sectors • Sector policy and strategy developed/ammended with the inclusion of CCA and DRM considerations • Sector mainstreaming linked to the national mainstreaming
Outcome 2 Tailor made tools developed	• Data and information to inform tool development • Tailored tools for mainstreaming developed • Tools trialed and applied • Tools replicated and up-scaled
Outcomes 3 Capacity for mainstreaming available	• Capacity building for mainstreaming completed • Capacity buidling for tools application available • Capacity building for accessing CCA and DRM resources as a component of mainstreaming completed •Improved understanding of climate drivers, and climate change data and information

Outputs

Outputs for Component 1 are:

- CCA and DRR are normal business activities of key development sectors and in community development, and contribute to integrated sector plans, national environment plans, national sustainable development strategies, and community development plans.
- Sector policy and strategy are developed/amended with the inclusion of CCA and DRR considerations.
- Sector mainstreaming is linked to the national mainstreaming through integrated sectoral plans, national environment plans, and national sustainable development strategies.
- CCA and DRR data and information are developed to inform tool development.
- Tailored tools for mainstreaming CCA and DRR are developed.
- CCA and DRR tools are trialed and applied.
- CCA and DRR tools are replicated and up-scaled.
- Capacity building for mainstreaming CCA and DRR is completed in key sectors and vulnerable communities.
- Capacity is built for CCA DRR at national, local, sectoral, and regional levels.
- There is improved understanding of CCA/DRR drivers, and CCA/DRR mainstreaming data and information needs.
- Institutional and policy support for mainstreaming is provided.

Tools to be Developed

The tools that will be developed to advance mainstreaming from the policy level to the decision making level (action levels) and for each sector will include the following:

- strengthening of the traditional EIA, social impact analysis, and cost-benefit analysis processes;
- explicit consideration of the expected and potential impacts of known climatic hazards and projected climate change on a proposed development and its environs;
- the development of checklists or guides for planners (at central agencies) that are screening development projects for government and donor funding as well as for agencies responsible for permits, licensing or lease for land, coastal area or floodplains development; and
- community planning and implementation to ensure that CCA and DRR are incorporated at all phases of development planning through to implementation and monitoring.

SPREP will provide training in the use of these tools to ensure they are properly understood and applied to everyday decision making. Support will also be provided to review relevant policies and regulations to make sure the right policy support is in place for continuity and enforcement. The linkages between regional components and the regional tracks will be demonstrated in the same sectors/thematic areas addressed by the regional and national tracks.

Methodology

Component 1 proposes a phased approach commencing with review, assessment and analysis of the socio-economic, ecological and development vulnerability challenges and issues arising from climate change and disaster impacts in 3 or 4 Pacific Island Countries. As lessons are

learned from the implementation of PPCR programs in Samoa, Tonga and PNG these will serve to inform activities under component 1.

The initial phase will undertake the following:

- Undertake a targeted consultation program to identify key national and sectoral development planning processes that will be the focus for component 1. The consultation will include key in-country stakeholders including representatives of government, relevant NGOs, community representatives, including women and youth, and the resources sector to ascertain perceptions and local priority areas in respect to issues concerning the mainstreaming of CCA and DRR. Drawing from existing CCA and DRR mainstreaming initiatives, journals and other literature available in the Pacific and other regions, identify best practices on mainstreaming that could inform country, sector and local level implementation under component 1.
- Identify the key challenges in respect to mainstreaming CCA and DRR into national/sectoral/community policies, programs and operational activities.
- Develop or adapt CCA and DRR mainstreaming relevant tools.
- Develop relevant CCA and DRR capacity building programmes for implementation in other PICS in parallel with national track PPCR programs in Samoa, Tonga and PNG.
- Propose a set of CCA/DRR mainstreaming recommendations for potential government policy and practice responses to these challenges.
- Carry out CCA/DRR mainstreaming in pilot countries and sectors through the strengthening of national, sectoral and community governance frameworks and integration into National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and district or community development plans.
- Identify and scope further phases, drawing on the issues identified in Phase 1, to address specific priority areas and extend the scale and replication of mainstreaming CCA/DRR to include other countries.

Figure 2 proposed the methodology flow, with the brown shaded area highlighting the ”scoping” phase informed by the review, analysis, and assessment.

Figure 2: Proposed Methodology

Comparative Advantage

Amongst CROP, SPREP is the lead regional inter-governmental organization in climate change coordination and has managed a large number of projects and programs supporting Pacific island countries in the delivery of national CCA and DRR programs for over twenty years. SPREP also has expertise in supporting Pacific island countries in mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction into national environmental governance and sustainable development as well as relevant policy development based on comprehensive consultative and assessment processes, such as those developed under CBDAMPIC and refined under PACC, supporting the PICTs in development national climate change policy and strategies and joint national action plan on CCA and DRR. Similarly, SPC has climate change roles in ensuring that CCA and DRR are incorporated into the many sectors that they are leading on and in collaboration with SPREP and other CROPs. SPC has significant technical expertise in the focal sectors of component 2, such as in water, food security and coastal development.

Complementary Actions

Component 1 is complementary to PACC and CCCPIR. However, the development of CCA/DRR mainstreaming tools to ensure that capacity building for mainstreaming is actually happening in planning and decision making and not just on paper is important. SPREP is committed to strengthening an integrated approach to national environmental governance frameworks that are strong enough to effectively contribute to National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and community development plans. The recent Australia-funded Pacific Climate Change Science Programme (PCCSP) has provided climate change impacts projection information for all Pacific island countries and the PPCR regional component will be the first to capitalise on this information if it is implemented as envisaged in early 2012.

Lessons Learned from Other Experiences

SPREP's past mainstreaming activities were focused on mainstreaming CCA and DRR in policy planning at the national level. For example, processes were developed to guide Pacific island countries in mainstreaming CCA and DRR in national climate change policies, in DRM legislation, in joint national action plans, and in some sector plans. However, the capacity of relevant agencies to put these arrangements into operation in programs and activities was found to be limited or lacking. This highlights the clear gap between planning, implementation and monitoring of adaptation and disaster risk reduction development programs. It underlines the complexity of mainstreaming CCA and DRR from policy to action.

To maximize mainstreaming the next step will be to move from the policy level to the application of these arrangements in decision making facilitated through the use of the practical tools mentioned below. SPCR resources will be used to develop, and subsequently implement, the tools needed to 'practice' mainstreaming at the decision making levels. SPCR resources will also upscale and replicate mainstreaming and lessons learned from the national track to other Pacific island countries that have not yet mainstreamed CCA and DRR at the national level. This is the transformational approach brought about by SPCR to build resiliency in Pacific island countries.

As this is pioneering work in the Pacific, model tools for mainstreaming CCA and DRR for key sectors and at the community level are yet to be developed, although there are efforts underway such as those in Samoa for community implementation of CIM plans. Similarly, a single model may not be applicable for all Pacific island countries. Most likely, several models

will be tailor made for each country situation and capacity and the availability of relevant data and information.

Knowledge Products

CCA and DRR frameworks and guidelines developed will be tested on the ground, and peer reviewed before dissemination and/or publication. These in turn will be made available through the Climate Change Portal and the Pacific Disaster Network.

Replication and Scaling-up

Lessons learned in supporting national track PPCR programs in PNG, Samoa and Tonga and the 3-4 pilot countries, and the knowledge and lessons learned tools developed under Component 2, will enable SPREP to replicate an integrated CCA and DRR approach in the national and sectoral plans of other PICS.

Sustainability

Sustainability is assured at two levels: the first is at the national, sector and community levels as an outcome of regional and national track mainstreaming activities. When CCA and DRR are mainstreamed into national and sectoral policies and community development it is expected that they become a functional day-to-day activity and not merely project driven. At the second level, capacity will be built at the regional level to mainstream CCA and DRR into national and sectoral policies, programs and operations and into community development. It is anticipated that SPREP and SPC will also strengthen their in-house capacity for delivering CCA and DRR mainstreaming to Pacific island countries. Thus, technical back stopping will always be available from the CROP to support Pacific island countries within a sustainable resource framework.

Partners Involved in the Implementation

There are several regional mechanisms that will ensure CROP and other development partners collaboration under component 1. These are:

- SPREP annual meeting – where SPREP is accountable to the members on its climate change programs and where members tasks SPREP with new or emerging priorities;
- PIFACC monitoring – facilitates and coordinate monitoring of activities (national and regional), lessons learned, impacts, stakeholders, target audience and donors will be reported and uploaded in the Pacific Climate Change Portal under the following themes:
    - Implementing tangible, on-ground CCA and DRR measures;
    - Governance and decision making;
    - Improving understanding of climate change and disaster risk reduction;
    - Education, training and awareness; and
    - Partnerships and cooperation.
- PCCR and its working group arrangements where CROP has a coordination role and where information will be shared and networking established. NGO, Civil Societies and Private sectors are included in the PCCR:
    - Mitigation WG – coordinated by SPC and PIFS;
    - Adaptation and Mainstreaming WG – (SPREP and IUCN);
    - Climate Change Resources WG coordinated (PIFS and SPREP);

- Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management WG, (SPC and SPREP);

- CROP CEO Climate Change Sub-committee where CEO level decision will guide and strengthen coordination;
- Sustainable Development Working Group (NSDS) – Integration of climate change issues into national and regional sustainable development processes;
- New Environmental Monitoring and Governance division established within SPREP to assist members to strengthen national environmental governance and monitoring frameworks in particular integration of key issues such as climate change and green growth;
- Pacific Plan reporting – where once a year all climate change and DRR activities and priorities envisaged for the following year are reported for the annual Pacific Leaders meeting for decision making;
- DPCC – A meeting of regional development partners including CROP where information on activities are shared and cooperation is fostered.

Gender, Civil Society, Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific

Under Component 1 of the SPCR, SPREP working with Pacific Gender Climate Coalition will launch a program to undertake such assessments, with a view to identifying appropriate risk management strategies, including

- revising national climate change and disaster risk management policies/plans to make them gender sensitive which will have a positive effect on disaster risk reduction in the region as well as creating strong support for targeted recovery measures for vulnerable population groups; and
- providing training-of-trainers workshops on gender mainstreaming in climate change and disaster risk management in the public and private sectors.

Annex 7
Component 2: Identify and Implement Practical Climate Change Adaptation and Related Disaster Risk Reduction into National and Local Level Development Policies and Plans

Objectives

The overall objective is to support and facilitate the dissemination and better utilization of local, national and regional knowledge and information on CCA and related DRR to build and strengthen the capacity of Pacific island countries to manage climate change risks to food security and critical infrastructure.

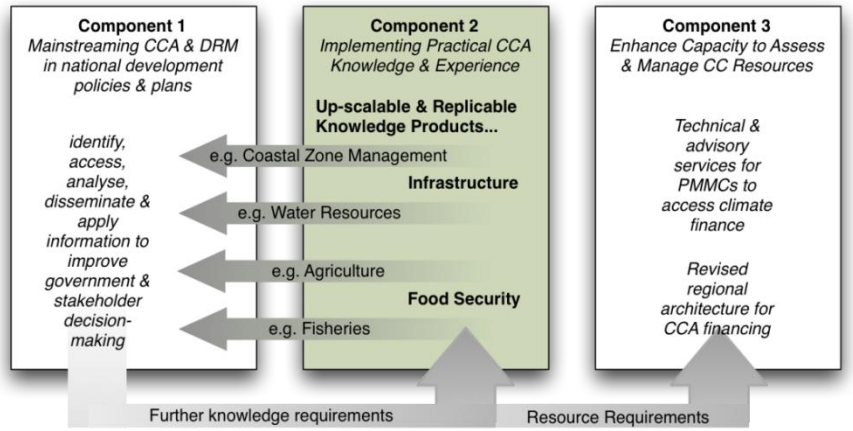
Specifically Component 2 aims to build and strengthen the national capacity of all participating Pacific island countries to understand and implement an integrated CCA and related DRR approach in key sectors. This will be achieved through assisting countries to access, analyze and managing essential information, build and implement management strategic plans required for effective climate change adaptation decision making.

Activities under this component will also assist in building competencies in the use of appropriate management tools. Activities further seek to respond to climate risks associated with coastal zone management, drinking water resources, agriculture and oceanic fisheries, which underpin the strategic plans being developed through Component 1.

