



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

Regional institutional mapping assessment report



Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to
Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) project

Prepared by the Pacific Community

Regional institutional mapping assessment report

Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to
Climate Change (ISACC) project



Suva, Fiji, 2017

© Pacific Community (SPC) 2017

All rights for commercial/for profit reproduction or translation, in any form, reserved. SPC authorizes the partial reproduction or translation of this material for scientific, educational or research purposes, provided that SPC and the source document are properly acknowledged. Permission to reproduce the document and/or translate in whole, in any form, whether for commercial/for profit or non-profit purposes, must be requested in writing. Original SPC artwork may not be altered or separately published without permission.

Contents

Abbreviations.....	vii
Introduction.....	1
Background.....	1
ISACC Project Overview.....	1
Aim of the Regional Institutional Mapping Exercise.....	2
Regional Context.....	2
The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).....	2
The Smaller Island States Regional Strategy.....	3
The Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM).....	3
National Public Finance Assessments – PCCFAF and CPEIR.....	3
The Forum Compact (Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific).....	4
Country Assessments.....	5
Federated States of Micronesia.....	5
Fiji.....	9
Kiribati.....	13
Palau.....	17
Samoa.....	21
Solomon Islands.....	25
Tuvalu.....	31
Vanuatu.....	35
Associated Projects and Programmes.....	39
Sources Consulted.....	45

Abbreviations

ACP	Annual Corporate Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific
CIMP	Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans
CCWG	Climate Change Working Group
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCD	Climate Change Division
CCFG	Climate Change Finance Guidelines
CCP	Climate Change Policy
CHICCHAP	Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCC	Development Coordination Committee
DoFA	Department of Finance and Administration
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DMC	Development Member Countries
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTF	Disaster Task Force
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Electric Power Corporation
E&SS	Environment and Social Safeguards
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IRDF	Integrated Rural Development Framework
ISACC	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change
IVA	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan
KJIP	Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan

KNEG	Kiribati National Expert Group
KPA	Key Policy Area
KRA	Key Result Area
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
MFAI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
MWYCF	Ministry of Women, Youths, Children and Family Affairs
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAB	National Advisory Board for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
NBSAP	Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NCCAC	National Climate Change Advisory Committee
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NCCCC	National Climate Change Coordination Committee
NCCCCG	National Climate Change Coordination Guidelines
NCCCT	National Climate Change Country Team
NCCHAP	National Climate Change and Health Action Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCF	National Climate Fund
NCP	National Climate Policy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	National Disaster Committee
NDMA	National Disaster Management Act
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Framework
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy

NEMO	National Emergency Management Office
NFCCCCA	National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation
NGGF	National Green Growth Framework
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
NUS	National University of Samoa
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OEEM	Office of Environment and Emergency Management
OERC	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
PCCFAF	Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PACCSAP	Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Programme
PAU	Public and Administration Unit
PCCP	Peoples Charter for Change Peace and Progress
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PacTVET	Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMU	Project Management Unit
RDSSSED	Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
RTSM	Regional Technical Support Mechanism
SDS	Strategy for Development of Samoa
SI	Solomon Islands
SIMCAP	Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology Capacity Development Project
SIS	Small Island States
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWA	Samoa Water Authority
TMTI	Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute
TWG	Thematic Working Groups

UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific
WARD	Working Arm of the CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development
WMO	World Maritime Organisation
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

Introduction

Climate change has been identified as the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), and presents major challenges to the ability of governments to adapt and respond effectively. Despite doing little to contribute to the cause, the Pacific region is disproportionately affected. Climate change is already having significant impacts on communities, infrastructure, ecosystems, water supply, human health and livelihoods.

Both climate change and weather-related disasters are complex cross-cutting issues with multidimensional impacts on sustainable development. As a result, actions taken to address these challenges should be both multi-sectoral and holistic, with the aim of reducing the duplication of efforts on-the-ground. In response to this, the 'Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change' (ISACC) project has been developed to provide dedicated support at the national level. This project aims to strengthen the institutional and human capacity of PICTs to access and manage new sources of finance and, thereby, effectively coordinate and implement innovative, multi-sectoral approaches for combatting global climate change and related disaster risks.

Background

The Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the adverse impacts of climate change and weather-related disasters. Given the strain that climate change places on natural environments and people's living conditions, added pressures on key sectors – such as agriculture, fisheries, water, health and tourism, which the economies and livelihoods of PICTs depend on – are inevitable. Regionally, there is a call for urgent action to combat the impacts of climate change and disasters to ensure the survival and viability of PICTs – in particular, the impacts on low-lying atolls. While there has been a proliferation of climate change activities at the community level over recent years, it has also been identified that institutional strengthening at the national level is a complementary process that can help support more effective outcomes.

Recent focus has centred on accessing global climate financing mechanisms, including at the talks on climate change in relation to the Paris Agreement and with the recent operationalising of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Yet, despite the pressing need for immediate climate change adaptation activities to be undertaken in PICTs, accessing these financing mechanisms, and to an even greater extent, implementing and managing projects funded through these mechanisms, is still proving to be a major challenge. Human and financial capacity constraints, weak coordination and governance issues across government agencies, local/provincial governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector, coupled with the individual requirements and priorities of donor organisations, can make cooperation and partnerships even more challenging. This is particularly the case with a move towards undertaking large-scale, multi-sectoral projects, which require strong government collaboration along with effective financial and project management processes. Strengthening of public financial management systems, implementing coordination mechanisms at the national level, integration of climate change and disaster risk management and mainstreaming these into sectoral policies and plans, are just some of the important steps PICTs must take to ensure their readiness for addressing climate change priorities with the support of global climate finances.

ISACC Project Overview

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 'Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change' (ISACC) project seeks to respond to some of the key challenges that limit the ability of PICTs to effectively implement national climate change priorities. The goal of the regional project is to strengthen the national institutional capacity of PICTs to effectively plan, coordinate and respond to the adverse impacts of climate change.

To achieve this goal, the project will focus on three key result areas (KRAs):

- (i) Integrated institutional frameworks and national capacity strengthened to support multi-sectoral approaches to climate change and disaster risks.
- (ii) Access to new climate change finance enhanced through improved capacity, systems and tools.
- (iii) Regional cooperation and coordination strengthened through augmented national capacity delivered through shared learning to support PICTs to address climate and disaster risks.

The Pacific Community (SPC) in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) will be implementing the project with stakeholders from the national governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Aim of the Regional Institutional Mapping Exercise

This regional institutional mapping exercise will provide a basis for developing priority activities that are to be undertaken as part of the ISACC project. The key aim of this report is to identify both the human capacity and policy gaps that currently exist for each of the eight Pacific Island countries involved in the project through a desktop study of relevant national policies and strategy documents, national development plans, existing national financial assessments, previous project reports, regional agency experiences, climate change portals and government websites. The assessment will include key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, education, finance, health, development planning, finance and social development, by identifying both policy and human capacity gaps that impede multi-sectoral approaches to mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

In conjunction with key stakeholders from national governments – including central climate change, finance and planning agencies – identified measures will be prioritised and at least one recommendation for each country will be implemented through the ISACC project. Should resources allow, a second recommendation may also be implemented. This process will also complement national financial assessments that have already occurred or will be undertaken as part of the ISACC project.

Regional Context

The ISACC project is one of the first Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agency projects that bring together SPC, SPREP and PIFS as implementing partners within the one project. This is in line with the move towards Pacific Regionalism and ensuring greater collaboration and coordination of efforts. Furthermore, it fits within an important network of regional frameworks and mechanisms that are designed to guide and support PICTs towards sustainable development, in the context of climate change and the increasing frequency of weather-related disaster events. The ISACC project is also one of a number of current and upcoming projects that focuses on institutional strengthening and climate change finance. A list of relevant projects and programmes and their linkages to ISACC are provided in Appendix 1.

The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)

In recognising the overlaps between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and the limited resources available to support PICTs to adapt and respond, there has been a move at the regional level to undertake a more integrated approach to address climate and disaster risks. As a result, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) is a regional framework endorsed by Pacific Leaders in 2016, which supports this integrated approach. The goal of the framework is to strengthen the resilience of Pacific Island communities to the impacts of slow and sudden onset natural hazards by developing more effective

and integrated ways to address climate and disaster risks, within the context of sustainable development. This framework supersedes the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015 (PIFACC) and the Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005–2015. A number of PICTs have recently implemented, or are moving towards the development of Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) for climate change and disaster risk management, in line with this regional framework.

The Smaller Island States Regional Strategy

The Smaller Island States (SIS) of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) seek to ensure sustainable development for their people through working together to address issues of specific relevance and importance. The SIS Regional Strategy, which was also adopted in early 2016, prioritises climate change as a key sector of focus. The strategy sets out a specific aim for collectively accessing climate finance through a joint proposal as well as calling for a scoping of prospects for a regional climate fund in order to accelerate and expand funding options in the future. The SIS include Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Tuvalu.

The Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM)

Administered by SPREP, the RTSM is a registered network of pre-approved experts (e.g. on gender, climate change financing, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, etc.) that can provide, on the request of PICTs, advice on appropriate resource opportunities, strategic approaches and technical assistance on climate change, in relation to food security and infrastructure. They also provide, where necessary, support in developing project concepts and proposals, preparing reporting requirements and implementing and monitoring projects. The RTSM was established through the oversight and coordination of the Working Arm of the CEO Subcommittee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development (WARD) and under the guidance of the CROP Executives Subcommittee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development (CES-CCRD). RTSM is accessible to PICTs as well as development partners, donors and networks with a common interest; i.e. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Within the RTSM is a Rapid Response Fund (RRF), which finances the deployment of experts into PICTs, as needed.

A successful example of cooperation between regional organisations under the RTSM and RRF is the deployment of a PIFS team to conduct a gap analysis and mapping of institutional arrangements in Nauru for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). One of the major outputs of this RTSM assistance is Nauru's GCF Readiness Request. The Green Climate Fund approved a readiness grant of US 339,250 for the Republic of Nauru in March 2017.

National Public Finance Assessments – PCCFAF and CPEIR

The second KRA of the ISACC project is for access to new climate change finance to be enhanced through improved capacity, systems and tools. One of key components of this will be conducting national climate change finance assessments for selected PICTs and building on the recommendations and priorities of assessments that have already been undertaken. The Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF) was developed through a Nauru case study, which provided the overarching framework for the assessment. This framework builds on existing efforts and frameworks within the region including the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), Forum Compact (see next section) and so forth. Nevertheless, the PCCFAF provides a region-specific tool that is designed with the contextual complexities of PICTs in mind. The PCCFAF assesses a country's ability to access and manage climate change resources against seven interrelated dimensions: (i) Funding sources; (ii) Policies and plans; (iii) Institutions; (iv) Public financial management and expenditure; (v) Human capacity; (vi) Development effectiveness; and (vii) Gender and social inclusion.

In 2013, PIFS undertook rapid assessments in Nauru and Vanuatu, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to identify a potential National Implementing Entity (NIE) that can apply for accreditation to the Adaptation Fund. In addition, training has also been undertaken in Kiribati on climate change finance for parliamentarians and senior officials. In early 2014, a second national assessment using the PCCFAF was undertaken in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). This was a joint effort between PIFS, the USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific project, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's European Union funded Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States Project (GCCA: PSIS), UNDP, International Monetary Fund's Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) and the Government of RMI. Subsequently, assessments have been undertaken in Tonga, the Solomon Islands and Palau.

The CPEIR has been undertaken in a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific Region since 2011, including Samoa, Vanuatu and Fiji. It is a systematic qualitative and quantitative analysis of a country's public expenditures and how they relate to climate change. The analysis takes into account the three key spheres of policy development, institutional structures and financial management, which provide an essential governance framework for effective climate change actions.

The Forum Compact (Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific)

The Forum Compact sets out collective actions designed to strengthen coordination and use of all development resources in the Pacific, in line with international best-practice as expressed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Action Agenda and Pacific Principles on Aid Effectiveness. The key objective of this compact is to drive more effective coordination of available development resources from both Forum Island countries and all development partners, centred on the aim of achieving real progress against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is a development compact, which was agreed on by leaders and endorsed by key development partners at the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting in Cairns, in August 2009. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat has been given primary responsibility for the implementation of the Forum Compact. The Secretariat is working with Forum member countries, development partners, regional organisations, and a range of other stakeholders to progress this work.

