

# **Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2015**

### **Annex 1:**

### **Country Timelines and Highlights**



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique

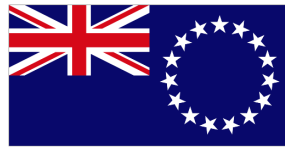


**EUROPEAN UNION**



## JOURNEYS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

### SPOTLIGHT ON: COOK ISLANDS



- The climate change adaptation project involved strengthening environmental monitoring to inform fishers and pearl farmers in the northern Cook Islands, especially Manihiki. Successes including the stationing of a marine biologist in Manihiki who could then work with the fishers and pearl farmers on a regular basis in water quality monitoring, maintain the pearl research farm and involve students from both schools; refurbishment of the two Ministry of Marine Resources' laboratories (in Rarotonga and Manihiki) and the purchase of a boat and accessories for the Ministry of Marine Resources in Penrhyn. Overall the capacity of the Ministry of Marine Resources had been built.
- Education and awareness were an important part of the project, and it was decided to target the young people and the young farmers. Young people were involved in the resource assessments in the northern islands, and specialised training was provided, e.g. scuba diving training. Posting water quality information on public noticeboards, which are social meeting points in the northern islands, proved successful. Local solutions are best suited to local problems.
- Senior citizens who comprise an important sector of the population in the outer Cook Islands were targeted for internet training using tablets. They were also surveyed about their experiences and observations of environmental change. An analysis and review of the finding was published and a video prepared. Changes such as increased sedimentation and diminishing fish diversity were consistent throughout the Cook Islands. Many of the observed changes were related to climate variability.
- Preparing and submitting an application to become a National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund resulted in strengthening the country's financial management system through developing the Cook Islands Procurement Policy and establishing the position of Procurement Officer, review of the Cook Islands Government Financial Policies and Procedures Manual, and developing the Activity Management System and Environmental and Social Safeguards "Te Tarai Vaka."
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2013 and 2015 trained 17 men and 26 women, mainly from government, private sector and especially outer islanders. In the six months following the first training seven survey respondents indicated they had completed or worked on a funding proposal since the training workshop, and more than half the respondents had used the logical framework approach in normal work applications.



## Timeline



<b>Sept 2012</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement</b> signed governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Cook Islands
<b>Oct 2012</b>	Climate change adaptation project <b>Concept Note</b> finalised
<b>Nov 2012</b>	<b>Consultation workshop</b> in Cook Islands to design adaptation project
<b>Apr 2013</b>	<b>Project Design Document</b> signed
<b>May 2013</b>	<b>Training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach conducted
<b>Jul 2013</b>	<b>Project Manager contracted</b> for July 2013 – December 2015 and based in Ministry of Marine Resources
<b>Sept 2013</b>	<b>Marine Biologist, based in Manihiki, contracted</b> from September 2013 –December 2015
<b>May 2014</b>	<b>Senior citizens IT and climate change training</b> conducted (137 senior citizens trained)
<b>Sept 2014</b>	Following refurbishment the <b>water quality monitoring buoy</b> was deployed and <b>data available to pearl farmers</b> via mobile phones
<b>Dec 2014</b>	Application for accreditation as a <b>National Implementing Entity</b> to the Adaptation Fund submitted
<b>Feb 2015</b>	<b>“Using local knowledge to understand climate variability in the Cook Islands”</b> report published
<b>Jun 2015</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement amended</b> to provide additional funds for the climate change adaptation project
<b>Jun 2015</b>	<b>Laboratories upgraded</b> in Ministry of Marine Resources in Rarotonga and Manihiki
<b>Sept 2015</b>	Feasibility study completed <b>on marine resources management</b> in Penrhyn, Rakahanga, Pukapuka and Manihiki
<b>Sept 2015</b>	<b>Pearl management plan</b> completed
<b>Oct 2015</b>	Second round of <b>training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach conducted
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>‘Te Tarai Vaka’</b> (system for delivery of development activities and outcomes across government) on line