Link to the Objectives of Components 1 and 3

Component activities will support the achievements of Component 1 objective, by providing tools that directly support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM) in national development policies and plans. The information, experience and knowledge products developed under Component 2 will be tailored to support the development of adaptation plans and policies and underpin improved decision-making processes targeted under Component 1. By enabling better quantification of risks and identification of priority investment needs, activities under Component 2 will also support the capacity of Pacific island countries to manage and target the financial resources available to them to address climate related risks, and therefore support the objective of Component 3.

Figure 1: Relationship of Component 2 with other Components of the PPCR Regional Track



Location

Activities under this component will occur across groupings of selected Pacific island countries, chosen for the similarity of their challenges, the extent of vulnerability to climate change, and the ability to share methodologies and lessons learned. Activities will be designed with a view, amongst others, to enable the replication of lessons learned from supporting the implementation of national PPCR programs in Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga to other Pacific island countries. By engaging regional organizations with existing country networks across the key sectors the PPCR Regional Track will facilitate a much more rapid and far reaching use and dissemination of adaptation and risk management knowledge and best practice than would otherwise have occurred. Specific locations for activities are to be identified at the detailed design phase.

Regional Focal Point

The regional focal points for activities undertaken under this component will be the *Secretariat of the Pacific Community* (SPC) and *Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency* (FFA).

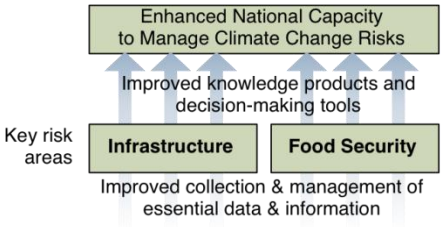
Key Adaptation Issues to be Addressed

Climate change will significantly impact on the ability of Pacific island countries to maintaining adequate food and water supplies over the coming decades and identifying and implementing appropriate adaptation responses is a priority need. Likewise, the expected changes in the frequency and intensity of weather extremes will put at risk vital infrastructure that underpin the PIC economies, especially low lying atoll countries and coastal regions.

Managing the impacts of weather related disasters, climate variability and climate change requires a risk-based approach, ecosystem approach and other relevant tools. Recent advances in climate science have increased the understanding of present and future climate risks and enabled the development of a suite of new predictive tools and risk management techniques that can be used to inform adaptation and climate risk management strategies. However, to date the extent to which the Pacific island countries have accessed and used these tools remains limited and their ability to collect, manage, interpret and fully utilize information at the local level constrained. There is real need to move towards greater use of the data and information that already exists to underpin the identification and implementation of practical climate change adaptation and climate risk management actions. Building the capacity of Pacific island countries to effectively access and apply relevant information and risk management tools to aid adaptation decision making is a key focus of Component 2 activities. Identifying and implementing practical on-ground adaptation response that reduce the risks of climate change poses to food security, and to essential infrastructure.

By concentrating on the priority areas of **food security** and **infrastructure** identified by countries at the PPCR Nadi consultations, and the COP17 consultations with PNG and Tonga, activities under Component 2 will demonstrate how practical knowledge and experience gained, in part, through CROP support to the implementation of national level PPCR programs can strengthen capacity at the regional, national and local levels in support of national climate change adaptation and disaster risk management responses.

Figure 2: Enabling Better Utilization of Knowledge and Experience to Strengthen Resilience to Key Climate Change Risk Areas

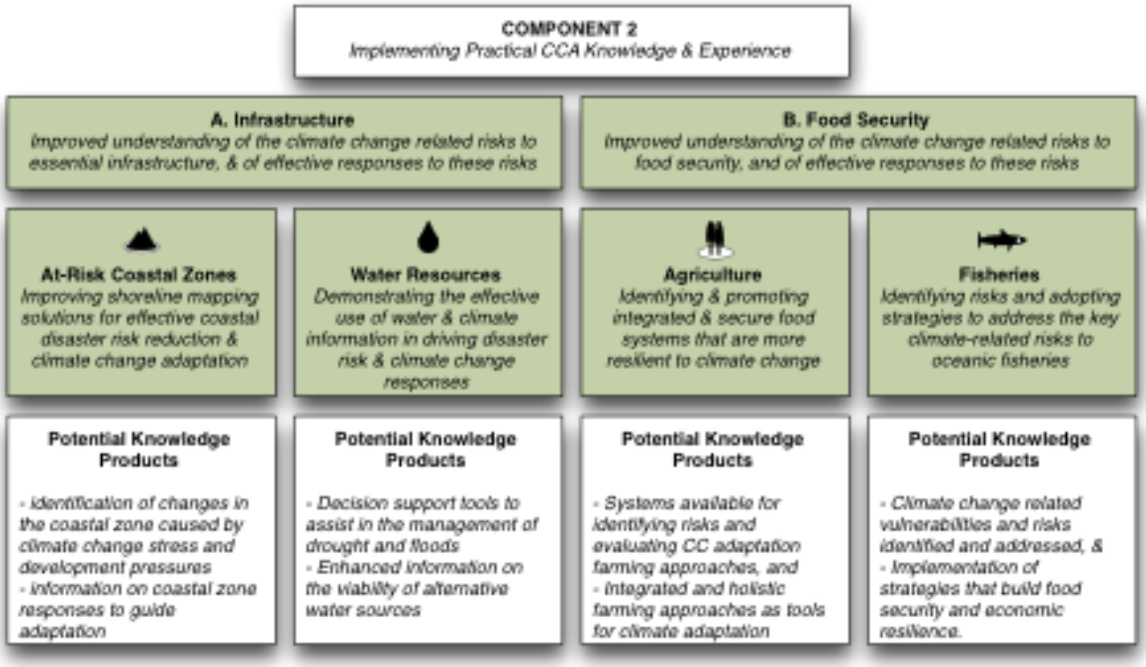


Work will respond directly to the needs identified by countries, including through PPCR country programs in PNG, Tonga and Samoa, in addition to national frameworks and consultative mechanisms such as National Development Strategic Plans, Joint National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, national and regional frameworks such as the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management, the SPC Joint Country Strategies and the FFA Service Level Agreements. The activities will generate important lessons and the potential to replicate approaches in individual countries and across the region.

In order to address the key risk areas identified by countries at the Nadi and COP17 consultations, it is proposed that activities under Component 2 focus on four areas that represent significant risks to infrastructure and food security identified in the national PPCR programs of PNG, Samoa and Tonga, including **coastal zone management, water resources, agriculture** and **oceanic fisheries**:

These adaptation issues and their relationship to key risk areas are outlined in figure 3, below.

Figure 3: Key Risk Areas to be Addressed by Component 2 Activities



Target Group

The targets of Component 2 activities will be aligned with those of Component 1, focusing on providing support and strengthened capacity to decision makers at a national and community

level. Activities will target those countries and communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters on food security, infrastructure and natural resource management, and on the decision makers and managing agencies responsible for managing these impacts. Target communities will include those prone to flooding and extended drought, to damage from coastal processes, to climate-related food shortages (including farmers groups) and to the impacts of climate change on oceanic fisheries (including the fishing industry). Agencies targeted will include line agencies such as Planning and Finance, and agencies responsible for water resources management, coastal zone management, disaster management, agriculture and fisheries.

There is also a strong link between gender and climate change issues, as woman and men often have different knowledge and skills that are relevant to climate change adaptation, and face different degrees of vulnerability. There is a need to ensure that the views of men and woman are adequately reflected in the adaptation assessment and decision making processes. The effective engagement and involvement of youth is also an area that warrants particular attention as they, and their children, are the generations that will face more severe climate change impacts than today's decision makers, but are rarely given appropriate recognition in the broader climate change dialogue.

Impact

The impact of activities undertaken under this component will be the effective utilization of local and regional climate knowledge by the Pacific island countries, contributing to climate resilience and risk management considerations being more effectively integrated into decision-making processes. It will also provide practical on ground skills and experience in implementing adaptation responses at both the national and community level.

Outcome

The expected outcome of the Component as a whole will be a measurable increase in the availability of reliable information and effective knowledge products, and their practical application, implementation and piloting of management and climate change adaptation and risk management. The Component will be designed to enable improved decision-making and strengthened local and national climate change adaptation and disaster responses, and helping to change the management paradigm from one of response to one of hazard assessment and risk management.

Outputs

Outputs will be produced against the key risk areas of infrastructure and food security. Against each of these, the following specific outputs will be generated:

Infrastructure

1. Improved shoreline mapping solutions and the use of GIS based information systems for effective identification of infrastructure at risk in coastal areas and appropriate adaptation responses to manage these risks; and
2. Effective use of water and climate information to manage and respond to the risks posed by climate change on water supplies in selected Pacific island countries.

Food Security

3. Strengthened capacity to identify and evaluate appropriate adaptation approaches and adoption of integrated, holistic and more resilient food production systems.
4. Identification of climate-related risks and threats to oceanic fisheries and adoption of appropriate strategies to address priority risks.

Specific activities to achieve each of the above outcomes will be subject to country consultations and detailed design, and will be informed by the PPCR programs in PNG, Samoa and Tonga. However examples of potential activities to address the key risk areas are identified in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Example of Potential Activities that can be Undertaken to Meet the Outcomes of Component 2

Food Security	**Infrastructure and Natural Resource Management**
Recent research and development work undertaken by SPC has identified promising potential adaptation responses for the production of staple food crops, including taro, cassava, sweet potato and yams, In particular, the development of the Climate Ready Crop Collection (hosted by SPC) that includes staple food crop genotypes with climate resilient traits, such as tolerance to drought, salinity and flooding is now ready for wide spread distribution throughout the Pacific region. In addition to improved climate resilient planting materials it is also necessary that they be introduced into resilient production systems, which requires the input of other risk reduction strategies such as seed based cropping techniques, measures to improve soil productivity, and improved pest and disease management. Pilot countries would be assisted to combine these approaches in an integrated and holistic way, generating important knowledge that can drive effective local and national adaptation responses.	Drought or extended dry periods regularly impact on many Pacific communities, where infrastructure is basic, alternative water sources few, and resilience limited. Improved collection, analysis and communication of water resources information will enable greatly enhanced preparations for drought at a national and local level. Pilot countries would be supported to fully utilize local and regional data to develop their drought assessment, declaration and response in locations most sensitive to drought, including populated areas and outer islands. Outputs would be shared with countries facing similar challenges, and would link closely to national policy and plans, such as Joint National Action Plans on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management.

Methodology

Component 2 of the PPCR Regional Track will aim to strengthen the national capacity of participating Pacific island countries to build their climate resilience and manage climate related risks, through the information collection and management, and the application of management tools and national capacities to fully utilize this information.

The component will enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons learned by piloting approaches in individual countries, and sharing the outcomes and knowledge products with countries facing similar challenges. Activities under the Component will capitalize on effective national and regional coordination and knowledge-sharing frameworks already that already exist in the region. In particular SPC has a wide ranging set of on-ground networks and sector support programs that will enable the efficient and effective dissemination of information and experience gained through the implementation of Component 2. This is also backed up by a significant pool of specialist technical practitioners that can assist the recipient countries to effectively apply the experience and knowledge products.

Component 2 activities will also seek to identify opportunities for non-PPCR pilot countries to participate closely in the work undertaken in PPCR pilot countries through collaborative approaches such as twinning arrangements. It is proposed that the activities to achieve each of the four output areas will adopt the following approaches:

- **Coastal-Zone Management**
  It is crucial that coastal adaptation needs in the Region are informed through empirical understanding of processes in the coastal zone to avoid inappropriate or mal-adaptation. It is also of critical importance that Pacific Island Communities have access to the very best advice and products which inform them of how the coastal systems including infrastructure, and shorelines in particular, are responding to climate change stress, natural disasters and coastal zone management practices. Activities under this stream will capture essential information on the past, present and ongoing processes in coastal systems, through the undertaking of targeted assessments and the measurement of baseline data. Countries will be able to manage and analyze information through the use of GIS system techniques and be able to be supported on an on-going basis through SPC regional technical support. The knowledge products generated will help to identify changes in the coastal zone being caused by climate change stress, natural disasters and development pressures, and will thus provide invaluable environmental information to guide adaptation and disaster management responses.