Country Assessments

Federated States of Micronesia

Institutional and Policy Context

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional government in free association with the United States, with a national government supporting four relatively autonomous state governments. Its four states are Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap. Each state has its own set of environmental laws and regulations that are geared to protect the islands from the effects of climate change.

In 2004, the overarching Strategic Development Plan 2004–2023 was adopted, providing a road map for social and economic development in FSM over this 20 year period. This Plan recognises the need for mainstreaming climate change into national planning and economic development activities. In 2013, FSM adopted the Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy. This superseded the Nation Wide Climate Change Policy of 2009 and complements the national Strategic Development Plan 2004–2023. Simultaneously, the Climate Change Act 18-34 was also passed in 2013, in order to implement the Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy. Additional national policy documents include: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution 2015, which sets out FSM's intended greenhouse gas emissions reduction for the year 2025; The Energy Policy of 2012, which outlines greenhouse gas emissions reduction in the FSM and renewable energy initiatives; and the Agriculture Policy of 2012, which includes the key policy for food security through home gardening, collective farming and trade, food crop resilience to climate change and the rise of sea-levels, etc.

The Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy is a multi-hazard risk management approach that integrates disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Noteworthy of this new policy is its emphasis on ensuring integration into respective sectoral policies, plans and operations across a number of ministries and departments. As such, the Climate Change Act 18-34 instructs government offices and departments on how to prepare plans and policies consistent with the Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy by October 2015, including the Department of Resources and Development; the Office of Environment and Emergency Management; the Department of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure; the Department of Health and Social Affairs; the Department of Education; the Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA); the Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management; and the Department of Foreign Affairs (GoFSM 2013)

Furthermore, the Climate Change Act 18-34 sets out reporting obligations as well as specifying line items for the implementation of the Policy in the national budget. At the state level, the Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy is to be implemented through State Joint Action Plans for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. These have been developed for Yap, Kosrae and Pohnpei, but currently under development for Chuuk State.

FSM has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, and submitted its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2015, which outlines the steps that are being taken to implement the Convention at the national level.

The Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) has been designated as the focal point and coordinating agency for all government climate change and disaster risk reduction activities. The national government has indicated interest in establishing a National Implementing Entity (NIE) to improve access to international funding. As such, the Ministry of Finance is the NDA for the GCF. FSM has also successfully applied for a GCF readiness grant of USD 300,000 with the support of SPC as the delivery partner. This grant has enabled the recruitment of a local consultant for a period of 24 months in order to focus on the process

of establishing a climate financing unit within the DoFA. The consultant will also assist in building capacity among staff members in the National Designated Authority (NDA) and support the development of a strategic framework for engagement with the Green Climate Fund. The National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT) and National Disaster Task Force are also important structures in terms of coordinating activities between private sector, civil society and development partner stakeholders.

A synthesis of capacity gaps and associated recommendations from available online documentation is provided in the table below, and those that follow. These gaps and recommendations are not listed in any specific order.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Institutional Arrangements and Policy	
Development of a full range of sector policies and strategies that ensure climate change considerations are reflected in all development and social economic plans and activities, is yet to be achieved.	<p>Continued development of internal policies and legislation focused on building resilient and sustainable communities</p> <p>Development of a policy framework to assist all sectors for dealing with and mainstreaming climate change</p> <p>Creation of a National Climate Risk Management Plan and Road Map for managing climate risk</p> <p>All institutions should recognise and implement their roles, responsibility and mandates related to adaptation</p> <p>Institutions should be specialised in dealing with the impacts of climate change in all sectors, including health, economy and biodiversity</p> <p>Climate change work has to be incorporated into existing planning processes</p>
Gender-sensitivity and disability inclusiveness is not currently being addressed adequately in climate change programmes, projects and activities	
Identification of appropriate adaptation measures remains at a very generic level	<p>Training and education opportunities for individuals to improve knowledge and skills on adaptation project design and implementation as well as approaching vulnerability and adaptation assessments</p>
Lack of a clear strategic framework for agriculture and food security across the four States	<p>Ensuring unity across differing state environmental laws and regulations</p>
National Climate Change Country Team and FSM National Disaster Task Force relatively inactive	
An absence of master planning leading to ad hoc decision-making.	
Lack of state-wide strategic development plans – sectors developing and implementing programmes without aligning these to broader goals/outcomes	
Human Capacity	
Limited number of highly skilled personnel in permanent positions to take on task of managing climate change risks over the near and long term	<p>Ensuring climate change education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, short-term training, on-the-job training and job attachments</p> <p>Development of National Climate Education programme</p> <p>Support programmes for increasing the number of technical experts in climate change and related fields</p> <p>Improve understanding of CC and DRR among government planners (multi-sectoral) to enhance the recognition of CC and DRR as a core government development function</p> <p>Individuals with expertise should be recognised and utilised to build on what they have and able to train others</p> <p>Promote, facilitate and develop training programmes focused on climate change for scientific, technical and management personnel</p> <p>Need for incentives to retain people e.g. training opportunities abroad. Need for investment in people</p>
Reliance on short-term and project personnel and high staff turnover leads to loss of capacity	<p>Need for innovative solutions to retain skilled personnel in country (remuneration and other)</p>

Technical skills limited, especially for conducting in-depth hazard/risk assessments and integrating assessment results into sector development planning. Need for planners, engineers, etc.	Increased number of technical experts in climate change and related fields Developing specialist capacity for environmental management
Despite considerable effort in undertaking vulnerability and adaptation assessments, there is still not a comprehensive understanding of vulnerability to climate change at the National, State, island or community levels	Training in vulnerability and adaptation techniques crucial Training and education opportunities for individuals to improve knowledge and skills on adaptation project design and implementation as well as approaching vulnerability and adaptation assessments
Coordination and Communication	
Breakdowns in coordination between national and state levels	
Inadequate cooperation and coordination of climate change projects among government agencies, NGOs and weather service bureaus	Communication and coordination between various stakeholders needs improvement – government, but also civil society, private sector, NGOs, etc. Bi-annual environmental conference as one mechanisms to bring stakeholders together, however would be beneficial to hold this more regularly
For every new source of funding, a new steering committee is established. This puts pressure on the limited number of staff members who are consistently part of these committees	Need for streamlining of committees and coordination processes for different implemented projects Reactivation of Sustainable Development Council as overarching steering committee
Majority of climate change activities to date have been implemented as projects with 3–5 year timeframes with results and outcomes not always sustainable or replicated in other states	
Limited awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation	Public education on climate risks in FSM including education of government workers and other decision makers, community members and landowners, in particular Need for better engagement of local communities and civil society
Data, Information and Knowledge Management	
Lack of central website for disaster and climate information	Development of national climate change portal or similar mechanism as central information repository and communication tool
No national plan for public awareness/communication concerning DRR and CCA issues	Development of communication plan, including identification of possible partners at community level currently involved in education for development (e.g. church groups and CBOs) Need for awareness raising and dissemination of regional and global CC and DRR frameworks at the national level Awareness programmes should be considered for heads of the village, decision makes, youth groups, church leaders to incorporate adaptation
Information at the state and community levels that is collected by State agencies, NGOs and community members is not being utilised during development of adaptation strategies, plans and projects.	
High staff turnover also affecting knowledge continuity.	
Information gathered through assessments is not being used to inform planning.	
Data gaps hamper comprehensive planning	
Finance	
Public and private resources to address present and future climate related risks are scarce.	Establish FSM NIE in order to improve access to international funding Maximise the use of local resources through establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism to support adaptation, mitigation and resource management initiatives

Fiji

Institutional and Policy Context

At the international level, Fiji is a signatory to the Rio Conventions including the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, UNCCD and UNCBD. Fiji's commitments at the international level have prompted national and sub-national policies to address climate change and disaster risk management.

At the national level, the National Climate Change Policy 2012 serves as the central climate change policy in Fiji. The NCCP provides direction on national priorities and interests in climate change, and serves as a platform for coordination among sectors. There are eight objectives of the NCCP 2012: 1) mainstreaming; 2) data collection, storage and sharing; 3) awareness raising; 4) education and training; 5) adaptation; 6) mitigation; 7) financing; and 8) international and Pacific region participation. Furthermore, the NCCP's implementation framework for 2012–2016 highlights policy strategies and informs various sectors of government on what should be included in their respective sectoral plans and ministries' Annual Corporate Plans (ACP) in order to address climate change. Fiji launched its National Green Growth Framework in 2015 (NGGF) that was created from efforts to create a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, but was stalled due to changes in national policy at government level. The NGGF focuses on building resilience to climate change and disasters, and it is expected to serve as the cornerstone of Fiji's five- and 20-year plans. Other policies and strategies for climate change include the following: Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development (RDSSED), Peoples Charter for Change Peace and Progress (PCCPP), Clean Development Mechanism Guidelines, National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), REDD+ Policy, and sector policies.

The Climate Change Division (CCD) in the Ministry of Economy is the national focal point for the UNFCCC, which addresses climate change issues in Fiji. The CCD is guided by the National Climate Change Policy and works with government agencies, NGOs, regional and international agencies and development partners in supporting, developing, and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. To support the NCCP and CCD, the Fiji government drafted National Climate Change Coordination Guidelines (NCCCG) and Climate Change Finance Guidelines (CCFG), which are yet to be endorsed. The NCCCG clarifies and streamlines systems and processes of coordination. These guidelines describe the means of communication and decision-making on climate change and include means of evaluation and monitoring. The CCFG provide instructions on the management of climate change funding through existing government mechanisms. The main coordinating body is the National Climate Change Coordination Committee (NCCCC). The NCCCC was established to provide guidance and policy advice to government on all matters relating to climate change. The five national sub-committees established under the NCCCC provide advice on the implementation of the eight objectives of the NCCP.

Currently, Fiji does not have a National Implementing Entity (NIE) under the Adaptation Fund or the GCF; therefore, Fiji does not currently have direct access to these funding mechanisms. Nevertheless, through the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the Accredited Entity, Fiji was the first PICT to have a GCF climate change adaptation grant approved. The grant for FJD 31 million will support the Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project and was approved in November 2015.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Institutional Arrangements	
<p>Weak connections between committees, units, offices and other entities, which results in fragmented communication and coordination. As a result, implementation of policy and projects is slow and budget allocations are often made on a casual basis and lead to stagnant levels of funding year after year</p>	<p>Strengthen institutional arrangements to establish strategic direction and improve coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake an analysis on the opportunities and challenges posed by creating a single climate/environment/energy/meteorology/disaster entity to promote coordination and coherence. - Establish a high-level Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Ambassador to advocate Fiji's goals on climate change and disaster risk management at national, regional and international forums. - Undertake an assessment of identified agencies (e.g. Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC), Ministry of Environment and Fiji Development Bank) to become a National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund. The analysis should align with the criteria for the NIE accreditation process. - Undertake a feasibility study for the design and establishment of a Fiji National Climate Fund (NCF), supporting the work, which is currently being undertaken by the UNDP/GIZ Readiness Programme to achieve this deliverable. - Review and update the 1998 National Disaster Management Act (NDMA) and the 1995/2006 National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). - The CCD, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Department of Energy and Fiji Meteorological Service, working with the Solicitor-General's office, to draft the laws to implement the NCCP and the revised NDMA. - CCD and NDMO to create a National Climate Change Portal for stakeholders including local government bodies and other agencies to access information on Fiji's climate change and disaster risk management plans, events, policies and projects, as well as opportunities and procedures to access funds. - Establish a Co-Chair system for the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) Sub-Committees where a member of the Climate Change Division (CCD) and a ministry representative chairs each committee. - Seek Cabinet approval for the National Climate Change Coordination Guidelines (NCCCG). - Develop a joint communications strategy for climate change and disaster risk management, and support and enhance existing communications hub, such as the Pacific Climate Change Portal. - Agencies and other entities including those not traditionally associated with climate change (i.e. women, disabled, elderly and youth) participate in climate change and disaster risk management related meetings, events, project appraisals, etc. - Strengthen the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Framework (IRDF) to include climate change and disaster risk management activities. - Divisional Planning Officers to participate in the NCCP Sub-Committees to better support and strengthen community-driven climate change and disaster risk management initiatives.