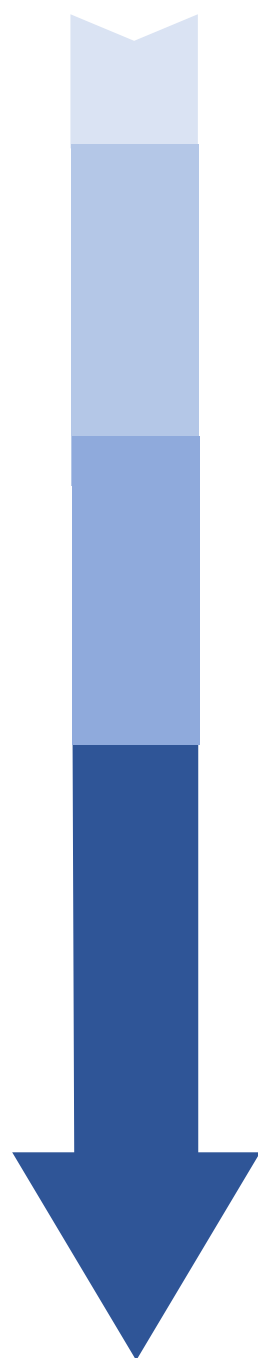
## SPOTLIGHT ON: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)



- One of the early projects to tackle the adverse effects of climate change in the FSM, demonstrating a practical on the ground adaptation intervention, targeting the particularly vulnerable outer islands with enhancement of their accessibility to clean and fresh water for the community.
- Overcoming significant logistical and capacity challenges as well as unexpected extreme event Typhoon Maysak in time to provide emergency relief water supplies and be better prepared for the forecast El Niño and likely climate change impacts. This was achieved through both the Sahagow Well Solar Pump and Storage system and the household and community rainwater harvesting systems now in place.
- Working across a variety of national and state agencies and island communities including with the private sector to achieve project implementation, with direct improvement in the lives of the community and with agreements in place covering maintenance for sustainability.
- A demonstration site in place in Yap capital Colonia and the sharing of products resulting from the project- reports, videos, etc. Appreciation was expressed that these were also communicated in the local language and in partnership with others like the Water for Life team.
- Using the Technical Assistance to conduct the first national lessons learnt meeting that served as a model for other countries, as well as hosting the regional lessons learnt meeting which enabled sharing of these lessons and more capacity building at both the national and state level, including exposure to effective technology options such as SODIS (solar disinfection) and First Flush Devices.
- Project facilitation of stakeholder engagement that contributed to Climate change policy being enacted and state action plans developed and costed, together with exploration of and access to new climate finance modalities such as the Adaptation and Green Climate funds.
- The success of the project stemmed from collaboration amongst regional, intergovernmental, national and state agencies, and communities to improve water security in the most vulnerable communities while also fostering greater outreach and awareness of community resiliency to climate change impacts.



## Timeline



<b>Oct 2012</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement</b> signed governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of FSM
<b>Apr 2013</b>	Climate change adaptation project <b>Concept Note</b> finalised
<b>Jun 2013</b>	<b>Consultation workshop</b> in Yap State to design adaptation project
<b>Sep 2013</b>	<b>Project Design Document</b> signed
<b>Oct 2013</b>	<b>Consultation workshop</b> in Chuuk State to design adaptation project
<b>Dec 2013</b>	<b>Project Officer contracted</b> for December 2013 – January 2016 in Yap
<b>Jan 2014</b>	Amendment of the <b>FSM Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy</b> signed into law
<b>Apr 2014</b>	<b>Training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach completed in each of the four states of FSM
<b>May 2014</b>	<b>Additional funds allocated</b> for Typhoon Maysak recovery efforts, following a decision by the project's regional steering committee
<b>Mar 2015</b>	<b>World Water Day</b> celebration held in Yap State
<b>Apr 2015</b>	<b>Tanks and appurtenances</b> delivered to Fais Island
<b>Apr 2015</b>	<b>Sahagow well refurbishment completed</b>
<b>Jul 2015</b>	<b>National lessons learnt workshop</b> on sustainable use of quality water held in Yap State
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>Installation of tanks and appurtenances</b> in Fais Island complete
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>Hydrological assessment</b> of water resources completed