- **Water Resources**
  Changes in rainfall patterns, temperatures, and the frequency and severity of floods and droughts can all impact on the integrity of Pacific Island water supplies, and affect how water supply systems and water-related infrastructure need to be designed and managed into the future. The scarcity and under-utilization of reliable water and climate data within the Pacific has been a recognized as a major constraint to identifying appropriate adaptation responses. While progress has been made in some countries in terms better understanding the nature and extent of their limited surface and underground water resources, capacity to effectively apply this information to guide the identification of appropriate climate change adaptation response measures remains limited.

- **Agriculture**
  Climate change is projected to result in an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events as well as changes to the annual and seasonal distribution of rainfall, and minimum and maximum temperatures. It is also expected to alter pest and disease regimes, reduce biodiversity, and increase the incidence of soil salinization in low-lying agricultural land. These changes are projected to adversely affect terrestrial agricultural production systems in the Pacific island countries. When combined with projected population increase, increasing dependence on imported food, and other human impacts, it is evident that Pacific island countries will face significant challenges in

maintaining food security over coming decades. As with the PPCR National Tract countries the maintenance of secure and resilient domestic food supply systems has been identified as a high priority in nearly all PIC climate change response strategies. This component will directly address these concerns.

Activities under Component 2 will evaluate and pilot approaches to building more climate resilient and productive farming systems in Pacific island countries. An integrated risk management farming approach which combines crop diversification, enhanced soil management, and integrated pest and disease control measures offers considerable scope to reduce the impacts of climate change of terrestrial food production systems. The project will focus on a representative sub-set of countries and food production systems. Knowledge products generated by the activities will be targeted to inform the development of national climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction strategies (DRR) for the agricultural sector, and to underpin the scale-up of successful approaches across other participating countries.

- **Oceanic Fisheries**
  All fisheries in the region are likely, if not already, affected by climate change. Tuna fishing and fisheries, in particular, remains the backbone and potentially provides alternative socio-economic benefits to most vulnerable economies of Pacific Island countries. FFA island countries which are greatly affected by climate change are located in some of the most favorable tuna fishing areas of the world, yet the tuna exports of those countries are limited. Large scale commercial processing of fish is non-existent. The demise in coastal fisheries production strengthens the need to sustainably utilize tuna resources and aquaculture produce to fill the gap in ensuring food security and economic growth. The impact of climate change on tuna fisheries through oceanographic influences is likely to shift in the distribution and abundance of tuna across the region including skipjack stock. A relatively large proportion of tuna stocks reside in fisheries waters of these vulnerable island countries, thereby supporting additional harvesting and processing opportunities. Tuna fisheries in this region can become “climate resilient” through effective implementation of suitable and realistic adaptation and mitigation strategies that ensure long term food security and economic growth. It is therefore important to ensure that the role of tuna fisheries in building social and economic resilience to climate change threats is enhanced by fisheries integrated framework and private-sector led industry development, thereby ensuring long term food security and economic growth.

Comparative Advantage

Both SPC and FFA provide technical support and capacity supplementation to the PPCR pilot countries (PNG and Tonga) and other Pacific island countries. SPC has a long history of providing technical support across a wide range of sectors and has a staff of over 600 with a broad base of specialist technical support skills in the key Component 2 target areas. As the lead regional agency responsible for agriculture, water, coastal zone processes and disaster risk management they will provide access to a broad based network of technical specialists and key sector managers across the region. This will facilitate the effective dissemination of information and knowledge products that are developed through this project to other Pacific island countries. The organization will also provide on-going technical backstopping services to National Tract countries and other Pacific island countries to ensure that the component activities are delivered effectively and sustained after project completion. For many small island countries maintaining a pool of specialist skills to support to meet all their technical monitoring and management requirements across all sectors is often not practical or economically feasible

and, as a result, ensuring that the region has access to a pool of specialist skills to meet their needs will be essential to their ability to manage climate risks and identify and implement appropriate response actions. This project will help build and maintain the regional and national support capacity that will be required to address the challenges that climate change presents.

This program is driven by recognized technical expertise and is coordinated through active networks of country representatives, and is underpinned by effective communications, data management systems and decision support tools. Both organizations are well placed to utilize and augment these existing systems, networks and tools to support in-country implementation of component, including PPCR pilot countries and other Pacific island countries in strengthening their climate change and disaster management responses through the implementation of Component 2 activities.

Complementary Actions

There are already a range of other activities underway that will support and strengthen the delivery of the outputs under the PPCR Regional and National Tracts. SPC is already implementing a number of major climate change technical assistance programs supported by AusAID, GIZ, USAID and the EU. These programs are already underway across the region and supporting work in agriculture, water, fisheries, coastal zone management, disaster risk management and climate change mainstreaming and planning processes. Component 2 activities will be able to leverage this work and increase the breadth and coverage of the work already underway and also be able to utilize established networks and information/knowledge products generated by these complementary actions.

Other complementary activities the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI), Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and planning initiatives (including Joint National Action Plans for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction), the Integrated Water Resources Management program (including replicable demonstration projects and the development of IWRM policies and plans), and the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change program (PACC). Each of these programs has an established and fully functional network of PIC representatives and coordinating bodies, which can be utilized and augmented to provide significant support to the work undertaken under Components 1 and 2 of the PPCR national and regional Tracks.

A good example of the potential for complimentary actions exists in PCRAFI, a joint initiative between SPC, the World Bank and the ADB. This initiative has developed a comprehensive Pacific Risk Information System, with which countries can access information on the disaster vulnerability of certain areas or regions, and how best to manage such risks in terms of the location and strength of buildings. The system provides governments with critical data and information needed to inform decision-making in respect of risk reduction, leading to opportunities to integrate disaster risk considerations more meaningfully into planning and decision-making frameworks at national and local levels. The information products generated through this program will support the development and further refining of decision-making tools targeted to the key risk areas of food security, natural resource management and infrastructure under Component 2 of the PPCR Regional Track.

Lessons Learned from other experiences

Further to the opportunities for networking and sharing of lessons between countries, the above mentioned complementary programs have already generated a considerable amount of

regional, national and local knowledge that will serve as a solid foundation for the tailored knowledge products and decision support tools to be built under national track PPCR programs in PNG and Tonga and under Component 2. Lessons learned from national track PPCR programs and regional programs such as the Climate Ready Collection of climate resilient crops, sustainable land management support programs, the completion of the comprehensive vulnerability assessment of Pacific Fisheries to climate change (released in November 2011), GIS mapping systems development work, and experience gained through the Pacific IWRM Demonstration Project and PACC program, will be particularly useful in providing guidance on regional information sharing, replication and up-scaling.

It will also be important that the lessons learnt through the gender, youth, and culture mainstreaming activities currently underway in the region be applied to work proposed under Component 2. SPC's Human Development Programme specialists in gender, culture, and youth will work across the different components to ensure that these key issues are incorporated into the decision making processes and knowledge products that are developed.

Knowledge Products

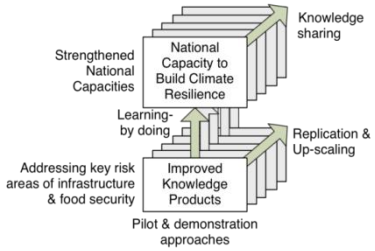
The development, dissemination and application of knowledge products generated by Component 2 activities will form a critical output of the PCCR Regional Tract and the means by which all Pacific island countries will be able to benefit from the knowledge and experience gained through the PPCR project activities.

Participating countries will be supported to develop a range of knowledge products, decision-making tools and management systems that directly utilize data and lessons-learned, in part from CROP support for the implementation of national track PPCR programs in PNG, Samoa and Tonga, in their responses to some of the key challenges of climate change. Actions will be focused on pilot programs within each of these settings that link data collection with the policy and management responses advanced under Component 1, and provide for up-scaling and replication throughout other Pacific countries. The activities will maintain strong links to national track PPCR programs, other regional climate change adaptation, disaster and resource management initiatives.

Replication and Scaling-up

Activities under the component will pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate change adaptation and climate risk management considerations into development policies and planning, and activity outcomes will therefore need to integrate closely with the mainstreaming activities undertaken under Component 1. Similarly, the national policy and planning work undertaken under Component 1 will inform the augmentation, replication and up-scaling of activities under Component 2. This relationship is outlined in Figure 3, below.

Figure 3: Utilization of Learning-by-Doing, Knowledge-Sharing, Replication and Scaling-up Approaches



Sustainability

The sustainability of Component 2 clearly depends on building strong linkages to and the success of components 1 and 3. It will be important that SPC and FFA continue to build a regional technical support capacity to service PIC needs over the coming years in the areas addressed under Component 2 activities. In the Pacific region the maintenance of a strong regional technical support capability will be essential to meeting the specialist technical needs of the country on a long term and sustainable basis.

The outputs that Component 2 will provide will be used by Pacific island countries to make sound climate change adaptation and disaster risk management decisions and will support the mainstreaming processes of Pacific island countries by adding the dimension of building resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters in infrastructure and food security to national policies, planning processes and plans.

Partners involved in implementation

In addition to SPC and FFA, the partners to this initiative will include relevant PIC sector ministries and sectors that are relevant to the implementation of the specific focal areas of this Component. These will include line agencies such as Ministries of Planning and Finance, as well as management agencies and utilities responsible for water resources management, coastal zone management, disaster management, agriculture and fisheries. Where possible, partnerships will also be made with coordination bodies such as national water APEX committees and National Disaster Management Offices. Partnerships will also be pursued with farmer, fisheries and community-based organizations, community colleges and extension service providers, and user groups.

Gender, Civil Society, Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific

Under Component 1 of the SPCR, SPC working with Pacific Gender Climate Coalition will launch a program to undertake appropriate risk management strategies, as follows:

- based on community-based work undertaken in the PNG, Samoa, and Tonga PPCR programs, establishing a broad-based **awareness program on gender differences and vulnerabilities and risk management mechanisms**, aimed at equipping women with skills for incorporating a gender sensitive approach in household planning and management;
- establishing **gender-sensitive Management Information Systems** that support gender-sensitive risk management assessment - this would ensure the collection of sex-disaggregated data on persons affected by climate change and disasters. Training is also needed to conduct gender analysis of the data collected to assess the differential impact of disasters on men and women separately, rather than collectively as is currently done;
- adopting **community/household Early Warning Systems and gender-sensitive response plans** to promote awareness, sensitivity and timely response to the warning signs of imminent extreme events and disasters, particularly among vulnerable populations - women, children, the elderly, the disabled, and poor persons in remote areas and indigenous communities;
- in the aftermath of an extreme event or disaster, ensuring priority is given to **restoring access to water, food supplies, sanitation while taking account of the special needs of women, children, the elderly, and the disabled**, including search and rescue for

missing and marooned persons, repairing and rebuilding homes and buildings, and the filing of insurance claims;
- establishing **multi-use emergency shelters** in vulnerable communities for persons whose houses were extensively damaged or lost – while recognizing the special needs of women, young, the sick, and elderly in the design of such shelters; and
- enhancing **employment prospects** for women working on national climate change and disaster risk management teams, while **expanding community and household climate change and disaster response networks**.

The effective engagement and involvement of youth is also an area that warrants particular attention as they, and their children, are the generations that will face more severe climate change impacts than today's society, but are rarely given appropriate recognition in the broader climate change dialogue. The Gender Strategy and the Pacific Youth Strategy that are administered by SPC will provide an important means of raising the profile of gender, youth and cultural issues in national and community level climate change and disaster decision making.

Little constructive engagement on climate change adaptation has been achieved with the private sector in the region, resulting in the private sector having little by way of in-house capacity to assess or manage risks from climate change or disasters affecting assets and operations, including within the tourism sector, ports operations, agriculture, fisheries and the construction industry. National and regional track PPCR programs will work to strengthen capacity in the private sector to undertake climate change and disaster risk management, and financing will be provided to undertake site and operation-specific vulnerability assessments and upgrading of vulnerable assets and infrastructure, and technical support will be provided to help climate and hazard proof climate-sensitive project. Lessons learned and modalities from PPCR national track activities involving the private sector will be replicated to other vulnerable sectors and countries under the PPCR regional track program.

Annex 8
Component 3 - Building and Supporting Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks

Objectives

To develop a Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) that would support and strengthen capacities to effectively respond to climate change risks in the context of national development priorities and to improve their ability to access, manage, and utilize climate change resources. The RTSM will

- formalize, strengthen, and facilitate timely technical support to Pacific island countries to address their respective climate change needs;

- enable a better coordinated response to country requests, with the provision of technical support housed within the existing CROP partners of the mechanism, external expertise where necessary, and where possible through peer to peer exchanges between Pacific island countries;

- be guided by principles of timely and quality responses to Pacific island countries' requests; and streamlined, efficient and coordinated support from CROP and other partners;

- build on the existing comparative expertise within CROP agencies in the first instance, including the ongoing work of the working groups under the PCCR, and should not create a stand-alone new entity; and

- be supported by a readily available source of resources to draw upon to deploy technical assistance on a needs basis as requested by countries.

