

mid-year report

2015

USP-European Union Global Climate Change Alliance Project



TITLE OF PROJECT

Support the EU-GCCA through Capacity Building,
Community Engagement and Applied Research

PROJECT COORDINATOR

The Director, Pacific Centre for Environment and
Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD),
The University of the South Pacific

REPORTING PERIOD

January- June, 2015

REPORT PREPARED BY

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Project Monitoring & Evaluation Officer with
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CONTENTS

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE	01
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	02
INTRODUCTION	07
SUCCESSFUL STORIES	12
COUNTRIES IN THE SPOTLIGHT	18
PROGRESS & PERFORMANCE	56
FINANCIAL PROGRESS	64
ATTACHMENTS	67



The European Union's Pacific Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Andrew Jacobs (middle of front row) with some of the members from the pilot communities in Niue"

Director's Message

Director PaCE-SD, Professor Elisabeth Holland

The PACE-SD team continues to work effectively to develop their skills in adaptive management, to deliver results in the three project components of the European Union Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Project awarded to the University of the South Pacific: Capacity Building, Community Engagement and Applied Research. The numbers below illustrate the project's many successes:

Capacity Building:

- In total, 139 students graduated with the Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change to date, with 21 graduating in March 2015. It is estimated that a further 15 are due to graduate in September 2015.
- A total of 22 students have been awarded a Master of Science (MSc) in Climate Change with eight 5 MSc degrees awarded in March 2015. It is estimated that a further 5 are due to graduate in September 2015.
- A total of 2,122 national practitioners in the fifteen (15) countries have been trained in national trainings in the project countries, with 127 trained from January to June of this year (2015).

Community Engagement:

- The 8 Cs (Collaboration, Community, Culture, Conduct, Conservation, Commitment, Communication and Confidence) of climate resilience have been incorporated into all community based trainings.
- A total of 44 full Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments have been completed.
- A total of 44 communities have been selected for participation in the development and implementation of climate adaptation plans in 15 countries.
- 14 project countries are in the process of implementing their community adaptation plans of which 6 countries have successfully completed and handed over their activities to their respective communities.
- The Best Practices in the Pacific for Coastal Protection report has been launched and published with a further 5 Best Practices reports for Food, Water, Energy, Disaster Risk Management and Community Adaptation currently been finalized.

Climate Services/Applied Research

- About 40 Journals, book chapters and technical reports were published with 16 being published in this reporting period.

¹Tonga, Samoa, Niue, Cook Island, Fiji, Solomon Island, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Nauru, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati

Executive Summary

Year 5 January-June, 2015

This Executive Summary below outlines key activities implemented from January to June 2015 under each specific project component and also presents their outcomes. Also highlighted are the adaptive management steps that have been taken to address the challenges faced under each of the project components.

The overall objective of the USP EU-GCCA project is to develop and strengthen the capacity of Pacific ACP countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Project purpose is to improve the level of understanding of climate change in the Region through formal and informal trainings, on-the-ground adaptation activities, and applied research.

Project Management

The Project Team Leader position was vacated when Dr. Sarah Hemstock resigned. Mrs. Aliti Koroi was the Acting Team Leader for this reporting period. The post was advertised and Ms. Patrina Dumaru has been selected as the new Project Team Leader. She will commence in the latter half of July 2015. Dr. Helene Jacot Des Combes resigned from the position of Lecturer in Climate Change to take up the Lecturer position for the European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational

Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation (EU PACTVET) project post within PACE-SD. Dr. Antoine N'Yeurt, previously a Research Fellow for the project has now taken up the vacant position of Lecturer in Climate Change. This leaves the Research Fellow position

vacant and a replacement is currently being sought. Mr. Roneel Prasad resigned as the Project IT Officer and Mr. Jaynesh Kumar has been selected to take up this position by end of July 2015. As the position was vacant for 6 months, a temporary IT intern was appointed to assist staff with their IT requirements.

Ms. Shivani Pillay resigned as the Project Finance officer, and this position has been recently filled by Mr Roneel Kumar who was with the Faculty of Business and Education at the University of the South Pacific (USP).

The In-country coordinator (ICC) for Fiji, Mr. Naushad Yakub resigned during this reporting period. Mr. Semi Masilomani has been selected as his replacement and will commence in July 2015. The ICC for Nauru had resigned last year, and recently his replacement, Mr. Tyrone Deiye has commenced duty as the new Nauru ICC. The ICC position for PNG has been vacant since 2014. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between USP and the University of Papua New Guinea (project implementing agency in PNG) has recently been renewed, and this will enable to continuation of activities to recruit a replacement.

Attachment 1 outlines the project staff currently employed by the project and their relevant positions. The Project Management Committee (PMC) have met twice in 2015, on the 30 January and the 10 April 2015.

The discussions and outcomes of the PMC meetings are annexed as Attachments 2 and 3 of this report.

The project is currently running on a no-cost extension period from January 2015-April 2016. The agreement for the “Costed Phase” will run from October 2015 to April 2017 how ever this “Costed Phase” agreement has not being signed yet.

Component 1 (Capacity Building)

The March graduation ceremony held at Laucala Campus on 27th March, 2015 saw 21 students graduate with a Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change (PGDip CC) and 5 students graduate with a Master of Science in Climate Change (MSc CC). This brings the total number of students graduating to 139 PGDip CC and 22 MSc CC since the beginning of the project in 2011. Our four (4) Doctorate of Philosophy in Climate Change (PhD) scholarship students are currently completing their research and graduation is anticipated for latter half of 2015 or during 2016. A break down of the number of graduated students per country is shown in attachment 5 of this report.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Course developed through the project, registered 44 students in semester 1, 2015 with a pass rate of 93.9%. The Tropical Meteorology course (PC428) was again offered in semester 1 of this year and 4 students enrolled for the course. The non-formal training part of Component 1 will see only national trainings specifically in the pilot sites being implemented.

The regional and sub-regional trainings have been completed in the previous years. The number of local community members trained in specific technical skills needed to implement and sustain the adaptation measures that are implemented in the pilot communities has amounted to 1,957 being trained so far. Of this total, 127 members were trained from January to June of this year (2015) alone. This has far exceeded the objectively verifiable indicator target that was set for national trainings, which is two hundred (200) local trained practitioners.

Component 2 (Community Engagement)

In terms of the in-country progress for this reporting period, all of the 15 countries have completed the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessments of their pilot sites. The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment reports and the pilot community adaptation plans can be accessed at: <http://eugcca.usp.ac.fj/KnowledgeCentre/CountryReports.aspx> Three (3) countries; Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu have completed the implementation of their adaptation activities in all of their pilot sites during this reporting period. Fiji, Solomon and Vanuatu had completed implementation in the last reporting period. The detailed information on each of these countries progress up to completion can be found in previous progress reports (link to reports: <http://eugcca.usp.ac.fj/AboutUs/USP-EUGCCAProjectReports.aspx>)

This brings a total of 6 countries that have completed. Eight (8) other countries are currently undergoing implementation. Papua New Guinea is still lagging in progress due to the absence of an In-Country Coordinator (ICC) to manage the project activities. Dr. Morgan Wairiu, Deputy Director for PACE-SD, travelled to PNG to discuss a way forward with the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) officials, who are the project implementing agency in PNG. It was recommended that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between USP and UPNG be renewed. This has been done and recruitment for the ICC PNG position has commenced.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the sites that have completed implementation will be ongoing until the end of the project. Evaluation of the results from the pilot sites in Fiji was conducted by the M&E Officer and Fiji ICC in March 2015. The next countries scheduled for evaluations are Solomon Islands and Vanuatu which will be conducted in the latter half of the year.

Awareness Raising

The Factsheets are continuously been printed and sent to regional meetings held at the Forum Secretariat, SPC and the fifteen (15) project countries for its dissemination. The factsheets are also distributed to secondary school students and the public, mainly during

the EU Day celebrated on the 8th and 9th May, 2015 and the University's Open Day.

Component 3 (Applied Research)

The Acting Team Leader, Aliti Koroi and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Tupeope Samani travelled to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the 4th Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting and 2nd ACP Regions Joint Policy Discussion (JPD) which took place from the 30 June to the 3 July 2015.

The 2nd JPD meeting which took place on Tuesday 30 June and Wednesday 1 July 2015 and was to ensure adequate and timely preparations for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Groups' to discuss and prepare a common position paper to take forth to the 21 session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP10) which will take place from 30 November to 11 December 2015 in Paris, France.

In addition, the discussion also carried forth conversations and dialogues begun during two previous Regional Technical Meetings (RTMs) amongst the GCCA Intra-ACP regional

implementing entities on best practices and lessons learned drawn from their regional implementation activities.

The Joint Policy Discussion aimed to provide a forum for sharing of information on:

- Best practices among the ACP regional partners following the outcomes of the 2nd Regional Technical Meeting;
- Regional dialogues on the preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs); and
- Preparations for COP 21: elements of common interest for an ACP position and activities during COP 21.

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting that took place from 2-3 July 2015 provided the opportunity to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of Programme implementation, the Programme co-organises its annual Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting with one of the regional partners, rotating each year between the three ACP regions. Last year, the meeting was hosted by USP and conducted in Suva. In 2015, GCCA Intra-ACP held its fourth Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting on July 2 and 3, 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, hosted by ACPC/ClimDev at the United Nations conference centre. The PSC included presentations on implementation progress and future work plans by five of the

programme's regional implementing entities as well as a presentation made by the Technical Assistance Support Programme to the ACP Secretariat and the Climate Support Facility.

The objectives of the 4th PSC meeting was to:

- Provide update on programme priorities and implementation, including plans for possible second phase
- Provide guidance on strategic priorities and programme management
- Strengthen exchange of information between the five regional components
- Provide updates on the possible second phase of the programme.

Introduction



Small island countries are amongst the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise, while they have the least capacity to react and adapt to these impacts. The University of the South Pacific (USP), through PACE-SD, has entered into an agreement to implement the Pacific component of the Intra-ACP project in support of the EU-GCCA (via Capacity Building, Community Engagement and Applied Research) in order to manage the on-going threats and challenges of climate change. This agreement was for a four year period (2011-2014) however the project has been approved a 1 year no-cost extension for the whole of 2015. The project is now at the end of the first half of its fifth year (2015) of implementing project activities.

1.0 THE PROJECT IN FOCUS

This mid year progress report presents a focus on the main achievements and activities, which have been implemented from January to June of Year 5 (2015), as well as the main difficulties faced by the project and their solutions.

1.1 DIFFICULTIES AND SOLUTIONS

1.1.1 Staff Turnover

In this reporting period, 8 positions were vacant and are now being filled or in the process of

being filled. The positions are:

1. Lecturer in Climate Change
2. Project IT Officer
3. Project Finance Officer
4. Project Team Leader
5. PNG In Country Coordinator
6. Nauru In Country Coordinator
7. Fiji In Country Coordinator
8. Research Fellow

Dr. Helene Jacot Des Combes resigned from the position of Lecturer in Climate Change to take up an EU PACTVET project post within PACE-SD. Dr. Antoine N'Yeurt, previously a Research Fellow for the project has now taken up the vacant position of Lecturer in Climate Change. This leaves the Research Fellow position vacant and a replacement is currently being sought.

Mr. Roneel Prasad resigned as the Project IT Officer and Mr. Jaynesh Kumar has been selected to take up this position by end of July 2015. As the position was vacant for 6 months, a temporary IT intern was appointed to assist staff with their IT requirements.

Ms. Shivani Pillay resigned as the Project Finance officer, and this position has been recently filled by Mr Roneel Kumar who was with the Faculty of Business and Education at the University of the South Pacific (USP).



Ms. Patrina Dumaru will be joining the project in the latter half of July, 2015 as the new Project Team Leader. This position was left vacant by Dr Sarah Hemstock at the end of 2014 and Ms Aliti Koroi; the Project Manager Component 2 had been acting in this position for the past 6 months.

In PNG, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between USP and the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) has been renewed. Dr. Morgan Wairiu, Deputy Director for PACE-SD, travelled to PNG to discuss a way forward with UPNG officials. The in-country coordinator in PNG position has been advertised and project activities will resume as soon as an incumbent is selected.

The Nauru ICC position has been vacant for a year now when Mr. Abraham Aremwa vacated the position due to family commitment. He was however brought on again to try and work on the completion of the project activities on the island. Recently in July 2015, a new ICC, Mr. Tyrone Deiyee has been recruited. Mr Deiyee comes with a wealth of experience having worked with the government of Nauru for the past 14 years.

Mr. Naushad Yakub, the Fiji ICC has left the project to join the International Union for the

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in May this year. His replacement was recently selected through the HR recruitment process at USP. Mr. Semi Masilomani will start with the project on the 17th of July, 2015. Prior to taking up the Fiji ICC position, Mr. Masilomani was the Community Mobiliser for the USAID funded Community Coastal Adaptation Project (C-CAP) implemented through PACE-SD, USP.

1.1.2 Lack of Progress in Papua New Guinea

The project has yet to start implementation of community adaptation activities in PNG. This is mainly due to the absence of an In-Country Coordinator (ICC) as the previous one was relieved in the first half of 2014. Mr. John Walenenea, the Research Assistant based in Solomon Islands undertook a trip to PNG earlier this year to sort out bottlenecks to progress of activities. Dr. Morgan Wairiu also travelled to PNG to discuss the way forward with UPNG officials. It was recommended that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between USP and the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) be renewed to facilitate the smooth implementation of activities. The MOU has been signed by both parties and recruitment of an ICC is now in the process.

1.1.3 Lack of Progress in Nauru

With the resigning of the Nauru ICC, Mr. Abraham Aremwa, there has been a lag in the project progress in Nauru. This has been mitigated by the hiring of Mr. Aremwa to carry out a short consultancy for 1 month (March, 2015) to enable the preparatory work and consultation with the relevant stakeholders in country. A challenge that was encountered with this was the delay in the arrival of the project equipment that was shipped from Fiji in December, 2014. This delay was due to the adverse weather that was affecting the Pacific region from November to April this year. The cargo had to be delayed until the weather permitted the docking of the container ship in the Nauru harbor.

Each country's progress, adaptation activities, challenges/solutions and next steps are presented within this report under the chapter of "Country Projects in the Spotlight".

1.2 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

1.2.1 Twenty-One (21) students graduate with a PGDip CC and 5 with a MSc CC in the March graduation

In trying to meet the project purpose of improving the level of understanding of climate change in the region through formal training and informal training, on the ground adaptation activities and applied research, the project has set a target of training 73 new students in climate change. The 73 new students consist of 45 Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change (PGDip CC), 25 Masters (MSc CC), and 3 PhD (PhD CC).

A total of 139 students have graduated with a PGDip CC so far. Out of this 139 PGDip CC graduates, 28 of them are recipients of a PGDip CC scholarship funded by the project. Regarding the MSc CC students, up the end of 2013, 9 students had graduated with a MSc CC. In 2014, a further 8

students graduated with MSc CC and 5 graduated in April, 2015. This brings a total of 22 students graduating with a MSc CC so far. Out of the 22 MSc CC graduates, eight (8) of them are recipients of an MSc CC scholarship funded by the project.

The project's 4 PhD scholarship students are still completing their research thesis and are likely to graduate in the latter half of 2015 or during 2016. A breakdown of the number of graduated students per country is shown in Annex 5 of this report. The current career of some of the alumni students can be seen on their alumni profiles (link: <http://pace.usp.ac.fj/Alumni.aspx>). More details of the alumni's careers will be reported on when their profiles have been submitted to the project management unit.

1.2.2 More Scholarships offered to Regional Students

With the refund of nearly \$1 million FJD from USP for charging regional scholarship students on international fee rates, the project was able to offer a further 4 MSc CC and 2 PhD scholarships to regional students. The 6 scholarship recipients have been identified and for the MSc scholarships comprised of 1 student from Fiji, 2 from Solomon Islands and 1 from PNG. For the PhD scholarships, the successful recipients are both from Fiji.

1.2.3 A further 127 pilot community members are trained

To further improve the understanding of climate change in the region, the project conducts informal training. The aim of these trainings is to impart skills and knowledge that will assist the national/community members of the 15 project countries to sustain the adaptation activities implemented by the project. A total of three-hundred-sixty-five (365) local trainers to be trained was set as an output target.

This total of three-hundred-sixty-five trainers (365) is the combined total from fifteen (15) ICCs, one-hundred-fifty (150) trained trainers in the sub-region and two-hundred (200) certified trainers nationally. The 15 ICC's have already been trained in 2 regional trainings along with 150 trained trainers in the various sub-regional trainings in the past years. The national trainings especially in the pilot sites are ongoing. As of this reporting period, 127 have been trained in Samoa, Tonga, Timor Lester and Vanuatu during January to June of this year (refer to Attachment 4 for the details of this training number). This combined with the total number of trainers trained during 2013 and 2014, brings a total amount to 2,122 trained practitioners at national and community level.