## SPOTLIGHT ON: KIRIBATI



- The project focus in Kiribati is on improving implementation of environmental health surveillance and response to climate sensitive health risks. This involves improving capacity within the Environmental Health Unit (EHU) and providing necessary transportation, equipment and training to enable Ministry of Health and Medical Services staff to monitor and respond to climate sensitive health risks effectively. These include water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, food-borne diseases such as E. coli and vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever.
- On water quality monitoring, the project has worked closely with a sister project implemented by the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) and with Fiji National University's (FNU) Environmental Health Programme. Both organizations provided procurement advice and training for the laboratory equipment for water quality training. FNU also provided training on food quality monitoring so that EHU could monitor restaurants and other food preparation outlets so as to prevent food-borne diseases.
- On vector borne disease control and surveillance, the project partnered with Fiji's Ministry of Health and the Pasteur Institute in New Caledonia. Attachments for EHU staff were arranged to both organizations, and staff from the Pasteur Institute also travelled to Kiribati to train the entire EHU team. One component of the project that came out of the trainings was to promote a clean environment through spraying and community clean-ups which prevent vector-borne diseases spreading.
- The project established a health database linking the Environmental Health data and the Health Information medical clinic data using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping software. Computers were supplied for all 13 of the clinics in South Tarawa towards this purpose, resulting in a decrease in errors and more efficient transfer of data (paperwork was used before). This database resulted in faster identification of outbreaks and being able to link environmental health hazards with the location of outbreaks (by community groupings).
- The project also supported new regulations for the Kiribati Public Health Ordinance (1977). These regulations provided legal backing for EHU to enforce removal of environmental health hazards and also legal backing to the Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response Committee to monitor and respond to outbreaks.
- Diarrhoea in particular is a major cause of deaths in children under 5 years of age in Kiribati. In order to reduce the incidences of child mortality due to poor water quality and sanitary conditions, the GCCA: PSIS project promoted tippy taps as hand washing stations and introduced a water disinfection method called SODIS (or solar disinfection). SODIS involves placing contaminated water in clear, plastic, PET bottles on a reflective surface in direct sunlight for 6 hours, after which the water is drinkable. Tippy Taps are handwashing stations with running water that are easy to build using simple materials.
- Following a scientific study, SODIS was trialled for 6 months (October 2014 to March 2015) in Kawan Bairiki Community, one of the poorest and most densely populated areas of Tarawa and it was reported that during the trial period rates of childhood diarrhoea had reduced considerably. The clinic in Bairiki reported the number of cases of diarrhoea decreasing from an average of 235 cases per month from January- September 2014 to 163 cases per month in January- September 2015. There were also considerable savings for households in the demonstration community as residents no longer have to buy kerosene to boil water.
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2013 and 2015 trained 14 men and 20 women, mainly from government and some from the private sector. In the six months following each the two trainings the logical framework approach was used in the preparation of 14 proposals, as well as in normal work duties

## Timeline



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



## SPOTLIGHT ON: MARSHALL ISLANDS



- Communities on Woja Island now have safe passage between the two parts of the island and all residents can safely access services such as the health clinic and the schools at all states of the tide.
- Capacity of the Ministry of Public Works enhanced in planning, designing and constructing coastal protection measures in the outer islands. This was achieved through the successful completion of the Woja Causeway project on Ailinglaplap Atoll where the Ministry of Public Works was the main on-the-ground implementing agency. The approach adopted, of planning, investigation into coastal changes, feasibility and design, followed by implementation will be used in the future for other coastal projects.
- Community and school students of Woja Island trained in home gardening to promote food security and in the planting of coastal trees and shrubs to help protect shorelines from erosion.
- The climate change adaptation project activities were implemented through a collaborative partnership between the Ministry of Public Works, Office of Environmental Policy Planning and Coordination and the Environmental Protection Authority, one of the first times this have occurred in the Marshall Islands for a climate change project.
- An illustrated Climate Change Glossary explaining and defining climate change terms in Marshallese, produced with collective participation from the community, NGOs, schools, government and RMI Language Committee.
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2013 trained 19 male and 9 female, primarily of youth council representatives covering all of the islands making up the Marshall Islands, as well as several members from the government.