Building Human Capacity and Technology	
<p>Lack of adequate capacity on a) the number of staff to implement climate change and disaster risk management, and b) technical and project management skills</p> <p>This permeates through all levels of work from policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and affects the budget allocation to entities</p>	<p>Build capacity at all levels to address climate change and disaster risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CCD, NDMO, Department of Energy and Fiji Meteorological Service are to undertake a review of their functional structure, roles within that structure, skill gaps, training needs and the adequacy of funding for enough human resources to deliver their mandates on climate change and disaster risk management. - Develop a programme to deliver training for technical and project management capacities associated with climate change and disaster risk management. Currently the ISACC project is collaborating with the USP to develop two postgraduate courses on project management and multi-lateral reporting.- Develop a programme to deliver training and guidance notes for local agencies and communities to access sources of funding and resources for climate change and disaster risk management initiatives.
<p>Gap within the legislation and regulation for the transfer of clean energy and energy efficient technology and equipment</p>	<p>Address legislation/regulation gap to support development of new technologies and transfer of existing technologies</p>
<p>Constraints in exchanging and sharing of data, information, expertise and financial capacity at regional and international levels in order to enhance appropriate and effective responses</p>	
Strengthening Finance Management	
<p>Weaknesses in service delivery and the quality of public expenditures for climate change and disaster risk management</p>	<p>Need to implement the Public Finance Mechanisms reforms in order to strengthen service delivery and raise the quality of public expenditures for climate change and disaster risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The MoF to prepare a medium-term PFM Reform Roadmap to strengthen the PFM systems and improve access to climate finance. - The MoF to formalise the adoption of its internal financial ratios by government and include it in the budget strategy presented to Cabinet. - The MoF to develop benchmarks for the budget allocation to climate change and disaster risk management expenditures.
<p>The coverage of expenditures relevant to climate change and disaster risk management goes beyond the expenditures in the government budget. Data on government spending on climate change and disaster risk management are not separately classified in the budget and have to be extracted manually. More importantly, climate change and disaster risk management expenditures outside the budget are generally not available</p>	<p>Need to improve the effectiveness of climate change and disaster risk management expenditures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Management Information System (FMIS) of the MoF to permanently code the classification of climate change and disaster risk management in the budget and train departments on how to apply these codes in their preparation for the 2015 budget submission. This system can also be applied to other cross-cutting issues like poverty alleviation. - The MoF to issue a finance circular to ministries and departments to classify climate change and disaster risk management expenditures before they submit their bids to MoF. - The MoF to lead a team made up of the CCD, NDMO, Department of Energy and Fiji Meteorological Service to weight the expenditures generated from the FMIS database in accordance with the CPEIR methodology tailored for Fiji's context. - The MoF to coordinate inputs from relevant ministries for reporting on climate change and disaster risk management expenditures that include state-owned enterprises, local governments and private sectors. - The Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) Unit in MoF to maintain a central database on national climate change and disaster risk management expenditures in and outside the budget.

<p>Lack of options for long term financing and investment in research and development</p>	<p>Need for financial policy to guide the establishment of a National Trust Fund to finance adaptation and mitigation activities and a long-term investment in research and developments</p>
<p>Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	
<p>National and sectoral plans and policies do not consistently include climate change and disaster risk management as cross-cutting areas, resulting in different levels of prioritisation</p>	<p>Include climate change and disaster risk management as cross-cutting issues into the new national development plan that will replace the RDSSD after it expires in December 2014</p> <p>Include climate change and disaster risk management as cross-cutting issues into Annual Corporate Plans (ACP)</p> <p>The MoF to include an analysis and table on climate change and disaster risk management expenditures in the Budget Supplement every year and include climate change and disaster risk management in the priority areas of the budget speech</p> <p>The Cabinet Office to issue a circular to all ministries and departments that project proposals submitted for Cabinet's consideration should clearly identify how they address current and future climate change and disaster risk issues, and how the relevant consultation that the project has gone through</p> <p>Develop a multi-year national implementation plan for climate change and disaster risk management to act as a bridge between national plans and budget; the implementation plan costs should be done and include a pipeline of projects</p>
<p>Enhancing Development Effectiveness</p>	
<p>Policies not currently aligned with the principles of ownership, harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability</p>	<p>Development partners to better align their assistance to government priorities to accelerate the achievement of Fiji's national goals on climate change and disaster risk management</p> <p>Development partners to consult and coordinate with each other in their approach to climate change and disaster risk management in Fiji</p> <p>The ODA Unit of the MoF to coordinate with development partners to fund the delivery of climate change and disaster risk management programmes</p> <p>Consolidation of the approaches by the ODA Unit at the MoF, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and MFAIC to manage donor-funded projects to bring greater cohesion and coordination</p>

Kiribati

Institutional and Policy Context

The Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019 is the overarching national development plan that details six broad key policy areas (KPAs). One of the underlying areas of priority for this Plan is climate change adaptation and KPA 4, which is on the environment, further elaborates on goals and strategies related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and reducing vulnerability to disaster risks. The Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019 links directly with The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2014–2023. With the aim to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks and to coordinate priorities for action, the KJIP sets out a holistic approach to integrate climate change and disaster risks into all sectors. It has been designed to complement and provide implementation for the existing National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) and the National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation (NFCCCCA).

In order to provide the necessary institutional support for the implementation of the KJIP, two new coordination mechanisms have been established. The Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KNEG) is the main advisory body, coordination mechanism and entry point for climate change and disaster risk management initiatives. Chaired by the Office of Te Beretitenti, it consists of representatives from Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration (MFAI), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and all line ministries, the private sector, NGOs and faith-based organisations. In conjunction, the KJIP Secretariat has been established under the Office of Te Beretitenti with the guidance of the Development Coordinating Committee. Its main roles include facilitating KNEG meetings, reviewing and monitoring KJIP implementation (together with responsible lead agencies) and communicating with the general public, Parliament, Cabinet, development partners and the international community. MFED will play a key role in ensuring climate change and disaster risks and response measures are incorporated into project proposals, budgeting, reporting and monitoring procedures. KJIP strategies are to be monitored on an ongoing basis through the annual Ministry Strategic Plans, which will necessitate the incorporation of relevant KJIP actions and performance indicators.

To date, climate change and disaster risk reduction are currently reflected in policies/strategies related to water and sanitation, health, environment, fisheries, agriculture, labour, youth and education. They are yet to be included in human resources development, minerals and foreshore development, private sector developing, investment, transport, communications, tourism and minerals.

A Climate Change and Climate Risk Communication Strategy was implemented for 2013–2016, and two dedicated national government websites for climate and environment have been developed: www.climate.gov.ki/ and www.environment.gov.ki/. Other relevant national policies include the Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Strategy 2004, the National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan 2008, the National Climate Change and Health Action Plan 2011 and the Kiribati Integrated Environment Policy 2013.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Policy	
Existing laws also do not regulate responses to climate change and disaster risks and impacts (exception is the Disaster Management Act 1995)	Review and develop enabling legislation and enforcement mechanisms to support effective risk reduction, legal response to impacts
A number of sectors are yet to mainstream climate change and disaster risk management into annual Sectoral Operational Plans, Ministerial Plans of Operations and budgeting (see above, pg. 23)	<p>Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management considerations in existing and new national sector strategic plans, ministries' policies and strategic plans, Ministerial Plans of Operations</p> <p>Data and reporting mechanisms in place to support monitoring and evaluation process of ensuring climate change efforts are being mainstreamed adequately into national planning</p>
Government programmes, decision-making processes and budgets are centralised, with decision-making bottlenecks at all levels, from national to local	<p>Arrangements to enhance holistic national approach to address climate change through effective leadership, consultation among key officials and coordination need strengthening</p> <p>Establish and strengthen mechanisms to coordinate, communicate and collaborate climate change and disaster risk management initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish KJIP Secretariat - Mechanisms for the KJIP Secretariat to regularly report on the KJIP implementation to decision-makers and the public - Establish mechanisms and processes for the KJIP Secretariat to formalise its linkages and communications with KNEG, faith-based organisations, private sector, NGOs and community groups - Coordinate and implement the Communications Strategy on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management <p>Development of an Island Council Strategic Plan to enhance planning, budgeting and monitoring functions at the local government level</p> <p>Integration of CCA and DRM issues into island councils strategic plans and by-laws</p>
Human Capacity	
Lack of understanding around climate change as a key development issue and more specifically making use of tools including vulnerability and adaptation assessments and prioritising and implementing adaptation actions	<p>Training opportunities provided and extended to all relevant sectors and ministries</p> <p>Enhance capacity at all levels to undertake V&A assessments, prioritise and implement adaptation actions (including local stakeholders)</p>
Gaps in national human resources in providing relevant scientific information related to climate change or sufficiently understanding such information as provided by international consultants	
Lack of capacity building, training, research and funding to enable effective mainstreaming	
Limited and over-worked professionals to do training of stakeholders	
Research capacity lacking for key issues of national priority. This has led to a reliance on regional and international organisations to provide research informing national level policy	Establishment of a national institution with research capability on pressing and emerging issues
Lack of leadership of multi-sector climate change adaptation activities	
Government staffing issues (especially in core implementation Ministries) including high staff turnover, limited staff, key staff with multiple commitments, staff movements impacting on capacity building as well as continuity of work	

Reshuffling of key technical staff away from MFED a major challenge in the implementation of the Public Financial Management Plan

Data, Information and Knowledge Management

Key gaps in environmental data collection and analysis

Strengthen capacities to collect, analyse, monitor and manage environmental data to establish the state of the environment, the trends and environmental outlook as a basis for decision-making and learning in climate change adaptation initiatives

Institutional data structures often ad-hoc, poorly managed and fragmented.

Constraints on knowledge sharing, coordination and collaboration among ministries as well as with NGOs, the private sector, faith-based organisations and development partners.

Kiribati climate change database management system needs strengthening

Develop a National Data and Information Centre to coordinate, share and manage information related to disaster risk and climate change

Lack of human resources for climate change information maintenance and development.

Limited information and database professionals.

Financial Management

Continuing capacity gaps related to accessing finance and monitoring expenditures.

Include climate change and DRM in the implementation of the public finance and fiscal reform programme to facilitate budget support and to monitor expenditure on climate change and DRM

Strengthen the integration of climate change and DRM into monitoring and evaluation at national and local levels within MFED, line ministries, MIA and KJIP Secretariat

Improve aid coordination and donor harmonisation for CCA and DRM

Shortcomings with the attaché system.

Conduct a thorough review of the available financial management software to identify a suitable one for Kiribati to replace Attaché

Palau

Institutional and Policy Context

In 2016, Palau released its national Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emission Development 2015. This policy sets out the national strategic priorities for adapting to climate change, preparing for and responding to disasters and contributing to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy is multi-sectoral, and sets out priorities, interventions and financing. It informs national budgeting and government spending in relation to climate change. Underpinning the policy is a five-year action plan that identifies and prioritises interventions for both government and non-government organisations. The policy identifies ten priority development sectors including agriculture and fisheries; health; biodiversity conservation and natural resources; society and culture; tourism; critical infrastructure; utilities; finance, commerce and economic development; good governance; and education.

A National Climate Change Coordinator position is currently housed within the Office of Climate Change, based in the Bureau of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, The Palau Grants Office is the national focal point for both the Adaptation Fund and the GCF. An ad hoc Climate Change Committee has served as the National Climate Change Committee; however, since the development of the Climate Change Policy the Committee has been relatively inactive. There is agreement from key stakeholders that this informal group should be formalised and the roles of the National Climate Change Committee and the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) in coordinating climate change projects should be clarified. The National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) is the central coordinating agency for Disaster Management as well as the Secretariat for the National Emergency Committee, and is housed in the Vice President's Office. In 2013 the National Environment Protection Council was revived and includes members from across all sectors including agriculture, tourism, public works and budget, and planning among others. Its mandate includes the identification and prioritisation of national environmental issues within the context of sustainable development, as well as supporting the development of comprehensive sustainable management plans. The Operational Framework for the NEPC is currently in development. Similarly, the National Emergency Committee also represents all sectors and is the key coordinating body during disaster events.