Link to Objective(s) of Components 1 and 2

The RTSM is expected to support the technical assistance (TA) necessary to assist member countries in some of the key areas explored under Components 1 and 2. This ongoing capacity support will support the sustainability and effective implementation of efforts under Components 1 and 2. The technical backstopping seeks to build on already existing climate change functions that regional organizations are currently delivering based on their comparative advantage. Hence, Component 3 provides the underlying financial and technical support that will support the implementation and ongoing support by regional organizations in their work at the national and regional level.

Capacity supplementation for SIDS is a long-practiced approach in the Pacific. Specialized expertise in a number of key areas required to facilitate effective adaptation is not always found in SIDS government entities and is the rationale for the establishment of shared resources in a number of existing technical agencies in the region. These positions do not often come with resources that allow for their deployment on a needs basis, but rather their positions are planned against a specific work program and budget allocated a year in advance by respective governing councils. Alternatively, they are factored into a project that does not always allow for flexible responsiveness to unplanned needs arising from member countries on an ad hoc basis.

Similarly, expertise developed through the national PPCR pilots in Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga offer excellent capacity and human resources for other Pacific island countries in the future to draw on. Such expertise could be shared among other countries through support of the RTSM rapid response fund, for example, Samoa's expertise developed in climate resilience building for their main arterial road, may be transferred through peer exchange facilitated through the RTSM and its rapid response fund or for secondments as requested by other member countries. In addition, expertise developed under complementary programs in the region could also be utilized by the RTSM.

Location

The regional technical support mechanism will be an agreement between existing regional organizations in the Pacific and thus is a network of technical expertise with physically located across a number of different CROP agencies. It is not envisaged that the RTSM would be a stand-alone entity, but instead a partnership among organizations and experts. The type of management necessary to support such a mechanism will be explored in the early stages of developing the RTSM.

The rapid response fund will be located within one of the existing regional entities to ensure it benefits from existing administrative and fiduciary capacity and support. The determination of the host organization will also be explored in the early phase of the consultancy that establishes the RTSM.

Regional Focal Point

PIFS will continue to be focal point until such time as the CES-CCC decides where the RTSM is to be based.

Duration of the Project

The PPCR resources are to contribute to specific aspects of a broader initiative that does not have a specific end date. As the PPCR resources of the regional component are limited to 60 months, these resources are expected to contribute significantly to the first 60 months of the establishment of the RTSM and strengthening of its services.

Key adaptation issues to be addressed

Numerous evaluations have shown that Pacific island countries face significant challenges in effectively accessing and managing resources for climate change and thus effectively responding to climate change in a sustainable manner. The inherent vulnerabilities and structural challenges of Pacific island countries in respect of their small size, isolation, and related issues of economies of scale, inevitably mean that the necessary capacity and technical expertise are not always available in-country. As a result, over the last 60 years, the evolution of shared supplementary capacity at the regional level has resulted in this expertise being developed within the various regional organizations of the Pacific.
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A regional backstopping mechanism was first raised as an urgent regional priority in tandem with the feasibility of a regional climate change fund (SPREP Report 2010). The need for the regional backstopping mechanism concept was also highlighted in the PIFS Options Paper 2011 and recommended as a way forward. Facilitating the deployment of specific and rapid response technical support[5] to member countries as requested, is expected to have benefits across all aspects of adaptation with significant co-benefits for development and capacity supplementation and capacity building

The Climate Change Resources Working Group (CCRWG) of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) suggested that the Regional Backstopping Mechanism be considered separately from any possible regional financial mechanism (which has not yet been finalized) and that it should focus on a few focal areas. Among other things this backstopping mechanisms should provide support to Pacific island countries to help in:

- developing strategic programming for resource mobilization, including the development of concept notes into project proposals with effective M&E frameworks and exploring opportunities for resource implementation; and
- facilitating access to capacity and expertise externally to support national activities on climate change on a needs basis. This should include flexible resources to support timely TA mobilization from other Pacific countries, CROP agencies, and other partners.

On the basis of this request and guidance from the PCCR, the working arm on climate change (WACC) and officials' level working arm of the CROP Executive Sub-Committee on Climate Change (CES-CCC) developed a concept note on what such a regional technical support mechanism would entail. This concept note was refined and endorsed by the CES-CCC. The concept note was presented to the Pacific Plan Action Committee (PPAC) and SIS Officials, and this was supported and CROP requested to go ahead and establish this much needed mechanism.

CROP Executives subsequently met to consider how best this need could be addressed through the funding opportunity presented by the SPCR. CEOs supported the concept of the provision of strengthened technical support to backstop member countries on a needs basis and the potential of a RTSM in this regard. To ensure that such a mechanism would be based on practical working experience, CEOs directed that the WACC subsume these functions while further defining what technical support such a mechanism should provide and how it might work in practice.

[5] The term "technical support" is intended to include: support to develop project documents and seek appropriate funding for their implementation; and expertise to support member countries in any area that directly links to climate change mitigation or adaptation, including expertise to support the development of related plans and policy where requested.

CEOs agreed that in the first year the WACC should facilitate a collaborative and rapid response to requests for technical assistance as envisaged in the RTSM. This is to be assessed after a year of implementation as to whether further strengthening might be necessary, including the establishment of a dedicated facilitator to coordinate this deployment and possibly its resourcing. CEOs agreed that a rapid response fund to support the deployment of technical assistance would be priority element under Component 3 of the Regional Track of the Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience (SPCR).

Target Group
The specific target groups are any Pacific Island Countries and Pacific intergovernmental agencies that seek technical assistance or capacity building assistance. It is envisaged that a designated authorizing entity would be the established focal point for recipients of the RSTM support and fund, and would endorse requests submitted to the RTSM.

Beneficiaries – Member governments, CSAs, communities, and regional agencies.

Supporting Partners – CROP agencies, MDB's, donors, NGOs, CSOs and member countries.

Impact

Strategic support to Pacific island countries on effective resourcing identification, project development and implementation planning, and project monitoring and evaluation will improve their regional capability to respond to climate change risks. The RTSM could include the strengthening of the existing roles played by CROP and the CES-CCC, vis-à-vis those of other regional stakeholders that provide conduits to bilateral, regional and global multilateral climate change funds. Overall, this initiative will contribute to the region's effective response to climate change through improved access to resourcing information, identification of funding opportunities, assistance for formulating applications, and by building on the lessons learned from establishing the GEF Support Adviser function and position at SPREP.

Outcome

Component 3 will increase the technical capacity of Pacific island countries for effectively responding to climate change across a range of areas by supplementing capacity on a needs basis. Component activities will improve the ability of Pacific island countries to respond to climate change and access funding opportunities as the RTSM will assist in the identification of funds, pooling of Pacific experience and knowledge, in country assistance to assist with the drafting of applications and the necessary advocacy and support required for these submissions.

Outputs
Component 3 will generate the following outputs:

Activity 1: RTSM is developed, established, and functioning well in facilitating links between needs expressed by countries and expertise available in the RTSM.

Activity 2: A rapid response fund is established, including guidelines and policies governing the use and accountability of funds. This should preferably build on an existing entities procurement, management and fiduciary policies instead of creating a new set of policies. Resources will be available to support deployment of TA requested by member countries.

Methodology

The RTSM is essentially a network of experts, who can advise on appropriate resource opportunities, strategic approaches, and technical assistance, and provide where necessary support in developing project concepts and proposals, preparing reporting requirements, and in project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It provides capacity supplementation as well as capacity building, building on the breadth of existing expertise house within various CROP agencies in the first instance and envisaged to expand to others beyond this once it has been developed and is functioning. The RTSM and associated fund will be established with oversight and coordination of the WACC and under the guidance of the CES-CCC.

The RTSM is based on a concept already explored in two substantive policy papers[6] and in the final concept based on consultation and recommendations of the Resources Working Group of the PCCR in March 2011 and CROP CEO's in June and November 2011. In brief, the steps towards establishment will include the following:

i. Recruitment of a consultant to support the development of the RTSM in collaboration with the WACC and under guidance of the CES-CCC.
ii. Completion of a stock take and documentation of existing capacity within CROP Agencies and the development of a roster of experts in climate change competencies that will form the basis of the RTSM network to consult on TA requests.
iii. Identification of additional CCA/DRR experts, particularly from member countries and development partners who could be a part of the RTSM (for example, there is also a potential to include experts being employed through the national pilots).
iv. Consultation with member countries, CROP, and other stakeholders on the operational aspects of the RTSM including, but not limited to
    - process for submitting requests for TA and conditions of access and reporting;
    - confirmation of the most effective procurement policy to facilitate the procurement of services under the RTSM and fund (preferably using an existing agencies procurement policies);
    - developing a timeline and workplan for the completion of milestones towards the establishment of the RTSM; and
    - arrangements for management of the rapid response fund including monitoring and evaluation;
v. Guidance of the CES-CCC to ensure that the RTSM remains practical in approach and does not evolve into a new regional organization. It should help to ensure the maximization of collective capacity upon which to draw from at any one time to support members on a needs basis.

[6] Carbon Market Solutions, 2011, Mobilizing Climate Change Finance in the Pacific Islands region, a report to SPREP, modified with comments received February, and PIFS 2011, Option Paper: Improving Access to and Management of Climate Change Resources, Suva.

vi. Particular attention in the design and development of the RTSM to the need to respond to the special needs and capacity constraints of the smaller island states.
vii. Invitations to other regional and international entities interested in joining the RTSM to conduct their own capacity assessments; they would be welcomed to offer their services as part of the RTSM.
viii. Development of a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of TA provided to ensure that services rendered under the RTSM are of high quality.
ix. Establishment of a mechanism for due diligence for registering experts in the RTSM.

Activities to be supported under Component 3 include:

Activity 1: A consultant would be hired to work with the WACC to initiate and facilitate the development of the Regional Technical Support Mechanism. Initial work will broadly be to

- consult on and raise awareness among relevant stakeholders about the intended role, scope and functions of the RTSM;
- develop the operational aspects and policies of the RTSM including drawing down on the associated rapid response fund;
- foster engagement of additional entities willing to partner and provide support through this partnership;
- building on current registers of experts, maintain and enhance a regional roster of expertise that could include Government officials, CROP staff, multilaterals, academics, private sector and civil society;
- fundraise to populate the rapid response fund on a needs basis and to facilitate self funding of the management of the RTSM from administrative fees;
- facilitate and process requests for technical assistance among the members of the RTSM and member country experts;
- provide regular reporting to the CES-CCC and RTSM members on the progress of functions; and
- manage and account for the final expenditure related to deployment of TA using resources from the rapid response fund or otherwise where necessary.

Activity 2: Establish the operational framework for the Rapid Response Fund. The Rapid Response Fund is envisaged to be a key aspect of the RTSM enabling the expeditious deployment of technical assistance to member countries when they submit requests. It is envisaged to fund:

- procurement of services from relevant independent experts where necessary;
- travel and per diem costs of Partner[7] experts deployed to provide TA;
- travel and per diem costs of national government experts to provide TA where peer to peer support is requested;
- consultancy fees, travel and per diem costs where independent external expertise to the RTSM is required;
- attendance at relevant training and capacity building workshops by RTSM member countries;

[7] Partners will include organizations that have committed to provide TA from existing staff within their respective agencies e.g. CROP, UN Agencies, MDB's.

- employment of necessary management unit to manage the various administrative functions of the RTSM and supporting fund; and
- procurement costs involved in securing the necessary TA requested by member countries.

Comparative Advantage

Over the course of 2010–2011, CROP executives have developed a high-level coordination mechanism among CROP agencies. This will be the basis for developing the key aspects of the Regional Technical Support Mechanism. This includes a consultancy to facilitate and establish the early development of the mechanism, and a rapid response fund to support the deployment of TA as requested by countries.