1.2.4 Regional training in Savusavu, Fiji held from 13th – 22nd April 2015

A Regional training was held in Savusavu, Fiji from April 13th – 22nd 2015. This training was a collaboration between the project and the USAID CCAP project. A total of 30 participants attended the project. The objectives of this training workshop are to ensure that PaCE-SD Community Coordinators:

- Are familiar and understand their key project phases and components (in particular Disaster Risk Management components and deliverables);
- Understand the process of participatory development of programs;
- Develop, implement and evaluate plans of action;
- Understand the application of survey and analytical tools that can be used for assessing climate change vulnerability, adaptation options and climate related disaster risk reduction. The

following are the key tools baseline surveys, infrastructure risk assessment (Risk mapping using Google mapping and GIS), infrastructure prioritization index (IPI) assessment, disaster risk reduction assessments, adaptation intervention (e.g. infrastructure construction) quality assurance, environmental monitoring and communications;

- Developing skills used in prioritising problems and resolving solutions using appropriate analytical tools; and
- Understand and effectively conduct disaster risk drills and ensure community and stakeholder participation in the process.

Responses to the evaluation at the end of the training showed an improvement in the level of skills and knowledge learnt by the participants across the sectors and topics learnt.

1.2.5 PACE-SD alumnus is appointed as the new EU/Climate Change Ambassador for Palau

Ms. Olai Uludong, a MSc alumnus of PACE-SD is the new EU/Climate Change Ambassador for Palau. Ms. Uludong was a MSc alumnus of PACE-SD and was previously the Lead Negotiator for AOSIS. The project and PACE-SD is proud that its alumnus students are continuing on to assist the region to adapt to climate change.

1.2.6 The project participates in the celebration of European Union Day

The EU Day was commemorated on the 8th and 9th May, 2015. The project being funded by the EU, set up a display table at the EU Open Day exhibition held at the Arts Centre at USP. The staff of the project were on hand to explain the activities, outputs and goals of the project to the interested public audience.

1.2.7 A way forward for the LMCCA discussed

During the regional training in Savusavu, each of the country ICC's mapped out their way forward for implementing their individual Locally Managed Climate Change Adaptation Networks (LMCCA) within each of their countries. This was an opportunity for the PMU to discuss and advise on the most appropriate methods that the project could enhance these networks. The LMCCA is an output of the project.

1.2.8 Three Countries complete implementation

A total of 6 countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) have completed implementation in their pilot sites. Three of these countries, Tonga, Tuvalu and Samoa completed implementation within this reporting period. Tonga and Samoa conducted trainings for their pilot community members in topics such as farming techniques, composting and backyard duck farming in this reporting period. The details of the trainings conducted by the countries are detailed in Attachment 4.

1.2.9 A new Best Practices in the Pacific for Coastal Protection Report launched in April 2015

The Research Assistant for the project, Mr. Luke Paeniu was the coordinator of the task force for preparing the Best practices in Coastal Protection report. This was collaboration between the project and the DAI/USAid Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP). The Best Practice report will provide a foundation to guide coastal managers, coastal planners, coastal engineers, decision makers and disaster managers in the efforts to find solutions that are appropriate for devising "no regret" strategies and interventions necessary to protect the Pacific coasts, ecosystems and basic vital infrastructure. The report was launched in April 2015 during the Savusavu training and can be downloaded in the following link: <http://eugcca.usp.ac.fj/KnowledgeCentre/BestPracticeReports.aspx>.

There are 5 more best practices reports scheduled to be produced by the end of this year. They are in the area of:

- Food Security
- Energy
- Water
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Change community adaptation



Successful Stories





Climate Change Ambassadors provide great representation for PaCE-SD at International Conference.

Four PaCE students, who were either on EU sponsored scholarships or benefitted from the courses developed by the EUGCCA project were also part of the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States that was held in Samoa. Some represented their countries in high profile roles, and continued to shine as the Climate Change Ambassadors that PaCE-SD has helped mould them into.

Mataio Tekinene

Master of Science in Climate Change student
Director of Environment in the Government of Tuvalu.

Attended SIDS Conference as part of the Tuvalu delegation, supporting Tuvalu's concerns on climate change adaptation and mitigation, waste management, and other environmental issues through concrete partnership assistance. These are some of the issues I have been following during the SIDS Conference. However, the more important issue is funding which in my mind should be scaled up to meet current impact situations on SIDS, in particular countries like Tuvalu which are highly vulnerable to climate impact.

Rachel Nunn

Master of Science in Climate Change student.

(Former) Science Communications Coordinator, Pacific Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments (RISA) Program, East-West Center. Represented the Pacific RISA Program and the East-West Center; particularly interested in weather and climate services; professional development.

Rennier Gadabu

Attache' to the Permanent Mission of Nauru to the United Nations, as part of a fellowship Program being organized by the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and funded by the EU.

Represented the Nauru delegation as part of their climate change advisors. Was also part of the negotiations of the AOSIS Leader's declaration, which was also adopted by AOSIS leaders in Samoa.

Ilisapeci Vakacegu

Attache' to the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations as part of a fellowship Program being organized by AOSIS and funded by the EU.

Part of the Fiji delegation and was following climate change related issues and assisting with bilaterals between Fiji and other countries. Represented Fiji during the SIDS Preparatory Communications in New York and the finalization of the Samoa Pathway.

“Now I can take a shower and use the flush toilet inside my house”

Two (2) tanks located side by side that service the pilot sites of Navai and Navudi in the Seaqaqa area were installed by the project in August 2013. In the Seaqaqa area, there is also the pilot site of Rokosalase and Korolevu. The household members in Navai and Navudi are all Indo-Fijian and there is about 57 households altogether.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Ms. Tupeope Samani and the outgoing Fiji ICC, Mr. Naushad Yakub travelled to all 3 pilot sites in Fiji to conduct evaluation of the short term impacts and the effectiveness of project activities. Out of the 57 households in Navai and Navudi, they randomly selected and interviewed members from 30 households. All of the households that we interviewed have installed flush toilets, indoor showers and kitchen sinks after the water tank had been installed and launched. The expenses for installing the toilets, showers and sinks were borne by these households themselves.

The interviews with the members from Navai and Navudi showed the great appreciation to the project and EU for setting up and funding of the water systems. The women and children of

the communities expressed their gratitude as the burden of transporting water from the rivers to their homes has now been removed. It was noted by them, that considerable time and effort is needed to transport water on a daily basis and is mainly conducted in the afternoon when the children would return from school. Some of the women said that thinking about transporting water every day was stressful but must be done otherwise the families would not bathe or be able to make food. The time saved from transporting water enables the children to spend on school work and studying while the women have started planting vegetables and other ornamental plants around the house. The benefits of these activities will need to be monitored and evaluated over a longer period.



“We had a lot of problems with water before. I used to carry water buckets on top of my head, to bath kids, cook, and feed the family from that.

Since the water tanks and pipes have been installed, it’s been very peaceful for me. It’s been good for us in all different ways; we have a water supply now, and because of that, a bathroom and toilet. All these have been built.

It’s a very comfortable life for us now. There are also little kids who go to school from here, now they have water to bath otherwise it would usually get really late/dark until we can have a bath”

Mainstreaming Collaborations

Mainstreaming of the adaptation plans that were developed for the project's pilot communities into the national island strategic plans may provide sustainability and has secured additional co-financing for the pilot communities. In Tuvalu, collaborations with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Kaupule governing system in the islands of Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nanumaga has ensured that the Project's Adaptation Plan to be mainstreamed into these islands individual Strategic Plan. This has ensured that the Island Kaupule (Governing system) to allocated budgetary funds from their Government allocation to assist in funding the implementation of the Adaptation Plans.

This is also the case in the Cook Islands. The Local Government has set aside \$20,000 for the Infrastructure and Climate Change Division of the Island to assist in undertaking coastal and infrastructure management and protection activities; waste management and dump site activities, and marine conservation practises management in the island of Penrhyn where the 2 project pilot sites of Omoka and Te Tautua are situated. In Fiji, the project was successful by collaborating with the Labasa Cane Producers Association who provided funding of Fijian Dollars (FJD) 35,000.00 as co-finance for implementation of adaptation plan. Based on the success of the project in Seaqaqa, the Labasa Cane Producers Association is willing to continue the part-

nership with PACE-SD in other similar project within the Seaqaqa area. The Kingdom of Tonga has shown the way on how to collaborate with Government Ministries in utilising their expert local staff to train the pilot community members. The pilot site of Popua implemented food security measures and set up household duck farms for 35 households and vegetable gardens for 25 households. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Forestry, the staff of the Ministry trained more than 50 community members on proper duck raising and composting for vegetable gardens. As the project has ended its implementation in Popua, the Ministry continues to include the project beneficiaries in their trainings with funding under a local NGO, Tonga Community Development Trust, that are implementing similar food security initiatives.

Cooperation at Regional and International level and commitment to the SAMOA Pathway.

The EU-GCCA representation at the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) held in Apia, Samoa through PaCE-SD participation at the side events is a great example of cooperation and collaboration at the regional and international level.

One Side Event that PaCE-SD participated in and helped organize was a high-ranking panel discussion on "Climate Diplomacy: Foreign policy challenges in the context of climate

change in the Pacific Islands region". The Panel consisted of Ambassador Dr. Patricia Flor - Director-General for United Nations and Global Issues, German Federal Foreign Office, Prof. Elisabeth Holland - Director, PACE-SD at the University of the South Pacific (USP), Honourable Tony de Brum Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, The Honourable Enele Sosene Sopoaga Prime Minister of Tuvalu, The Honourable Anote Tong President of Kiribati, Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti, Director - Climate Change, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and was moderated by Alexander Carius, Director, Adelphi.

The side event embedded climate change related risks in the broader context of regional and global governance, institutional development and significant geopolitical changes. Climate change triggers water, energy and food security in the Pacific Islands region and thus has major implications for regional stability. By bringing together foreign policy makers and climate policy experts from the region, this side event explored foreign policy perspectives on climate change in the Pacific Islands region.

This cooperation is further being strengthened through the continued implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the outcome document from the Conference which was produced as the blueprint for future positive action. The document outlines commitments made to assist SIDS in reducing their vulnerabilities and building their resilience.

The EUGCCA work in the Pacific region continues to fulfill these commitments through its 3 key components: Capacity Building, Applied Research and Community Engagement that we continue to engage with our partners and communities on.

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Successful Collaborations in the Republic of Marshall Islands

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In the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), WATER SECURITY was identified as the number one vulnerable area to the impacts of climate change such as drought. Many of the volunteers assisted with the implementation and their local government officials of LAE AND NAMU atolls, stated that the USP EU GCCA project has contributed to the improvement of safe drinking water supplies in their islands. Combining the National Government taking the major role in providing provisions and other assistance of Rain Water Harvesting Systems to all the islands, the acting mayor of Namu Atoll and the Mayor of Lae Atoll also stated that they will match the number of tanks and other harvesting materials brought to the islands by the USP EU GCCA through a national government fund. This was told to be implemented this year, 2015 and most of these tanks rain water tanks have been installed and are working at the moment. Furthermore, the V&A Assessment is still mainstreaming through the RMI Reimaanlok Process, which is a process

locally developed to act as the National tool guide for Conservation and Assessment processes being carried out in the RMI. From this, the RMI Government Office of Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination (OEP-PC), tasked with the responsibility to coordinate national climate change projects – and to collaborate with other organizations in the field of climate change adaptation in the RMI, has also integrated the V&A Assessment reports to their international climate change dialogues, and are using them to assist proposals to international donors and organizations seeking further funding to the sites assessed. Adapting to climate change impacts is such a broad topic that needs multiple collaborators to plan and coordinate projects. With this being said, the National CMAC (Coastal Management Advisory Council), with other studies from other CMAC organizations and government agencies, is also using the V&A as a guide and a study for possible project implementation on the sites the V&A Assessments took place.

As per actual implementation, not only that the project increased and improved the rain water supplies on Namu and Lae Atolls, but also one significant impact observed was the convenience of the water tank Shelters that were built for the thatch houses. On Lae Atoll, 5 shelters were constructed and 6 were built on Majkin, Namu Atoll. Most of the thatch houses on Lae Atoll are very small with little space for their families. When the beneficiaries were asked what other means of life’s necessities would be

provided by the shelters, “the common response was extra space for housing means.” It was mentioned that the shelter would not only be used to protect the tank from the heat of the sun and to provide a harvesting roof for the tank, but it can also be used as a foundation for a potential storage or sleeping space.



Cyclone affected turtle nesting beach at Arnavaon Islands

BY HENRY KANIKI ACMCA COORDINATOR, 14th July 20

The recent cyclone Raquel that strikes parts of northern Solomon Islands last month causes a fatal damage to the critical nesting beach of sea turtle at Arnavaon Islands. Coastal trees, vegetation and coral reefs that buffer the pristine beach of the Islets have been crushed in land and washed away in different directions.

However, this month of the year also marked the peak session for sea turtle at the conservation site. Hence, this causes the Community Conservation Officer or Rangers on duty to work extra hours besides their normal roster.

According to Mr. Francis Rotanis (on duty supervisor for this month), he stated that this month will be more intensive for his team because they will need to do massive cleanup at the turtle nesting beaches because they will be expecting more female turtles to nest for the next two months or so. And, the annual nesting count for the Index site only at Kerehikapa Island as of 13th this month was 113 nests and the local rangers are expecting a good number of nests at the end of the month. ©

This ancient animal just like other commercial marine species such as Tuna can travel miles away from its birth area and spent more than 20- 30 years feeding on different ground across the ocean however when it comes for a female to lay its eggs, the animal travels back to the region of its origin to lay hundreds of eggs per nest. And this is where, the protected nesting beaches like Arnavaon Islands and other conservation area is

crucial for maintaining the long life span or generation of animal for today and future generation. The project was established in 2005 by The Nature Conservancy with the support from Arnavaon communities, Provincial Government of Isabel and Choiseul and the National Government, the local organization has uphold the core principle of conservation across the country and perhaps a model that many local communities duplicated for the past two decades.

Geographically, the three islands are called Siko-po, Malevona and Kerehikapa by locals and are located between Kia (Isabel Province) and Wagina Island (Choiseul Province). However, the name Arnavaon Islands came about when a European trader inhabited the island for coconut plantation purpose in the early trading days.



Countries in the Spotlight





COOK ISLANDS

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. OMOKA VILLAGE

Adaptation activities

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

No training conducted this period, just follow up meetings with island leaders on the restructuring work for the Island’s Business Plan. The meetings included revising the Island Governance Structure (as per Island Adaptation Plan to include three key outputs of Local Government: 1. Economic Empowerment Division 2. Infrastructure and Climate Change Division 3. Community and Governance Division.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

The Local Government has set aside \$20,000 for the Infrastructure and Climate Change Division of the Island to assist in undertaking coastal and infrastructure management and protection activities; waste management and dump site activities, and marine conservation practises management.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

The Island’s Business Plan is already mainstreamed with the country’s national strategic plan, however it is important to maintain the momentum of presence for the sake of ensuring sufficient budgetary allocation and resourcing of island activities.

Challenges

There is no doubt in our project site that the Tongarevans are effectively aware of the impacts and changes that climate change continues to conduct in our lives. One thing about the Northern Cook Islanders (Tongarevans included) is their resilience in adapting and mitigating through indigenous knowledge and through introduced methodologies that have been customised to suit their environment is to be commended. Some clear examples of this track record includes:

- Water harvesting and management. Currently Omoka is beginning to feel the brunt of the El Nino. Already in the last two months, water carting to private homes has increased, and the outlook is for an extended dry period through to October, 2015, so there is a keen effort in the community to conserve what little is available and to find the means to increase storage for the future.

- The small landing boats have suffered another delay as the island began preparing for their participation in the country's 50th Constitutional

Celebrations in August 2015. Efforts began in March 2015 immediately after the hurricane season ended. Over 80% of the islanders are now travelling to Rarotonga to participate for Penrhyn/Tongareva in the national celebrations.

Lessons Learnt

The need for a youthful workforce

In setting up the project, the composition of the project beneficiaries though factored into the V & A and the Adaptation Plan exercises was a consideration, were not factored in to the reality of implementation that followed.

For instance, in Omoka, the need to build the small boat landings would require strong men to assist in stockpiling rocks for the gambions, the setting of the rocks around the edges of each landing site, and the processing of the cement and the gambion foundations during periods of low tides and wave motion. family food and water harvesting activities. Each workforce member also represents family units in providing labour support to village and island activities.

The village's small strong workforce is also obligated to fetching food and water for homes. The members of the workforce also support extended

This wasn't factored into the overall considerations for developing the adaptation plan and especially the implementation.

IN HINDSIGHT

In hindsight, the labour mobilisation part of the project would have to be factored in over a longer time frame than the one offered by the project to complete in 12 months.

2. Te Tautua Village/ Tongareva Island

Adaptation activities

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

The villagers have focussed their attention on supporting activities relating to refining home energy connections. With the solar electrification generation now on line, the Island leaders on this side have supported island energy staff to service and check or lines in the homes for safety and for efficiency considerations.

