



## GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE: PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND STATES

**Fifth Planning and Steering Committee Meeting  
31 August – 2 September 2015**

### REPORT



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## List of Abbreviations

ACSE	Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy project
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific project
CADRE	Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCPIR	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region
CROP	Council for Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EU	European Union
FFD	First flush device
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCCA: PSIS	Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States project
GEF-STAR	Global Environment Facility System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSD	Geo Sciences Division (SPC)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JNAP	Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
KRA	Key Result Area
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MFEM	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands
MMR	Ministry of Marine Resources Cook Islands
NIE	National Implementing Entity to Adaptation Fund
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PCCP	Pacific Climate Change Portal
PCCR	Pacific Climate Change Roundtable
PEO	Palau Energy Office
PICS	Pacific Island countries
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PMCU	Project Management and Coordination Unit, Niue
PPUC	Palau Public Utilities Corporation
PREL	Pacific Resources for Education and Learning
RONAdapt	Republic of Nauru Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan
RTSM	Regional Technical Support Mechanism
SDE	Special Development Expenditure, Tuvalu
SODIS	Solar disinfection of water
SOE	State of the Environment Report
SOPAC	Applied Geosciences and Technology Division of SPC – now GSD
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRDP	Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific
SRIC-CC	Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and Our Communities to Climate Change Project (Cook Islands)
TA	technical assistance

TOR terms of reference  
UNDP United Nations Development Programme  
USAID United States Agency for International Development  
WARD CROP-CEO Working Arm on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development  
WASH Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene  
WERI Water and Environmental Research Institute, University of Guam

## Executive summary

The Fifth Planning and Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project was held in Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia from 31 August – 2 September 2015. The meeting was attended by 65 representatives from the nine project countries, development partners and the GCCA: PSIS project team based in the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Share information about progress and completion of the project's key result areas, 2015 work plan, and challenges faced.
- Review the project budget, current and projected expenditure.
- Discuss lessons learnt and how to share these within the Pacific region.
- Review and endorse the draft 2016 work plan.
- Review the project's exit strategy.
- Further strengthen collaboration with development partners.

The meeting gave representatives from the participating Pacific Island countries the opportunity to demonstrate and discuss ways in which the GCCA: PSIS project has strengthened national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change using innovative communications tools such as video clips, drama skits, demonstration booths and news broadcasts. These exchanges were one of the highlights of the meeting and as one participant noted *"I feel I have a better picture of the whole regional project. I used to only think about my own country's project before*

*this. Seeing other successes and challenges was inspiring and made me feel part of the bigger picture".*

Key messages from the presentations were as follows:

- Climate change adaptation projects are well advanced and expected to be completed in full by December 2015, although in Nauru the scope of the project was reduced.
- Elements of sustainability were evident in most of the climate change adaptation projects.
- Education and awareness activities form an integral part of any project and it is important to focus on young people.
- Local knowledge (knowledge from individuals) can help understand the impact of climate variability and climate change.
- Upskilling the elderly with technological advancements was beneficial and contributed to the compilation of local knowledge.
- Historical data should be used together with environmental assessments to inform project selection, design, implementation and monitoring.
- Sharing project activities through South-South exchanges and meetings such as this one are key elements of the regional project.
- Training in logical framework analysis was extremely useful.
- Regional organisations such as SPC have significant technical capacity which can be utilised by the countries but national needs have to be planned and requested well in advance.

Updates on the project's overall budget showed that 99% of the €11.4 million had been acquitted and/or committed. Regarding the budget line for climate change adaptation projects (€4.64 million) 62% had been

acquitted and this represented a significant increase over the situation at the last Steering Committee Meeting in 2014. Country representatives were reminded that all national activities had to be completed by December 2015. A clear list of the remaining activities was agreed to for each country. The work plan for 2016 was agreed and endorsed; this includes a final external evaluation to be conducted in Quarter 1 of 2016, as well as an audit for 2015 and a final project audit in the second half of 2016.

Based on the discussions and meeting evaluation, all the objectives were met in full.