Palau's Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development 2015 fits within and builds on a number of other national policies and plans including the following:

- The National Master Development Plan – Palau 2020 (adopted in 1997).
- The Medium Term Development Strategy – Action for Palau's Future 2009–2014.
- The National Disaster Risk Management Framework (NDRMF) 2010.
- The National Energy Policy 2010.
- The National Climate Change and Health Action Plan (NCCHAP) 2011.

The Palau government has also stated its intention to apply for accreditation as a National Implementing Entity under the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund and a recent PricewaterhouseCoopers *Gap Assessment for Readiness Support* was undertaken for the Ministry of Finance to identify key priority areas to address, in order to progress an accreditation application.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Institutional Arrangements and Policy	
Inefficient institutional and legal framework	
Certain sector policies and plans do not currently exist	An opportunity exists for those plans/policies in development to ensure CC is mainstreamed
Mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management into sector planning, development and operations has, to date, been limited	Establish procedures and processes to mainstream climate change and DRR into environmental impact assessments and sector and state planning and budget processes Assist government agencies with integrating climate change and disasters into their policies/programmes and annual work plans
Lack of central focal point for CC and DRR within Palau National Government	New Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Finance to serve as focal point
Lack of central focal point has resulted in ad hoc government and partner projects not aligned or coordinated and lack of LT stakeholder engagement	Prepare proposals for submission to GCF and other development partners to implement 5 year action plan based on strategic priority areas, and provide proposal development training
Lack of Climate Change Policy monitoring process to track implementation	Processes and tools to monitor the implementation of the CCP are required. Databases, baseline information, central repository for CC and DRR related reports, etc. need to be developed
Limited institutions and tools at sector and site specific levels to manage risks	
Office of Project Management conceptualised in 2015 National Climate Change Policy, however not currently operationalised due to lack of staff	Office of Project Management to be operationalised and relieve burden from Office of Climate Change and Grants Coordinator
Environmental and social safeguards are a current policy gap	Need for the formalisation of E&S safeguards
Community and hospital relocation key national priorities, but feasibility studies, baselines and relocation guidelines do not currently exist to assist this process	
Human Capacity	
Small size of public sector and overstretched staff	Need for national government to undertake long-term planning and prioritisation for education/scholarship opportunities to encourage younger generation into key sectors
The same people are applying for new jobs – taking the capacity from other areas to fill new roles	
Difficulty attracting young people to priority sectors e.g. climate change, urban planning, engineering, etc.	
The Office of Climate Change under the Ministry of Finance only newly established and lacking key staff (Communications, IT, Finance, Adaptation, Mitigation and DRM)	
Lack of staff to operationalise Office of Project Management with the Bureau of Budget and Planning and need for capacity to implement project management guidelines developed for national government	Minimum of 4 x staff required to effectively staff the Office of Project Management
Limited personnel with technical knowledge on climate change issues	Understanding on vulnerabilities to risks from climate change or disasters needs strengthening as well as mechanisms/strategies to manage risks Sector agencies will need to undertake detailed climate change and disaster risk planning and budgeting – capacity to undertake this needs strengthening
Limited local capacity to support the development of pipeline projects for climate change finance	
Lack of certified training opportunities for national government staff	
Information, Knowledge Management and Communication	

No centralised communication of climate change and disaster risk information e.g. national climate change portal or other mechanism	<p>Establish databases and baseline information to monitor and report on effectiveness of the implementation of this Policy and ensure accessibility by the public at large to climate change information and data</p> <p>Development of a national Communications Plan to support targeted dissemination of CC & DRM information</p>
It has been 2 years since the last environmental symposium, which exists as an important platform for information sharing at the national level	<p>A symposium is to be held at the national level during 2017/2018</p> <p>Regularly held symposiums to be a component of the national CC & DRM Communications Plan</p>
Budgeting and Financial Management	
Challenges in PFM on both revenue and expenditure side	
Absence of core budget support from government for climate change programming has resulted in understaffed institutions with inadequate resourcing	
Current Financial Management System is out of date and not supportive of the processes required	<p>A new financial management system is currently being considered, with a possibility for implementation with RMI and FSM for cost sharing purposes</p>

Samoa

Institutional and Policy Context

At the national level, Samoa has a National Policy of Combatting Climate Change 2007, which outlines its response to climate change. The National Policy of Combatting Climate Change 2007 is a comprehensive policy on climate change and provides a national framework to mitigate the effects of climate change and adapt to its impacts in an effective and sustainable manner. It provides overarching, strategic direction for all of the government's climate change initiatives. The policy defines six objectives: 1) promote public awareness and improve stakeholder understanding of climate change; 2) strengthen the management of climate change information; 3) build capacity on national response to climate change; 4) implement mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 5) implement adaptation measures to protect Samoa from the impacts of climate change; and 6) establish a regulatory framework to facilitate the national responses to climate change.

In terms of climate adaptation, Samoa's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) is the main guiding document and its implementation is given a high priority. This prioritising is reflected in the fact that the government provides substantial co-finance for NAPA projects and encourages donors to treat NAPA implementation as a high priority for international assistance. The NAPA identifies possible adaptation needs in the following 12 sectors: food security, agriculture, forestry, water supply, fisheries, health, urban planning, coastal environment, Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans (CIMPs), biodiversity, conservation, and tourism. Furthermore, Samoa developed the Strategy for Development of Samoa (SDS) 2008–2012 that was structured around the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDS outlines the process through which Samoa aims to achieve these important development milestones. Seven goals are defined: sustained macroeconomic stability; private sector led growth; improved education outcomes; improved health outcomes; community development; improved governance; and environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. Other policies and strategies include: National Energy Policy 2007, Water Sector Policy 2007, Forestry Policy 2007, Biodiversity Strategy, National Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy 2008, and Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience 2008.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) is responsible for developing the key policy and planning documents that guide climate change programmes in Samoa. The Ministry serves as the Secretariat for the National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT) and is responsible for the oversight of the implementation of Samoa's adaptation activities. MNRE has been the primary executing agency for environmental activities, including climate change in Samoa. The MNRE has established a Climate Change Unit, which generates project proposals, sometimes with the help of UNDP for Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded projects, and formulates national policies on key environmental areas. The NCCCT oversaw the preparation of the National Climate Policy (NCP) in 2007. The NCCCT is chaired by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and is made up of all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies (MAF, MWCSO, MFAT, OAG, MoH, MWTI, MESC, EPC and SWA), academic institutions (NUS and USP) and NGOs. Since approving the NCP, the main role of the NCCCT has been to act as a steering group for the NAPA. The MoF is the financial focal point for the GEF and most of the other donor supported programmes for the environment in Samoa. It plays a critical role in the coordination of such support through its participation as chair or member of national steering committees, or other coordination mechanisms agreed to with Samoa's development partners. The MoF has established the Climate Resilience and Investment Coordination Unit for this purpose.

Currently, Samoa's Ministry of Finance is a National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Policy	
<p>Climate change inclusion in the current SDS is not sector specific</p>	<p>In subsequent versions of the SDS, MNRE and MoF should collaborate to ensure that climate change is addressed explicitly in the sectoral chapters of all the key climate ministries</p> <p>At some point in the mid- to long-term, the SDS is likely to include costings to provide clearer guidance on priority between sectors. This should help to demonstrate government mid and long-term commitment to climate resilience and mitigation</p> <p>Future SDS should also incorporate a focus on improving the quality of climate finance, based on reaching an optimal level of climate expenditure</p>
<p>Identified weaknesses in the National Policy of Combatting Climate Change</p>	<p>The UNDP CPEIR Review has suggested the development of a medium to long term Climate Change Plan and Programme (CCPP) to replace the NAPA as the main guiding document for adaptation and to update the current policy framework. Suggestions for building on the existing policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CCPP should provide a strategic policy context, while also providing estimates of costs associated with each of the main priorities. - Strategies should be based on existing sector plans, adaptation plans and corporate plans and should cover recurrent and development activities. - The costing should be realistic, but can also have an element of aspiration to increase total funding for adaptation and mitigation.
<p>Climate change not currently integrated in sectoral policies and plans and corporate plans</p>	<p>MNRE and MoF should jointly prepare guidelines for line ministries on how to ensure the sector adaptation plans lead to greater climate sensitivity in sectors and are not treated simply as a separate plan for finance that is dedicated to adaptation or mitigation</p> <p>Where sector and corporate plans are costed (e.g. in MTEFs), they should include climate tagging, using the classification methodology introduced in the CPEIR and developed by MNRE and MoF, with the approval of NCCCT</p> <p>In addition to the recommendations on sector policies and plans and costing, line ministries should consider some occasional analysis that includes an analysis of the climate sensitivity of the routine activities funded by recurrent expenditure. This occasional analysis could also synthesise the available evidence on the impact of adaptation and mitigation expenditure.</p>
<p>Samoa's responses to climate and other natural hazard risks are being impeded by inefficiencies arising from the distinction between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Need to achieve a convergence between disaster risk reduction and adaptation. In practice, programmes that aim to address current risks will also be adaptation programmes</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction can therefore be seen as part of climate adaptation and the DMO should therefore be one of the most important members of the NCCCT</p>

<p>There is still very little international assessment of the potential benefits to be gained from climate finance and no established methodology for assessing this</p>	<p>Build a library of climate impact assessment and associated data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pilot study undertaken by UNDP for the CPEIR gives some indication of how this analysis might be structured and demonstrates the importance of building a library of comparative data that can be used for the rapid appraisal of the climate component of programmes. - It also demonstrates the challenges of undertaking this analysis in countries, such as Samoa, where there is large uncertainty in climate projections. - MNRE should promote a common standard for the climate projections to be used in climate impact assessment for project appraisal in Samoa.
---	--

Institutions

<p>NCCCT needs a clear annual function in the planning cycle and a properly resourced secretariat, provided jointly by the CCU and CRICU</p>	<p>The NCCCT needs a clear annual function in the planning cycle and a properly resourced secretariat, provided jointly by the CCU and CRICU</p>
---	--

<p>Lack of climate finance monitoring processes</p>	<p>The CCAMR should be produced jointly by MoF and MNRE, with CRICU providing a review of climate finance and CCU providing an update on climate policy, both nationally and internationally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CCAMR should be approved by NCCCT and reviewed in the parliamentary committees for finance and for the environment. - The Samoa Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review CCAMR should include tracking of climate expenditure, building on the methodology developed for this CPEIR. - This could also be included as an SDS indicator.
--	---

<p>Issues associated with cooperation and coordination</p>	<p>Cooperation between NCCCT, DMO and NEC needs to extend to operational coordination</p>
---	---

<p>With similar people sitting in different committees, there are risks that the specific actions taken may involve some duplication, creating additional work for the limited planning resources in line ministries</p>	<p>Need to have good cooperation between members of NCCCT from all line ministries involved in adaptation and mitigation with cross-sectoral bodies relating to climate change: the Disaster Management Office (DMO) and the National Energy Committee (NEC)</p>
---	--

<p>Elements of competition between MNRE and MOF and respective roles</p>	<p>Strengthen cooperation between MNRE and MoF:</p> <p>MNRE has the technical understanding of climate change processes and the responsibility to manage some adaptation and mitigation activities.</p> <p>MoF has the responsibility to propose (subject to cabinet approval) the optimal allocation of resources amongst sectors, including those managed by MNRE and by other line ministries.</p> <p>To effectively undertake both of these responsibilities, good collaboration is essential and the two ministries should develop a memorandum of understanding, or similar arrangement, to clarify roles.</p>
---	--

<p>Lack of climate legislation or regulations</p>	<p>The role of the NCCCT needs to be strengthened by legislation and/or regulations that define its composition and mandate</p> <p>Legislation and/or regulations will also be required to create any National Climate Fund</p>
--	---