## Timeline



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

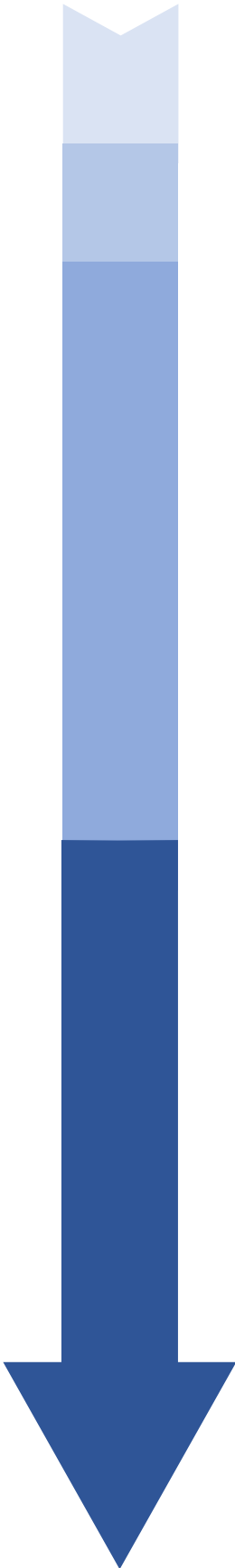
## SPOTLIGHT ON: NAURU



- The completion and publication of the Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt). RONAdapt will help support progress towards the country's national development priorities and the goal of environmental sustainability, by ensuring that a focus on reducing vulnerabilities and risks posed by climate change is incorporated into planning and activities across all sectors of the economy and society.
- Nauru has also completed the Nauru 20 year Water and Sanitation Master Plan. It is noted that Nauru has underinvested in water and sanitation infrastructure for many decades and significant capital investment will be necessary to meet both the current and future needs for the island community for the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The Master Plan details the planning including the investigation of the water supply and sewerage infrastructure needs of Nauru for the next 20 years. The Master Plan will provide a blueprint for the country to meet a key goal under the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy to "Provide a reliable, safe, affordable, secure and sustainable water supply to meet socio-economic development needs". Proposals have been prepared to help Nauru source funding for the implementation of the Master Plan.
- The project has helped to improve water security in Nauru through the demolition of a large obsolete 4000KL water storage tank. This will pave the way for a new storage tank to be built in the future.
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2014 trained 10 men and 10 women, mainly from government and some from the private sector. In the six months following the training on the logical framework approach was used in the preparation of 2 proposals, as well as in normal work duties.
- Training in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Training of Trainers in 2015 trained 12 men and 8 women. The main objectives of the training were to raise awareness on water supply, sanitation and hygiene issues in Nauru; and train trainers on how to effectively conduct water conservation and awareness in schools and communities.
- A south-south exchange with the GCCA: PSIS project in Kiribati provided an opportunity to learn about the establishment of a water quality monitoring programme in a neighbouring country and provided important information for Nauru's future planning.



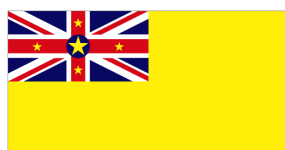
## Timeline



<b>Jun 2012</b>	Climate change adaptation project <b>Concept Note</b> finalised
<b>Nov 2012</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement</b> signed between SPC and Government of Nauru
<b>Mar 2013</b>	<b>Project planning consultation</b> held in Nauru
<b>Nov 2013</b>	<b>Engineering review</b> of roof conditions <b>and selection of</b> households for roof refurbishment completed
<b>Jan 2014</b>	<b>Training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach conducted
<b>Apr 2014</b>	<b>Project Design Document VI</b> completed (but not signed)
<b>Jun 2014</b>	<b>Nauru Government decision to change</b> the scope of the project to <b>national water storage systems</b> since the original project could not be completed within the project timeframe
<b>Jul 2014</b>	<b>Services of a water engineering firm procured</b> to conduct a <b>feasibility and design study</b> for increasing national water storage capacity
<b>Aug 2014</b>	<b>Findings from the study presented</b> at Technical Working Group workshop. Nauru selected to demolish an existing tank and construct new storage tank
<b>Oct 2014</b>	<b>Final design report</b> completed for improved water storage capacity
<b>Nov 2014</b>	<b>Project Design Document V2</b> signed
<b>Jan 2015</b>	<b>The Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</b> published and launched
<b>Feb 2015</b>	<b>Request for proposals for national water storage improvements</b> advertised
<b>Apr 2015</b>	Nauru advised during country mission that there was <b>insufficient time and funds to construct a new tank</b> (based on bids received)
<b>Apr 2015</b>	<b>Training in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b> conducted
<b>Jul 2015</b>	<b>Contract awarded for demolition of B10 tank</b>
<b>Nov 2015</b>	<b>20-year Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan</b> finalised
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>South-south exchange</b> Nauru/Kiribati for water quality programme training and development