Meetings were held with island leaders on this side in relation to the new restructuring of island governance and was well received.

The three key outputs of Local Government: 1. Economic Empowerment Division 2. Infrastructure and Climate Change Division 3. Community and Governance Division.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Same as Omoka above.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

Same as Omoka above.

- The successful completion of the domestic water harvesting and storage activities as part of this project and their continue momentum and wish to complete the community water harvesting arm of their island priorities.

Lessons Learnt

(same as Omoka)

Continuing the Momentum of an Initiative

The USP/EU/GCCA project was introduced to unify island support towards addressing climate change on their island. During the identification of priorities it became clear that some of the underlying concerns would never be addressed in full by the USP/EU/GCCA intervention. The intervention would however provide the vessel for attention to urgent areas and the development of unity to address the underlying issues.

The issue is isolation. Isolation breeds invisibility. Reviewing national projects the archives repeat the basic concerns asked by the community today. This suggests that perhaps national attention to atoll predicament is overlooked in favour of closer and obvious requests of the high volcanic islands in the South. Leaving the project site only 15 months into a delayed project implementation period would seem irresponsible. Why? For once, the urgent priorities of a often overlooked population of the Cook Islands is receiving serious support and attention to climate change impacts.

IN HINDSIGHT

In hindsight, the labour mobilisation part of the project would have to be factored in over a longer time frame than the one offered by the project to complete in 12 months.

Timelines for implementing projects in the Northern Cook Islands must also factor in the irregularity of transportation to them and if they wish to really do any favourable impact not only must serious resourcing for over a longer period of time (aligned with infrequent shipping services) or else seriously consider resourcing large tracts of a development project that will have a shelf life of at least 15 to 20 years, and not the current small injections that will require maintenance and tweaking within the next 12 months.

Next Steps:

July to December 2015:

- Complete the Omoka Small Boat landing constructions and building
- Work with the National Coordinating Team (NPAC) to continue the momentum in Tongareva for the next (no cost) phase so that the second priorities in both villages (refer Implementation Plan 2013 2015) can be implemented over the next financial period FY 15/16.
- Lock in budget allocations on island for Infra structure and Climate change in Local Government services (see below the revised Island Organisation Structure and Operations)

Author: Vaine Wichman, Cook Islands ICC



FIJI

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	✓

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Navudi and Rokosalase, Seaqaqa, Vanua Levu
2. Korolevu, Seaqaqa, Vanua Levu
3. Yanuca, Taveuni

Project Activities (all 3 sites have already completed implementation)

1. Korolevu, Navudi and Rokosalase Communities

The projects in these pilot sites have completed implementation in 2013. The only activity conducted in this reporting period was official travel to these pilot sites that were undertaken by the M&E officer, Ms. Tupeope Samani and the Fiji ICC, Mr. Naushad Yakub, to conduct evaluation of the short

term impacts of the project and lessons learnt. ment is to be commended. Some clear examples of this track record includes:

2. Yanuca, Laucala, Taveuni

The projects in these pilot sites have completed implementation in last reporting period. The only activity conducted in this reporting period was official travel to these pilot sites were undertaken by the M&E officer, Ms. Tupeope Samani and the Fiji ICC, Mr. Naushad Yakub, to conduct evaluation of the short term impacts of the project and lessons learnt.

The findings from the evaluation assessment are detailed in the “Positive Impacts” chapter of this report.

A new ICC is recruited

Mr. Naushad Yakub, resigned as ICC to take up another job elsewhere. The new ICC, Mr. Semi Masilomani will commence duty in July 2015.



FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	2/3
Implementation	2
M&E	X



Pilot Site Activities:

1. Walung Community in Kosrae
2. Pakin Community in Pohnpei
3. Piis Community in Chuuk

A. Project Activities:

All 3 demo-project sites are focused on Climate Change (CC) Education & Outreach, Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessments, Community Adaptation Planning, Implementation, & Monitoring.

B. Progress on Adaptation activities:

No progress reported by ICC during this reporting period.



KIRIBATI

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
Water Committees	✓
M&E	✓
LMCCA	✓

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Ewena, Abaiang

Adaptation activities

Rainwater harvesting – completed. Monitoring and evaluation is in progress.

2. Buariki, North Tarawa

Adaptation activities

Rain Water harvesting completed. Monitoring and evaluation is in progress.

Water Committee Training:

Water Committee Established. More training to be done. Collaboration with KAP and C-CAP projects to complete this.

3. Norauea Village, Kuria Island

The project in Kuria is the water infiltration gallery. We will supply have two main water wells, with solar pumps and water tanks. This project is to supply drinking water to 51 households at Norauea village.

Procurement of project supplies had been placed from Fiji and have arrived in Kiribati beginning of July. The implementation of the project in Kuria will commence straight after the July Kiribati Independence Celebrations.

Challenges and Solutions

Lack of materials on Tarawa is causing problems. Ordering materials offshore wasted so much time. The lack of communication and advice from the right ministry could also deter the progress. Extension of Project:

1. To assist KiriCAN to implement water harvesting tanks at Ierutarem ae Boou, Tarawa. This project is to help the community that was flooded in October 2014.

2. To assist KiriCAN to implement water harvesting tanks at Arorae, Tamana and North Tabiteuea Islands. These are communities impacted by Cyclone Pam in 2015. Toaki Arinoko from the C-CAP will coordinate the implementation of these two projects.

Locally Managed Climate Change Adaptation Network & KiriCAN - 2015

Activity	Funded by	Location	Date - 2015
National Project Advisory Committee Mtg	EU GCCA	Tarawa, Kiribati	10 February
CSO Speaker at 19th Session UNHRC – during the General Segment of the High Level Segment asking to make CC a Human Rights issue and to establish an office.	Edmund Rice Centre	Geneva, Switzerland	4-10 March
Media Blitz on CC & Human Rights	Pacific Calling Partnership	Sydney Australia	11-15 March
PCCM Survey on CC & Migration	UNESCAP	Christmas Island, Kiribati	18-25 March
KiriCAN's letter of support for the nomination of President Anote Tong to receive the doctorate of laws from USP	N.A	Tarawa, Kiribati	8 April
Workshop CC and DRR	EU GCCA - USP	Savusavu, Fiji	9-21 April
Speaker at Women in the World Summit	WITW	New York, USA	22-27 April
Workshop – the Million People's Project	MPP	Tarawa, Kiribati	18 May
PCCM Survey on CC & Migration	UNESCAP	Butaritari Island, Kiribati	22-25 May
USP Kiribati Graduation Preparation	N.A	Tarawa, Kiribati	1-3 June
Stakeholders' Consultations	PACTVET	Tarawa, Kiribati	8-17 June
PACTVET Consultation Workshop	PACTVET	Tarawa, Kiribati	18-19 June
National Project Advisory Committee Meeting	EU GCCA	Tarawa, Kiribati	24 June
Speaker UN Security Council on CC as the Multiplier of Threats to Global Security	Mission of Spain & Malaysia	New York, USA	26-30 June
Speaker at the Dinner for Academics and NGOs	Stanley Foundation	New York, USA	29 June
Speaker at the UNHRC for Refugee International	UNHRC	Geneva, Switzerland	1-5 July
CC Awareness Program with the Banaban Elders & Landowners Association (BELA)	350 Pacific	Suva, Fiji	9 July

Next Steps:

- Implementation on Kuria Island will commence after Kiribati Independence July 25.
- Meetings with NGOs, Private Sector and Government to establish LMCCA network.
- Registration of the LMCCA Network in collaboration with Kiribati Climate Action Network.

Author: Pelenise Alofa (In-Country Coordinator – Kiribati)



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Lae Atoll
2. Majkin, Namu Atoll
3. Jenrok, Majuro Atoll
4. Ailuk Atoll

Lae Atoll

WATER SECURITY

Improve capacity of safe drinking rain water supply

Projects

1. Installation and construction of 5 tank harvesting shelters for thatch houses
2. Installation and construction of 6 tanks of 1500

gallons @ household level

3. Provide necessary guttering materials to the selected households and fix tank leakages
4. Provide major tools for maintenance of their rain water harvesting systems

Project Status: COMPLETE

M&E: COMPLETE

Other Commitments:

PACWASH Research Project – This should be completed by the end of August, 2015 covering Lae, Ujaj, Wotho, Likiep, Ailuk and Wotje Atolls.

Majkin, Namu Atoll

WATER SECURITY

Improve capacity of safe drinking water supply

Projects

1. Installation and construction of 6 tank harvesting shelters for thatch houses
2. Construction and installation of 9 water tanks of 1000g gallons @ household level
3. Provide necessary guttering materials to the selected households and fix tank leakage
4. Provide major tools for maintenance of their rain water harvesting systems.

Project Status: COMPLETE

M&E: Outstanding – September

Other Commitments

Wodmej, Wotje Atoll Replanting Scheme – This should be completed by the end of September covering the Island of Wodmej on Wotje Atoll

Jenrok, Majuro Atoll

WATER SECURITY

Improve efficiency of existing rain water harvesting systems and Elevate Climate Change Awareness

Projects

1. Construction and Installation of First flush systems at 89 households
2. Repair/Maintain guttering systems and rain water tanks on 89 households
3. Conduct education on climate change

adaptation, drought and water management to Jenrok Youth and community members

Project Status: COMPLETE

M&E: Outstanding – September/October

Ailuk Atoll

WATER SECURITY

Improve Ailuk Atoll's Resilience to the impacts of drought and long dry seasons

Projects

1. Innovative Solar Water Distillation Pilot Project for Drought Affected Ailuk Atoll

- Provide PET Bottle System Units for 65 households
- 8 Tent System Units for community scale use

- And 4 KISS (Keep It Simple System) Units for community scale use

2. Installation and maintenance training of systems
3. Conduct community trainings on Water Management, Education on Climate Change Adaptation and drought

On-site: 9 different systems were fabricated/ installed and tested incorporating local materials onto the systems to replace the PET BOTTLE System as the local government suggested that pet bottles on the islands may not be the best idea and may cause negative impacts on the environment

Project Status:

Should be COMPLETED By end of JULY

M&E: Outstanding - October

TRAININGS CONDUCTED

Trainings were conducted mostly hands-on and this provided the trainees with visual prospects of the implementation. This was helpful and it brought about a full-on engagement towards the activities from the trainees. The trainings were mostly on water management and maintenance of rain water harvesting systems. As for Ailuk Atoll, this was a pilot project and this took about 4 weeks of implementation. Two weeks for fabrication, installation and testing of all systems and two weeks for selection of best practice and training of locals on how to fabricate, install and maintain the systems that worked best for the conditions on Ailuk. Please see below for more information.

Lae Atoll

NAME OF TRAINING

1. Water Management, Installation/construction of harvesting tanks and shelters
2. Hands-on training on maintenance of Materials/

Harvesting systems

Number of Trained Locals: 7

Women trained: 1

Men trained: 6

Majkin, Namu Atoll

NAME OF TRAINING

1. Water Management, Installation/construction of harvesting tanks and shelters
2. Hands-on training on maintenance of Materials/

Harvesting systems

Number of Trained Locals: 9

Women trained: 0

Men trained: 9

Jenrok, Majuro Atoll

NAME OF TRAINING

1. Water Management training,
2. First flush systems construction, installation and

Maintenance training

Number of Trained Locals: 35

Women trained: 5

Men trained: 30

Ailuk Atoll

NAME OF TRAINING

1. Fabrication/installation
And maintenance training of all systems
(9 systems, 3 out of 9 worked better than the rest).

Number of Trained Locals:

Ailuk Ook Local

Fisheries Committee (Local Partner) members were trained – 6

Women trained: 0

Men trained: 6

Lessons Learnt

One significant lesson learned in the RMI is that the traditional leaders are critical to the success of implementation. There are local government officials representing all the different communities in the Marshall Islands, but the traditional leadership plays a more important role in most of the decision making for the communities. Particularly on Jenrok, most of the residents come from the outer islands with no land rights in Jenrok, requiring permission from the Irooj (Chief) and Alap (Land Manager) to live there. As a result, the irooj and alaps have significant influence in the governance and decision-making processes in Jenrok. Furthermore, the irooj and alaps are also suitable project consultants because they have a great deal of knowledge about the history of their lands and the impacts of climate change pressuring their communities, and their needs to adapt to these impacts. Technical partners and other project collaborators are also very vital to seek out for the success of implementation. For Lae and Namu Atolls, the Marshall Islands Shipping Company transported the project materials to the islands at no cost. Furthermore, the right selection of beneficiaries for Lae and Majkin would have not been successful if it was not for the support of the WASH Surveys conducted by the International Organization for Migration on Lae Atoll, and the International Federation of Red Cross on Namu Atoll. These surveys were the major tools used along with consultations with the mayor and acting mayor of these islands and other local government officials to identify the houses and families that need the project the most. Implementation on Ailuk took about 4 weeks and this was still not enough time for a Pilot Project. There was still need of time to a lot conduct more testing of the solar stills.

Besides the fact that there was still time needed for the project, the partnership with the local NGO (Ailuk Ook Fisheries Committee) was a great idea because they will then continue the work to maintain and update on the progress of the systems on the island.

Challenges and Solutions:

The only challenge that the RMI USP EU GCCA faced was domestic transportation, and this was a tremendous challenge because there is always a great degree of uncertainty attached to it. It is still the problem now and it has caused major setbacks for the project, particularly on Ailuk but first let's look at implementation processes on both Lae Atoll and the Majkin community on Namu Atoll. Same challenge arose as Air Marshall Islands was down from early May until late in July. This was last year and it has not changed. Right now it is flying but it is down from time to time making it difficult to travel and implement the work. Another challenge in the outer islands while implementing these projects is communication. Telephones are present on the islands but most islands do not have well trained individuals to maintain the communication systems. Therefore sometimes the phones are dead for months and this happened for the implementation team on Ailuk and we used Radio to contact main base on Majuro. For this, it is highly recommended that sat phones are provided for the purpose of working in the outer islands. Furthermore, the Marshall Islands shipping boats are available but at unpredictable routes and dates of field trips, and these routes never take one way trip unless chartered or there is an emergency encountered on board. In fact, they take at least a week or two, or sometimes they take up to more than a month to arrive back at Majuro from one single field trip. Right now, International shipment of materials is also a challenge. The team on Ailuk Atoll implemented the project with materials bought from Majuro while waiting for the ship-

ment from overseas with the full materials and equipment for implementation. Fortunately, the materials have arrived but shipping them to Ailuk is another issue. Next week, August 3rd, 2015 the rest of the team on Ailuk will have to come back because time has run out. Nevertheless, the implementation on Ailuk was somewhat a success. The committee members were trained and they will take on the project when the materials arrive on the island next week (First week of August). I will travel along with the PACCWASH team to Ailuk in Mid-August to monitor and assess the work out there on Ailuk Atoll. The rest of the team will be arriving early July to report on the progress of our work so far. To avoid the same problems with transportation and to have the project progress more smoothly with less complications on Lae or Namu Atolls, transiting through Ebeye, Kwajlein Atoll by an international flight and chartering a boat on Ebeye to get to the islands and back are highly recommended. Chartering a boat for transportation of materials is highly recommended as well. This is to avoid setbacks from domestic shipping field trips.

Next Steps:

M&E

*Author: Disting H. Langidrik – USP EU GCCA,
Republic of the Marshall Islands*



NAURU

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

load. Some of the materials were purchased that are needed for the project and those that were requested by the community. Some community members were identified as those that have experience and skills to carry out some activities for the project e.g. carpenter. A clean up of the pump house and the storage tank was also conducted while they were there.

The new In-country coordinator, Mr. Tyrone Deiye will commence work in July 2015. The materials have been purchased and transported to Nauru awaiting commencement of implementation.

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Meneng Statehouse & Terrace Community Sites

Progress of activities:

Mr. Ame Tuisavusavu and the former ICC, Mr. Abe Aremwa undertook an official trip to Nauru from the 9th – 22nd March 2015.

The main purpose of the visit was to work with the water engineer and Meneng community. Meetings were held with the key members of the community to assist with the work we are doing, identify some members of the community who already had some skills that can help to ease the work-



NIUE

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	✓

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Makefu Village

Adaptation activities

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

Makefu USP-EU GCCA Working Committee and the Makefu community recently celebrated the launch of their Makefu Village Development Climate Change and Adaptation Strategic Plan, a culmination of the Working Committee's hard work over the past 6 months. The Plan was endorsed by Cabinet in February 2015. Invited guests representing the Government, NGO's, members of Tamakautoga

& Avatele communities gathered at Makefu to witness this historic occasion. Each household/family in Makefu including Makefu family members married or living in other villages also received a copy of this important Plan.

The recent Annual Village Show Day held in May continues to showcase food crops, root crops and various produce as part of their on-going food security plan for the community. Women displayed their woven ware, and sold much of their handicrafts that they had woven throughout the previous months.