Public Finance Management	
The immediate challenge for Samoa is to ensure that it has the capacity to manage the current levels of climate financing and the expected increase in this funding, both for dedicated climate finance and for the climate components of development finance	<p>Need to build capacity to manage increased climate funding notably in CRICU and CCU</p> <p>Need to take occasional internal review of climate relevance of recurrent spending. This review would promote awareness within the Ministry and more widely and would encourage prioritisation of climate resilience within the ministry, thus strengthening arguments for funding climate related activities</p> <p>In Samoa, the key document for programme appraisal is the form submitted to the CDD and this should be adapted to better capture the relevance of CC at the initial stage of development</p>
Climate finance is currently provided through a wide range of modalities with no overall guidance or monitoring	<p>Samoa should prepare a Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) that provides this overall context and guides donors on how best to support adaptation and mitigation in Samoa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This should cover both dedicated climate finance and the climate components of all development finance. - The CFF should present estimated expenditure levels as well as management modalities and responsibilities. - The estimated expenditure levels need to be consistent with the macroeconomic framework and with the costing of the CCPP and costing work done for the SDS in the future. <p>The Pacific Sector Investment Programme should be reactivated to provide systematic guidance to donors and so to realise the full value of improved project appraisal</p>
There are no clear models of how budget support would be used to provide comprehensive support for mainstreamed climate expenditure across government, except in support of policy reform	<p>As a temporary measure, Samoa should consider setting up a National Climate Fund (NCF). This should be managed largely through the budget, but with some earmarking for activities to ensure additionality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earmarked activities should be strictly consistent with national policies and should use CDC project forms and the government financial and procurement systems, as much as possible. - The NCF should help to pool donor support and so to reduce the problems of coordinating scheduling and avoiding duplication and gaps. - The majority of funds should be used for implementation, rather than capacity building, and this implementation would be done by the appropriate line ministries and agencies. - Funds should be available both for full financing of high climate relevance programmes and for part 'top-up' funding of mid climate relevance programmes that have climate resilient components. - Funding should be available to respond to national disasters, but there should be a cap on this to ensure that the NCF can provide continuity of funding to adaptation and mitigation programmes, even in years when a national disaster is declared.
Village Level Climate Finance	
Lack of specific funding streams providing direct transfers to individual families to address targeted activities, including impact of flash floods, relocation, village building, housing and water tanks	<p>The delivery of this should build on CSSP mechanisms. Disaster response should be eligible, provided that funding is not available from national disaster response funds</p>

Solomon Islands

Institutional and Policy Context

The Solomon Islands government has recognised the need to integrate work on climate change and disaster risk reduction. As such the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) was established in 2010, where the Climate Change Division and National Disaster Management Office were amalgamated under one umbrella. The Climate Change Division remains as the lead government agency overseeing climate change. The National Climate Change Policy 2012–2017 has been developed to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into the one policy framework and builds on the National Disaster Risk Management Plan of 2009. To strengthen the institutional arrangements, a National Climate Change Working Group was established under the leadership of MECDM as well as the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC). This working group met for the first time in early 2015 and exists as a forum for policy dialogue and donor coordination in the sector. However, the Working Group has not been very active since this first meeting in 2015.

At the national level, the government released its updated National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016–2035 in early 2016 in conjunction with the Medium Term Development Plan, which translates the NDS into actionable programmes and projects. These programmes and projects are also included in annual development budgets. Objective four of the NDS, ‘resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery’, outlines key strategies for disaster and climate risk management, adaptation and mitigation as part of a risk resilience development approach. The Solomon Islands government ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in September 2016.

In 2008 the Solomon Islands also developed a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). More recently, the development of a Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and other hazards was considered. Nevertheless, the government has decided not to pursue the development of this Plan. Also notable is the Solomon Islands Public Financial Management Act of 2013, which proposes a series of major reforms in public financial management and provides a framework for sound financial management and enhancing transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

MECDM in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) are currently developing a GCF Readiness proposal for readiness activity as follows: 1) Strengthening NDA and Focal Point; 2) Strategic framework; and 3) Accreditation of implementing entities.. Furthermore, the Solomon Islands government has also recently submitted a request for a National Climate Change Finance Adviser position to the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub, with funding for the position to be provided for two years.

An innovative programme known as the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) commenced in 2012, trialling a new holistic and multi-sectoral approach integrating climate change responses and development assistance. Further information on this programme is provided in Appendix 1. MECDM are currently working with Climate Change Coordination Committees at the Provincial level to replicate this approach in other provinces.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Policy and Planning	
<p>Limited mainstreaming of CC & DRM into sectoral policies</p> <p>Need for climate change to be integrated and embedded into the work of other line ministries (other than MECDM)</p>	<p>Support organisations and institutions build capacity for mainstreaming climate change</p> <p>Review and revise existing relevant legislations and regulations to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Review national and provincial government policies and strategies and integrate climate change considerations</p> <p>Integrate climate change considerations into the planning and budgeting processes of national and provincial governments</p> <p>Mainstream climate change considerations in country partnership arrangements with regional agencies, international agencies and donors</p> <p>Ensure that the National Development Strategy and other national Sector strategies are fully climate compatible within their stated timeframes</p> <p>Finalise and implement the National Implementation Strategy for Mainstreaming Climate Change Issues into National Development Planning</p> <p>Develop and implement a national framework for climate and ocean services that is aligned with the WMO's Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS) in sectors such as: Agriculture; Health; Water; Disaster Risk Reduction; Infrastructure and Energy</p>
<p>Lack of CC Policy Action Plan/Framework/Legislation</p>	<p>Current Climate Change Policy to undergo review in 2017</p> <p>Review and revise the NAPA and MECDM Strategic Plan and develop a National Adaptation Plan to address climate change over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Revise the Environment Act to integrate climate change</p>
No direct policy and planning within the MPGIS	
<p>Policy priorities not always reflected in the budget</p>	<p>Adequate financing (annual national budget allocation) required</p> <p>Need for national government to increase budget for climate change implementation in the development budget</p>
Institutional Arrangements and Coordination	
<p>Coordination challenges between government ministries, donors and NGOs</p>	<p>Establish formal climate change coordination arrangements within Provincial Governments using existing or new coordinating bodies</p> <p>Designate officials as Climate Change Focal Points within national and provincial government Ministries and Departments as well as national institutions and civil society organisations</p> <p>Drafting a matrix of Actions and Deliverables in the climate change sector as a tool for the CCWG</p> <p>Foster collaborative efforts between all development partners to ensure collation of technical and financial resources to implement adaption priorities</p> <p>Establishment of the National Climate Change Council to oversee the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of national climate change policies and strategies</p> <p>Establish national Thematic Working Groups (TWG) to provide technical and strategic support and advice to the lead agency and National Climate Change Council on climate change issues</p>

	<p>Convening a National Climate Change Roundtable every three years to bring partners together to monitor progress in addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction. The Climate Change Roundtable will coincide with the three year cycle of the State of Environment Reporting process</p> <p>Need for improved coordination amongst the Solomon Islands Government to map out what are the priority areas for funding (based on plans, policies, etc.) to be able to maximise such assistance</p> <p>Need for strengthened linkages based on National Development Strategy, medium-term and long-term plans</p> <p>Need for an NIE (and determining capacity needed for an effective NIE) and dedicated coordination roles</p> <p>Need for better engagement with partners broadly – not just those directly involved with climate change projects</p>
Lack of recognition and engagement of Provincial Governments	Climate Change & DRM Roundtable an opportunity to engage with Provincial Government
Lack of clear mandate in Provincial Governments to deal with climate change issues	Establishment of Provincial Ordinances as one way to address this
Communication	
UNFCCC Second National Communication still to be finalised	
Climate change information not currently being disseminated widely and lack of awareness on climate change issues outside the technical Ministry (MECDM)	<p>Support agencies and partners to develop and implement climate change communication strategies to ensure that clear messages about climate change are produced and disseminated</p> <p>Strengthen data and information management systems and protocols to enable effective dissemination and sharing of information</p> <p>Need to strengthen role of GEF Operational focal Point in disseminating information and coordinating GEF-related activities</p> <p>Mainstream climate change by raising awareness and understanding of government and non-government policymakers and the general public about climate change and its causes and consequences and build consensus to facilitate, coordinate and implement climate change enabling activities</p> <p>Raise awareness of key development actors on disaster and climate risks, their causes and impacts (e.g. food production and security) to help raise awareness on potential management measures</p>
Current climate change policy not widely communicated with stakeholders	Needs more engagement of actors across sectors – not just those involved in climate change work and projects
Gender & Social Inclusion	
Lack of serious participation, linkage and knowledge on gender, social inclusion and climate change	<p>Need for gender to be mainstreamed into all sectors</p> <p>Gender must be included in the initial project design</p>
Absence of dedicated staff to support this area	Need for better linkages of line ministries with MWYCFCA to support gender related work (e.g. policy/project inclusion)
Human Capacity	
Capacities of Ministry of Environment and especially the CC Division remain overstretched – often supplemented by international agencies	<p>Needs assessment for priority training</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of CC Division as the government lead agency overseeing CC to lead, guide and coordinate national programmes and actions addressing CC</p>
Need for strengthened capacity within newly established PMU within MECDM	<p>Enhance the role and capacity of the Environment and Conservation Standing Committee of Parliament to include oversight over Climate Change</p> <p>Develop appropriate infrastructure and technical capacity to assess and monitor climate change and related issues</p> <p>Build capacity of development planners at all levels to routinely integrate risk management into development plans and policies</p>

	<p>Strengthen management, communication and use of risk information including widespread use of GIS and community 'risk maps' to identify high risk areas and support risk informed development planning</p> <p>Ensure adequate capabilities to address climate change and pandemic diseases through increased awareness and implementation of strategies founded on research and development and information exchange</p> <p>Assess capacity needs from time to time and identify and prioritise human resources development needs and train specialised experts through targeted scholarships and training activities</p> <p>Need for specialised officers in areas such as gender and legal issues / greater coordination with current technical officers in other relevant ministries (e.g. MWYCFA in a position to advise on gender policy inclusion, etc.)</p> <p>Need for capacity to absorb initiatives</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes a key gap</p>
Staff have multiple roles and responsibilities	<p>Need for increased clarity in roles to allow for dedicated implementation</p>
Capacity gaps related to V&A and DRR assessments	<p>Strengthen the capacity and partnerships of national and provincial government agencies, national institutions, NGOs, churches and all Solomon Island communities to undertake vulnerability and adaptation V&A and (DRR assessments for different sectors and geographic areas</p> <p>Provide support to ministries, provincial governments and civil society organisations, including faith-based and private sector organisations, to review and revise their corporate plans, sector programmes and strategies to include measures to assess vulnerability of sectors and identify and implement adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and actions</p> <p>Build capacity, plan and implement ecosystem-based vulnerability assessments and adaptation programmes and actions including, inter-alia, implementation of the protected areas legislation and regulations, low-impact logging strategies, marine ecosystem management</p> <p>Strengthen capacity to integrate climate change considerations into Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)</p> <p>Undertake gender analysis and integrate gender considerations as part of vulnerability and disaster risk assessments as well as adaptation actions.</p> <p>Inclusive participation of women and youth should be actively encouraged at all levels in order to build the capacity of vulnerable groups</p>
Capacity gaps related to financial management	<p>Strengthen capacity with MECDM, with the support of MDPAC, to coordinate and monitor performance of climate change programmes and projects and their effectiveness in supporting the implementation and achievement of national and provincial adaptation, DRR and mitigation strategies</p> <p>Need for capacity to access funds – Provide training and build capacity in climate change funding and project cycle management to all stakeholders, in line with government and donor requirements</p>
Retaining capacity (at both the national and provincial level) that has been funded by projects	<p>Human capacity requirements for a unit/division need to be supported by and reflected in sector policies</p> <p>This is a critical issue for the PMU staff of the SIWSAP Project based in the Water Resources Division. Progression of the draft water resources policy would help to support the long term need for this unit.</p>