Exit strategies at the regional and national levels were discussed. Countries itemised key national activities relating to the following main project exit strategies:

- Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the core government budget;
- Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes;
- Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced;
- Transfer of knowledge and information from the project;
- Absorbing national coordinators and other project staff into national positions.

The government of Nauru made a statement that they would still like to see the new water storage tank built. This statement was discussed by the Steering Committee members who endorsed the decision made in June 2015 to re-allocate €389,437 from Nauru's allocation for a climate change adaptation project to assist project countries most affected by Cyclone Pam (Kiribati and Tuvalu) and by Typhoon Maysak (FSM). All countries sympathized with their colleagues in Nauru having to face these challenges and felt that this was a lesson for all countries to learn from so that it is not necessary to face it again.

## **Background**

### **Introduction**

The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project is a four-year, €11.4 million initiative, supported by the European Union (EU) and implemented in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The overall objective of the GCCA: PSIS project is to support the governments of nine Pacific Smaller Island States, namely Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu, in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The purpose of the project is to promote long term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning and pave the way for more effective and coordinated aid delivery on climate change at the national and regional level.

The project approach is to assist the nine countries design and implement practical on-the-ground climate change adaptation projects in conjunction with mainstreaming climate change into line ministries and national development plans; thereby helping countries move from an *ad hoc* project-by-project approach towards a programmatic approach underpinning an entire sector. This has the added advantage of helping countries better position themselves to access and benefit from new sources and modalities of climate change funding, e.g. national and sector budget support.

The Fifth Planning and Steering Committee Meeting of the GCCA: PSIS project was held at the Marina, Colonia, Yap State, FSM, from 31 August – 2 September 2015.

### **Meeting objectives**

The meeting had the following objectives:

1. Share information about progress and completion of the project's key result areas, 2015 work plan, and challenges faced.
2. Review the project budget, current and projected expenditure.
3. Discuss lessons learnt and how to share these within the Pacific region.
4. Review and endorse the draft 2016 work plan.
5. Review the project's exit strategy.
6. Further strengthen collaboration with development partners.

### **Meeting agenda**

The meeting agenda is presented as Annex 1. The two-day meeting was followed by a field trip. One group visited Fais Island to view the project activities there including the household tanks and the refurbished Sagahow Well. The other group stayed in Yap to view project activities there including a demonstration of the water catchment systems and Solar Disinfection of Water (SODIS) and a visit to the Ruu' Community, where many Fais islanders reside. The agendas and some photos from the two field trips are shown in Annex 2.

The Steering Committee Meeting was followed by a Lessons Learnt Meeting, 3 – 4 September, 2015. This is recorded in a separate report.

### **Meeting participants**

The meeting participants included:

- Participants from each project country;
- Representatives from development partners and other projects:
  - Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) programme, EU & Deutsche Zusammenarbeit (GIZ / German Cooperation);
  - European Union (EU);
  - International Organization for Migration (IOM);
  - Micronesia Challenge;
  - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS);
  - Secretariat of the Pacific Community North Pacific Regional Office;
  - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);
- GCCA: PSIS project team.

The list of participants is presented as Annex 3.

### **Meeting logistical arrangements**

Special thanks are due to the Yap State Government and the FSM National Government for hosting the meeting and the excellent arrangements that were put in place for the meetings. Special thanks are also due to Sean Gaarad and the logistical support team.

31 August 2015

## 1. Opening and welcome to Yap State



*Opening ceremony, (left to right) Gerald Zackios, Andrew Yatilman, Martin Chong, Governor Tony Ganangiyen*

Yap State Governor Tony Ganangiyen opened the session with some welcome remarks. He thanked the organisers for choosing Yap State as the venue for this meeting and thanked the participants for travelling long distances to get to Yap State.

Martin Chong, Programme Manager, Infrastructure and Natural Resources Section, European Union Delegation, Fiji, also welcomed everyone to the meeting. He noted that knowledge sharing is critical for regional projects such as the GCCA: PSIS project and that he was looking forward to hearing about the national and sectoral efforts, as well as the lessons learnt and the exit strategies for each of the project countries. From the EU perspective, trust, ownership and transparency are key factors in this project which is essentially a country driven process.