Forum Leaders have called for a strengthening of regional capacity to support Pacific island countries on a needs basis, focused on effectively accessing resources, implementing and reporting on climate change activities. As a result, CROP CEO's (CES-CCC) have developed a concept for this which is being progressed through the working arm of the CES-CCC. The CES-CCC has also developed a statement clarifying the comparative advantages of all CROP agencies in relation to climate change. As partners to the RTSM expand, other partners will also be requested to define their area of competency and respective capacity.

The initial stock take of regional capacity to support countries in the various areas of climate change will help to further define the comparative advantages of CROP and specifically the collective capacity available as a pool of expertise. As other stakeholders provide similar information to this central repository of information on capacity and competencies, the pool of expertise upon which to draw from in the RTSM will become more comprehensive to support the needs of Pacific island countries. Due diligence shall be taken in the registration of experts in the RTSM to ensure as much as possible that quality TA is facilitated through the RTSM.

Complementary Actions

The RTSM will work closely with the CES-CCC and the WACC in terms of advising CEOs on regional capabilities and capacities. There are a range of reviews and assessments being undertaken on the regional agencies that will enable identification of current programs at the national and regional level. In addition, there is another set of work of assessing the comparative advantage of regional organizations to provide specific assistance to member countries. This work combined with the RTSM will enable other partners to be identified and included as part of the RTSM. The RTSM is premised on improving south-south best practice on information and experience exchange that will assist to improve project identification, application and access as well as provide technical assistance where it is not available in country.

Lessons Learned from Other Experiences

The development and experience of the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) and the PIAC provides a case study of one successful approach. PRIF is a partnership of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID),

European Commission (EC) and European Investment Bank (EIB), New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade via the New Zealand Aid Programme (NZMFAT), and World Bank Group (WBG). The PRIF aims to

i) improve access of Pacific island countries to financial and technical assistance for infrastructure;

ii) increase the net resources for financing capital and recurrent costs of infrastructure; and

iii) improve capacity of Pacific Island Countries to plan and manage infrastructure. PRIF covers (renewable) energy, telecommunications, transport (roads, maritime, aviation), water/sanitation and solid waste management sectors in the Pacific, it helps addressing gaps in existing infrastructure, and is developing innovative approaches to the problems of delivering infrastructure services.

PRIF principles include country-led development, sector-based approaches, harmonized support from development agencies, developing long-term collaborative infrastructure support mechanisms, a focus on whole-of-life costs and adequate maintenance, and increasing the role of the private sector. Under the umbrella of PRIF, the Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre (PIAC) provides technical assistance for advisory and project preparatory support to partner countries and has engaged with all countries covered by PRIF to inform them of the services offered. PIAC provides practical support in the form of: analytical studies and research, policy advice, preparation of TA and investment proposals, asset and utility management and capacity building and institutional strengthening support.

Knowledge Products

To achieve the objectives of the RTSM will require the development of specific knowledge products and effective distribution of that information. It is proposed that the RTSM would

- use the on-line information sources and written guidance on the role and functions of the RTSM through the Pacific Climate Change Portal;
- develop specific updates on advise on funding sources;
- produce written guides on processes for Pacific island countries to follow in developing policy, legislative, and institutional material to enable better access to various funding sources; and
- provide international presence at various key funds meetings in support of Pacific delegations, to provide situational analysis on Pacific countries and the role of RTSM partners.

Replication and Scaling-up

The RTSM is not a pilot or a demonstration project, rather it is an initiative that will be ongoing in assisting to identify funding sources and assist with applications and deployment of expertise. There will also be opportunities to use the knowledge and expertise developed from the RTSM to enable more coherence among ongoing TA efforts by developing synergies with the work of the upcoming workshops that seek to build capacity for states in terms of national and regional

trusts toward becoming newly industrialized economies (NIEs) and efforts to build and develop a climate fiscal framework and public expenditure reform.

Sustainability

PPCR resources are expected to contribute significantly to the first 36 months of the establishment of the RTSM and strengthening of its services. It is envisaged that if this is successful, a second phase would be proposed with funding secured from sustainable sources.

Partners Involved in the Implementation

The RTSM will be established under the guidance of the CES-CCC. The CES-CCC consists of the various CROP heads from the various regional organizations. The partners involved will expand over time but initially it will be important to allow the CROP agencies to develop the role of the RTSM by building on each agency's specific comparative advantages. Over time the RTSM could be expanded to include other partners to allow them the opportunity to provide their knowledge and expertise as part of any in country assistance.

In addition, there is current ongoing analysis that will assist the work of the RTSM. Building on the PIFS 2011 options paper, an additional task on climate change finance will be undertaken. This new task will provide an assessment of the practical application of preferred national options, including budget support and national trust funds, and preferred regional options including a regional trust fund arrangement and a technical support mechanism. The merits and challenges of the national options are site specific and thus will be carried out through case studies in selected countries. The results of both the national options and regional options will include an assessment of the possible combinations of modalities. This analysis will also feed directly into the work that will be undertaken by the RTSM by allowing the identification of specific challenges in various Pacific island countries.

Gender, Civil Society, Climate Change and Disasters in the Pacific

In terms of gender, there is a substantial challenge in focusing the macro aspects of financing and the challenges that Pacific island countries have in accessing, managing and distributing funds. However, the challenge of reducing the vulnerability of women to climate change is something that the RTSM can address through better access to and management of funds to assist in addressing the specific requirements of women. As a result, the reports for Component 3 will include measuring and assessing the empowerment of women in terms of climate change and the effect that assistance has had on women and other vulnerable groups. This will be supported by CROP staff that specifically advise and lead in gender mainstreaming. In addition, the Pacific Gender Climate Coalition that coordinates gender and climate change in the Pacific will assist and act as a forum to share and discuss information, knowledge, or issues that will enhance the work, knowledge and understanding of what gender is within the context of climate change finance.

Under Component 3 of the SPCR, PIFS working with Pacific Gender Climate Coalition will launch a program to undertake appropriate risk management strategies. Based on programs established under the national track PPCR programs in PNG, Samoa and Tonga, establishing financial support mechanisms (microfinance, micro-insurance, small grants programs) to

address the fact that women are more economically vulnerable to the effects of climate change and disasters than men because they have traditionally had a higher rate of unemployment than men, and in general, poverty rates are higher for women, while among the poorest there is a high incidence of female-headed households.

The challenges of developing effective national responses to climate change and disaster financing places a spot light on the capacity of national governments to respond and act as a source of funds. However, government-sourced funds build only a partial picture. There is an opportunity to develop the ability of the RTSM to support the private sector's ability to access to funds and also include their expertise. Furthermore, they will be consulted in the development of and operation of the RTSM and the establishment of a rapid response fund. In addition, members from civil society who have specific skills and knowledge could take part in future missions and contribute to the requests for specific knowledge and skills being sought to support other members.

Annex 9
Roles and Responsibilities of Multilateral Development Banks

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) have a central role in facilitating the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), including under the PPCR window. The PPCR guidelines provide that regional activities should build on existing collaboration on climate sensitive development issues and / or on prior involvement in regional programs supported through MDBs or other development partners. MDBs channel funds to strengthen resilience to climate change impacts by complementing existing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. CIF is an interim measure for the MDBs to demonstrate what can be achieved through scaled-up financing blended with development finance.

ADB and the World Bank are the designated MDBs to develop the PPCR regional track in order to meet the articulated needs of its developing member countries in the Pacific. Accordingly, they will take a central coordination role in redesigning and implementing an effective program in the context of its programming in the Pacific.

ADB in the Pacific

ADB's long-term strategic framework for 2008–2020 (Strategy 2020) makes tackling climate change part of its core operations. For the Pacific, this is further articulated in ADB's Pacific Approach 2010–2014.

Recognizing ADB's lead role, the PPCR regional track is consistent with the three-pronged strategy in ADB's Pacific Climate Change Program (PCCP), namely a focus on: (i) immediate attention to fast-tracking and scaling up climate change adaptation investments; (ii) building capacity to strengthen the knowledge, skills, and practices of sectoral agencies and communities in various climate change-related fields to enable integration of climate change into PDMC development plans and programs; and (iii) promoting more effective development partner responses by coordinating and harmonizing their responses, sharing best practices, and helping PDMCs access funding from other global financing facilities.

ADB has significant advantages that will benefit the implementation of both the national and regional tracks of the PPCR. ADB is an established financing institute with strategic partnership arrangements with its 14 Pacific developing member countries (DMCs). It assists the Pacific DMCs to bridge the financing and learning gap between now and a future global climate change financing agreement. It has ongoing linkages to major regional organizations (e.g. CROP) and development partners (e.g. the World Bank and AusAID). ADB is well positioned to lead the PPCR through its in-house expertise in climate adaptation. Its experience in relevant climate sensitive sectors positions it to scale-up and fast-track climate adaptation financing.

World Bank in the Pacific

The World Bank has been engaged in the Pacific for some time, starting with disaster reconstruction programs and increasingly supporting operations in climate change adaptation (with the first long-term adaptation program in Kiribati started ten years ago) and in disaster risk management. Through a variety of instruments ranging from technical assistance and knowledge products to investments, access to donor trust funds, and increased staff, the World Bank has been able to develop and implement CCA-DRR programs in eight Pacific countries as well as more broadly in the region through the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and

Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) which is targeted to 14 Pacific island countries as well as Timor Leste.

The PPCR can very effectively complement and leverage World Bank investment program towards more climate and disaster resilient development in economic sectors and at the community level.

The goal of the World Bank engagement in CCA and DRR is to rationalize donor support and reduce the burden on client countries' limited capacity by addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in an integrated manner and by building institutional and human capacity hand-in-hand with increasing flow of finance. Its strategy rests on four pillars:

i. *Integrate* DRR and CCA in economic development, and link risk management, risk financing and post-disaster reconstruction as a continuum within a unified policy framework.
ii. Seek *balance* between planning, learning and implementing, simplify project design to tailor it to the local capacity and commit to long-term engagement, intensive and sustained implementation support and more modest expectations of marginal improvements.
iii. Promote alternative and innovative *financing* instruments.
iv. Foster *partnerships* with donors and regional institutions.

The Policy and Practice Note *"Acting Today for Tomorrow",* currently under preparation, aims at providing recommendations for addressing the key barriers preventing progress towards climate and disaster resilient development in the Pacific. Its intended outcome is a document that is congruent with existing regional frameworks for DRR, CCA, and development and that provides guidance for national and regional policy makers and practitioners.

Annex 10

SPCR Advisory Panel Rules of Procedure

Scope

These Rules of Procedure shall apply to the conduct of business of the Advisory Panel of the PPCR-SPCR-Pacific Regional Component (the Program).

The Program has been approved by the PPCR Sub-committee on the basis of the provisions contained in the Program design document. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Implementing Agency, has assumed fiduciary and reporting responsibilities, among others, to the Sub-committee for the implementation of the Program (in accordance its Charter through a Program specific Technical Assistance) and within the provisions of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

The Advisory Panel provides advice and guidance on management and implementation of the Program within the provisions of the Program's approved design, CIF guidelines, and ADB's responsibilities as Implementing Agency.

Duration

The Advisory Panel is formed for the duration of the PPCR-SPCR Program.

Members

The Advisory Panel shall consist of eleven members:

- one representative from each of the three CROP agencies responsible for executing the three components under the Program (SPREP, SPC, PIFS, FFA) (four members in total)
- one country representative from each of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia (three members in total)
- one representative of all countries that implement country PPCR Programs (PNG, Tonga, Samoa) (one member in total)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) (one member)
- World Bank (one member)
- AusAID (one member).

Meetings

The Advisory Panel shall meet at least annually, or as required to discharge its responsibilities. It generally will meet at PIFS Suva, but may meet in other locations or via videoconference as agreed.

Chairing of Meetings

The representative of [a CROP agency to be determined by CROP CEOs] shall chair meetings of the Advisory Panel. The Chair shall inform members of the timing, location, and agenda for meetings of the Advisory Panel at least four weeks before such meeting are held.

Secretariat

The PPCR Program Coordinator shall act as the Secretariat for the Advisory Panel.

Mandate

The Advisory Panel will

i. keep under review the implementation of the Program with respect to its purposes, scope and objectives;

ii. ensure the Program is monitored and evaluated on a regular basis in accordance with the approved Program document;

iii. review the periodic work programs for the Program; monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the Program, and provide related feedback to the Implementing Agency;

iv. recommend to the Implementing Agency periodic reporting on the progress of the Program as required by the PPCR Sub-committee; and

v. recommend aspects of the work or progress on the Program that should be reported to countries.