The Makefu Community are pleased with their household rainwater harvesting catchments' received under the PACC Project facilitated by the Department of Environment under the Ministry of Natural Resources. Assistance received was funding under the USP-EU GCCA project to cover the spouting and connections from the catchment to the house. This is a good example of working in partnership with another donor and government department.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Makefu Village Development-Climate Change and Adaptation Strategic Plan Goal 2: Encourage development of Socio-Economic Opportunities

in Makefu which include enhancing business opportunities such as eco-tourism, vanilla production, markets for taro, root crops and hihi, tourism levy, tourist accommodation, back packers, handicrafts/crafts, gold coin collection box on sea tracks (all proceeds towards the construction of new Evacuation Centre).

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

The Makefu Village Development Climate Change and Adaptation Strategic Plan 2014-2024 together with the Tamakautoga and Avatele Community Adaptation Plans are all aligned to the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) 2014-2019. The aligning of all the community plans with the Niue National Strategic Plan will provide the sustainability and collaboration at the national level and also gaining government approval once it request funding assistance to enhance community projects. Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained Makefu included under Education in their Plan community training workshops for the youth in their community which includes; firearm safety training, safety at sea, book keeping, internet banking, financial literacy.

Impacts- the Makefu community, resident and those living abroad are still excited with the recent launch of their Makefu Village Development Climate Change and Adaptation Strategic Plan. Makefu pooled its members expertise within their respective fields in government, tertiary environment, private sector and grassroots to form the Working Group tasked with writing the Plan. The Makefu Village Council has also endorsed the continuation of the Makefu USP-EU GCCA Working Committee that worked on the Plan to implement the Plan. “To ensure continuity, I as current Chairperson of the Makefu Village Council, fully endorse the continuation of the Committee with the implementation phase-we are also considering additional members being added to the Commit-

tee as part of succession but also to maintain the energy and commitment required to progress the Plan”, said, Mr Darren Tohovaka. He also register the interest of Makefu on the possibility of further financial or other assistance from USP-EU GCCA or any other brother/sister organisation within the region. “We would appreciate an opportunity to continue dialogue through your organisation on these opportunities”. Mr Tohovaka also cautioned on keeping the momentum going and finding ways to sustain the Plan.

Lessons Learnt

Makefu community has learned a lot from this project and has put what they had learned from the project and their vast work experiences be it in government, private sector or civil society into practice by writing their own Makefu Village Development Climate Change and Adaptation Strategic Plan 2014-2024. With the success of the Working Committee, the Village Council has agreed to retain the services of the Committee to oversee the implementation of the Plan activities.

Challenges and Solutions:

The hardest part of Makefu’s work is completed – now, it is time to seek government and donor funding to implement the numerous activities in their 10 year Plan.

Next Step

Planned activities for January to June 2015:

- Makefu Adaptation Plan endorsed by Cabinet and launched ready for implementation;
- Spouting and rainwater harvesting catchments installed in for some households;
- Seeking funding from government and donors to assist in the implementation of their planned activities;
- Participated at the recent PACTVET National Consultations Workshop

2. Tamakautoga Community

Adaptation Activities

13 homes will have extra rainwater as a result of the installation of their rainwater harvesting catchments' in conjunction with the national PACC project. Some of the homes with able-bodied men and boys will have assisted the plumber in charge of the connection of spouting project. Plumbing is another trade that Tamakautoga is very keen in getting a couple of their members to learn.

Weaving Classes

Tamakautoga is also home to Niue's only Scenic Matavai Resort and a group of weavers gathered every Monday at Scenic Matavai Resort foyer to teach interested tourists how to weave as well as selling their fine handicrafts as part of their income generation activities.

The Tamakautoga community Annual Show Day is held in August on an annual basis. Plans include showcasing food crops, disaster resilient root crops and various produce as part of their on-going food security plan, display and selling of embroidery beddings, tie-dyed fabrics; woven ware amongst other activities is on schedule for the forthcoming Annual Show Day in August 2015. Work on the writing of the Tamakautoga Community Adaptation Plan has been slow but a draft of the Plan will be submitted to the community for feedback before the final print for Cabinet endorsement and launch later this year.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Fundraising efforts continues under the leadership of the Village Council with the plan that these funds will subsidise government or other external

donors on the implementation of their planned community activities.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

Tamakautoga's Draft Adaptation plan like the Makefu and Avatele Adaptation Plans is aligned to the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) to ensure sustainability and collaboration at the national level and ease of implementing community activities. Engagement with Tamakautoga expatriates abroad is in progress as they encourage them to return home and assist with the implementation of the Tamakautoga Adaptation Plan (TAP) once it is completed.

Lessons Learnt

Due to Tamakautoga Village Council taking on the extra responsibility of facilitating the USP-EU GCCA activities, work on the Plan has been slow. It is advised that a separate Working Group with Village Council representation should be appointed to implement the Plan once it is completed.

Challenges and Solutions:

Once the Tamakautoga Adaptation Plan is completed, there is a need for a more pro-active group, not necessarily the Village Council to assist the implementation of the Plan activities. The 13 households are very pleased with the installations of their new rain water harvesting catchments to take advantage of the below normal average rain predicted during this El Nino period.

Next Steps:

Planned activities for January to June 2015:

- Finalise the Tamakautoga Adaptation Plan for Cabinet endorsement and community launch;
- Weeding, cleaning plantations, prepare handicrafts for the forthcoming Annual Show Day in August 2015

- Complete connection of spouting to rain water harvesting catchments for the 13 households
- Participate in the PACTVET National Consultations Workshop

Avatele Community

Trainings

Avatele Annual Show Day

October is Avatele's Annual Show month and every family are gearing up for this event. The community plans to launch their Avatele Community Adaptation Plan in October if not earlier.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Avatele is planning to open their Avatele Community Adaptation Trust Fund as soon as they formalise the concept and gain community consensus. The proceeds will go towards assistance with the implementation of Plan activities as well as assist with recovery efforts following a natural disaster. They plan to seek a buy-in from the Avatele Diaspora living abroad and the government to match their funding on a 'dollar for dollar' subsidy scheme to fund the activities of their Plan.

Arbor Day – Planting of Fruit Trees

Avatele is getting creative with their Arbor Day which was held on the 07 June 2015. Various members of the community were asked to bring five different fruit tree and exchange it with a different fruit tree from another member.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

Avatele USP-EU GCCA Working Group has completed their Draft adaptation plan and is aligned to the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP). They plan to make the Avatele Community Adaptation Plan available in both Vagahau Niue and English so

the elderly members will take full ownership of the Plan and they can read and understand what it's about.

Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained

Avatele's two Climate Leaders and the other two members of the USP-EU GCCA Working Group has been hosting various annual awareness workshops since 2012 and holding it during school holidays to include the young generation. The Group hope to engage the community in a water management training and cleaning of their rainwater harvesting catchments' under the PACTVET programme, solar panel installation, cleaning and repair, plumbing skills, making of charcoal stoves etc.

Lessons Learnt

The Avatele Community cannot wait to launch their Community Plan because they have various adaptation activities planned to not only improve their community but also make their community more resilient and able to cope with any unforeseen natural disaster that they may face in future.

Challenges and Solutions:

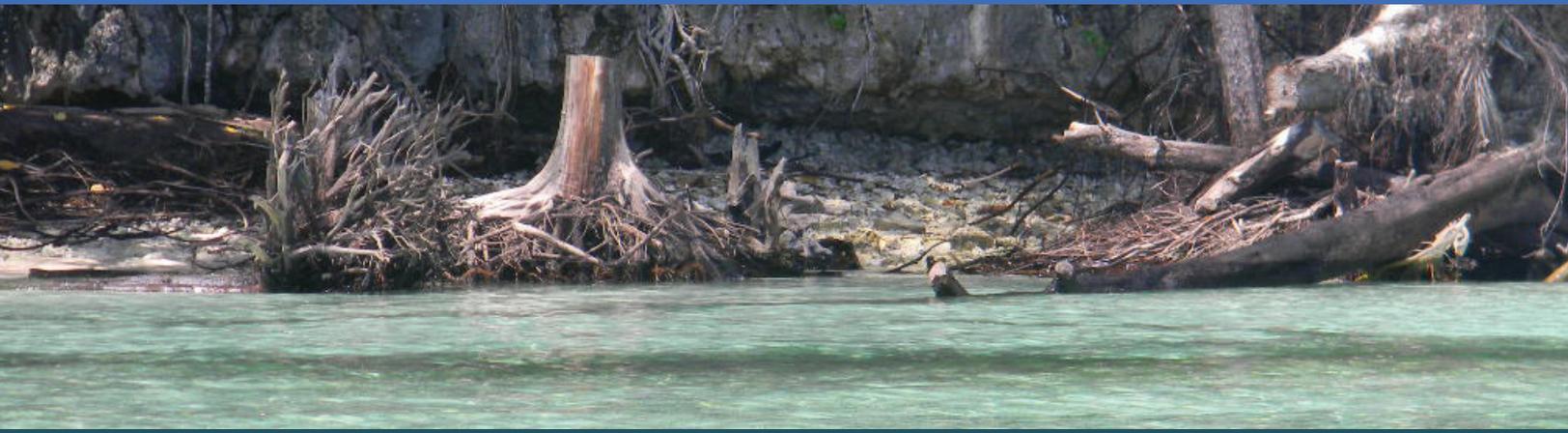
The main challenge is to get the Plan ready for Cabinet endorsement and community launch.

Next Steps:

Planned activities for January to June 2015:

- Completing the Community Adaptation Plan
- Establishment of the Avatele Adaptation Trust Fund
- Monitoring power energy usage per household - part of the renewable energy promotion
- Arbor Day – exchange of fruit trees
- Monitor and evaluation - Fruit trees, use of solar radios and solar lights

Author: BIRTHA RICHMOND-TOGAHAI, NIUE ICC



PALAU

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	✓

Pilot Site Activities:

Ngaraard, Ngardmau and Kayangel

Adaptation activities

1. Ngaraard

WATER SECURITY

Have potable and reliable water supply

Projects

1. Expansion of Metmellasch Dam completed in February 2015
2. Construction and installation of 2 water tanks of 500 gallons completed in Choll and Ngebuked counties.

FOOD SECURITY

Have and sustain healthy and productive taro patches

Projects

Family Capacity Building: 25 families selected to clear and cultivate their abandoned taro patches and plant 400 new taro seedlings for a total of planted with 10,000 taros for the project. A total of 10,000 new taro plants were planted between March and April 2015. 5 bush cutters were purchased and distributed to the 5 counties of Ngaraard to support clearing of the abandoned taro patches. Monitoring of the taro patches was done in May and early June 2015. Taros will be mature in December 2015 for harvesting.

2. Ngardmau

WATER SECURITY

Improve drinking water supply, generation and distribution for community

Projects

1. Construction of and installation of 1 water tank of 500 gallons at the Ngardmau Elementary School was completed in March 2015.

FOOD SECURITY

Healthy and productive resources

Projects

Family Capacity Building: 16 families cultivating abandoned taro patches and planting 400 taros in these taro patches. In March and April 2015 6,000 taros were planted. Harvesting of the taros is in December 2015.

Disaster Risk Management
Improved Typhoon Shelter

Projects

Installation of metal shutter for windows at the ABAI. ABAI is used as typhoon shelter for major storms. Bidding for interested vendors to supply the construction and installation was completed in June 2015. Installation of the metal shutters should be completed in September 2015.

3. Kayangel

WATER SECURITY

Improve water management and quality

Projects

1. Installation of water gutters for 23 new housing in Kayangel State was completed in March 2015.
2. Water Pipes materials and connection of the 12 new housing to the public water completed in May 2015.

FOOD SECURITY

Healthy and productive resources

Restore and improve crop production and fisheries in Kayangel

Projects

A total of 3340 yellow taro seedlings were purchased from Ngaraard State and transported to Kayangel to 12 families for planting in the taro patches that have lost all the taros. In three years, the yellow taros will be ready for harvesting.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

FOOD SECURITY

Taro Projects in Ngaraard and Ngardmau States: There are 25 women from Ngaraard and 16 from Ngardmau States who are participating in this taro project. Most of the taro patches in Ngaraard and Ngardmau have been abandoned for 10 to 30 years. The reason for so many abandoned taro patches based on the assessment is that most women are now have paid jobs to help support the financial obligations of their families and hold 8-5 jobs that take them away from home. Their mothers and grandmas are too old or have passed away and so there is no one who is responsible to continue the cultivation of the taro patches. In these families, they eat mostly rice and buy cooked taros in the market. But there are not enough taros in the market. The project goal for the food security is to build capacity within these families by providing support that allows for reclamation of these taro patches and develop a community interest in others to go back to cultivating taro patches. Kayangel yellow taros have been planted. In 3 years, these families will be able to feed their families again with home grown yellow taros.

WATER SECURITY

Water Tanks: The community members in Ngaraard State expressed their appreciation for the water tanks. The interview that I had with some members of the communities indicates that many people are using the tanks as their source of drinking water.

The Metmellasch Dam Expansion in Ngaraard State and purchased of 2 portable water pumps will help support the level of water in the Dam during dry months.

Ngardmau State new pipe system has stopped the major pipe system from breaking down during heavy rains and flooding. The Elementary School in Ngardmau is using the tank as a major water source for cooking the lunch for the students.

Lessons Learnt

During the monitoring of the taro patches, I learned tips on how to plant, manage invasive birds, disease, and learned names of favorite taros. I learned that most women plant taros that are purple when cooked, weight more, and can withstand aggressive weeds without dying and produce healthy corms. We need to document these taro patch tips to share with others.

The taro farmers were provided with a small notebook to keep track of hours, money spent on buying seedlings or workers to help with clearing, how many taros and names of taros planted. I must say, this has been an inspiring project and lessons learned that could have not been possible in the classroom.

Challenges and Solutions:

None

Next Steps:

What are your next planned activities for July to December 2015:

Finish installment for window metal shutters for Ngardmau State, write up of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and complete assessment and identification for the 2 new sites. Set-up Network Scheme for establishment of LMCCAN with support from NPAC , HOPE and other STATES reps.

Author: Carol O. Emaurois, Palau ICC



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	X
Implementation	X
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

- 1. Mailu Island in the Abau District of Central Province**
- 2. Manumanu Coastal Village, Kairuku Hiri District of Central Province**
- 3. Inauabui/Mekeo an inland community in the Kairuku Hiri District of Central Province**

Progress of Activities:

The Deputy Director of PACE-SD, Dr. Morgan Wairiu travelled to PNG from the 18th -24th May 2015. He met up with staff in the University of Papua New Guinea such as Prof. Peter Petsul (Dean, School of Natural and Physical Sciences) Dr Graham Sem (Prof. of Geography and staff at the

Centre for Climate Change & Sustainable Development), Mr. Jason Alonk (Former EU-GCCA ICC and Assistant Coordinator at the Centre for Climate Change & Sustainable Development), Mr Samuel Maiha (Director of PNG National Weather Service and Board Member of the Centre for Climate Change & Sustainable Development), Mr Isimel Teuba (PNG C-CAP Community Mobilizer). He also met with Tom Magari (UPNG Finance Office).

Professor Chalapan Kaluwin was away overseas on duty travel during my visit but Dr Graham Sem was acting in his absence as Director of the Centre for Climate Change & Sustainable Development.

The purpose of his trip was to progress meaningful dialogue through face to face meetings with UPNG key personnel on review of the MOA between USP and UPNG that will continue to guide the implementation of EU-GCCA and C- CAP Projects (PNG Activities) from 2015 onwards. The other reason was to get the ball rolling on implementation of the EU-GCCA project.

With the renewal of the MoA between USP and UPNG, the project will resume progress.



SAMOA

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	✓

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Faleaseela Agricultural Community

Progress of Activities:

a) Nursery sales and general agricultural practices

The nursery was completed around February 2015. The training to equip the farmers was held on the 5th and 6th March, 2015. The set up itself was filled with activities of training that would allow farmers to learn about the mechanics of farming and how to operate a Nursery. From then until June 2015, progress was noted with pleasing results from the tutorship of the Sui o le Malo.

According to Mrs Miriama our rep in Faleaseela, sales of vegetable seedlings have been progressing very well for all the farmers in the communities. Their problem is that this is the first time that they have been involved in this activity, but they find it very difficult to obtain seeds and other materials from this small income generating activity. They have sought assistance from the District Officers for more materials like nursery trays and planting bags. They now advise the farmers to bring back the trays to be reused but the cost will be reduced for trays with live seedlings on them

Miriama stated that they requested some assistance from MAF for additional seedlings of which MAF will provide when the order is in very soon next month. Meanwhile they will provide some seeds to cushion this time of need from their farmers

Seeds that have been provided and have been distributed to the farmers and they were also told to try and make seeds out of those plants that can get seeds out of. There is a possibility that giving and sharing seeds amongst the farmers is the way to go.

b) Farmers pooling together:

Most farmers have prioritised root crops that will not be affected if there is a natural disaster. For this they have pooled together their resources and have shared with others what others do not have

and the cuttings from the sweet potatoes that were given by SPC has been well distributed by the farmers and are planting them. They have been advised to make more cuttings out of these as planting materials and sharing should always be the rule.

c) MAF have also included the Faleaseela farmers in their trainings.