Andrew Yatilman, Director, Office of Environment and Emergency Management, FSM, congratulated the Governor, members of the Traditional Council and other representatives from Yap State for their efforts to make this meeting a success. He said that regional meetings are usually held in the FSM capital, Pohnpei but that this meeting was a special case because project activities were focused in Yap State. He encouraged everyone to actively participate and share their experiences over the course of the week.

Gerald Zackios, Director, SPC North Pacific Regional Office, also welcomed everyone. He highlighted the importance of this meeting and that the lessons learnt would pave the way for

further projects in the future. He noted that in Yap State, and in Fais Island in particular, it was possible to see the value of this project and the positive impact it has made on the community.

Gillian Cambers, Project Manager, GCCA: PSIS project, thanked everyone present, and especially the colleagues from Yap State who had been working so hard on the organization of this meeting since the beginning of the year. She urged everyone to make the most of this fifth and last Steering Committee Meeting and noted the lasting friendships that had been forged through the project's regional meetings.

Following the opening remarks, participants introduced themselves. This was followed by a group photograph. The agenda was reviewed and accepted, as well as the nomination of Andrew Yatilman as chairperson for the day.

Reynaldo Harris, Personal Secretary to the Secretary of the Commerce, Industry and Environment Department, Government of Nauru, presented a statement on behalf of the Government of Nauru. Ms Ana Tiraa, Director of the Climate Change Division, Cook Islands, requested that the statement be circulated to participants. The chairperson deferred discussion on this statement to later in the meeting.

Participants then worked in country groups to discuss items still to be completed by the end of 2015.

## **2. National presentations on ways in which the GCCA: PSIS project has strengthened national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change**

Moderator: Gerald Zackios, Director SPC North Pacific Regional Office

### **Tuvalu**

Itaia Lausaveve gave a PowerPoint presentation focusing on Tuvalu's climate change adaptation project to build climate change resilience through agroforestry farming systems. Key points were:

- The project started late because of the delay in selecting a sector focus.
- Agroforestry demonstration plots have been established to enhance productivity of underutilized land.
- This involves thinning out the senile, closely spaced, unhealthy coconut palms and other unwanted vegetation on underutilised land and intercropping of traditional food trees and annual root crops. Climate-ready crops have been supplied by SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees.
- Landowner agreements provide for the continued use of the land as agroforestry demonstration sites for some years after the project ends.

- Whilst the project will be completed in 2015, monitoring of the demonstration sites' productivity will continue to be carried out for the next 4-5 years as agreed in a signed Memorandum of Agreement between the landowners and the Department of Agriculture.
- Major challenges include shipping delays to the outer islands.
- Other activities have contributed to rural planning, development of farmers associations and promotion of traditional foods with associated health benefits.
- Training activities in addition to the adaptation project focused on proposal preparation using the logical framework approach and environmental impact assessment.

The presentation was followed by a drama skit involving all the Tuvalu representatives. Key messages from the skit were the need for a secure food supply for people, local foods versus imported foods, and the need to reduce littering and pollution. Decisions made today impact livelihoods for future generations.



*Itaia Lausaveve (left), Enalizer Kuiono and Mataio Tekinene performing the drama skit*

## Discussion

- Crops supplied by SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees were drought and salt tolerant; some annual root crops were obtained from other Pacific countries.
- Some crops were also selected based on their traditional uses, e.g. breadfruit.

## **Tonga**

Manu Manuofetoa gave a PowerPoint presentation focusing on technical assistance, training and the climate change adaptation project that includes coastal protection measures in Tongatapu. He mentioned that working together on this project had been "a remarkable journey". Key points were:

- The technical assistance included the design and costing of the coastal protection measures, the preparation of a diagnostic study for an integrated coastal management plan for Tongatapu; revision of the Tonga Climate Change Policy; and the preparation of legislation for the establishment of the Tonga National Climate Change Fund.