Recruitment of officials depends on the Ministry of Public Service allocation and budgetary allocations	Importance of developing and implementing sector policies, outlining priority areas for human capacity, and reflected in budgets
Limited capacity at the provincial level for overseeing and monitoring programmes	Improve the capacity of sector and provincial planners to routinely integrate risk management into the project cycle including project site selection, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and budget allocations
Limited technical capacity/knowledge related to climate change, climate change adaptation, climate change finance, risk management and gender outside of the associated ministries (e.g. MECDM and MWYCFA)	
Limited specialised training and limited access to scholarship opportunities	
Lack of capacity for project preparation and management	Newly established PMU in both MECDM and Water Resources Division (SIWSAP) but need for support in project management processes
Limited knowledge of the range of funding sources available	
Financial Management & Funding Sources	
Weaknesses in economic management. Challenges include: Auditing processes are weak	Make provision in national and provincial development and recurrent budget to implement corporate plans, programmes and projects that address climate change
Bottlenecks – funds through line ministries	Establish transparent process for financial and technical assistance resources allocation and utilisation
Difficulty of tracking CC finance (no specific account code)	National fiscal and monetary policies will be reviewed to enhance broad based economic development and facilitate growth in the economy but improvements are needed in economic and financial management as a whole. Public-sector management and accountability needs to be improved
Budget executing is not predictable	Review national policies to enhance broad based economic development and facilitate growth in the economy
Timely reporting and consistency of feedback.	Improve financial and economic management through improved budgetary and planning policies and processes as well as forecasting
	Improve accounting systems, financial rules and regulations to facilitate efficient and accountable delivery of public services
	Improve revenue collection, financial management systems and the tax reform system to support private sector led economic growth
	Facilitate, encourage and provide incentives to local and international financial institutions and credit unions to provide financial services and loans to private sector investors and entrepreneurs
	Improve performance, governance, oversight, financial sustainability and accountability of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and review implementation of the SOE Act
	Introduce PPP management models that could encourage and assist establishment of sustainable business entities
Budget process not accounting for funds coming from other sources and information from donors not forthcoming	Streaming of external funding into public financing system needs to be addressed
	Need clear stratification of funding sources
	Need for a mechanism to monitor and coordinate all climate change funds in the country
	MDPAC Aid Coordination Policy – need for support in operationalising this

<p>Funding challenges: No direct funding for climate change within MPGIS</p>	<p>Funding must be based on existing country long-term strategies and respective ministries</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation on impacts of each funding source is required</p> <p>Need for CC financial analysis within MECDM and information sharing of climate change support, which is outside the national budget</p>
<p>Development Effectiveness</p>	
<p>Challenges related to M&E, including financing effective M&E processes</p>	<p>Need for strengthened monitoring of projects and tracking results</p>
<p>Still many overlaps in donors and donor projects, especially on-the-ground</p>	
<p>Challenges operationalising the MDPAC Aid Coordination Policy</p>	

Tuvalu

Institutional and Policy Context

At the international level, Tuvalu is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and has ratified the UNFCCC. Tuvalu provided its initial National Communication under the UNFCCC in 1999 and is currently preparing its Second National Communication with the support of the UN Global Environmental Facility. Tuvalu is a member of the Alliance of Small Island States.

At the national level, there are two drivers of climate change policy: Te Kaniva: Tuvalu National Climate Change Policy (Te Kaniva 2012) and the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (NSAP 2012–2016). Te Kaniva outlines the strategic policies for responding to climate change impacts and related disaster risks for the period from 2012 to 2021. It has seven thematic goals: 1) strengthening adaptation actions; 2) improving understanding and application of climate change data; 3) enhancing governance arrangements; 4) developing and maintaining infrastructures to withstand climate change impacts; 5) ensuring energy security; 6) planning for effective disaster preparedness; and 7) guaranteeing the security of the people of Tuvalu. Specific implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements are outlined in the NSAP. Specific actions include determining the point of forced migration/relocation, conducting a feasibility study on the costs of relocation, and developing a climate change migration/resettlement plan for each island in view of climate change impacts. Te Kakeega II National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005–2015 is also Tuvalu's national development strategy that recognises that climate change poses significant threats to the achievement of the national development goals. In terms of adaptation, Tuvalu's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2007) highlights seven key priorities: 1) coastal protection; 2) agricultural protection; 3) water access; 4) health improvement; 5) fisheries conservation; 6) alternative fisheries resources and coral reef ecosystem productivity; and 7) disaster preparedness and response. Other policies and strategies include: National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation and Drought 2006; National Energy Policy 2009; Cross-Cutting Policy and Disaster Risk Management 2012–2021; Gender Policy 2013; and Youth Policy 2015.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment is the main government ministry responsible for climate change. Within the ministry, the Department of Environment oversees a Climate Change Unit. In January 2014 a National Advisory Council on Climate Change was launched by the Prime Minister to provide advice on how to effectively coordinate a whole-of-government response to the challenges of climate change, known as the National Climate Change Response Process. The main functions of the National Advisory Council on Climate Change are to identify actions or strategies to achieve energy efficiencies, increase the use of renewable energy, encourage the private sector and NGOs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop locally appropriate technologies for adaptation and climate change mitigation, and ensure a whole-of-government response to adaptation and climate change-related disaster risk reduction. The Development Coordination Committee (DCC) is under the Ministry of Finance where projects for donor funding are prioritised and submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Currently, Tuvalu does not have a National Implementing Entity (NIE) under the Adaptation Fund or the GCF; therefore, Tuvalu does not currently access climate change funding directly from these mechanisms. Nevertheless, Tuvalu, with the support of UNDP as the Accredited Entity, had USD 36 million approved for the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project through the GCF in 2016.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Strengthening Institutional Arrangements	
Lack of capacity in each ministry/department to mainstream climate change	<p>Incorporate climate change and disaster risk management aspects into Te Kakeega II (and future national sustainable development plans), budgetary planning and into sector policies and plans.</p> <p>Enhance capacity in each ministry and department to integrate climate change and disaster risks into project development, project monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Incorporate climate change and disaster risks in each sector/ agency policies, plans and budgetary processes</p>
Lack of capacity in the Island (Kaupule) Governance	<p>Strengthen island governance and leadership (Kaupule)</p> <p>Enhance effective and responsive island governance where climate change and disaster risks and impacts are integrated into Island Strategic Plans</p> <p>Diversify gender specific climate resilient livelihoods and enhanced hazard response capacity of the Kaupule</p>
ISP short of climate change and disaster risk management considerations	
Weak institutional arrangements for climate change, environment, meteorology and disaster (Disjointed and lack opportunity to collaborate and coordinate).	<p>Strengthen institutional arrangements for climate change, disaster risk management and meteorology to enhance coordination:- Improve coordination, sharing of expertise, data and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gather, replicate and share good lessons learned and best practices. - Create a ministry to encompass climate change, disaster risk management and meteorology thus raising their visibility and role in national sustainable development planning.
Building Human Capacity and Technology	
Lack of technical expertise and institutional structure to plan, manage and maintain RE programmes	<p>Strengthen Tuvalu's existing facilities (TMTI, Amatuku) should be strengthened to provide ongoing training and back-up</p>
Strengthen Finance Management	
Lack of sustainable and predictable funding for medium and long-term planning	<p>Establish a National Trust Fund to support adaptation and mitigation actions to respond to climate change impacts and disaster risks</p>
Weak drivers in coordination committees	<p>Enable policies and tools to strengthen the coordination role of the Aid Coordination Unit, the</p> <p>National Climate Change Advisory Council (NCCAC) and the National Disaster Committee (NDC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce national policies and by-laws to provide the policy driven support for coordinated climate change and disaster risk management targets and outcomes. - Strengthen coordination of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation evident in government agencies implementing climate change and disaster risk management programmes. - Enhance high level of awareness amongst agencies and communities on climate change finance. - Develop a National Implementing Entity to coordinate and access funding for adaptation and disaster risk management.
Lack of a known process to inform public about climate change finances	

Lack of enforcement and practice of good financial management

Enhance robust financial management procedures and procurement policy for donor funded (or partnerships supported) climate change and disaster risk management programmes:

- Improve donor confidence in national procedures and governance arrangements.
 - Need high level of professionalism in financial management in central and line agencies including Island Kaupule to access and report on financial and technical support.
-

Vanuatu

Institutional and Policy Context

Vanuatu has been hailed as a regional leader in integrating the fields of climate change and disaster risk reduction; particularly with regards to the establishment of its National Advisory Board for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) in 2012. This mechanism has proved an important part of improving the coordination and governance around these two issues at the national level. Comprising both governmental and non-governmental members, it exists as the supreme policymaking and advisory body for all climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes, projects, initiatives and activities. Its three areas of priority are strategic governance and policy; technical advice, project monitoring and coordination; and project management. The NAB is supported by a full-time Secretariat housed under the Ministry of Climate Change and is co-chaired by the Director General of the Ministry of Climate Change and the Director of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). The Ministry of Climate Change also houses the Vanuatu Meteorological and Geo-Hazards Department and the NDMO.

The newly created Risk Resilience Unit under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity provides another supporting structure, which liaises directly with the NAB to further strengthen CCA and DRR among its line departments. The NAB website also exists as the national climate change portal (www.nab.vu), and provides an overview of current climate change related projects and access to a variety of resources.

The Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030 was launched in October 2015, and further articulates Vanuatu’s vision, principles, strategic goals, priorities and strategies for CCA and DRR. The policy identifies six key priorities as well as considering a number of cross-cutting issues, including social and gender inclusions, capacity building and mainstreaming. It builds on previous strategies and policies including Vanuatu’s National Adaptation Plan of Action 2006, Vanuatu Climate Change Strategy 2007 (draft) and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011 (draft), as well as the Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management National Action Plan 2006–2016 and Priorities and Action Agenda 2006–2015. The 15-year National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), approved in 2016, also identifies CCA and DRR as key priorities for the government. A draft of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Land-Based Resources 2012–2022 has also been developed, and covers the agriculture, forestry, water, livestock and biodiversity/natural ecosystems sectors. Vanuatu issued its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in 2007.

Vanuatu has also seen success in mainstreaming CCA and DRR into sector policies including the following:

- Overarching Productive Sector Policy.
- National Forest Policy 2013–2023.
- Agriculture Sector Policy 2015–2030.
- Vanuatu National Curriculum Statement.
- National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan 2016–2030.
- Vanuatu Strategic Tourism Action Plan 2014–2018.
- Vanuatu National Land Use Planning and Zoning Policy.
- National Livestock Policy 2015–2030.