Follow up trainings have been conducted by MAF Extension District Officers to plant lime cuttings and other fruit trees that were grafted and air – Layered during the beginning of demonstration and these have been distributed to other farmers. Before they were distributed to farmers, they were advised to put it in the nursery first to strengthen them and get them acquainted with the rays of the sun before planting.

d) Periodic visits by MAF Extension crew

A confirmation that both Savaia and Faleseela Nurseries have been receiving advice from the MAF officers everytime they have a visit. Mr Fiu, who is the Manager has confirmed that they have visited the area about 4 times in this quarter.

e) Partner Organisation also assisting

Under the Ministry of Women and Social development Ministry, partnership between Faleseela youth Farmers and Faleseela farmers in general have been established. The Youth Program obtains seedlings from the Faleseela Nurseries and they share various crops for planting purposes to improve on the general agriculture and livelihood within the community.

Challenges:

- Hard for the generating activity to cater for nearly all farmers
- Materials are hard to get eg: seeds especially and planting bags and nursery trays

- MAF promise not eventuating for providing free seeds
- Capital for some is quite a challenge

2. Sapapalii Community in Savaii Islands

Efforts to get the Representative from Savaii to Apia were hard as he is also involved with other government and village functions. We tried to arrange by telephone but have insisted that he will pay a visit once everything like obligations etc is out of the way

We will cover this in the next progress report

3. Falealupo Community

Both Sapapalii and Falealupo communities were about to be visited by ICC. This is to monitor and to evaluate some of the activities that are still going on at present as part of the overarching activities of Adaptation in the respective villages. Falealupo & Sapapalii Communities need to be visited to ensure that activities have been carried out which have followed through from the period December 2014. As probably aware our Falealupo community has lost our diligent member Tuaia due to village court cases and have been ostracised with his family.

It is imminent that the visit should take place for both Communities around July when some funds will be available. We will also cover this in the next progress report.

4. The SUNGO training for 3 demo sites

In March 2015, the SUNGO was then approached for the possibility of including our CSO/CBO Training in their agenda. The SUNGO has agreed but April May and June and some weeks in July 2015 is not possible as that is the time for their own Sungo related trainings in Town and also in the Big Island. During TVET Workshop May 7 & 8 2015, the SUNGO reps invited which included the CEO

Mrs Faafetai Alisi was also invited again to have a look at the possibility of GCCA having their training in a time that is conducive to SUNGO. The CEO has assured that the last week of July 2015 will be our planned meeting and also they will show case how they see the training should be conducted bearing in mind the need for communities to become CSOs and CBOs so they could sustain the project themselves.

Accordingly, the GCCA initiative to UNDP to include Climate Change related subjects in SUNGO training from now on towards the future will be the norm. If you do not take this training, the UNDP will not approve any funds for this especially for Climate Change related sites who will apply for funds. UNDP in partnership with SUNGO will look at all angles here, and possibly would test it soon. The good news is, a consultant has been working

on this matter for SUNGO which might conclude around the time of the Demonstration Sites training for GCCA and would use our training to test this for its own relevancy and accredited standards. So that will be a great thing for us.

Challenges and Solutions:

Just recently in the country, Australia and EU who have been funding CSSP has changed the way these funding agencies look at application and how soon these applications get some answers. All our applications for both Demo sites and our other three sites are on hold after the may Consultations between all stakeholders involved. The next round of applications has not been announced unless factors that were deemed responsible for making the fund unsatisfactory according to some NGOs will be minimised or removed.

Next Steps:

What are your next planned activities for July to December 2014:

July 2015	August	September	October	November	Dec 2015
Demo Site training TVET follow up Assist three other sites as much as possible Prepare LMMCCA Provide Budget for new Disbursement of funds Prioritise if select two new sites or complete the Adaptation Plan Activities already stated TVET	Invite NPAC for next round of activities Briefing of possible paths to pursue for the Project Set up LMCCA structure Follow CSSP requirements in the new forms for fund application TVET NPAC Tour of the project sites so far	With available funds, provide some awareness programs for Primary and secondary schools in demo sites Follow CSSP requirements in the new forms for funding application TVET Assist also 3 other sites for donor application LMCCA	Possibility of pursuing Food security and livelihood for our demo sites TVET Assist other 3 sites for donor application LMCCA	GCCA Demo Site Tours Tour of the relevant sites for Climate Change Understanding in samoa 3 other sites tour of the various climate related areas for energy and climate change	Demo site committee tour of the Pacific nearby eg: Niue about 5 heads of different committee to learn from other colleagues in other islands X-Mas climate Change carols on the mangrove areas especially in Sapapalii and awareness perspective as a xmas gift to all to save the resource from being mined

Author: Tapulolou Siuli Tuailmafua Samoa ICC



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Nagotano community in Nagotano Island (Buena Vista, Central Province)

Progress of Activities:

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

Not much progress of activity was conducted thereafter the Implementation period for Nagotano demonstration site was completed. The next activity planned for Nagotano is handing-over of the project materials to the community. A couple of times this activity was postponed due to unfore-

seen circumstances. In the lead-up to December 2014 the first initiative to launch the project was planned however due to issues relating to politics as it was the provincial government there were preparing for election and people were not settled to plan the ceremony. Therefore the trip was cancelled and later in the beginning of the year another planned trip was also identified however was disturbed by the cyclone season which lasts almost three months in the country. While we felt it is important to carry out this task well in advance, we were also mindful of the bad weather conditions not to risk our lives. Solomon Islands unlike many other Pacific Island Countries where project sites were located close to their cities, its three project sites were geographically located far from Honiara. Almost all the funds for the implementation phase were already exhausted, as travelling to and from the project sites were very expensive. We therefore looked at ways we could reduce such expenditure by conducting two activities concurrently. Therefore the plan now is to conduct these two activities – Handing-Over of Project Materials and Monitoring and Evaluation Activities in July 2015. All the five water tanks were installed and people are now using it for drinking fresh and clean water while waiting for the official handover to the community people.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

As mentioned above, no major activity was conducted after the completion of the implementation phase while waiting for the official hand-over. However, a few times market vendors from Nagotano village were seen around town and at the city market. When asked how they felt about the project and the benefits they received after the implementation, they were so thankful, and applauded the EU and USP for what they have done.

A market vendor commended now she can make ring cakes as clean water is readily available, compared to the past as clean no water is available and she has to travel to mainland fetching clean water. According to another community member Mr. Eddie Hirohavi, his family now has enough time to do their other activities to earn money as clean drinking water is available with the installations of the water tanks in the village. In the past they have to travel to nearby mainland to fetch drinking water and that took most of their valuable times. He commended now with the support from the EU project through the EU-GCCA project and PaCE-SD, it has improved their livelihoods especially having clean drinking water and they have benefited so much.

The school head teacher Mr. Walter also shared his thankfulness, as the tank that was installed at the school ground really help students and teachers. Unlike in the past where students have to walk back home during break times to get water for drinking, with a few meters away from their classrooms, fresh and clean water is available with the support received from PaCE-SD through the EU-GCCA funding.

Lessons Learnt

Communal work is part of the community weekly rooster. The activities especially continuous maintenance and cleaning of the community project materials especially water-tanks are included in their normal village program.

2. Aorigi Community in Santa Catalina Island (Makira/Ulawa province)

Adaptation activities

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

After completion and hand-over of the project materials to the community on September 10th – 17th 2014 no major activity was conducted thereafter. Aorigi project demonstration site is the second furthest site from the main city and transportation to and from the main city is very expensive that warrants proper planning and logistic arrangement. As such activities for this site must be carefully planned. In such case, the Monitoring and Evaluation and refresher trainings if conducted should be run concurrently. Therefore the planned Monitoring and Evaluation activities and refresher training planned for the month of July must take into account the above as mentioned. The reason been having two or more activities during such visit is important as it will cut short the expenses on transportation especially. To date only Aorigi project site has handed-over the project materials to the community awaiting Monitoring and Evaluation though a little M&E activity was taken place during the installation of the remaining water-tanks in September 2014. This assessment was conducted with the first water-tanks that were installed in March 2014. However it is important to take full Monitoring and Evaluation activity plus other refreshing activities for the community members.

3. Ngawa Community in Reef Islands Temotu Province

Adaptation activities

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

Installation of all the water tanks (4 water tanks) was completed. We are waiting for the hand-over of the project materials to the community. This activity was planned for late July 2015. Since the completion of the implementation phase no major activity was conducted thereafter. Ngawa is the furthest of the three project demonstration sites and the cost of airfare from the main Honiara city is around SBD\$5669.00 return. Again proper planning for Monitoring and Evaluation and refreshing activities need to be factored in so that they can be conducted concurrently.

All the four water-tanks were already installed and now people are using them.

Next Steps:

What are your next planned activities for July to December 2015:

Implementation activities in all three demonstration sites were completed. Next the hand-over of project materials for Nagotano and Ngawa project demonstration sites is planned for late July-August 2015. For Aorigi project demonstration site, an Official handing-over ceremony was conducted and now people are using the water-tanks for drinking and cooking. The other project demonstration sites (Nagotano and Ngawa) implementation activity was also completed however no Official Handing-Over Ceremony is yet to be conducted. The priority now is to conduct the handing-over ceremony as mentioned above. We also wanted to invite the Provincial Government

representatives during the handing-over ceremony for Nagotano and Ngawa. This is very important so that their ward members in the Provincial Government can be part of the program and also ensure they linked it to their Provincial Government and then to their National member as planned during the Savusavu training in Fiji earlier this year.

Also during the handing-over of the project materials, Monitoring and Evaluation activities are also planned to form part of the activities. Similarly, awareness talks in other communities are paramount as well with plans are in place to visit schools when they resume studies in late July 2015.

Another major activity is setting –up the LCCA network with each project demonstration sites. A very good time to do this, is, during the handing-over of the project materials to the two communities and it is very expensive to carry out another visit.

Author: Moses Asitarau. Solomon ICC



TIMOR LESTE

Progress

NPAC Formed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rapid Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Selection of Pilot Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
V&A Assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Adaptation Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
M&E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Ulmera community, Bazartete Sub-District, Liquiça District

Progress of Activities:

From January to June 2015, we: 1. Fixed the mangrove fence; 2. Counted replanted patch of mangroves; 3. Monitored the water supply system and coordinated with the village chief on future activities.

Trainings

No additional trainings were held in Ulmera village from January to June 2015.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

We have not been able to restore access to water from a recently shifted spring. We are planning to do this next month and after this we will monitor the water tariff system and how it is implemented by the water management group.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

Project level: The LMCCAP, consisting of government and non-government stakeholders in the field of climate change adaptation, is in the process of organizing a handover ceremony at the University of Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL), aimed to officially submit the Conference Proceedings Report of the First National Conference on Climate Change Adaptation to the Centre for Climate Change and Biodiversity (CCCB) in UNTL. At this ceremony the LMCCAP will also handover other important Climate Change Adaptation data from the LMCCAP, such as data on climate predictions, GIS data, reports, video's, guidelines, etc. to have this data stored in a central place that is easily accessible to all that need the data. The LMCCAP is functioning well and holding twice-monthly meetings and forming sub-committees to organize events related to Climate Change Adaptation to raise awareness on a broader level from the national level down to the community level.

We are also in the process of revising the LMCCAP MoU and make it more relevant in how it links to National policies and plans.

Village level: The Community Based Adaptation Plan (CBAP) has been given to the Village Chief to be annexed to the Village Development Plan (provided in soft copy and hard copy format). It is expected that these annexes will serve as an addition to the already existing plans and will be used by the village councils as guidelines for future development projects in their village.

Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained

No trainers trained in this village so far.

Lessons Learnt

The mangrove site needs constant monitoring and maintenance. We are now looking into providing stronger, more sustainable yet affordable fencing materials to protect the mangroves from pig predation. This will significantly reduce the workload for the community group that is looking after the mangroves.

2. Laco-Mesac community, Lacro Sub-District, Manatuto District

Adaptation activities

From January to June 2015 we were able to: 1. Involve the whole community of two village hamlets Tahagamu and Raedodoc in Laco-Mesac village to work voluntarily to restore their water supply system that was built during the Indonesian occupation and was severely degraded; 2. Increase water supply for the two village hamlets, and water pressure is now consistent and strong; 3. Increase access to water supply by building another public tap and repairing at least 10 broken public taps.

Trainings

The water management group was trained on how to repair the 4" pipelines of the gravity-fed water supply system, protecting and cleaning the springs, controlling and measuring water use.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot community finance schemes:

We are currently in the process of enlisting a consultant to give additional training to the water management group on how to initiate and maintain a good and transparent tariff collection system, since currently this is not working properly yet.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

Village level: The Community Based Adaptation Plan (CBAP) will be given to the Village Chief to be annexed to the Village Development Plan (provided in soft copy and hard copy format). It is expected that these annexes will serve as an addition to the already existing plans and will be used by the village councils as guidelines for future development projects in their village.

Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained

No trainers trained in this village so far.

Lessons Learnt

One lesson learnt is that we need to revive traditional rituals of the community to give thanks and praise to their water sources, to motivate them care for the water sources, keep them clean and monitor the water flow. For this reason, in addition to the conventional government inauguration, we decided to support the community to organize a traditional ritual at the spring.

3. Saelari community, Laga Sub-District, Baucau District

Adaptation activities

From January to June 2015, there were no activities in Saelari village due to political unrest there. All activities of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment have been ceased until the military and police operation has left the area. Since the last half-yearly report however, we were able to re-create one rampump which is now fully operational. Pending activities are building more public taps, installing a new water tank of 7,200 litres, and installing a new pump.

Trainings

No additional trainings were conducted in the period of January to June 2015.

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Money collection schemes for water consumption will commence as soon as the political unrest is resolved and additional water infrastructure is constructed. The water management committee has been restructured and so a new levy system will need to be set up as well. Some positive comments from some members of the community have been brought to our attention saying that if they have access to water close to their homes, they are willing to pay \$1,00 per household per month, which would be a \$0,50 increase compared to the old tariffs. It is difficult to say at this point if this increase will be implemented in the future and if all water users will abide by it.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans
Village level: The Community Based Adaptation Plan (CBAP) will be given to the Village Chief to be annexed to the Village Development Plan (provid-

ed in soft copy and hard copy format). It is expected that these annexes will serve as an addition to the already existing plans and will be used by the village councils as guidelines for future development projects in their village.

Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained

No trainers trained in this village so far.

Lessons Learnt

Since the physical and institutional infrastructure is not functioning properly yet it is too early to identify any lessons.

Challenges and Solutions:

Recruiting qualified engineers to help design the water systems and oversee construction is a challenge. Also, political unrest in Saelari, mangrove destruction due to the construction of salt water evaporation ponds, and the shifting of the spring to a location below the original spring in Saelari, have been challenging. We are still in the process of finding and applying adequate solutions for each of these problems, but some of them are out of our control.

Next Steps:

We have now finished the bulk of implementation activities. Due to the delays mentioned above, final monitoring and evaluation reviews will have to wait until required infrastructure has been built and management systems are up and running. However, monitoring in all the villages is continuously ongoing in each of the villages.

Author: Tessa Koppert, ICC Timor-Leste



TONGA

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Tu’anekevile community in Vava’u Island

Progress of Activities:

Tu’anekevile has completed its water tank in 2014. A Monitoring and Evaluation trip to verify any impacts the project has had on the community is needed in 2015. This can be done together with some detail V&A on what we can do with the second phase funding.

2. Ha’afeva Community in Ha’apai Island

The activities for Ha’afeva were completed in 2014. A monitoring and evaluation visit is all it needs to verify and record impacts of the project on the community. reports, video’s, guidelines, etc. to have this data stored in a central place that is easily accessible to all that need the data. The LMCCAP is functioning well and holding twice –monthly meetings and forming sub-committees to organize events related to Climate Change Adaptation to raise awareness on a broader level from the national level down to the community level.

3. Popua Community in Tongatapu Island

Adaptation activities

Trainings

Training #1: “Backyard Vegetable Gardening” This training focused on composting methods both in the liquid and solid form. They were both presented to the participants with the aim of maintaining their vegetable gardens with whatever local materials and resources they have access to without costing too much on their already tight budget.

Number of people trained: 16 - # of men trained: 12 and # of women trained: 6

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

There are more groups participating in backyard vegetable gardening activities with the aim of strengthening their food security status thus enhancing their resilience to impacts of Climate Change, as in extreme weather patterns, such as periodic droughts and sporadic heavy rain during El NINO, more intense tropical Cyclones, sea level rise, storm surges etc.

Pilot Community finance schemes:

Previously, the groups had to finance their own vegetable gardens. Tonga Community Development Trusts and MAFFF extension unit have been assisting them with funds provided by the Rotary Clubs to establish their vegetable gardens. Other programs included Tonga Health which also assisted in providing funds to women group vegetable gardens.