Decisions

Decisions of the Advisory Panel will be taken by consensus.

Annex 11
SPCR Coordination Secretariat Terms of Reference

The PPCR – SPCR Coordination Secretariat will

- serve the Advisory Panel, and
- facilitate coordination between the components.

PPCR-SPCR Coordinator

The PPRC-SPCR Coordinator will be responsible for

- management of the Coordination Secretariat,
- facilitating management and coherence between the SPCR regional and SPCR national programs, and
- facilitating communication between the MDBs (ADB, World Bank) and the components.

The Key Activities of the Coordinator will be:

i. Preparation of reports for the review of the Panel (reporting on the implementation of the overall project components).
   - Facilitate the contractual reporting requirements.

ii. Regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the components with respect to their progress, their overall objectives.
   - Providing M&E advice to the components based on target outcomes.

iii. Facilitation of regular linkages among the components.
   - Work with the component leaders on coordination and communication.

iv. Work with the component leaders to coordinate the periodic work programs and provide related feedback to the implementing agencies.

Governance – Lines of Authority (authorities and responsibilities)

Given the linkages to the component implementing agencies, the Coordination Secretariat will be located within a CROP agency [to be determined by CROP CEOs]. It will not be involved with the implementation of any of the specific components.

Annex 12
Strategic Program for Climate Resilience –Pacific Regional Component

Results Framework

PPCR Transformative Impact				
Results	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets**	**Means of Verification**
1. Improved quality of life of people living in areas most affected by climate variability and climate change in all Pacific island countries	a) Change in the Global Adaptation Index (GaIn) b) Relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators c) Percent (%) of people classified as poor (women and men) and food insecure (women and men) in most affected regions d) Number of lives lost/injuries from extreme climatic events (women/men) e) Damage/economic losses ($) from extreme climatic events	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	Global Adaptation Institute Pacific island countries ' M&E/UN – The Millennium Development Goals Report National M&E EM-DAT International Disaster Database (http://emdat.be/about)
2. Increased resilience in economic, social sectors and in ecosystems to climate variability and climate change	a) Country outcome indicators: action plans for mainstreaming CCA and DRR implemented; strengthened capacity in Pacific island countries for food security; effective planning for resilient infrastructure; enhanced access to	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	National M&E systems (ideally results framework of the National Development Plans)

through transformed social and economic development in all Pacific island countries	technical and financial resources to assist with the above b) Changes in budget allocations of all levels of government to take into account effects of climate variability and climate change across sectors and the regional level.			Periodic qualitative assessment at the country and subnational level – Public expenditures reviews
PPCR Catalytic Replication Outcomes				
1. Improved institutional structures and processes at the regional level to facilitate response to climate variability and climate change in selected Pacific island countries	a) Number and quality of regionally promoted policies introduced in selected Pacific island countries to address climate change risks or adjusted to incorporated climate change risks integrated with DRR b) Quality of participatory planning process (as assessed by private sector, CSOs) c) Extent to which regionally promoted national results monitoring and evaluation system includes process to monitor adaptation efforts (at all levels of government) and related indicators are publically available d) Extent to which development decision making is made based on country-specific	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	Country M&E system Satisfaction survey Periodic qualitative assessment at the country level, including sub-national Periodic qualitative assessment at the country level, including sub-national

	information and knowledge products based on climate science, local climate knowledge (regional and eco-regional level), and (gender-sensitive) vulnerability studies e) Staff in regional institutions and key line agencies at the national level in selected PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES that promote climate resilience integrated with DRR as part of their development agendas			
2. Scaled-up investments in climate resilience and their replication in most vulnerable Pacific island countries	a) Number and value of investments (national and local government, nongovernment, private sector, etc) in infrastructure (including coastal roads, water management and ports), and food security b) Evidence of integrating lessons learned (regional, national, and local government level, nongovernment organizations, private sector) from PPCR pilot projects/programs and their replication across other non-PPCR Pacific island countries c) Evidence of increased capacity to manage climate resilient investments at the national level.	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	National M&E system Budget allocations at all levels MDB cross-country qualitative review

3. Replication of PPCR learning in non-PPCR countries of the Pacific region	a) Number of non-PPCR countries and sectors applying climate proofing and resilience principles in country development strategy planning and sharing it through PPCR knowledge management, with institutionalized support from regional institutions b) Number of non-PPCR countries replicating PPCR project approach (e.g., integrated CCA and DRR investments citing PPCR pilot project documents)	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	MDB cross-country review
PPCR outputs and outcomes				**PPCR indicators at the program level**
1. Improved integration of resilience through mainstreaming consideration of integrated CCA and DRR into Pacific island countries ' development strategies, plans, policies, etc. (at the national and local level) including in regard to food security and critical	a) Degree to which development plans integrate climate resilience by subjecting planning to climate proofing and assessments of vulnerability (including gender dimension) and including measures to better manage and reduce related risk, and are disseminated broadly b) Budget allocations (at all levels) to take into account effects of climate variability and climate change (vulnerabilities) across sectors and regions, including financing accessed from sources external to each Pacific island countries ' own budget resources	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	Periodic qualitative review of strategies and other development plans and policies Periodic public expenditure reviews – budget allocations

	infrastructure				
2.	Increased capacity to integrate climate resilience through CCA and DRR into Pacific island countries ' country or sector development strategies facilitated by regional institutions	a) Evidence of functioning cross-sector mechanism that takes account of climate variability and climate change at the country level b) Evidence of line ministries or functional agencies taking lead in updating or revising country or sector development strategies (moving from 'outside management' to country ownership) at the country level	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	SPCR M & E SPCR M & E
3.	Increased knowledge and awareness of climate variability and climate change impacts (e.g. CC modeling, climate variability impact, adaptation options) among government / private sector / civil society / education sector in Pacific island countries promoted by regional institutions	Coverage (comprehensiveness) of climate risk analysis and vulnerability assessments within the limits that current scientific evidence permits (project-specific: sector, geographical area, sex, population group, location, etc.)	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	To be determined as implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	SPCR M & E – qualitative assessment Project M& E
4.	Enhanced integration	a. Relevance (demonstrated by	To be determined as	To be determined as	SPCR documents, M & E CIF – AU qualitative

of learning through an enhanced body of local, national and regional knowledge and information on CCA and DRR into climate resilient development in each country promoted by regional institutions	complementing and integration with other initiatives) and quality (stated by external experts) of knowledge assets (e.g., publications, studies, knowledge-sharing platforms, learning briefs, communities of practice, etc.) created b. Evidence of use of knowledge and learning c. Evidence of use of expertise available under the Regional Technical Support Mechanism	implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	implementation progresses – include this task in the detailed project preparation phase	assessment SPCR documents, M & E
5. Leveraging – new and additional resources for CCA/DRR-sensitive investments in priority sectors vulnerable to climate variability and CC.	Leverage factor of PPCR funding; amount of financing from other sources (contributions broken down by MDBs, governments, multilaterals and bilateral, CSOs, private sector)			SPCR Project M & E

ANNEX 13

PACIFIC STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Project/Program Preparation Grant Request

1. **Country/Region**:	Pacific Islands Regional TA	2. **CIF Project ID**#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. **Project Name:**	Regional Strategic Program on Climate Resilience (SPCR) - Component 1: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in National, Sector and Community Level Development Policies and Plans, Decision Making Processes and Strategies		
4. **Tentative Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project[8] at the time of SPCR submission (concept stage):**	*Grant:* $ 2.5 million		
5. **Preparation Grant Request (in USD million):**	$125,000	MDB: ADB	
6. **SPREP Project Focal Point**:	David Sheppard, Director General, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)		
7. **Regional Implementing Agency (project/program):**	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)		
8. **MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**:	Daniele Ponzi, PPCR Focal Point, RSDD, ADB	Anne Witheford, PARD, ADB	

9. **Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:**

Due to existing geographical, social, institutional, and economic characteristics, Pacific island countries are extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change impacts. Climate change adaptation (CCA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) have until now been mainly ad hoc and reactive. Lack of capacity (human, technological, financial) at both national and community levels to drive the CCA and DRR national priorities is also a common issue in Pacific island countries . As a result adaptation measures are usually stand-alone, short term and reactive. There is a lack of data, information, and expertise, without which baselines cannot be established. Second, the capacity to drive CCA and DRR priorities needs strengthening at national and community levels. Third, technical and financial resources made available for adaptation have been limited.

Mainstreaming CCA and DRR is considered by Pacific island countries as the underpinning principle and a practical way forward for building their resilience. The consequences and costs of climate change and disaster risks undermine sustainable development and have to be considered at every phase of development and budgetary planning.

Component 1 under the SPCR Regional Track supports and builds capacity in selected Pacific island countries for mainstreaming CCA and DRR, which will improve resilience of communities and livelihoods prone to climate variability and change impacts and consequences. The impact

[8] Including the preparation grant request.

of the project will be improved and sustainable livelihoods and resilient communities. The project outcomes will be: national plans, sector policies, decision-making tools, community development strategies, and budgetary planning processes that have mainstreamed CCA and DRR; and strengthened capacity and institutional arrangements.

The project preparation grant is needed for conducting technical, economic, financial, and social due diligence, and to prepare the regional technical assistance (RETA) for ADB Board approval. The major activities of the preparation grant are:

- reviewing available reports and literature, gap analysis and stock assessment on mainstreaming CCA and DRR in national development planning, plans and community plans;
- evaluating technical, economic, and financial viability of the interventions;
- conceptualizing the project, including the design and monitoring framework and baseline data;
- organizing a series of stakeholders' workshops to prepare the project document;
- assessing financial management, procurement, anticorruption measures, policy and legal, capacity, and other institutional issues and mechanisms;
- conducting poverty reduction, gender and social impact assessment; and safeguards assessments (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples);
- preparing selection criteria for subprojects, implementation arrangements, and project administration manual;
- undertaking an assessment of information gaps and development of a knowledge management program;
- preparing the RETA for ADB Board approval.

10. **Outputs:**

Deliverable	**Timeline**
Inception Report	Month 1
Inception Workshop Report	Month 1
Mid-term Report Draft Final Report Final Workshop Report Final Report (RETA for ADB Board approval	Month 3 Month 4 Month 5 Month 5

11. **Budget (indicative):**

Expenditures[9]	**Amount (USD) -** estimates
Consultants	40,000
Workshops/seminars	40,000
Travel/transportation	27,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	12,000

[9] These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Contingencies (max. 5%)	6,000
Total Cost	**125,000**

12. **Timeframe** (tentative)
Submission of Project Preparation Grant request to PPCR Sub-Committee: 1 May 2012
Expected Concept Paper/REG-PPTA approval by ADB Management: 31 November 2012

13. **Other Partners involved in project design and implementation**:
The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) will be implemented through a participatory and consultative approach with the participating Pacific island country governments, executing agency staff, and other stakeholders including development partners, such as the World Bank, IFC, UNDP, and bilateral donors. Stakeholder consultation will be a key activity to reach consensus on the detailed project designs. The stakeholder consultation will be facilitated through several participatory planning workshops, and brainstorming sessions.

14. **If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed:** Standard ADB Procedure (ADB executes all such grants to its developing member countries)

15. **Implementation Arrangements** (incl. procurement of goods and services)**:**

The executing agency for the TA is SPREP. SPREP's Secretariat's Project Review and Monitoring Team (PRMT), chaired by the Deputy Director General, will provide overall guidance for TA implementation. SPREP will provide office accommodation and supplies, and will assign specialists as counterpart staff. The regional project preparation TA will be implemented over 5 months from the fielding of consultants, which is anticipated in May 2012.