Identified Gaps and Recommendations

Identified Gaps	Recommendations
Institutional Arrangements and Policy	
Gaps in the Meteorology Act and National Disaster Act	<p>Need for new meteorology, geo-hazards and climate change legislation, which clarifies the responsibilities of the Departments within the Ministry, in relation to climate and disaster risk</p> <p>Review of the National Disaster Act and enacting new legislation</p>
The NAB is currently not legislated	Legislating for the existence and objectives of the NAB, including inclusive government and non-government membership
<p>Mainstreaming climate change into other sector policies a challenge</p> <p>Implemented existing policies that already integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction directives also a challenge</p>	<p>Need for integrating and harmonising climate change and disaster risk reduction requirements into other legislation and policies, including the Decentralisation Act and the National Sustainable Development Plan</p> <p>Development of practical strategies to address gender and social inclusion issues within the climate change and disaster risk reduction context at all levels via government and stakeholder collaboration</p> <p>Establishing and strengthening international agreements to ensure support from external sources for climate and disaster preparedness, response and recovery</p> <p>Incorporating climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into the National Sustainable Development Plan</p> <p>Developing and integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction into all local councils (provincial, municipal and area level), public and private sector business plans, thereby ensuring close alignment of budgets with developed plans</p>
Lack of corporate plan or other document for the Ministry of Climate Change, which aligns with national priorities and strategies	
Planning at provincial and area council levels tends to be non-strategic and ad hoc with no consistent templates to guide planning	<p>Developing and integrating climate change and disaster risk reduction into all local councils (provincial, municipal and area level), public and private sector business plans, thereby ensuring close alignment of budgets with developed plans</p>
Many projects bypass local government systems	
Absence of structured monitoring and evaluation framework integrating climate change, disaster risk and resilience	Developing the M&E skills of NAB secretariat to link to the Government system in the Prime Minister's Office and coordinating with the Vanuatu statistics office, rather than seeing donor-driven evaluations done on a project-by-project basis
Human Capacity	
General human capacity gaps and strengthening requirements	<p>Strengthening the government and NAB Secretariat's capacity to effectively perform NAB strategic support roles, and the Project Management Unit to undertake project management functions</p> <p>Establishing and strengthening coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives at the provincial level via the NAB, particularly through the Department of Local Authorities, to guide community-based activities</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity of government and partners to actively engage and participate in major international or regional framework processes</p> <p>Building required policy capability and cross-agency relationships in the NAP Secretariat and building the corporate services support needed for units within the Ministry to operate effectively</p>

CC and DRR capacity weak for provincial, municipal and area council personnel	Support for a comprehensive capacity needs and gap analysis at national, provincial government and area council level
There is also a lack of financial support for training at these levels	<p>Strengthening climate change and disaster risk reduction capacity of provincial, municipal and area council personnel</p> <p>Strengthening provincial disaster and climate change committees and community disaster and climate change committees and municipal committees, such that bottom-up planning is acknowledged and considered in national decision-making</p>
There has been no systematic assessment of required skills set, existing skills and training needs for the Ministry of Climate Change. Most training is ad hoc	Development of a human resource development plan / training needs analysis for Ministry of Climate Change
There is a lack of financial management skills in many agencies	Working towards NIE accreditation will leverage improvements at the whole-of-government level
There is a lack of qualified auditors in the Office of the Auditor General to audit donor-funded projects	
Capacity of line ministries, state owned entities and provincial governments in project management and financial management is quite limited	
Information and Knowledge Management	
Gaps in information capture, access and application	<p>Need to enhance NAB website portal as one-stop-shop for information</p> <p>Creating a culture of information sharing – incentives to share knowledge (not just reports and documents)</p> <p>Publically sharing assessment data, information and results on the NAB portal</p> <p>Ensuring that NAB’s information, education and communication endorsement process is used by all climate change and disaster risk reduction material developers</p> <p>Monitoring the effectiveness of materials and communication endorsed under the information, education and communication processes</p> <p>Ensuring participation of all relevant government and stakeholder bodies, including provincial governments and the National Statistics Office in information management processes</p> <p>Ensuring that up-to-date project information, resources, reports, events and contacts are accessible on the NAB portal</p>
Finance	
Adequate funding is not currently available for climate change and DRR.	<p>Allocating funding in budgets for climate change and disaster risk reduction by development partners, donors, national and provincial governments, area councils, CSOs, and industry sectors</p> <p>Ensuring that external funding is channelled through existing government financial systems</p> <p>Progressing the establishment of a national trust fund for climate change and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Exploring opportunities for partnering with the private sector for investment in climate change and disaster risk reduction, including in renewable energy and waste management</p> <p>Exploring options for a climate change and disaster risk reduction insurance or risk sharing scheme</p> <p>Ensuring that financial accountability mechanisms are in place and operating effectively, including transparency of decision-making in allocation of funding</p>

Gaps in current financial systems related to climate change and disaster risk

Making measurable improvements in climate change and disaster risk reduction budgeting, financial statements, reporting, audit processes, procurement practices, project management, and transparency policies

Lobbying regional and international partners for support on obtaining NIE status

Associated Projects and Programmes

1. USAID Climate Ready project

Aim: USAID envisions that through Climate Ready, PICTs will become demonstrably more resilient to climate change, in order to protect the lives and livelihoods of Pacific Island peoples and increase their prosperity. While Climate Ready will work largely at the national and sub-national levels, rather than directly in communities, effective adaptation requires local actions; i.e. on-the-ground projects such as rainwater catchment systems, cyclone shelters, disaster risk reduction planning, and other interventions to protect lives and livelihoods from negative climate change impacts. While community level approaches undoubtedly result in important achievements in increasing resilience of selected communities, Climate Ready seeks to transform the enabling environment in which climate adaptation takes place so that the number of such interventions will multiply far beyond what USAID funding could directly supply, leading to a higher number of externally funded adaptation interventions being implemented in countries across the region.

Countries involved: Climate Ready will be engaged in twelve Pacific Island nations: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru, Kiribati, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau. The project is anticipated to have a life-span of five years.

Activities relevant to ISACC:

- **Policies, regulations, and legal frameworks** from national to sub-national levels are in place and being implemented to achieve adaptation goals as articulated in adaptation action and disaster risk reduction plans. In particular, adaptation is mainstreamed throughout national and sub-national sectors and ministries, such as agriculture, fisheries, health, finance, planning, etc. In addition, policies to guide local-level implementation of climate adaptation interventions, such as climate-smart building codes, are in place and being implemented across the region.
- **Larger amounts of international adaptation financing are accessed by PICTs** so that more extensive and better quality adaptation projects can be implemented. Knowledge regarding the differing requirements of various funds and how to prepare and submit proposals to each is strengthened. PICTs are better able to develop and submit adaptation project proposals through Regional or Multinational Implementing Entities. PICTs that have NIE readiness assessments and choose to pursue accreditation so that they can directly access funds have greater capacity and resources to complete accreditation processes.
- **PIC public and private sector project implementers have adequate professional capacity and management systems to design, coordinate, manage, monitor and report on the implementation of funded adaptation projects.** Government officials who are given the task of implementing funded adaptation projects are better able to coordinate among different funding sources and donors, manage budgets and contracts, and supervise the entities that are implementing such projects. On-the-ground implementers such as project, contract and construction managers, engineers, hydrologists, architects, contractors, etc. have adequate training (and potentially accreditation) to complete projects on time, within budget and in accordance with specifications and standards. Both Government officials and on-the-ground implementers have access to data management systems to monitor the use of the funds and progress toward achieving results, and efficiently generate reports that give clear indications of how funds have been used and what was achieved.

2. DFAT/GIZ Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific project

Since 2010, Forum Economic Ministers have requested improved access to and management of climate change funds. As a result, various work streams led by various partners such as UNDP, ADB, World Bank, PIFS and SPREP have sought to provide analysis and advice to position PICTs to better access and effectively use international climate change finance sources. Climate change finance readiness includes some elements of support that are ‘finance specific’ and other elements of support that are ‘climate change specific’, or ‘sector specific’. Having ‘ready to go’ climate change projects based on national strategic programmes, frameworks and priorities is critical for being ready to access new funding opportunities.

Aim: Capacity development will support countries to develop their own projects and programmes. The project, funded by DFAT, is part of the SPC/GIZ (Pacific Community/Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) regional programme, Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR). This will ensure that it will build on and benefit from the experiences gathered by GIZ within and outside the Pacific Island region, and of the existing structures. CCCPIR is at present operating in fourteen Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste. The implementation partner for the project is the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), which has been mandated by Pacific leaders since 2010 to coordinate climate change finance and to provide support relating to development financing in the region.

Countries involved: The project supports five Pacific Island countries (e.g. Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).

Activities relevant to ISACC

- Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu have expressed interest in climate change finance support and to undertake climate change finance assessments, which can form a solid platform from which to progress recommendations. Samoa has been involved in the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience, which has strengthened their national systems. Their involvement will support peer to peer exchange between countries. They all have strong existing partnerships with GIZ that can be built on.
- It is anticipated that the project, over its lifetime, will manage to acquire additional co-financing, which will allow for an extension of the project’s activities to other PICTs.
- In the context of building capacity, to better access climate change finance (including from the Adaptation Fund and the GCF), a partnership approach between national ministries of finance, national climate change ministries, line ministries, civil society organisations and the private sector, is required. It is imperative to respond to countries’ specific requirements through country-tailored approaches.

3. ADBs Strengthening Public Sector Management in the North Pacific/Kiribati programmes

II. North Pacific Programme:

The three north Pacific developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) – the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), and the Republic of Palau – are former trust territories of the United States (US). The RMI and FSM entered into the first Compacts of Free Association with the US in 1986, and Palau followed in 1994. The RMI and FSM have executed Compact II (2004–2023), while Palau renegotiated its compact in 2010 and is awaiting congressional approval. A major concern for all three countries is the planned decrement of compact grants over the next decade and the impacts of this on fiscal sustainability and service provision. Currently, about 70 per cent of the national budget of the RMI and 45 per cent of that of FSM depends on compact grant transfers from the US. These economies also depend on US federal government agency programmes for key sector budgets such as education and health.

Aim: Strengthening public-sector management has been identified as a critical priority for all three countries as they put in place long-term plans aimed at better managing their limited resources while ensuring an acceptable standard of public service delivery. While the governments readily acknowledge the need for economic reforms for the post-compact period, they need to clearly understand the implications on macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability. Individually, the countries have identified critical reform areas for public-sector management requiring support from ADB and other development partners. These include: (i) strengthening public financial management policies and processes; (ii) improving service delivery through public service reforms; (iii) strengthening economic analysis to support policy development and inform better decision-making; (iv) strengthening planning capacities to put the long-term visions of the countries into operation; and (v) advancing state-owned enterprise (SOE) reforms to improve performance.

Countries involved: RMI, FSM and Palau.

Activities relevant to ISACC: The RMI, FSM, and Palau all face public financial management challenges on both the revenue and expenditure side. RMI underwent a public expenditure and financial accountability (PEFA) assessment in 2012, which noted that efforts to improve public financial and economic management will yield better results and impacts when conducted within a long-term comprehensive and programmatic approach. Both FSM and Palau have taken initial steps in the regard, through the government initiated PEFA self-assessment process. Public financial management (PFM) plans have been developed to address priority challenges identified by the PEFA assessments, and the technical assistance (TA) will support the implementation of key areas as discussed with the individual governments.

II. Kiribati Programme:

The Government of Kiribati expressed a need for TA on PFM in 2010, to address priority weaknesses that were identified through the PEFA assessment. Based on this assessment and with the assistance of the European Union (EU), the government developed a draft PFM plan to provide coherent and coordinated guidance on reform activities. The PFM plan indicated three priority areas: (i) improving accounting practices; (ii) strengthening revenue management and policy; and (iii) building capacity within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED). Discussions between the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the government and development partners determined that a focus by ADB on improving accounting practices through an integrated capacity building programme would complement the ongoing ADB TA for Economic Management and Public Sector Reform.

Aim: After two years of contraction, the Kiribati economy recovered in 2010 and grew by 1.75 per cent, mainly as a result of an increase in public-sector spending and increased private sector activities, especially in construction and retailing. Growth in the near term is expected to strengthen to 3 per cent as donor-supported capital is made available for the commencement of works construction (rehabilitation of the Tarawa Road, and upgrades to the airport and port) while the medium-term prospects look balanced due to public works that are in the pipeline, long-term challenges remain.

Countries involved: Kiribati.

Activities relevant to ISACC:

- In order to strengthen the country's fiscal position, unnecessary expenditures must be reduced, which is in line with the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2008–2011 goal of improving the government's fiscal position. To achieve this, the KDP calls for the government to commit to fiscal prudence by refraining from unnecessary overspending and strengthening PFM. The government recognised and responded to the need for PFM reform, and in 2010 (with ADB assistance) adopted a medium-term fiscal framework (MTFF) and commenced implementation of a reform programme for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that

resulted in the sale of the Kiribati Supply Company. Assistance to budget strengthening was completed in February 2013, while the SOE component continued through to February 2014.

- An MTFF is in place and was used in formulating the 2011 budget. MFED is also improving national budget monitoring. A new national budget steering committee (made up of representatives from the different ministries) and separate revenue and expenditure task forces have been set up to review the 2011 budget figures, which formed the basis of the 2012 budget. Despite the progress made, the quality of the MTFF and the budget review work are dependent on the quality of the financial data provided by the Accounting Department. Concerns have been raised – by the PEFA report and the Auditor General’s report on the most recent government financial accounts – regarding the reliability of the Accounting Department’s financial figures.
- The PEFA assessment indicated that PFM in Kiribati is weakened by a lack of fiscal discipline, and highlighted the lack of timely bank reconciliations, non-retirement of advances, lack of financial reconciliation between MFED and line ministries, poor quality of data, lack of effective expenditure commitment controls, and outdated legislation and regulations. In addition, the Accounting Department lacks the capacity to make full use of the accounting functions of its attaché accounting package.