The assistance has mostly provided top soil and seedlings, with trainings provided by the MAFFF extension unit. However only, a portion of the Popua community could benefit from these schemes. USP EU GCCA project have increased the number of groups and people participating in vegetable gardening. We have managed to add more households to the original households that Tonga Trust and Tonga Health assisted. Twenty five (25) new households were added to the existing 100 households which previously received assistance with vegetable gardens.

Training #2: “Backyard Duck Farming”

This training focused on how to maintain the ducklings they received to make sure that they reproduce and distribute the ducks to other families

who did not receive this assistance. This was also an opportunity to learn from each other’s experience with the ducks – as more than 3 months have passed since they receive them. Some families have completely lost all their ducks for various reasons, including dogs, pigs and other predators. Some families have managed to keep most if not all their 7 ducks alive and safe. It was clear that most ducks have laid eggs, but they haven’t been able to hatch it into ducklings. The Technical officers were able to give them some tips that were helpful to move forward with the ducks.

Participants: the same participants that attended the duck training also attended the Vegetable training.

Lessons Learnt

The households that had good fences and take good care of their young ducklings were very successful while those who did not have a good fence and did not look after their ducks well lost most if not all of their ducks. The lure of the economic benefits of selling their ducks to the Chinese for \$70-\$80.00 Pa’anga per duck was also another factor that may have caused some households to lose most of their ducks.

Sustainability was a key point of discussion during the training, as the trainers emphasize the need to keep most of their female ducks to reproduce while they may sell their male ducks if there are more than two. They could use the money to buy some feeds for the ducklings. Until the number of the ducks have doubled or tripled – they could then start to sell them for some extra cash. Trainers emphasized the purpose and priority of the project which is to provide food security for the families before they can proceed to the economic benefit, which will in the long run help sustain their livelihoods. This applies to both the vegetable garden and duck farming activities.

In the short period of time we've implemented these activities at Popua we've learned that for ducks to be successful, fences were instrumental in keeping them safe from predators. The best way to raise the young ducklings is to separate them from their mothers after a week and keep them in a warm and safe place. Giving the young ducklings processed feed (chicken feed) was best in accelerating their growth before giving them whatever is available in terms of local food stuff. Some of the participants were very excited about the prospects of their duck farms and vegetable gardens in meeting their daily consumption needs as well as some extra cash to provide for other family needs as well as sustaining their activities.

The influence of women groups in driving these activities should be commented. Working closely with existing projects and programs not only strengthen the communities groups but also encouraged new families to participate. The promise of prizes for best vegetable and duck farms was a good incentive for those who were serious enough to take very good care of their vegetables and ducks. They not only were rewarded with prizes, they were also recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant stakeholders for future activities. Their families will also benefit in the long run with food security and extra cash to help with their financial needs.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries Mrs. Losaline Ma'asi was the guest of Honor at the official launch of the vegetable garden and duck farming activities at Popua. The Project Manager for the Community Engagement Mrs Aliti Koro'i was also present to present the prizes and trophy for the winners of the best Vegetable garden and Duck farming households.

The event marks the completion of the Popua community adaptation activities for the USP EU GCCA project. It also highlighted the close collaborations between key stakeholders such as the extension unit of MAFFF, Tonga Trust and the Popua Community. Although the funding from the GCCA project has ended, the activities will continue for the rest of the year and beyond. For instance, MAFFF extension unit will continue to supply the Popua vegetable gardeners with seedlings and advice on the ducks as well as other incentives such as chickens in collaboration with Tonga Trust. We will also continue to monitor these activities throughout the year and may even enter some of them into the National Agricultural show in August.

Challenges and Solutions:

Sustainability of the project activities will be one of the main challenges that the Popua Community will face. As with most projects, once the funds end the activities come to a halt.

We will need to monitor the developments and activities of the households in Popua. This means USP – PACE SD, MAFFF, Tonga Trust, Community leaders at Popua, and households themselves. MAFFF extension unit will need to keep supplying them with seedlings when available. Regular visits to chat with them and see how they are doing will mean a great deal in keeping their interest level high. Encourage them to enter the upcoming Agriculture show and showcase their activities.

Next Steps:

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in the following months on the vegetable and duck farming activities.

Author: Lopeti Faka'osi, Tonga ICC



TUVALU

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Indigenous Funafuti community

Progress of Activities:

What is the progress of activities from January to June 2015:

Funafuti was fortunate not to be affected by PAM of which Tuvalu declared State of Emergency on the 13th March; 2015.

The highlight for this reported period was when Aliti Koroi Acting Team Leader visited Tuvalu from the 24th February to 3rd March 2015. Koroi’s visit was to hand over the projects for the 3 sites to the

Kaupule (Councils) and the Falekaupule (communities). The ceremony was taken place at the Vaiaku Lagi Hotel conference room on the 26th February. Invited guests involved Secretary of Home Affairs and Secretary for Environment as well as Directors for Rural Development and Environment. The USP Centre Director for Tuvalu was also participated and other distinguished guests who mainly were NPAC members from government and the private sector.

For Funafuti community they had to install 15 overhead water tanks of which so far only 2 more water tanks to be installed. It is reported that these were meant to be installed on Funafala islet but Kaupule decided against it and will select new households on the main settlement to install those tanks. The elders of the 13 households were so impressed of the convenience of the overhead tank to their livelihood as reported by the Island Chief (Andrew Ionatana). Andrew reported that the elders mentioned that the project had improved their accessibility to water and less cost to their electricity. So he decided for their funds from government for 2015 under the Falekaupule Trust Fund of about AUD\$50,000 to spend on an additional 30 overhead tanks for households. He mentioned that every year’s budget they will spend portion from their grants from government to build all households in his community to install an overhead tank.

2. Nanumaga community

Nanumaga community was heavily affected by the March PAM mainly its coastal areas and its pulaka pits being swamped by salt water. The Project was installing 7 biogas units using pig manure for household cooking using a biogas stove. The Project was implemented in May-June 2014. So far, about 6 units were reported having their stove being used for cooking except the unit that was with the Pastor. This unit was taken over by the community.

During the PAM it was reported that those 6 households were cooking their breakfast whilst the neighbors were looking for dried firewood. There was no kerosene and gas for cooking at that time on the island since the boat could not travel to the outer-islands from the capital because of bad weather. Food was also a problem since most of the breadfruits and bananas were contaminated with seawater washed onto land by waves. The communities were encouraged through radio Tuvalu to harvest their crops and to preserve. In the month of June the ICC was hired privately by EU-GIZ to assist the Department of Energy to draw up a Project Design Document for the Tuvalu government to access to a total fund of 400,000 euro to install 40 biogas units for 5 new island communities in Tuvalu. This initiative from government is sources from the good experiences on Nanumaga and also on Nanumea island.

3. Nukulaelae community

The community was heavily affected by PAM and the seawater from both sides of the island from the lagoon and ocean sides the waves just washed onto the main roads on the islands. The islanders were evacuated to the Falekaupule (island meeting hall) for shelter especially those houses at the coastal areas.

It was reported by Collin (Island Council Secretary)

that the 8 water tanks installed by the Project to collect water from the Chapel was well sheltered. No water problems affected the island as most households had also enough supply from their own water tanks.

4. LMCCA Network

The NPAC met on the 22nd May 2015 and endorsed for the Department of Environment to be the sole coordinator for the network. So far there is a GIZ project whereby consolidate all data from all departments in government and the private sector where they work towards adaptation to the threats of climate change.

Next Steps:

What are your next planned activities for July to December 2015:

July

1. Meet with NPAC to endorse the 2 sites for the Costed Phase of the Project (6th July 2015)

August

1. Conduct a Workshop on the LMCCA on Funafuti with Stakeholders from government and Private Sector. This will be coordinated with the GIZ Project from the Department of Environment and the USP EU GCCA (3rd - 7th August; 2015).
2. Travel to outer-islands for the M&E (2nd & 3rd wk of August 2015)

September

1. Meeting with NPAC

October

1. Conduct V&A for new sites (if required)

November & December

1. Order of materials for the news/sites for the project.

Author: Teuleala Manuella-Morris TUVALU ICC



VANUATU

Progress

NPAC Formed	✓
Rapid Assessment	✓
Selection of Pilot Sites	✓
V&A Assessments	✓
Adaptation Plan	✓
Implementation	✓
M&E	X

Pilot Site Activities:

1. Pele Island
2. Tassirki, Moso Is.
3. Lonamilo, Tanna Is.

Progress of Activities:

Activities progress from January to June 2015:

Trainings

Name of training: Water Management Training Workshop (Pele Is.)

Brief description of training: Basic training of the water committee. The committee was taken through a problem scoping exercise with regard

to the community's water supply system. When the problems were identified the workshop went on to discuss possible remedial actions to address the problems. Further to that an action plan was drafted to execute the activities in sequence. Finally, the committee was assisted in the drafting of a water management guideline which when completed would have to get the blessing of the general community meeting.

Number of people trained: 6 (9 committee members in total but 3 were not available)

How many men trained: 5

How many women trained: 1

Description of Impacts observed so far from adaptation activities:

Pilot Community finance schemes:

After launching of the completion of the major adaptation activities on Pele Island last December (Worearu village especially) have taken the initiative to collect VT100 per household every week to assist with the maintenance of the water supply system that the EU GCCA project has assisted them established.

Mainstreaming into National Strategic Plans

After the recent disaster (cyclone Pam) community coordination was more or less strengthened since the people realized the importance of this in order

to receive relief supplies from the government and non-government organisations. Communities that did not have community disaster committees (CDC) before now have one – either a standalone one or one that is factored into the existing village council. CDCs are what the Vanuatu national disaster management office (NDMO) as well as the provincial authorities encourage in the communities to assist mobilize and provide a link to the provincial and national government with regard to disasters.

Trained trainers using skills and knowledge trained

Apart from the success stories of the fish farming and poultry project replications reported last year no such stories recorded of the improved farming methods introduced and this is due especially to the gardens being severely impacted by the recent cyclone which affect all our three sites.

Impacts of the activities implemented

The people of Worearu village on Pele Island have been greatly relieved of their water problems. Apart from domestic water usage the bungalows on the island are also benefiting from the water supply system in place. Recently SPC/GIZ has introduced a ‘community greens farming’ as a post Pam food security assistance assisting the communities to grow cabbage, tomatoes, beans and water melon. They are targeting over 30 communities on three islands off shore of Efate – Pele inclusively – and they opted to start with Worearu village due to it having water readily available thanks to the USP/EU GCCA project.

Still on Pele Island the rainwater well that was constructed is now put into good use. The rains that came after the cyclone have filled the well and the community is using that now for domestic purposes. The same is true for the rainwater well constructed in the USP/EU GCCA site at Lonamilo.

And on Lonamilo the community is taking charge of the fresh water fish farming introduced to gather for household protein needs. The water problem that was initially experienced has been remedied and now all four ponds have been filled and have fish in them.

Lessons Learnt

Many Ni-Vanuatu are like the ‘Bible Thomas’ and need to ‘see to believe’, and many learn better the hard way. The formation of community disaster committees (CDCs) has taken a leap in numbers after the passing of the recent cyclone. The USP/EU GCCA can use these same committees for relating to climate change issues. In some communities they are called climate change committees and in others they are referred to as protected area committees. They can thus, be used as the link to the provincial governments via the local area secretaries. Hence, climate change related information can be disseminated from the Ministry of climate change (national government) to the provincial governments and via the area secretaries to the CDCs in the communities. In some cases though, as in disaster emergency cases or in the case of project operations, communication can be made directly to the CDCs though with the notification of the area secretaries and/or the province.

An activity that has not worked as expected was the water supply system on Pele Island. It appeared the budget drafted by the government water resources people as well as the initial design was more or less conservative and aimed at government funding rather than foreign funding. After it was found that water could not reach the other village due to storage capacity insufficiency alternative options have been suggested by the government water engineers. And the option currently being looked at is to increase storage before distribution.

The community is allocating a community tank (6,000lt) which should be installed in the coming week, and it is hoped that the USP/EU GCCA project can contribute a further 10,000lt tank to this cause in its costed extension phase. And to avoid such instances in future it is hereby noted that communications should be clearer in future as to who should be funding the activities and most importantly the budget ceiling clearly spelt out.

2. Organise a couple of educational field days and, or exchange visits
3. Call an NPAC meeting to discuss additional two sites for the costed extension
4. Verify the setup/existence of LMCCA
5. Assist set up conservation areas on Tanna – Middle Bush area

Author: Bani W. Arudovo, Vanuatu ICC

Challenges and Solutions:

All adaptation activities have been completed in all three sites. The recent disaster however, has been the major hindrance to the progress of some of the activities – especially the introduced ‘improved farming systems’. However, when everyone recovers the local agriculture and forestry officers should work closely with the communities to improve the plots.

Next Steps:

The Tassiriki and Lonamilo communities have not yet been visited since completion of adaptation activities in the third quarter of 2014; and after the recent disaster. A visit to these communities is planned for later this month or early August and should be made together with the monitoring and evaluation officer. After this visit it would then be decided whether or not to continue with the field day and exchange visits between the three pilot communities as indicated in the annual plan. Infrastructures such as the water supply system, rainwater harvesting system and the fish farm have fared well during the cyclone however, the agriculture farming systems and the poultry farms are what need to be improved. Hence, basically the list of planned activities for the second half of the year would be:

1. M &E visit to all three sites with the M & E officer

REVIEW OF CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE UP TO 30th June 2015

**NUKULAEAE
COMMUNITY ADAPTATION PROJECT**

Support to the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) through capacity building, community engagement and applied research.

Provided with the support of the EU under the GCCA initiative to USP through the PaCE-SD

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
Overall Objective	Development and strengthening of Pacific ACP countries' capacity to adapt to the impacts of Climate Change (CC)	Personnel in 15 ACP Countries have been trained to assist/guide their governments and communities in Climate Change Adaptation initiatives	<p>127 local trainers trained in national trainings</p> <p>21 students graduated with Postgraduate Diploma</p> <p>5 students graduated with Masters in Climate Change</p> <p>No rapid assessments conducted as this output has been completed in the past reporting periods.</p> <p>No V&A assessments as this output have been completed in the last reporting period.</p> <p>PNG is the only remaining country to implement. Official meetings by Deputy Director of PACE-SD and UPNG to find a way forward.</p> <p>3 countries completed implementation (Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu)</p>	<p>Summary: Trained 2,122 local trainers (15 from Regional; 150 from Sub-regional; 1,957 from national).</p> <p>139 Postgraduate Diploma students have graduated (28 of these are EU-GCCA scholarship students).</p> <p>22 students graduated with a MSc CC (8 of these are EU-GCCA scholarship students).</p> <p>101 rapid assessments have been conducted in all 15 project countries.</p> <p>44 V&A's assessments have been conducted.</p> <p>14 countries (Fiji, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Timor Leste, RMI, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Palau, FSM) have started implementation of adaptation plans.</p> <p>6 countries have completed implementation (Fiji, Solomon, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu)</p> <p>International conference conducted: Climate Services Forum , Local Governance and Climate Change conference , Pacific Science Inter-Congress, Intra-ACP GCCA Stakeholders meeting, 2nd International Conference on Renewable Energy and Climate Change and the 2nd International Sustainable Sea Transport in the Pacific Talanoa</p>

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
Project Purpose	Improvement of the level of understanding of climate change in the region through formal and informal training, on-the-ground adaptation activities, and applied research	<p>Increase community awareness of climate change, it's impacts, and what can be done in re-sponse (by country)</p> <p>43 demonstration sites with adaptation measures implemented, monitored and evaluated</p> <p>Creation of a LMCCA Network between the specialists and communities involved in the demonstration projects</p> <p>At least 25% of these PACE-SD scholarship graduates work in a field related to climate change and help their governments, NGO's, AOSIS and regional organisations in their effort to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>127 locals have been trained in national and community pilot trainings.</p> <p>16 demonstration sites have started implementation.</p> <p>Way forward by countries for the official setting up was discussed in Savusavu training.</p> <p>PACE-SD Alumni Profile set up in January 2014.</p>	<p>1,957 locals have been trained in 11 countries (FSM, RMI, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Timor Leste, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue).</p> <p>41 demonstration sites in 14 countries (Fiji, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Timor Leste, RMI, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Palau, FSM) have started implementing adaptation measures.</p> <p>Have commenced in creation of LMCCA. Awaiting formal documentation of establishment.</p> <p>PACE-SD Alumni Profile has been set up on website to visually track this indicator.</p>
Results Capacity building through formal training	1. Increased the number of Local skilled professionals trained on Climate change in the region	<p>Trained 45 new Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change students by end of 2014</p> <p>Trained 25 new Masters in ClimateChange students by the end of 2014</p> <p>Trained 3 new PhD in Climate change students by the end of 2014</p> <p>16 EUGCCA Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change scholarships are granted before end of 2014</p> <p>25 EUGCCA Masters in Climate Change scholarships are granted before end of 2014</p>	<p>21 students graduated with Postgraduate Diploma</p> <p>5 students graduated with Masters in Climate Change</p> <p>No PhD graduates yet.</p> <p>No PGDip scholarships funded by EU-GCCA project given out.</p> <p>Advertised and finalising successful applicants for 4 new MSc scholarships</p>	<p>139 new Postgraduate Diploma trained and graduated.</p> <p>22 students graduated with MSc CC</p> <p>No PhD graduates yet.</p> <p>Granted 36 PGDip scholarships so far (18 in 2012, 18 in January 2013).Exceeded target by 20 PGDip Scholarships.</p> <p>Granted 26 scholarships.</p> <p>Granted 6 scholarships.</p>