- Training activities focused on proposal preparation using the logical framework approach; and project monitoring and evaluation.
- The climate change adaptation projects included the trialling of different combinations of hard and soft coastal engineering measures in Tongatapu, as well as awareness and education activities.
- The coastal protection measures are being monitored by the Geology Division and the monitoring will continue beyond the end of the project. The Ministry of Infrastructure has also been involved in the project.
- The third beach profile survey conducted by the Geology Division showed promising results.
- Sufficient funds were also available to create coastal parks for the communities living in the same area as the coastal protection measures.

A short video “Looking above and beyond climate change in Tonga” featuring the project beneficiaries was also shown. Highlights from the video:

- Recipients of the logical framework analysis training commented on how it had built their confidence and strengthened their capacity for strategic planning.
- Town officers in eastern Tongatapu said that at the outset “they were united on the idea of seawalls” but based on the studies completed and the consultations they are very happy with the measures selected and built.

### Discussion

- The Cook Islands are facing serious sedimentation in the lagoons and they were interested in the coastal protection measures being piloted in Tonga which essentially try to hold the sediment in place.
- An environmental impact assessment was carried out before construction started to assess the impact of the structures.
- The approach in Tonga involved extensive community consultation throughout the feasibility study, final design and costing study, environmental impact assessment and the construction and follow-up phase. This is a good model for other parts of Tonga, and possibly too in the Pacific.
- In Tonga there are a number of redress mechanisms to deal with issues that may arise when the project is completed: at the local level these include the town officers, community leaders and foreshore committee; and at the government level the Geology Division (who are doing the monitoring), the Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) Technical Working Group, Climate Change Department and the Ministry of Infrastructure.

## Palau

John Kintaro, assisted by Charlene Mersai and Xavier Matsutaro gave a PowerPoint presentation interspersed with displays and video clips. Highlights were:

- The water sector improvement project focused on rainwater catchment and groundwater resources in five outlying island states. Besides new pumps and catchment systems, leak detection and repair was an important component.



*Xavier Matsutaro and John Kintaro demonstrating the first flush device*

- The education and awareness activities targeted children, since it is difficult to change adults' attitudes.
- A Water Conservation Incentive Scheme with the National Development Bank of Palau is being piloted.
- Water operators from 19 different water systems in Palau were trained in a certification programme and 68% passed. It is hoped that this certification training might prove to be an incentive for the government to put in place regulations for certification. Palau Public Utilities Corporation will use the certification programme as a standard for all water operators.
- The Palau Climate Change Policy has been completed and contains a prioritized action plan for ten sectors. This is a result of a 3-year, four-part technical assistance intervention supported by GCCA: PSIS and GIZ-Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region programme. The policy is awaiting endorsement by the executive branch and adoption of the resolution by the Congress.
- Training in the logical framework analysis was conducted and this framework will be used for developing concept notes for implementation of the Palau Climate Change Policy and other grant applications.
- A South-South exchange involving representatives from the Palau National Government and Koror State Government who visited Tonga in February 2015 was

extremely useful in raising the level of understanding about different options for protecting eroding shorelines.

- A Coastal Change Toolkit has helped communities and others better understand coastal processes.

## Discussion

- There was further explanation about the first flush device and the maintenance of water catchment systems.
- The tourism industry was proposed as a possible source of co-financing for climate change adaptation activities.
- The importance of sharing information through regional meetings and then transmitting that information to the national and state/community level was highlighted. Adaptation measures in Palau pose challenges due to the nature of land ownership. The coastal protection measures in Tonga were featured at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee held in Tonga in 2013. This information was then relayed to Palau's Koror State Government, one of the richest states in Palau where coastal erosion and inundation are a serious issue. This then resulted in the South-South exchange with Tonga and the information is now being relayed to other states in Palau.
- Most Pacific Island nations have data, historical records and studies that demonstrate environmental change as well as climate variability and change impacts. Analysis of these data, combined with recent changes and local knowledge should inform the feasibility, design and implementation of adaptation measures e.g. coastal protection.