4. PACC

The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) programme is the first major climate change adaptation initiative in the Pacific region. Since it began in 2009 the programme has been laying the groundwork for more resilient Pacific communities that are better able to cope with climate variability today and climate change tomorrow. The programme approaches this from two directions: it is working to enhance adaptive capacity on-the-ground, and it is driving the mainstreaming of climate risks into national development planning and activities. The programme demonstrates best-practice adaptation in three key climate-sensitive areas: coastal zone management, food security and food production, and water resources management. Each country is hosting a pilot project in one of these theme areas to demonstrate how climate change adaptation can work on-the-ground. The PACC programme promotes mainstreaming at all levels, within the country projects and regionally, at the community level through to the highest policy level.

Aim: Knowledge generated by the PACC programme will contribute to a sound base for future climate change adaptation in the region. Tools, technical guidelines, experiences and lessons learned will be shared regionally and globally, to enhance the capacity to plan for and respond to climate risks.

Countries involved: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, UK, USA.

Activities relevant to ISACC:

Early in the process, the project teams carried out vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments to ensure the project addressed the priority needs of the communities in view of the climate risks that they face. The projects were also assessed economically using cost–benefit analysis. As the projects progress, the project teams are producing technical guidelines to guide future adaptation work in coastal zone management, food production and food security, and water resources management.

5. EU-GCCA

The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is an initiative of the European Union (EU) to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on climate change with developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. In the Pacific, the GCCA is working with the University of the South Pacific and the Pacific Community (SPC) across various Pacific states. Projects on-the-ground are tailored to countries' needs. They cover sectors such as the sustainable management of natural resources, food security, waste management, water, health, tourism, fisheries, coastal management and urban planning.

Aim: The GCCA aims to implement activities that strengthen capacities and institutions in view of a more effective response to climate change.

Countries involved: GCCA is supporting the governments of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Republic of Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, along with the efforts of regional bodies in tackling climate change.

Activities relevant to ISACC: Activities at a national level include shaping adaptation road maps for each country, implementing projects outlined in these road maps, reviewing existing plans, holding coordination workshops and implementing pilot projects. At a regional level, the focus is on strengthening regional capacity to support national adaptation needs and the establishment of innovative regional coordinating mechanisms.

6. EU-BSRP

This project, titled: ACP-EU Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) is the Pacific component of the 10th EDF Intra-ACP envelope for Disaster Risk Reduction. It corresponds directly to priorities identified under the 2009 EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries and its implementation plan. The high vulnerability of PICTs to a number of environmental and natural hazards is well known. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by their small land areas as well as their narrow, often subsistence-based fragile economies, coupled with physical distance both within and between states. Current analysis suggests that PICTs remain disaster prone and that the economic impacts of such natural events pose severe development constraints.

Aim: The project's purpose is to strengthen the capacity of PICTs to address existing and emerging challenges with regard to the risks posed by natural hazards and related disasters, while maximising synergies between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

Countries Involved: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Activities relevant to ISACC:

- **Strengthened institutional arrangements for DRM and CCA:** respond to the need for Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) as well as to the integration of DRM and CCA into national and sector strategies, planning and budgetary processes.
- **Enhanced partnerships in DRM and Climate Change:** respond to the need for an integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change; strengthening of the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance; enhanced hazard risk management; enhanced information management; and facilitation of financing and integration of DRR into the work programmes of CROP agencies (Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific).

7. Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme

The Choiseul Provincial Government initiated the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) to enhance livelihoods of the Luru people and to address the impacts of climate change as well as natural disasters. The province is supported in the implementation of this programme by the Solomon Islands national government and its ministries, as well as by different development partners, such as the Pacific Community (SPC); Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Programme (PACCSAP); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Aim: The province-wide, holistic ridge to reef approach is consistent with international, national and provincial commitments and planning policies including the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS); Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy; Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP); Choiseul Province Medium Term Development Plan; and the Ridges to Reef Conservation Plan for Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands.

Country(s) involved: (Luru, Choiseul Province) Solomon Islands

Activities relevant to ISACC: The programme puts into practice the important requirements for the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into provincial planning, and takes a holistic approach to support the development of Choiseul Province in an integrated, ridge-community-reef (RCR) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach.

Sources Consulted

Federated States of Micronesia

Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2013. Strengthening Public Sector Management in the North Pacific. Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Report. Available at: <<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/79654/47264-001-tar.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

Department of Finance and Administration. 2014. Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support: Proposal. Federated States of Micronesia: Department of Finance and Administration, Project Document.

Department of Resources and Development. 2012 Federated States of Micronesia Agriculture Policy 2012–2016. Federated States of Micronesia: Department of Resources and Development.

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. 2015 Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Federated States of Micronesia. Available at: <<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/fsmnc2.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. 2004. Federated States of Micronesia's Strategic Development Plan (2004-2023) – Vol 1: Policies and Strategies for Development. Federated States of Micronesia.

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. 2013. Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy. Federated States of Micronesia.

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. 2013. National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011–2013). Federated States of Micronesia: Office of Environment and Energy.

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. 2013. Climate Change Act – Public Law No. 18-34. Eighteenth Congress of the Federates States of Micronesia.

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia 2016. Yap Joint State Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change. Suva, Fiji: SPC Regional Office.

Nachmany, M. et al. 2015. Climate Change Legislation in Federated States of Micronesia – An excerpt from The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study, A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MICRONESIA.pdf>>. [Accessed August 2016].

GCCA: PSIS Project, 2013. Climate Change Profile: Federated States of Micronesia. Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States Project. Available at: <<http://www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/FSM.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016].

Fiji

Climate Change Division. 2015. Fiji's Experience on Climate Change Adaptation. Fiji: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. PowerPoint Presentation. Available at: <[http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/sites/default/files/2015/oct-workshop/13%20D1_S3b_P2_1%20Fiji%20\[Dilikuwai\].pdf](http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/sites/default/files/2015/oct-workshop/13%20D1_S3b_P2_1%20Fiji%20[Dilikuwai].pdf)> [Accessed August 2016].

CPEIR. 2015. Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review: Fiji. Fiji: Government of Fiji, Ministry of Finance. Available at <https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/09_06_16/UNDP%20-%20Climate%20Public%20Expenditure%20and%20Institutional%20Review-%20Fiji%20Report%20LRv6.pdf> [Accessed August 2016]

Fletcher, S. et al. 2013. Understanding the Pacific's Adaptive Capacity to Emergencies in the Context of Climate Change: Country Report – Fiji. Sydney: Sydney University of Technology. Prepared for NCCARF by the Institute for Sustainable Futures and WHO Collaborating Centre.

Government of Fiji. 2012. Republic of Fiji: National Climate Change Policy. Fiji: Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2014. Republic of Fiji: Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Suva, Fiji: University of the South Pacific.

UNDP and Government of Fiji. 2015 Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme in Fiji. Fiji: Project Document.

Kiribati

Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2016. Kiribati: Strengthened Public Financial Management – Completion Report. Project Document. Available at: <<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/189860/43418-012-tcr.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

Environment and Conservation Division. 2013. Second Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Kiribati: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, Government of Kiribati.

Environment and Conservation Division. 2007. Republic of Kiribati National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA). Kiribati: Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development, Government of Kiribati.

Government of Kiribati. 2016. Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019. Kiribati: Government of Kiribati.

Government of Kiribati. 2014. Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2014–2023. Kiribati: Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

National Economic Planning Office. 2014. Overview of the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2012–2015 – Progress to end of September 2014. Kiribati: National Economic Planning Office, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Palau

Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2013. Strengthening Public Sector Management in the North Pacific. Technical Assistance Report. Available at: <<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/79654/47264-001-tar.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

Government of Palau. 2015. Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development. Palau: Government of Palau.

Republic of Palau. 2013. Executive Order No. 350 – Reconstituting the National Environmental Protection Council. Palau: Office of the President.

Samoa

CPEIR. n.d. Samoa: Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review. Overseas Development Institute. UNDP. Available at: <https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/03_02_15/cpeir%20samoa%20content_for%20web.pdf> [Accessed August 2016]

Economic Policy and Planning Division. 2012. Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016. Samoa: Ministry of Finance, Government of Samoa. Available at: <<http://www.mof.gov.ws/Services/Economy/>>

[EconomicPlanning/tabid/5618/Default.aspx](#) [Accessed August 2016]

Fletcher, S., 2013. Understanding the Pacific's adaptive capacity to emergencies in the context of climate change: Country Report – Samoa. Sydney: Sydney University of Technology. Prepared for NCCARF by the Institute for Sustainable Futures, and WHO Collaborating Centre.

Government of Samoa. 2011. Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR). Prepared for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology. 2005. National Adaptation Programme of Action: Samoa. Samoa: Government of Samoa, National Adaptation Programme of Action Task Team.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology. 2007. National Policy of Combatting Climate Change 2007. Samoa: Government of Samoa.

Solomon Islands

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). 2012. Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2012–2017. , Solomon Islands: MECDM, Solomon Islands Government.

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology. 2008. Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Solomon Islands: Solomon Islands Government.

Solomon Islands Government, UNDP, SPREP and NCSA. 2008. National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan 2008–2012. Solomon Islands: Solomon Islands Government. Available at: <http://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Solomon_Islands/47a.pdf> [Accessed August 2016].

Solomon Islands Government. 2009. National Disaster Risk Management Plan. Solomon Islands: National Disaster Council, Solomon Islands Government.

Solomon Islands Government 2016. Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2016–2035. Honiara, Solomon Islands: Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Cooperation.

Tuvalu

Department of Environment. 2007. Tuvalu's National Adaptation Programme of Action. Tuvalu: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, Agriculture and Lands, Government of Tuvalu.

Economic Research and Policy Division. 2005. Te Kakeega II. National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005–2015. Tuvalu: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Industries, Government of Tuvalu.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour. 2012. Te Kaniva: Tuvalu Climate Change Policy 2012. Tuvalu: Government of Tuvalu.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour. 2012. Tuvalu National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2012–2016. Tuvalu: Government of Tuvalu.

Hemstock, S. & Manuela-Morris, T. . 2015. Tuvalu Training Needs and Gap Analysis. European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation. SPC and USP, Suva, Fiji. Available at: <http://prdrse4all.spc.int/sites/default/files/tuvalu_2.pdf> [Accessed August 2016].

Nachmany, M. et al. 2015. Climate Change Legislation in Tuvalu - An Excerpt from The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study, A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries. The Grantham Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/TUVALU.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

UNDP. 2016. Funding Proposal Package for FP015. Consideration of Funding Proposals Addendum for B.13. Green Climate Fund, Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea. Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/226888/GCF_B.13_16_Add.07_-_Funding_proposal_package_for_FP015.pdf/bad903f5-13b0-4a7f-8aa9-ea753b0c9682> [Accessed August 2016]

Vanuatu

Gero, A. et al. 2013. Understanding the Pacific's adaptive capacity to emergencies in the context of climate change: Country Report – Vanuatu. Sydney: Sydney University of Technology: Prepared for the NCCARF by the Institute for Sustainable Futures and WHO Collaborating Centre.

Government of the Republic of Vanuatu. 2015. Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030. Suva, Fiji: Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

Maclellan, N. 2014. Lessons from the Vanuatu NGO Climate Change Adaptation Program. Oxfam Australia.

Nachmany, M. et al. 2015. Climate Change Legislation in Vanuatu – An Excerpt from The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study, A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries. The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/VANUATU.pdf>> [Accessed August 2016]

No Author. 2014. Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, Vanuatu. Available at: <https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/09_06_16/Vanuatu%20CPEIR.pdf> [Accessed August 2016].

Republic of Vanuatu. 2007. National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA). Port Vila, Vanuatu: National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC).

Republic of Vanuatu. 2011. National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Land-Based Resources (2012–2022): Second Draft. Vanuatu.