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
		<p>Maximum of 5 PhD in Climate Change scholarships are granted before end of 2014</p> <p>Local trainers increases from 0 to 365 (15 ICCs, 150 certified trained trainers – sub-regionally, 200 certified trained practitioners – nationally) by 2014</p>	<p>Advertised and finalising successful applicants for 2 new PhD scholarships.</p> <p>127 local trainers trained from national and community trainings</p>	<p>2,122 local trainers have been trained so far. Exceeded target by 1,011 trained trainers.</p>
	<p>2. Students' skills for computational and statistical analysis are developed</p>	<p>Number of students trained in R-Statistics, climate projections, GIS, DSSAT increases from 0 to 60 by 2014</p> <p>Number of students trained in Tropical Meteorology (EV428) increases from 0 to 3 by 2014 (3 students enrolled is the minimum number for a postgraduate course to be offered)</p> <p>Number of students trained in Ecosystem based Management for Climate Change (EV426) increases from 0 to 3 by end of 2014 (3 students enrolled is the minimum number for a postgraduate course to be offered)</p>	<p>30 students and staff trained in QGIS.</p> <p>4 students trained in EV428 course.</p> <p>This course is only offered in Semester 2 (July – Nov)</p>	<p>Exceeded target by 83 students trained. Total of 143 students trained so far.</p> <p>15(9 in 2013; 2 in 2014, 4 in 2015) students trained and passed EV428 course. Exceeded target by 8 students.</p> <p>Exceeded target by 27 students enrolled. 20 students enrolled for semester 2, 2013. 10 students enrolled in 2014.</p>
	<p>3. Improvement in variety of CC courses/programs offered to regional students</p>	<p>2 new courses (1. Disaster Risk Management; 2. Pacific Ecology in Relation to Climate Change) are developed and offered to Postgraduate Diploma students by 2014</p>	<p>No new course developed.</p>	<p>3 new courses developed. EXCEEDED TARGET BY 1 NEW COURSES.</p>
	<p>4. Enhanced Support to Governments, NGO's, AOSIS on climate change</p>	<p>At least 2 PACE-SD scholarship students interning in Governments, Governments in 15 Project countries or NGO's during project life</p>		<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with: Climate Change Unit/Foreign Affairs, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p>

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
		At least 25% of graduating PACE-SD students actively engaged/work in a discipline related to climate change (including mainstreaming it in different sectors) 12 months after completion of their studies in the Pacific	So far, there are 10 alumni profiles on PACE-SD alumni page. Based on this statistic alone, a 8.8% of graduating student are actively engaged in activities/work in a discipline related to climate change. There are more alumni students, such as Mr. Sai Navoti, Ms Olai Uludong, Milton Kermama, Mataio Tekinene etc who have graduated and are employed in CC relevant work but have not submitted their completed alumni profiles.	So far, there are 10 alumni profiles on PACE-SD alumni page. Based on this statistic alone, a 8.8% of graduating student are actively engaged in activities/work in a discipline related to climate change. There are more alumni students, such as Mr. Sai Navoti, Ms Olai Uludong, Milton Kermama, Mataio Tekinene, Nicollete Goulding, Garth Quity, Kelera Oli etc who have graduated and are employed in CC relevant work but have not submitted their completed alumni profiles.
Capacity building through Non-formal training	5. Local professionals are trained to better train others in climate change	<p>15 ICC's are trained by end of 2014</p> <p>150 trained trainers are trained (sub-regionally) by end of 2014</p> <p>200 trained practitioners are trained (nationally)</p> <p>A Directory of Trainers is produced by end of 2014</p>	<p>No training for ICC's conducted as this output has been completed.</p> <p>No sub-regional trainings conducted as this output has been completed.</p> <p>127 local trainers have been trained from national trainings</p> <p>The Directory is constantly been updated to include the increasing number of local trainers from national trainings.</p>	<p>15 ICC's trained in 2 Regional training session (1 in April 2012, 1 in February 2013)</p> <p>150 trainers were trained. (72 trained trainers in 2012 +26 (Palau, April, 2013) +34 (Nadi, May, 2013) +18 (Cooks, June, 2013)</p> <p>1,957 trained practitioners.</p> <p>Directory developed and updating is an ongoing process.</p>
Result 2 Community engagement in adapting to climate change	6. Established National Project Advisory Committees (NPAC) in the 15 Project countries	15 NPAC will be established by end of Year 2 (2012)	No NPACs established because this output has been completed in past reporting periods.	15 NPACs have been established.
	7. Vulnerability and adaptation capacity of pilot communities to climate change identified	<p>44 project pilot community rapid assessments documented by June 2013</p> <p>44 community vulnerability and adaptation assessments documented by the end of 2013</p>	<p>No rapid assessments conducted because this output has been completed in past reporting periods.</p> <p>No V&A conducted as this output has been conducted in the last reporting</p>	<p>A total of 101 rapid assessments were conducted in all potential sites of the 15 project countries Exceeded target by 58 rapid assessments.</p> <p>44 V&A completed.</p>

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
		Developed Adaptation Plans for 44 communities involved in demonstration projects	No Adaptation Plans.	41 Plans completed
	9. Demonstration sites with adaptive actions implemented, monitored and evaluated	Implementation of 44 community adaptation plans by end of 2014	23 demonstration sites started implementation.	18 pilot community pilot sites in 6 countries have completed implementation.
	10. Local communities skills to implement climate change adaptation strategies improved	Number of community locals provided with specified technical training increases from 0 to 200 by 2014 Number of locals implementing the adaptation measure increases from 0 to 10 by end of 2014	127 local trainers from national trainings This will be determined by post implementation evaluation that will be conducted in the no-cost extension and costed extension phase.	1,957 pilot community locals have been trained in specific technical areas relevant to their adaptation plan implementation. This will be evaluated after implementation.
	11. Establishment of Locally Managed Climate Change Alliance Network (LMCCA)	A LMCCA will be established for each 15 countries by end of 2013	Identification of existing Climate change/environmental networks and discussions with these networks.	Formally set up in no-cost extension and costed extension phase.
	12. Best Practice Reports are published.	Publication of 1 Best Practice Report per year from 2011 to 2014	1 Best practice is published "Best Practices: Coastal Protection in the Pacific".	3 Best practice report have been published
Result 3 Climate Services/ Applied Research	13. Improved Historical Climate Analyses	At least 1 analyses of Historical climate records and extremes for the Region is published by the end of 2014	No new analyses completed.	6 MSc theses in this area already published.
	14. Improved Projected Climate Analyses	Participation to the publication of at least 1 analyses of ocean and climate model outputs for the Region published by the end of 2014	1 new analysis completed. Vandana Kumar has completed her thesis and graduated in March 2015.	Exceeded target by 2 analysis, 3 thesis already published by USP library.

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
	15. Improved understanding of impact of climate change on sectors	<p>Participation to the publication of at least 1 analyses of impact of climate change on sectors (biodiversity, food security, water, health etc) in the Pacific Region published by end of 2014</p> <p>1 synthesis volume of Sector by Sector Analysis of the Impact of Climate Change in the Region is produced and disseminated by end of 2014</p> <p>1 Climate Services Forum is conducted to train 20 students and 20 community members in use of climate services by end of 2013</p>	<p>4 new analyses completed. Shaiza Janif, Jese Vatukela, Andra Whiteside and Fetalai Gagaeolo have completed their thesis and graduated in March 2015</p> <p>The Pacific Island Climate Science Assessment (PICA) is in draft stages.</p> <p>Output completed in 2013.</p>	<p>Exceeded target by 10 analyses. A total of 11 theses/paper published.</p> <p>The Pacific Island Climate Science Assessment (PICA) Report is in draft stages.</p> <p>100% completion, Climate Change Services Forum conducted in January 2013, Suva.</p>
	16. Improved understanding of challenges and opportunities of Multilateral Environmental agreements	Participation to the publication of at least 1 analyses of multilateral environmental agreements published by end of 2014	No new analyses on MEA.	<p>This is on target.</p> <p>Sainivaloti Navoti research: Implementing multilateral environmental agreements – its challenges and opportunities, case study of Fiji.</p>
	17. Developed more robust projections of short(days), medium (weeks-seasonal) long term (years, decades to century) of weather and climate forecasts	<p>Increase ICC and Community Members with access to meteorological forecasts data from 0 to 5</p> <p>Increase students with access to meteorological forecasts data from 0 to 5</p> <p>Increase in regional resource managers with access to meteorological forecasts data from 0 to 5</p> <p>Increase of ICC and Community Members' awareness of Regional Climate Services Products from 0 to 5</p> <p>Increase of Students' awareness of Regional Climate Services Products from 0 to 5</p>	<p>Output completed in 2013.</p>	<p>100% completion.</p> <p>100% completion.</p> <p>100% completion.</p> <p>100% completion.</p> <p>100% completion.</p>

ID	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI'S)	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN REPORTING PERIOD (1ST January – 30 June 2015)	ACCUMULATIVE PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM BEGINNING OF PROJECT UP UNTIL 30 June 2015
		Increase of Regional Resource Managers' awareness of Regional Climate Services Products from 0 to 5	Output completed in 2013.	100% completion.
	18. Improved understanding of Social and cultural Impacts of Climate Change	2 papers produced on social and cultural impacts of climate change	3 traditional knowledge researches are currently conducted.	Exceeded target by 1 paper. 150% completion. Shirleen Shomila Prasad research: The Role of Indigenous Knowledge in Climate Change Adaptation Planning in the Pacific using the case study for Fiji and Vanuatu.
	19. Disaster Risk Management Plans developed	Plans developed	Plans in progress	Cooperation with Regional Met. Offices, Government, communities and relevant stakeholders to assist in drafting of the Plans
	20. Formulation of Appropriate Adaptation Strategies	Appropriate strategies developed	3 traditional knowledge thesis completed	Traditional knowledge and energy strategies are components developed for the adaptation strategies. PaCE-SD occasional papers are published. Methodologies have been developed and produced for Rapid Assessments, V&A.

A tropical beach scene with palm trees and a sunset over the ocean. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright glow and lens flare. The palm trees are silhouetted against the sky. The ocean is calm with gentle waves. The beach is sandy and visible in the foreground.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

SUPPORT TO THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE
(GCCA) THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT AND APPLIED RESEARCH
As At 30th June 2015

	EURO Budget	EURO Actual	FJD Actual
Expenditure			
Staff Costs			
Project Team Leader	57,600	(283.98)	57,883.98
Project Assistant	15,183	8,534.43	6,648.93
Finance Officer	20,561	8,711.39	11,849.41
Information and Technology officer	20,561	5,638.72	14,922.08
Prof/Ass Professor	-	-	
Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer	86,400	18,598.56	67,801.44
Research Fellow	67,218	620.83	66,597.17
Project Manager	26,096	21,561.33	4,535.07
Project Assistant	8,699	4,469.42	4,229.38
In-Country Coordinators	270,911	81,341.80	189,569.07
Research Assistants	47,448	20,172.92	27,275.08
Subtotal Long -Term Staff	620,677.03	169,365.42	451,311.61
Short Term Staff and Consultancies			
Post-Graduate Diploma Scholarships	90,000	549.61	
Masters Scholarships	86,356	4,273.00	
PhD Scholarships	90,000	(417.00)	90,417.00
Consultancies	36,677	7,015.17	29,661.42
Subtotal Short-Term Staff, Subcontracts and Consultancies	303,032.44	11,420.78	120,078.42
Equipment, Consumables and Supplies			
Equipment	45,000	9,536.16	35,463.84
Office Space	40,000	-	40,000.00
Services	140,000	50,840.85	89,159.15
Other Services	35,000	1,170.45	33,829.55
Consumables	30,000	1,256.66	28,743.34
Other Supplies	235,000	1,003.79	233,996.21
Subtotal Equipment and Services, Consumables and Other Supplies	525,000.00	63,807.92	461,192.08

SUPPORT TO THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE
(GCCA) THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING, COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT AND APPLIED RESEARCH

As At 30th June 2015

	EURO Budget	EURO Actual	FJD Actual
Travel			
Staff Travel	80,000	51,101.59	28,898.41
Travel related to PSC meetings and inception meeting	100,000	517.91	99,482.09
Travel related to the regional review of Best Practices	40,000	1,486.34	38,513.66
Travel related to the GCCA-PICT Sessions and Workshops	55,000	-	55,000.00
Travel - preparation of V & A Assessment & Community Adaptation	115,000	1,114.22	113,885.78
Travel related to LMCCA Workshops	120,000	-	120,000.00
Subtotal Travel	510,000.00	54,220.07	455,779.93
Communication and EU Visibility			
Creation and update of the USP Knowledge Center	15,000	-	15,000.00
Publications	40,000	8,360.02	31,639.98
Contribution to the NPAC Committee Meetings	-	-	-
Update of the LMCCA Network	-	-	-
Subtotal Short-Term Staff, Subcontracts and Consultancies	55,000.00	8,360.02	46,639.98
Monitoring and Evaluation	26,887	12,726.69	14,160.31
Total Direct Costs	2,040,596.46	319,900.90	1,535,002.01
Indirect Cost	140,960.00	22,937.29	118,022.71
Total	2,181,556.46	342,838.20	1,838,718.27

(*) In this budget, services cover: the cost of meeting and workshop organisation, the costs associated with course development, and the costs associated with the preparation of V&A assessments and community adaptation plans (consultancy not included)

(**) In this budget, other services cover: telephone, electricity, internet connections, etc.

(***) corresponds to the supplies needed for the community adaptation projects

ANNEXES



Attachment 1: Summary of EU Project Positions

Designation	Name	Staff ID Number
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Component 0: Project Management Unit

Project Team Leader	Vacant	
Project Officer	Ms. Sainimere Veitata (Fiji)	H11071596
Project Finance Officer	Mr. Roneel Kumar	
Project IT Officer	Vacant	
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Ms. Tupeope Samani (Tonga)	H11089464

Component 1: Capacity Building Component

Lecturer/Fellow	Dr. Keith Morrison	
Lecturer	Dr. Antoine De Ramon N'Yeurt (France)	H91005381
Assistant Lecturer	Vacant	
Research Fellow	Vacant	

Component 2: Community Engagement Component

Project Manager	Ms. Aliti Koroi	H11046224
Project Officer	Mr. Sairusi Bosenaqali (Fiji)	H11086215
ICC Cook Islands	Ms. Vaine Wichman	H11092509
ICC Fiji	Vacant	
ICC FSM	Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)	
ICC Kiribati	Ms. Pelenise Alofa	H11095634
ICC Nauru	Vacant	
ICC Niue	Ms. Birtha Togahai	H11093557
ICC Palau	Ms. Carol Emaurois	H11092922
ICC PNG	Vacant	H11093149
ICC RMI s.	Mr. Dustin Langidrik	H91002033
ICC Samoa	Mr. Tapulolou Tuailmafua	H11086075
ICC Solomon Islands	Mr. Moses Asitarau	H11095637
ICC Timor Leste	Ms. Tessa Koppert	H11095625
ICC Tuvalu	Ms. Teuleala Manuella-Morris	H11095736
ICC Tonga	Mr. Tevita Fakaosi	H11086076
ICC Vanuatu	Mr. William Bani Arudovo	H11082614

Component 2: Research Assistants

Research Assistant 1	Mr. Ame Tuisavusavu (Fiji)	H11082584
Research Assistant 2	Mr. Luke Paeniu (Tuvalu)	H11095684
Research Assistant 3	Mr. John Walenenea (Solomon Islands)	H11095683

Component 3: Applied Research Component

Research Assistant 1		
Research Assistant 2	Ms. Ashmita Devi (Fiji)	H11082504

Consultants

Christopher Ward	Graphics	UP1093335
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Attachment 2: PMC Meeting minutes for 30th January 2015

MEETING CALLED BY:	Sainimere Veitata, Project Officer, Project Management Unit, USP EU GCCA project
TYPE OF MEETING	1nd Project Management Committee Meeting 2015
CHAIR	Prof. Elisabeth Holland
NOTE TAKER	Sainimere Veitata
ATTENDEES	Prof. Elisabeth Holland- Prof of CC and Director PACE-SD- Meeting Chair Mr Tevita Banuve- Project Manager, DMC Dr Helene Jacot Des Combes - Lecturer, USP EU GCCA Project, PaCE-SD Dr Mesake Rawaikela- Lecturer, School of Education, FALE, USP Dr. Joeli Veitayaki, Associate Professor, Division of Marine Studies In attendance: Ms. Shivani Pillay – USP EU GCCA Project Finance Officer Ms. Aliti Koroi – USP EU GCCA Project Officer Ms. Tupeope Samani- USP EU GCCA M&E Officer Ms. Sainimere Veitata- Project Officer, USP EU GCCA PMU, PaCE-SD MS. Nolyn Singh - Finance Assistance, USP EU GCCA Project, PaCE-SD
APOLOGIES	Dr. Atul Raturi – Senior Lecturer, Mr. Jaindra Karan – Director, Development, Marketing and Communications Office Dr. Cresantia Koya-Vakauta- School of Education, FALE USP Dr. Gurmeet Singh- Associate Professor, School of Management and Public Admin, USP

DISCUSSION

Prof. Holland, the meeting chair gave an update of the changes within the project team and said that there are 30 staff working in the project and everyone has had their contracts renewed for a year from last December.