## **Niue**

Haden Talagi gave a PowerPoint presentation with video and music clips. Highlights were:

- Baseline survey identified 420 households.
- The Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC), PACC+ and GCCA: PSIS project funds combined, were sufficient to supply tanks and appurtenances to each household and to build a tank manufacturing facility in Niue.
- 100% of the tanks and tank bases have been completed, 60% have been installed
- Major issues were:
  - Niue Government's change from a 5-day week to a 4-day week;
  - Changes in government procedures, systems and management;
  - Rising costs for materials and labour;
  - Household contributions (households had to pay for fascia boards, guttering and down pipes); and
  - Loss of confidence in warnings when the anticipated El Niño did not appear.
- Two sets of training in proposal preparation using the logical framework analysis have been conducted.

## Discussion

- The information obtained from the baseline survey supplements national statistics and the household assessment data.
- The manufacturing facility will be used for the manufacture of septic tanks (using a different mould) under the Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy project.
- A floating device is installed in the water catchment systems allowing water to be extracted from the top of the tank where it is oxygenated.
- The Niue team managed the three different sources of funds for this project by keeping separate accounts for each project/donor and having a good relationship with the Treasury. However a dedicated project finance officer would have made the financial management aspects of the project smoother.
- It took 5 years from project inception to completion and as each additional source of funding became available it was necessary to redesign the project.

### **1 September 2015**

The Chairperson for the day was Cindy Ehmes, Assistant Director, Division of Environment and Sustainable Management, FSM.

## **2. Continuation of national presentations on ways in which the GCCA: PSIS project has strengthened national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change**

This session was moderated by Alvaro Luna (GIZ), Coordinator, ACSE project.

### **Nauru**

Klaus Jacob gave a PowerPoint presentation which was followed by a Nauruan song. Key points were:

- Initially the project focused on improving household catchments and an engineering assessment of the condition of 400 household roofs and water catchment facilities was conducted.
- After refocusing the climate change adaptation project to improve national water storage, an engineering feasibility study was done and the recommendation was to replace the existing B10 storage tank.
- The existing old disused tank will be demolished within the reduced scope of the project.
- Other activities in the climate change adaptation project included water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) training.

- Technical assistance activities included the preparation of the Republic of Nauru Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (RONAdapt) and the preparation of a 20-year Water and Sanitation Master Plan.
- Training in logical framework analysis had also been conducted in Nauru.

## **Marshall Islands**

A PowerPoint presentation was given by Ywao Elanzo. Key highlights were as follows:

- The climate change adaptation project focuses on building technical capacity and provision of heavy equipment for the Ministry of Public Works, to address coastal protection in the Marshall Islands; and to build a causeway to link the two sections of Woja Island in Ailinglaplap Atoll. The project is 90% completed.
- One of the priorities of the Government is to promote the private sector. However, in this case, there was one bidder whose initial submission exceeded the funds allocated to the project. Therefore, the Government had to divert to the only alternative which was to pursue a capacity building approach with the Ministry of Public Works as the contractor.
- Commencement was a lengthy process involving an environmental assessment process, and obtaining landowner approvals.
- Other activities include the preparation of a Marshallese glossary of climate change terms.
- There is also an educational programme in soft engineering intervention measures focusing on coastal vegetation planting led by the Environmental Protection Authority in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education as well as the College of the Marshall Islands' Land Grant Division. The program involves the elementary school and local community identifying the most appropriate plants to be planted at the site, proper techniques in transplanting and appropriate ways to extract and nurture seedlings that will be planted at the site later.
- The project activities have contributed to improved multi-agency collaboration, and better engagement between communities and national government.
- The project can be replicated at other sites in the Marshall Islands and contributes to the national efforts to address the adverse effects of climate change.

## Discussion

- SPC's Geosciences Division (former SOPAC) was involved in an advisory capacity in this project but was not available to do the feasibility and design work because of prior commitments.
- Marshall Islands and Tonga both focused on coastal protection projects but used different approaches. In the Marshall Islands, following a tender process that received limited bids in excess of the available budget, the Ministry of Public Works carried out the construction activities and in so doing has built its capacity to undertake further coastal protection work. In addition the Ministry of Public Works has its own

boat, which is important for work in the outlying atolls. In Tonga a local contractor was hired for the construction. Tonga's policy is to outsource to local contractors where possible so as to help the economy. Local capacity was also enhanced in Tonga since an engineer from the Ministry of Infrastructure was seconded to oversee and manage the construction.