## SPOTLIGHT ON: NIUE



- For the first time in any of the nine project countries a tank manufacturing facility was constructed and Niueans trained to manufacture plastic storage tanks. Five hundred 5,000 litre water storage tanks were made, one for each inhabited household in Niue. This is a major achievement for a small country with a population around 1,500 people.
- Niue provided an example to other countries by combining the funds from three donors: Global Environment Facility, AusAID and EU, and three projects: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC), PACC+ and GCCA: PSIS to create the moulding facility and provide tanks to all inhabited households instead of a piecemeal project approach.
- The moulding facility generated interest among other countries, e.g. Nauru and Cook Islands, and will be used by another project (Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy and implemented by GIZ) to manufacture septic tanks.
- An institutional framework providing clear options for the improved management of climate change within the Government of Niue was prepared.
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2014 and 2015 trained 21 men and 24 women, mainly from government and some from the private sector. In the six months following each the two trainings the logical framework approach was used in the preparation of 14 proposals, as well as in normal work duties.



## Timeline



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



## SPOTLIGHT ON: PALAU



- Through a highly participatory process the Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development was completed and endorsed by Congress. This policy covers climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and sustainable energy together with a five-year action plan identifying and prioritising interventions covering 10 objectives including governance, health and critical infrastructure, and costed at US\$500 million.
- Office of Climate Change established with a budget within a line ministry; a reinvigorated National Environment Protection Council mandate and other institutional strengthening ongoing.
- Water security strengthened in 5 outlying island states with locally appropriate infrastructure interventions benefiting all their citizens, combined with a successful Wonder of Water and mascot “Faucetina” community outreach education campaign and video productions in Palauan language.
- Following a complex merger, the capacity of the Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC) developed in financial management for projects, including initial experiences with internationally compliant procurement and management of service consultancies, along with development and implementation of locally tailored standard operating procedures certification training for water operators.
- Water conservation incentives scheme criteria developed and trialled, including training of private sector contractors in the benefits of first flush devices and installation of rainwater harvesting systems
- Partnerships and exchange of knowledge through the south-south exchange with Tonga and development of the coastal climate change toolkit involving GCCA:PSIS funded coordinator, including building relationships between national and state government agencies and communities especially in Koror
- Following two training workshops for 47 people (11 male and 36 female) in proposal preparation using logical framework analysis, this framework has been adopted and will be used for developing concept notes for implementation of the Palau Climate Change Policy and other grant applications.





## Timeline



<b>Aug 2012</b>	<b>Water</b> selected as the focus sector by cabinet with particular attention to <b>outlying island states</b>
<b>Oct 2012</b>	Climate change adaptation project <b>Concept Note</b> finalised
<b>Mar 2013</b>	Work starts on <b>Palau Climate Change Policy</b>
<b>May 2013</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement</b> signed governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Palau
<b>Jul 2013</b>	<b>Project Design Document</b> signed
<b>Mar 2014</b>	<b>Training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach conducted
<b>May 2014</b>	<b>Additional Letter of Agreement</b> signed between Government of Palau, National Development Bank and SPC for the Palau Water Conversation Incentive Program
<b>Jul 2014</b>	<b>Engineering design and costs</b> for the planned water infrastructure in five outlying states <b>completed</b>
<b>Feb 2015</b>	<b>Palau-Tonga south-south exchange</b> on coastal protection
<b>Apr 2015</b>	<b>Water tanks delivered</b> to Palau
<b>Apr 2015</b>	Second round of <b>training in proposal preparation</b> using the logical framework approach conducted
<b>Sep 2015</b>	<b>Water Operations Certification programme</b> completed
<b>Nov 2015</b>	<b>Palau Climate Change Policy endorsed</b> by Joint House Resolution
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>Scope and terms of reference for a hydrogeological assessment</b> of water availability prepared
<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>Rainwater tanks</b> installed in Tobi and Sonsorol, <b>leak detection and repair</b> completed in Peleliu, <b>emergency well improvements</b> in Angaur almost completed