All procurement to be financed under the TA will be carried out in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and consultants will be recruited in line with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Individual consultants will be recruited using Limited International Bidding and National Competitive Bidding. The TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

The TA will require one international and three national person-months of consulting services. Following is the summary of consulting requirement:

Name of Positions	**Person-months**
Knowledge Management Specialist	1
Environmental and Social Impacts Specialist	1
Gender and Development Specialist	1
Institutional Specialist and Team Leader	1

ANNEX 14

PACIFIC STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Project/Program Preparation Grant Request

16. **Country/Region**:	Pacific Region	17. **CIF Project ID**#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
18. **Project Name:**	Regional Strategic Program on Climate Resilience (SPCR) - Component 2: Identify and implement practical CCA & DRR knowledge and experience		
19. **Tentative Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project[10] at the time of SPCR submission (concept stage):**	Grant: $6,113,844	Loan	
20. **Preparation Grant Request (in USD million):**	$250,000	MDB: World Bank	
21. **National Project Focal Point**:	Brian Dawson; Senior Climate Adviser, Office of the Director General, Secretariat of the Pacific Community		
22. **National Implementing Agency (project/program):**	Applied Geoscience Division and Land Resources Division		
23. **MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**:	Milina Battaglini, Sydney Office World Bank		

24. **Description of activities covered by the preparation grant**

Due to existing geographical, social, institutional, and economic characteristics, Pacific island countries are extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change impacts. Climate change adaptation (CCA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) have until now been mainly ad hoc and reactive. Lack of capacity (human, technological, financial) at both national and community levels to drive the CCA and DRR national priorities is also a common issue in Pacific island countries . As a result adaptation measures are usually stand-alone, short term and reactive. There is a lack of data, information, and expertise, without which baselines cannot be established. Second, the capacity to drive CCA and DRR priorities needs strengthening at national and community levels. Third, technical and financial resources made available for adaptation have been limited.

Mainstreaming CCA and DRR is considered by Pacific island countries as the underpinning principle and a practical way forward for building their resilience. The consequences and costs of climate change and disaster risks undermine sustainable development and have to be considered at every phase of development and budgetary planning.

Component 2 under the SPCR Regional Track is to support and facilitate the dissemination and better utilization of local, national, and regional knowledge and information to build and strengthen the capacity of Pacific island countries to manage climate change risks to food security and essential infrastructure. Specifically, Component 2 aims to build and strengthen the national capacity of all participating Pacific island countries to understand and manage climate change related risk in key sectors. This will be achieved through assisting countries to access, analyze, and manage essential information required for effective CCA decision making. Component 2 will enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons learned by piloting approaches in individual countries, and sharing the outcomes and knowledge products

[10] Including the preparation grant request.

with countries facing similar challenges. The activities will capitalize on effective national and regional coordination and knowledge-sharing frameworks that already exist in the region. Component 2 activities will also seek to identify opportunities for non-PPCR pilot countries to participate closely in the work undertaken in PPCR pilot countries through collaborative approaches such as twinning arrangements.

The methods and modalities of undertaking the activities would cover, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) *Coastal zone management*. Activities will capture essential information on the past and ongoing processes in coastal systems, through undertaking targeted assessments and collection of baseline data. Countries will be able to manage and analyze information using GIS techniques and be able to be supported on an ongoing basis through SPC regional technical support.

(ii) *Water Resources*. The method would focus on the collection and analysis of water and climate data within Pacific island countries to better guide in the identification and preparation of appropriate adaptation responses.

(iii) *Agriculture*. Activities will include piloting and evaluating approaches to building more climate resilient and productive farming systems in Pacific island countries. An integrated risk management farming approach that combines crop diversification, enhanced soil management, and integrated pest and disease control measures offers considerable scope to reduce the impacts of climate change of terrestrial food production systems. Knowledge products generated by the activities will underpin the scaling-up of successful approaches across other participating countries.

The project preparation grant is needed for conducting technical, economic, financial and social due diligence for the proposed Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement in Coastal Zone Project. The major activities of the preparation grant are:

- evaluating technical, economic, and financial viability of the interventions;
- conceptualizing the project, including the design and monitoring framework and baseline data;
- assessing financial management, procurement, anticorruption measures, policy and legal, capacity, and other institutional issues and mechanisms;
- conducting poverty reduction, gender, and social impact assessment; and safeguards assessments (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples);
- preparing procurement and selection criteria for subprojects, implementation arrangements, and project administration manual;
- undertaking an assessment of information gaps and development of a knowledge management program; and
- preparing the Project Activity Document (PAD) for World Bank Board approval.

25. **Outputs:**

Deliverable	**Timeline**
Inception Report	Month 1
Inception Workshop Report	Month 1
Mid-term Report	Month 3
Draft Final Report	Month 4
Final Workshop Report	Month 5
Final Report (PAD)	Month 5

26. **Budget (indicative):**	
Expenditures[11]	**Amount (USD) -** estimates
Consultants	150,000
Equipment	10,000
Workshops/seminars	20,000
Travel/transportation	50,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	15,000
Contingencies (max. 10%)	15,000
Total Cost	**250,000**
Other contributions:	
• Government	
• MDB	
• Private Sector	
• Others (please specify)	

27. **Timeframe** (tentative)

Submission of Project Preparation Grant request to PPCR Sub-Committee: May 2012
Expected PAD approval by World Bank Management: 30 December 2012

28. **Other Partners involved in project design and implementation**
The project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) will be implemented through a participatory and consultative approach with the Secretariat, executing agency staff, and other stakeholders, including development partners, such as Asian Development Bank, IFC, UNDP, and bilateral donors. Stakeholder consultation will be a key activity to reach consensus on the project designs. The stakeholder consultation will be facilitated through several participatory planning workshops and brainstorming sessions.

29. **If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed**
Standard World Bank Procedure (World Bank executes all such grants to its developing member countries)

30. **Implementation Arrangements** (incl. procurement of goods and services)
The executing agency for the TA is SPC. An oversight team, chaired by the Senior Climate Adviser, will provide overall guidance for TA implementation. SPC has appointed a project focal person to coordinate the TA activities. SPC will provide office accommodation, supplies, and field transport and will assign specialists as counterpart staff. The TA will be implemented over 5 months from the fielding of consultants.

All procurement to be financed under the TA will be carried out in accordance with World Bank's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and consultants will be recruited in line with SPC Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2011, as amended from time to time). Individual consultants will be recruited using Limited International Bidding and National Competitive Bidding. The TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with World Bank's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

The TA will require 4 international and 7 national person-months of consulting services. Following is the summary of consulting requirements:

[11] These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Name of Position	Person-months
Knowledge Management Specialist	2
Environmental Specialist	2
Social Impact Specialist	2
Financial management Specialist	1

PACIFIC STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE **Project/Program Preparation Grant Request**			
31. **Country/Region**:	Pacific	32. **CIF Project ID**#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
33. **Project Name:**	Regional Strategic Program on Climate Resilience (SPCR) - Component 2: Identify and Implement Practical Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Knowledge and Experience (Oceanic Fisheries Project)		
34. **Tentative Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project[12] at the time of SPCR submission (concept stage):**	*Grant:* $6,113,844	*Loan:* NA	
35. **Preparation Grant Request (in USD million):**	*$70,000*	*MDB: WB*	
36. **Regional Project Focal Point**:	*James Movick, Deputy Director General*		
37. **National Implementing Agency (project/program):**	*Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)*		
38. **MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**:	Milina Battaglini, Sydney Office World Bank		

39. **Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:**

Due to existing geographical, social, institutional and economic characteristics, Pacific Island countries are extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change impacts. Adaptation and disaster risk reduction have until now been mainly ad hoc and reactive. Lack of capacity (human, technological, financial) at both national and community levels to drive the CCA and DRM national priorities is also a common issue in Pacific island countries . As a result adaptation measures are usually stand-alone, short term and reactive. There is the lack of data, information and expertise without which baselines cannot be established. Secondly at national and community levels, the capacity to drive climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction priorities needs strengthening. Thirdly, technical and financial resources made available for adaptation have been limited.

All fisheries in the region are likely, if not already, affected by climate change. Tuna fishing and fisheries, in particular, remain the backbone of, and potentially provide alternative socio-economic benefits to most vulnerable economies of Pacific Island countries. FFA island countries, which are greatly affected by climate change, are located in some of the most favorable tuna fishing areas of the world, yet tuna exports of those countries are limited. Large scale commercial processing of fish is non-existent. The demise in coastal fisheries production strengthens the need to sustainably utilize tuna resources and aquaculture produce to fill the gap in ensuring food security and economic growth.

[12] Including the preparation grant request.

The impact of climate change on tuna fisheries through oceanographic influences is likely to shift the distribution and abundance of tuna, including skipjack stock, across the region toward the southeast. A relatively large proportion of tuna stocks reside in fisheries waters of these vulnerable island countries, thereby supporting additional harvesting and processing opportunities. Effective development and management of tuna fisheries in this region can become “climate proofed” through implementation of suitable and realistic adaptation and mitigation strategies that ensure long term food security and economic growth. It is therefore important to ensure that the role of tuna fisheries in building social and economic resilience to climate change threats is enhanced by a fisheries integrated framework and private-sector led industry development, thereby ensuring long term food security and economic growth. In effect, the project will identify climate-related risks and threats to oceanic fisheries and the development and implementation of strategies to address these.

The project outcome will be practical application of climate change adaptation and potential infrastructure climate proofed benefiting over seven million people including the poor and women. The outputs as envisaged are (1) vulnerability of fisheries ports, processing and marketing facilities assessed and upgraded with specific provision for climate vulnerable groups and women; (2) capacity for climate -resilient infrastructure management improved; and (3) knowledge management improved to capture experience and lessons coming out of project implementation.
The project preparation grant is needed for conducting technical, economic, financial and social due diligence for the proposed oceanic fisheries project. The major activities of the preparation grant are as follows:

- evaluating technical, economic and financial viability of the interventions;
- conceptualizing the project including the design and monitoring framework including baseline data;
- organizing a series of stakeholder workshops to present findings and discuss project options;
- assessing financial management, procurement, anticorruption measures, policy and legal, capacity, and other institutional issues and mechanisms;
- conducting poverty reduction, gender and social impact assessment; and safeguards assessments (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples);
- preparing procurement and selection criteria for subprojects, implementation arrangements and project administration manual;
- Undertaking an assessment of information gaps and development of a knowledge management program;

Providing input into the Project Activity Document (PAD) for World Bank Board approval.

40. **Outputs:**

Deliverable	**Timeline**
Inception Report	Month 1

Inception Workshop Report	Month 1
Mid-term Report Draft Final Report Final Workshop Report Final Report (PAD)	Month 2 Month 3 Month 4 Month 4

41. **Budget (indicative):**

Expenditures[13]	**Amount (USD) -** estimates
Consultants	39,500
Workshops/seminars	9,000
Travel/transportation	9,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	9,000
Contingencies (5%)	3,500
Total Cost	**70,000**
Other contributions:	
• FFA (in-kind)	**20,000**
• MDB	
• Private Sector	
• Others (please specify)	

42. **Timeframe** (tentative)
Submission of Project Preparation Grant request to PPCR Sub-Committee: 1 May 2012
Expected PAD approval by World Bank Management 30th December 2012

43. **Other Partners involved in project design and implementation**:

The project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) will be implemented through a participatory and consultative approach with the Secretariat, executing agency staff, and other stakeholders including development partners, such as, Asian Development Bank, IFC, UNDP and bilateral donors. Stakeholder consultation will be a key activity to reach consensus on the project designs. The stakeholder consultation will be facilitated through several participatory planning workshops, and brainstorming sessions.

44. **If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed:** Standard WB Procedure (WB executes all such grants to its developing member countries)

45. **Implementation Arrangements** (incl. procurement of goods and services)**:**

The executing agency for the TA is FFA. An oversight project team, chaired by the FFA Deputy Director General or his appointee, will provide overall guidance for TA implementation. FFA has appointed a project manager to coordinate the TA activities. FFA will provide office accommodation, supplies, and field transport and will assign specialists as counterpart staff. The TA will be implemented over 3-4 months from the fielding of consultants, which is anticipated in November 2012.