- Studies of historical coastal changes, as well as feasibility and design studies were conducted by a coastal engineering firm in both Marshall Islands and Tonga so as to inform the project design documents.
- Following review by the Environmental Protection Authority of the documents mentioned in the bullet above and a marine survey, a full environment impact assessment was not required.

## **Kiribati**

Tebikau Noran gave a PowerPoint presentation; a video on solar disinfection (SODIS) was also shown. Key highlights were as follows:

- Health issues are serious in Kiribati especially in the densely populated islands of South Tarawa.
- The climate change adaptation project focuses on environmental health, laboratories have been refurbished, reagents and equipment acquired, and transportation acquired for the staff to carry out monitoring and surveillance.
- Extensive training has been conducted as well as the setting up of a revised health database using a GIS system.
- A review of the Public Health Ordinance has been conducted with updates prepared for the regulations.
- The SODIS video showed a simple, low cost technique suitable for communities to purify water and reduce the incidence of child mortality due to poor quality water.

## Discussion

- The truck and motorbikes provided by the project enabled staff to collect the samples in an efficient and timely manner, prior to this they had to use bus transportation.
- Plastic bottles with the PET recycling symbol are suitable for SODIS and this has been shown in scientific studies which have been replicated in Kiribati.
- After one community had used SODIS for three months, incidences of diarrhoea had halved.
- Several countries expressed their interest in SODIS.
- FSM noted that thousands of water bottles had been shipped to the islands impacted by Typhoon Maysak and were causing problems for disposal. SODIS could be a use for the bottles.

## Cook Islands

The team from Cook Islands, Ana Tiraa, Teina Rongo, Teariki Rongo and Teuru Passfield, used a news broadcast interview format interspersed with video clips for their presentation.

Key highlights were as follows:

- The climate change adaptation project involved strengthening environmental monitoring to inform fishers and pearl farmers in the northern Cook Islands, especially Manihiki. Several challenges had been faced with maintaining the electronic water quality monitoring buoy, these included changing shipping schedules and an airline monopoly with just one airline serving Manihiki once every two weeks.
- 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 in Penryhn. Overall the capacity of the Ministry of Marine Resources had been built.



*Ana Tiraa (left) Teina Rongo, Teuru Passfield, Teariki Rongo presenting through a news broadcast format*

- Education and awareness were an important part of the project, and it was decided to target the young people and the young farmers, since changing attitudes of adults was too difficult. For the other islands the resources study visits provided the opportunity to train young people by encouraging their participation in the surveys and specialised training, 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.

### Discussion

- Many of the environmental changes were related to climate variability such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) which affects the northern and southern Cook Islands differently. For example, El Niño brings more rain to the northern islands but less during La Niña and the opposite effect is true for the southern islands. Because it is possible to predict the phase of ENSO months in advance, it is therefore possible to plan water conservation efforts in the Cook Islands accordingly.
- Local knowledge gathered from the Rautipara (senior citizen) project for each island was critical in raising the awareness of climate variability and change throughout the Cook Islands.
- It was agreed that some of the senior citizens did struggle with new technology and that the training did need to be longer. On some of the islands young people were included to assist with the training.
- In the outer Cook Islands, where the population consists mainly of young and older people, it is necessary to “work with what you have”.
- Stationing a marine biologist in Manihiki was an important part of the project and it is hoped to use funds from other projects to support this position and to enable the biologist to be available to the other islands in the north starting with Penrhyn.

### **FSM**

Raymond Tamow gave a PowerPoint presentation. Key points were:

- The climate change adaptation project focuses on water security in Yap State and in Fais Island in particular. New rainwater catchment systems have been provided to household compounds in Fais and some community tanks have also been installed. The Sahagow well has been refurbished, serviced by a solar-powered pump, and provides non-potable water.
- Training in maintenance has been provided to local contractors and the community in Fais, and household agreements have been signed.
- Education and awareness activities have been ongoing for a year and figured at key events such as World Water Day.
- Detailed hydrological assessments are being conducted in Ifalik, an outlying island of Yap State. These will likely inform future water improvement interventions in Ifalik and other outer islands.