## SPOTLIGHT ON: TONGA



- Three coastal communities have beaches that have been extended seaward through coastal protection measures and sand recharge. As a result, these coastal communities are better protected from the impacts of storms and storm surges. Furthermore, the population of Tongatapu is benefiting from the three coastal recreation areas established by the project.
- The process established through this project for implementing coastal protection measures, which included developing a feasibility study, a review of historical erosion data, an environmental impact assessment, design and costing of the coastal measures, ongoing community meetings through the entire process, and a monitoring plan has become a model for coastal protection projects and is being duplicated by other projects (GIZ ACSE and ADB SPCR) in Tonga.
- The Tonga Climate Change Fund Bill has been accepted by Cabinet and the fund is likely to be officially established in 2016. This would enable Tonga to have continual access to funds for small-scale projects, both for communities and to fill in the gap between larger project funding cycles.
- Tonga's Climate Change Policy (2006) has been revised to the Tonga Climate Change Policy 2020 and the priorities from the policy are to be incorporated into Tonga's Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management II 2016-2020 (JNAP II).
- Training in proposal preparation using the logical framework approach in 2014 and 2015 trained 29 men and 29 women, mainly from government and some from the private sector. In the six months following each the two trainings the logical framework approach was used in the preparation of 7 proposals, as well as in normal work duties.



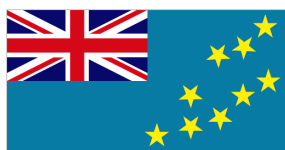
## Timeline



<b>Aug 2012</b>	Climate change adaptation project <b>Concept Note</b> finalised
<b>Dec 2012</b>	<b>Consultation workshop</b> in Tonga to design adaptation project
<b>Jan 2013</b>	<b>Letter of Agreement</b> signed governing roles and responsibilities of SPC and the Government of Tonga, following addendum
<b>Mar 2013</b>	<b>Project National Coordinator contracted</b> for March 2013-December 2015
<b>Mar 2013</b>	<b>Foreshore committee set up</b> to provide a link between government and the communities
<b>Jun 2013</b>	<b>Stakeholder design workshop</b> held on the initial coastal engineering design and costing
<b>Aug 2013</b>	<b>Final coastal design and maintenance plan</b> completed
<b>Aug 2013</b>	<b>Project Design Document</b> signed
<b>Feb 2014</b>	<b>Civil engineer</b> , seconded from local government, <b>contracted for one year</b>
<b>Jul 2014</b>	<b>Construction company contracted</b> to implement the coastal protection measures
<b>Aug 2014</b>	<b>Ground-breaking ceremony</b> to mark the beginning of construction held in Talafo'ou community
<b>Feb 2015</b>	<b>Tonga-Palau south-south exchange</b> on coastal protection
<b>Feb 2015</b>	National launching of the video documentary ' <b>Buying time with better coastal management in Tonga</b> '
<b>Sept 2015</b>	<b>Tonga Climate Change Policy (2015-2020)</b> finalized
<b>Oct 2015</b>	<b>Construction of coastal protection measures and parks completed</b>
<b>Oct 2015</b>	<b>Official launching ceremony</b> held with Prime Minister of Tonga, EU Deputy Ambassador, GCCA: PSIS Project Manager in attendance
<b>Oct 2015</b>	<b>National lessons learnt</b> meeting held in Tonga



## SPOTLIGHT ON: TUVALU



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



## Timeline



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