All procurement to be financed under the TA will be carried out in accordance with WB's Procurement Guidelines and consultants will be recruited in line with WB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants. Individual consultants will be recruited using Limited International Bidding and National Competitive Bidding. The TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with World

[13] These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Bank's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

The TA will require 3 regional person-months of consulting services. Following is the summary of consulting requirement[14]:

Name of Position	**Person Months**
Fisheries & Environment Specialists	2
Social Impact Specialist	1

[14] Noting that the other specialists (Gender Specialist, Finance Management Specialist, etc. needed for this work will be sought from those hired by SPC for undertaking their activities under Component 2

ANNEX 15

PACIFIC STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Project/Program Preparation Grant Request

46. **Country/Region**:	Pacific Region	47. **CIF Project ID**#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
48. **Project Name:**	Regional Strategic Program on Climate Resilience (SPCR) - Component 3: Building and Supporting Pacific Island Countries' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change Risks		
49. **Tentative Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project[15] at the time of SPCR submission (concept stage):**	Grant:$ $1,386,156	Loan	
50. **Preparation Grant Request (in USD million):**	$70,000	MDB: Asian Development Bank	
51. **National Project Focal Point**:	Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, Economic Governance Programme, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat		
52. **National Implementing Agency (project/program):**	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat		
53. **MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL)**:	Daniele Ponzi, PPCR Focal Point, RSDD, ADB	Anne Witheford, PARD, ADB	

54. **Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:**

Due to existing geographical, social, institutional, and economic characteristics, Pacific island countries are extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change impacts. Climate change adaptation (CCA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) have until now been mainly ad hoc and reactive. Lack of capacity (human, technological, financial) at both national and community levels to drive the CCA and DRR national priorities is also a common issue in Pacific island countries . As a result adaptation measures are usually stand-alone, short term and reactive. There is a lack of data, information, and expertise, without which baselines cannot be established. Second, the capacity to drive CCA and DRR priorities needs strengthening at national and community levels. Third, technical and financial resources made available for adaptation have been limited.

Mainstreaming CCA and DRR is considered by Pacific island countries as the underpinning principle and a practical way forward for building their resilience. The consequences and costs of climate change and disaster risks undermine sustainable development and have to be considered at every phase of development and budgetary planning.

Component 3 under the SPCR Regional Track entails the development of a Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) that would support and strengthen Pacific island countries' capacity to effectively respond to climate change risks in the context of national development priorities and to improve their ability to access, manage, and utilize climate change resources. This would essentially require the establishment and strengthening of two major initiatives: (i) to establish a regional technical support mechanism (RTSM); and (ii) a rapid response fund to support the deployment of technical assistance to countries on a needs basis. In brief the steps towards establishment will include the following:

[15] Including the preparation grant request.

- Recruitment of a consultant to support the development of the RTSM in collaboration with the WACC and under guidance of the CES-CCC.
- Completion of stocktaking and documentation of existing capacity within CROP agencies and the development of a roster of experts in climate change competencies that will form the basis of the RTSM network to consult on technical assistance (TA) requests.
- Identify additional CCA/DRR experts, particularly from member countries and development partners who could also be a part of the RTSM (e.g., experts employed through the national pilots)
- Consultation with member countries, CROP and other stakeholders on the operational aspects of the RTSM including, but not limited to:
  - The process for submitting requests for TA and conditions of access and reporting;
  - confirmation of the most effective procurement policy for services under the RTSM and Fund;
  - Developing a timeline and workplan for the completion of milestones towards the establishment of the RTSM; and
  - Arrangements for management of the rapid response fund, including monitoring and evaluation.
- Guidance of the CES-CCC will ensure that the RTSM remains practical in approach and does not evolve into a new regional organization. It should help to ensure the maximization of collective capacity upon which to draw from at any one time to support members on a needs basis.
- In the design and development of the RTSM, particular attention will be given to the need to respond to the special needs and capacity constraints of the smaller island states.
- Other regional and international entities interested in joining the RTSM will be invited to conduct their own capacity assessments and would be welcomed to offer their services as part of the RTSM.
- A mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of TA provided will be developed to ensure that services rendered under the RTSM are of high quality.
- A mechanism for due diligence shall be established for registering experts in the RTSM.

The project preparation grant is needed for conducting technical, economic, financial and social due diligence, and prepare the regional technical assistance (RETA) for ADB Board approval. The major activities of the preparation grant are as follows:

- evaluating technical, economic and financial viability of the interventions;
- conducting an assessment of the gap in technical advice being filled by the RTSM and identifying any potential alternative solutions and the risks associated with the approach;
- conceptualizing the project, including the design and monitoring framework and baseline data;
- liaison with stakeholders to discuss operating modalities of the RTSM and the rapid response fund;
- assessing financial management, procurement, anticorruption measures, policy and legal, capacity, and other institutional issues and mechanisms;
- conducting poverty reduction, gender, and social impact assessment; and safeguards assessments (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples);
- preparing procurement and selection criteria for the activities, implementation arrangements, and project administration manual;
- undertaking an assessment of information gaps and development of a knowledge management program; and

- preparing the RETA for ADB Board approval.

55. **Outputs:**

Deliverable	**Timeline**
Inception Report	Month 1
Mid-term Report Draft Final Report Final Report (RETA for ADB Board approval)	Month 3 Month 4 Month 5

56. **Budget (indicative):**

Expenditures[16]	**Amount (USD) -** estimates
Consultants	39,500
Equipment	2,140
Workshops/seminars	4,500
Travel/transportation	9,100
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	8,400
Contingencies (max. 10%)	6,360
Total Cost	**70,000**
Other contributions:	
• Government	
• MDB	
• Private Sector	
• Others (please specify) PIFS contribution (office space, staff time and office assistance)	10,000

57. **Timeframe** (tentative)

Submission of Project Preparation Grant request to PPCR Sub-Committee: May 2012
Expected RETA approval by Asian Development Bank Board: 30 October 2012

58. **Other Partners involved in project design and implementation**
The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) will be implemented through a participatory and consultative approach with the Secretariat, executing agency staff, and other stakeholders, including development partners, such as the World Bank, IFC, UNDP, and bilateral donors. Stakeholder consultation will be a key activity to reach consensus on the project designs. The stakeholder consultation will be facilitated through several participatory planning workshops and brainstorming sessions.

59. **If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed**
Standard Asian Development Bank Procedure (ADB executes all such grants to its developing member countries)

Implementation Arrangements (incl. procurement of goods and services)
The executing agency for the PPTA is PIFS. PIFS has appointed a project focal person to coordinate the PPTA activities. Oversight team will be led by the Economic Infrastructure Adviser who will provide overall guidance for PPTA implementation. PIFS will provide office accommodation, supplies, and field transport and will assign specialists as counterpart staff. The PPTA will be implemented over 5 months from the fielding of consultants.

[16] These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

All procurement to be financed under the PPTA will be carried out in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and consultants will be recruited in line with PIFS Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Individual consultants will be recruited using Limited International Bidding and National Competitive Bidding. The TA proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

The TA will require 2 international and 2 national person-months of consulting services. Following is the summary of consulting requirement:

Name of Position	**Person Months**
Financial Management Specialist	1
Environmental and Gender Analysis Specialist	1
Institutional Specialist (Team Leader)	0.5
Capacity Building Specialist	0.5

Annex 16
PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

(A) Request for Payment of MDB Preparation and Supervision Costs[17]

1. **Country/Region**:	Pacific Region	2. **CIF Project ID#**:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. **Project Title:**	Strategic Program on Climate Resilience – Pacific Regional Component		
4. **Tentative Project Funding Request (in USD million)[18]:**	*At time of SPCR Submission: : US10,515,000 (including US$515,000 for project preparation grants)*	*At time of project approval:*	
5. **Request for MDB Preparation and Supervision Costs (in USD million):**	*US$750,000 (for components 1 and 3 of the project)*	*MDB: Asian Development Bank* *Date:30 March 2012*	
6. **Project/Program Financing Category**	a - Investment financing - additional to ongoing MDB project ☐ b- Investment financing - blended with proposed MDB project ☐ c - Investment financing - stand-alone ☐ d - Capacity building - stand alone X		
7. **Expected project duration** (no. of years)	Five years		
8. **Payment requested**	for services during preparation phase for services during supervision phase **TOTAL:**	US$322,500 US$427,500 **US$750,000**	

[17] In cases where the total requested payment request exceeds the relevant benchmark adopted by the SCF Trust Fund Committee, a detailed cost estimate based on quantitative assessments of inputs required (staffing arrangements and time, travel requirements, number of missions , etc) has to be provided to support the consideration of the fee request by the SCF Sub-Committee on an exceptional basis. Such an estimate would be accompanied by an explanation of the particular aspects of project design and or implementation arrangements that are causing estimated MDB implementation support and supervision costs to exceed the benchmark.

[18] Including the preparation grant request

9. **Justification for proposed stand-alone financing in cases of above 6 c or d[19]:**

The Strategic Program on Climate Resilience – Pacific Regional Component is a regional project that will mainstream climate change adaptation and related disaster risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development programs of Pacific island countries. It will achieve this primarily by providing support to develop capacity in participating countries. It will help build on ongoing regional initiatives and will help scale-up and leverage climate change financing and investments that can support, inform, and provide guidance to other regions, while streamlining and coordinating international donor support.

Based on PPCR guidelines, the regional SPCR focuses on activities that are relevant to the region and best implemented on a regional basis. These include providing support in the form of advice and information, training, regional mentoring and monitoring, coordination, and helping to share lessons learned and best practices. It will also promote replication, scaling-up, and leveraging of potential and critical investments.

This regional approach is not directly linked to ongoing or planned ADB financing in the region.

The project is fully aligned with relevant national strategies, or equivalent, of the participating countries, and with regional strategies for addressing climate change in the Pacific region. It is also fully aligned with ADB's Pacific Climate Change Program which aims to ensure continued economic growth of Pacific Developing Member Countries in the face of global climate change, by reducing their vulnerability to its risks and impacts.

[19] The justification should include an explanation of (i) why no linkages to ongoing or planned MDB financing have been possible or pursued, and (ii) the expected effectiveness of the proposed stand-alone SCF project in addressing the objectives and priorities of the country investment plan/strategy; and a confirmation that the proposed project forms part of the MDB's agreed country assistance strategy.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE **(B) Request for Payment of MDB Preparation and Supervision Costs**[20]			
1. Country/Region:	Pacific Region	**2. CIF Project ID#**:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. Project Title:	Strategic Program on Climate Resilience – Pacific Regional Component		
4. Tentative Project Funding Request (in USD million)[21]**:**	*At time of SPCR Submission: : US10,515,000 (including US$515,000 for project preparation grants)*	*At time of project approval:*	
5. Request for MDB Preparation and Supervision Costs (in USD million):	*US$650,000*	*MDB: World Bank* *Date:30 March 2012*	
6. Project/Program Financing Category	a - Investment financing - additional to ongoing MDB project ☐ b- Investment financing - blended with proposed MDB project ☐ c - Investment financing - stand-alone ☐ d - Capacity building - stand alone X		
7. Expected project duration (no. of years)	Five years		
8. Payment requested	for services during preparation phase for services during supervision phase **TOTAL:**	US$250,000 US$400,000 **US$650,000**	

[20] In cases where the total requested payment request exceeds the relevant benchmark adopted by the SCF Trust Fund Committee, a detailed cost estimate based on quantitative assessments of inputs required (staffing arrangements and time, travel requirements, number of missions , etc) has to be provided to support the consideration of the fee request by the SCF Sub-Committee on an exceptional basis. Such an estimate would be accompanied by an explanation of the particular aspects of project design and or implementation arrangements that are causing estimated MDB implementation support and supervision costs to exceed the benchmark.

[21] Including the preparation grant request

9. Justification for proposed stand-alone financing in cases of above 6 c or d[22]:

The Strategic Program on Climate Resilience – Pacific Regional Component is a regional project that will mainstream climate change adaptation and related disaster risk reduction into national, sectoral and local development programs of Pacific island countries. It will achieve this primarily by providing support to develop capacity in participating countries. It will help build on ongoing regional initiatives and will help scale-up and leverage climate change financing and investments that can support, inform, and provide guidance to other regions, while streamlining and coordinating international donor support.

Based on PPCR guidelines, the regional SPCR focuses on activities that are relevant to the region and best implemented on a regional basis. These include providing support in the form of advice and information, training, regional mentoring and monitoring, coordination, and helping to share lessons learned and best practices. It will also promote replication, scaling-up, and leveraging of potential and critical investments.

As described in the detailed proposal, the regional SPCR is fully aligned with relevant national strategies, or equivalent, of the participating countries, and with regional strategies for addressing climate change in the Pacific region and with the PPCR country programs. However, there are no World Bank implemented regional programs for it to be linked with. Hence the proposed financing is stand-alone. Furthermore, the cost of doing business in the Pacific is extremely expensive, given the wide dispersal of the individual countries and their need for capacity support.

[22] The justification should include an explanation of (i) why no linkages to ongoing or planned MDB financing have been possible or pursued, and (ii) the expected effectiveness of the proposed stand-alone SCF project in addressing the objectives and priorities of the country investment plan/strategy; and a confirmation that the proposed project forms part of the MDB's agreed country assistance strategy.