She also mentioned that the project has been granted a costed extension of 1.6million Euros from September 2015 to December 2016 and this has been successful through the teams' hard work.

The activities that will be the focus of the costed extension phase will be the LMCCA Network implementation, the Integration of DRM into the community work plans and the CCA activities within the project, an increase in community adaptation projects within the 15 P-ACP countries and there will also be a focus on the best practices report

from the implementation that has been carried out in the last 4 years of the project.

Dr Veitayaki asked for an explanation as to what the costed and the no cost extensions are and the period that they will be effective from. To this Prof. Holland explained that the PMU realized that there will be a break between the end of the project and the next call for proposal from the EU. The 1.9m Euros was granted to the project before Christmas, 2014.

Prof. Holland went on to say that in the COP 19 meeting, the USP EU GCCA project participated in the EU GCCA + launch and there was support from the Pacific Leaders.

Mr Banuve asked about the no- cost extension of the project and to this Prof. Holland replied that the no- cost extension would allow for staff to continue working on the ground before the costed extension phase comes into play.

The chair then asked for members present to talk about the projects that they are involved in regarding collaborations with the USP EU GCCA project.

Dr Veitayaki gave an update regarding the ECOPAS project where the focus is on policy and putting a face to Climate Change in the region. There have been stories published by the project and the ICC's are working with the ECOPAS team to ensure that the work on the ground is achieved. There was collaboration with the Solomon Islands museum on capturing the plights of Solomon Islanders on artificial islands. In Vanuatu and Fiji (Gau) there has been mobilization of actions on the local level. The challenge in Vanuatu has been that the AUS-AID funded trade workers that the ECOPAS project wanted to collaborate with have not started work on the ground yet and this is also for Niue. The Moana production is also touring Europe this year (2015). It is unfortunate that USP has not been able to meet the EU reporting processes regarding the ECOPAS funding and this has resulted in the university losing out to funding administration. To this Prof. Holland replied that the finance office has to work on completing EU's financial requirements as the EU has decided to withhold the ECOPAS fund and operate out of Bergen University.

Shivani replied and informed the members that the funding for the ECOPAS came out of a different funding envelope from that of GCCA and has a different financial procedure. Horizon 20-20 has a strict reporting mechanism and Prof. Holland encouraged DMC office to see that this is improved as they are the legal party to approve this for the university.

Prof. Holland then went on to talk about the ACSE project that the project is collaborating with in Timor Leste and Tuvalu. USP through PaCE-SD was also able to secure 3.1million Euro funding with the PACTVET project. The delivery for the project would be to carry out (i) Gap Analyses and (ii) Accredita-

tion processes for all the CCA (USP) and Renewable Energy (SPC). The project staff for this project will be starting in February (Ms Leigh- Ann: Feb 9th, Dr Helene- 30th Jan and the Junior Lecturer will be starting soon). There is now another challenge with the team regarding the finance transfers- and the financial commitments needs to meet the contractual agreement between the 2 organizations.

With the C-CAP project Prof. Holland updated the members that there are 83 communities in the 9 regional countries supported by the USP EU-GCCA project and there is an upcoming training in the 2nd week of April for the project coordinators and the focus of which will be Disaster Risk Management, Land Use Planning, Risk Mapping and LMMCA Networks.

Ms. Veitata then went on an updated the PMC members about the Fiji Community Development Program (FCDP) project where she is looking after the training of CSO's on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments, and other technical assistance to assist the CSO's with their project implementations. She then went on to update the team on the UNES-CAP Project on Climate Change Migration in Tuvalu, Nauru and Kiribati- where the ICC's in the country and the team from Suva will be working on collecting household data and carrying out consultations in country for this project. There is also the FINPAC project which PaCE-SD is collaborating with SPREP on and this is also on the pipeline as stated by Ms. Veitata.

Dr Jacot des Combes updated the members about the new APN contract/project that the project is also collaborating on and the focus of this project will be Fiji where tool kits on land use planning, risk mapping and cost benefit analyses within communities will be developed. Through the APN project the tools for the integration of CCA and DRR will be developed which will be the focus of the project's costed extension phase.

Ms Koroï updated the members on the ACSE project in Timor Leste and Tuvalu where PaCE-SD is being contracted as the implementing agency working with our ICC's in these two countries.

Prof. Holland also gave an update with the COSPAC project - that the current project is closing down and they are looking at PaCE-SD to inherit the training materials for the meteorological offices training which further enhances knowledge being kept in the Pacific region.

With the completion of all the project and collaborations updates by the project team the chair then went on to ask for confirmation of the October meeting minutes. Dr Veitayaki asked for changes on page on in the name of the Pearl Resort and the word Committee to have a capital C. He then also asked for an appendix of acronyms to be circulated in the next meeting.

Ms Koroi gave a presentation on the project update and the presentation is to be circulated to the members.

CONCLUSIONS

Dr Veitayaki asked about the Monitoring and Evaluation of the projects activities and who will be carrying that out- to this Aliti replied that Ms Samani will be carrying out M&E and Dr Veitayaki went on to say that this is important to go back and evaluate the project activities. He also said that he will collaborate with the LMCCA implementation and supports the idea of having yearly meetings.

Prof. Holland asked Dr Veitayaki to contribute to the best practice report in writing a chapter with collaboration with the School of Education into making the LMMCA into a learning model. Dr Veitayaki went on to say that local lessons are more relevant to partner with local solutions.

Dr Rawaikela commented and said that he was in training in New Caledonia on Climate Change curriculum and it will be good to have the Ministry of Education to work on developing more curriculums on Climate Change. Prof Holland then said that there are materials that is at PaCE-SD and can be used to assist the School of Education work with the Min. of Education on the development of curriculum.

Dr Veitayaki commented and said that it will be good to have resource centers within communities

to then have organizations deliver their community materials to. To create a package in Fijian for Fiji communities.

Ms Veitata will be having a Vulnerability and Adaptation training in March where there will be a refresher workshops with CSO's through the FCDP project.

Project Updates in the next quarter

PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Ms Tupeope Samani

DEADLINE

Give an update by next meeting

DISCUSSION

Ms Pillay gave her update on the current budgetary projections for the project and said that with all the budget lines - the travel and implementation budget for 2015 has decreased. This decrease has been done to cater for the projects no-cost extension.

The budget line for scholarship is for continuing students and no new ones.

Prof. Holland thanked everyone for attending the meeting and for their commitment towards the USP EU GCCA project and is thankful for the advisory by the PMC members.

Attachment 3: PMC Meeting minutes for 10th April 2015

MEETING CALLED BY:	Sainimere Veitata, Project Officer, Project Management Unit, USP EU GCCA project
TYPE OF MEETING	1nd Project Management Committee Meeting 2015
CHAIR	Prof. Elisabeth Holland
NOTE TAKER	Sainimere Veitata
ATTENDEES	Prof. Elisabeth Holland- Prof of CC and Director PACE-SD- Meeting Chair Dr. Helene Jacot Des Combes - Lecturer, USP EU GCCA Project, PACE-SD Ms. Valda Hoerder-Howard- M&E Officer, DMCA Office/Development Ms. Johanna Beasley- Visual Arts Coordinator, FALE, USP Dr. Morgan Wairiu- Deputy Director, PaCE-SD Dr. Antoine N'Yuert- Research Fellow, USP PaCE-SD In attendance: Mr. Nasoni Roko- PaCE-SD Finance Officer Ms. Aliti Koroi – USP EU GCCA Project Officer Ms. Tupeope Samani- USP EU GCCA M&E Officer Ms. Sainimere Veitata- Project Officer, USP EU GCCA PMU, PACE-SD MS. Nolyn Singh - Finance Assistance, USP EU GCCA Project, PACE-SD
APOLOGIES	Dr. Atul Raturi – Senior Lecturer, Mr. Jaindra Karan – Director, Development, Marketing and Communications Office Dr. Cresantia Koya-Vakauta- School of Education, FALE Dr. Gurmeet Singh- Associate Professor, School of Management and Public Admin, FBE Dr. Joeli Veitayaki- Associate Professor, School of Marine Studies, FSTE Dr. Mesake Rawaikela- Lecturer, School of Education, FALE Mr. Iresh Lal- Development Manager, DMCA Office/Development

DISCUSSION

Prof. Holland, the meeting chair gave an update from the ACP secretariat and reiterated that the secretariat needed assistance with the CAP4Dev website. This is to prepare for the Savusavu Community Coordinators Workshop and meeting. There is a regional technical project steering meeting that is proposed to be hosted in Fiji. This has to be reviewed by Dr Pendo Maro and Lisa from the ACP Secretariat before a decision is made.

She also updated the committee that there is expected to be 3 consultants arriving to review the project for the next ACP GCA funding stream. There will be the possibility of merging the two

GCCA projects in the region (SPC GCCA and the USP GCCA) in the next funding stream building on the success of the USP EU GCCA project.

Madam chair also welcomed Dr Morgan Wairiu to the meeting as the new PaCE-SD Deputy Director. She also recommended that Dr Helene Jacot des Combes remains as a member of the PMC committee to serve as the liaison between the EU PACTVET project and the USP EU GCCA project. This was agreed to by the members.

Ms Samani gave a presentation on the project update till the end of March 2015

CONCLUSIONS

For Component 1 on Capacity building, Ms Samani updated the members that the OVI's of the graduating numbers of the students have changed (this has increased) and led to exceeding the numbers initially set by the project as seen below

Output OVI target	Progress	OVI target achieved or not
45PGDip	(21 April) =117	Over exceeded target
25MSc	(5 April) = 5	3

The scholarship fund that was absorbed by the USP (1 million FJD) has been recovered and there will be more scholarships offered by the project in Semester 2 of 2015. There will be a total of 4 scholarships- 2 for MSC and 2 PhD both offered on a full time basis.

For Component 2- PNG has yet to begin implementation and this challenge has been mitigated by sending Mr John Walenenea one of the project's Research Assistant based at Solomon Islands to assist with the implementation preparations. Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau and Timor Leste are currently implementing. Whereas Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Samoa and Tonga have completed implementation. Ms Samani is working with the In Country Coordinators (ICC) of the countries that have completed to evaluate the impacts and the effectiveness of the adaptation actions that have been implemented in their individual countries. With the extension of the project the decision on whether to enhance the existing projects of the implementation of projects in new sites will be the decision of each country National Project Advisory Committees (NPACs).

Ms Samani updated the members of the outcomes of the Monitoring and Evaluation trip she has for Fiji where she visited the 3 project sites with Mr Naushad Yakub (Fiji ICC). Some of the outcomes were that the:

- In Yanuca, Taveuni:- The water source was not functioning as expected

- In Navai and Navudi: - The water source was functioning properly and upon interviews with the households they were able to set up flush toilets, showers, sinks, etc. Children also have more time to study now since they are not expected to fetch water from the communal wells. The women are also more involved in the farms now as they have water readily available and do not spend a lot of time getting water for household chores.

- In Korolevu: - There was a meeting with 23 household members to re-elect new water committee and maintenance of water tank to strengthen the water committee in the village.

Ms Koroï updated the team that Dustin the RMI ICC had evaluated the island community that the project is implemented in and he is going to share the outcomes of this in the Savusavu Community Coordinators meeting.

Dr Morgan commented that the project is entering into the service delivery mode and the project needs to have a 5-7 years sustainability plan. Organizations like the Fiji Cane Growers who partnered with the project to implement the water source and tanks installation in Navai and Korolevu. There should also be support by the government to mainstream some of the community's adaptation plans, etc to be adapted into the government plans and strategies. Ms Koroï responded and said that in Tuvalu the government has absorbed the countries action plans for the government implementation. For RMI it is through the countries Island councils.

Ms Beasley suggested that the project partner with constructions/equipment suppliers to have a support within the site in terms of assistance, maintenance, etc. Ms Koroï responded and said that this is happening in Kiribati where the supplier has given the project and the USP 10 years warranty for the tanks that they supplied. In Palau there is also state government support.

Prof Holland also commented that the partnership that the project has with the C-CAP project will also support the long term implementation of the project in that they will continue to work with the communities that are shared amongst the two projects.

Project Updates in the next quarter

ACTION ITEM

Cost Benefit analyses of the project to show collaborations with other projects and institutions in the region

PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Ms Tupepe Samani

DEADLINE

Give an update by next meeting

Cost Benefit analyses of the project to show collaborations with other projects and institutions in the region

DISCUSSION

Mr Nasoni Roko gave an update on the finances of the project ending on March 31st, 2015 where the total expenditure is FJD478, 304.12.

Prof Holland about the expenditures that were in brackets () to which Mr Nasoni replied that these were reimbursements of project funds. The costs/salaries of 5 ICC's have been factored into the consultancies budget line where it will roll out into 2016. Ms Aliti asked if the scholarships were going to be opened to the 15 P-ACP counties and to that Prof Holland agreed. She also commented that the scholarships would be given at a full time basis and not part time.

The travel budget line is to change.

ACTION ITEM

To set up a Skype call with Ms Shivani Pillay

(outgoing Project Finance officer) to discuss budget line and the budget when she settles down. To have this meeting together with the DMC office.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Ms Aliti Koroi

DEADLINE

Friday 17th 2015

DISCUSSION

Ms Koroi updated the members that apart from the finances there is an immediate need for USP to have all the processes in place for the 1.9million Euro funding for the Costed Extension.

Prof Holland commented that the DMC, Finance and EU needs to sit down and plan a way forward with regards to the EU PACTVET project finance agreement by May 1st.

ACTION ITEM

Prof Holland to send an email to DMC and USP Finance to say that there needs to be a finance agreement by the 1st of May, 2015 for SPC and USP for EU PACTVET project.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Prof Holland

DEADLINE

May 1st

DISCUSSION

There has been a number of Staff turnovers within the project within the last year and below are the updates for several of the project position that are vacant or soon to be vacant:

- Finance Officer: Mr Nasoni Roko is filling in the position in the interim before the Project Finance Officer is recruited

- Dr Antoine N'Yeurt:- is going to be filling in the Lecturer position from the Research Fellow position of the project

- GIS fellow:- this position will be included in the next phase

- PNG ICC:- there will be a discussion with the C-CAP project to map a way forward to meet the needs of both project by sharing the Community Mobiliser Mr Isimael

- Nauru ICC:- This is being worked on and the Director Nauru Campus Ms Alamanda Lauti is facilitating the advertisement from Nauru

- Fiji ICC:- This position will be advertised soon as Mr Naushad Yakub has left the project to join the IUCN

There will be the interview for the Project Finance officer and the Project IT Officer will be conducted after the Savusavu training.

Ms Veitata also gave an update on the Savusavu Community Coordinators workshop that will be held at the end of April. This will be the first workshop/training that both the project officers of the two projects (USP EU GCCA and C-CAP) will be in the same training. This will also be the first

DRM training that the project officers will be undertaking with facilitators from the NDMO, Red Cross and Fiji Disability Federation.

Attachment 4: Details of National and community trainings from January to June 2015

Country	Number of Men trained	Number of women trained	Total trained	Training Description
Samoa	32	8	40	Farmers Training in Faleaseela
Timor Leste	15	10	25	Training on repairing of pipelines of the gravity-fed water supply system, protecting and cleaning the springs, controlling and measuring water use.
Tonga	16	12	28	Training on composting for backyard vegetable gardening
	16	12	28	Training on backyard duck farm maintenance
Vanuatu	5	1	6	Water Management Training Workshop (Pele Is.)
Total trained:			127	

Attachment 5: Number of students graduated with a PGDip CC and MSc CC with a breakdown per country

Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change (PGDip CC)

Country	Number of graduates
Fiji	104
Nauru	1
Palau	1
PNG	4
Samoa	2
Solomon Islands	15
Tonga	3
Tuvalu	5
Vanuatu	2
Australia	1
Guyana	1
TOTAL	139

Masters in Climate Change (MSc CC)

Country	Number of graduates
Fiji	13
Palau	1
Samoa	1
Solomon Islands	5
Tuvalu	2
TOTAL	22



Support the EU-GCCA through Capacity Building,
Community Engagement and Applied Research