### Discussion

- Recipient agreements together with monitoring of the water catchment systems and training in maintenance contribute to the sustainability of this project.

- A combination of stackable tanks and rectangular tanks were provided to Fais Island. The vertical tanks are stackable and therefore easier and cheaper to transport, while the rectangular tanks are lower and therefore more appropriate for Fais conditions since many of the house roofs are very low.
- The tanks provided to FSM and Palau are certified as usable for drinking water.
- The cost of the tanks was significantly higher than originally budgeted, and this was largely due to the very high transportation costs (from New Zealand).

### **Side event on the Regional Technical Support Mechanism**

Tagaloa Cooper gave a PowerPoint presentation on the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM). Key points were as follows:

- The RTSM is a part of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience implemented by SPREP and administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- The RTSM is a network of technical experts that will provide timely and quality technical assistance (e.g. in areas such as food and infrastructure as related to climate change) to Pacific Island Countries (PICs) on a needs basis.
- It can provide travel and per diem costs for international, regional and national experts; and fees for independent consultants.
- It facilitates rapid access and deployment of experts to PICs.
- It does not replace the mandated technical assistance roles of CROP agencies.

### **Key messages from the presentations**

1. In 8 of the countries climate change adaptation projects are well advanced and expected to be completed in full by December 2015.
  - Nauru faced significant challenges such that the scope of the project had to be reduced.
  - In the case of Tuvalu they were late to get started and so it will be difficult to assess the full impact of the agroforestry project because many of the root and tree crops will take months/years to mature and bear vegetables/fruit.
  - Implementation of activities in many countries will continue right up to the end of the national implementation period (December 2015).
2. There is a need for more baseline data to inform project design.
3. The SODIS method is a feasible and practical solution especially for atoll countries which often have to rely on rainwater harvesting. FSM noted that it also has applications during post-disaster periods.
4. Education and awareness activities form an integral part of any project and at least two countries (Cook Islands and Tonga) emphasised the importance of focusing on young people.

5. Using local knowledge (knowledge from individuals) helps to understand the impact of climate variability and climate change.
6. Historical data can be used with environmental assessments to inform project selection, design, implementation and monitoring.
7. Elements of sustainability were evident in several of the climate change adaptation projects, e.g.
  - In Tuvalu landowner agreements allow for continued use of the agroforestry sites for several years after the project finishes.
  - Continued monitoring of the effectiveness of the coastal protection measures in Tonga after the project finishes by the Geology Division and the JNAP Technical Working Group.
  - In Palau a water certification programme has strengthened the capacity of water operators throughout the country and may well prove to be an incentive for the national government to finalise and implement regulations. Palau Public Utilities Corporation will use the certification programme as a standard for all water operators.
  - The engineering assessment of household rainwater harvesting systems and the final design report which provides information on water resources on Nauru will inform future intervention in project design and planning in the water sector.
  - In the Marshall Islands multi-agency collaboration (between the Environmental Protection Authority, Ministry of Public Works, and the Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination) has been successful and may lead to future collaboration on similar projects.
  - The Cook Islands is exploring ways to retain the marine biologist position.
  - In FSM there is an MOU with the Fais Community and Yap State Public Service Corporation to continue monitoring and maintenance of the solar pump system on Fais Island. Apart from this, there is also a Recipient Agreement with the Fais Community.
  - In Kiribati SODIS is now included the Strategic Plan 2016-2020.
  - Project activities in Marshall Islands, Tonga and Cook Islands have built the capacity of the implementing agencies.
8. Sharing project activities:
  - The exchange visit of Palau representatives to Tonga to see coastal protection and management activities was particularly useful. This exchange originated at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee Meeting held in Tonga in 2013, after which Palau representatives shared the ideas with Koror State, one of the richest states in Palau, who then initiated the exchange to see for themselves. One of the main outcomes of the exchange was an improved understanding of the types of

measures (such as combinations of hard and soft engineering measures) that can be put in place to protect eroding foreshores.

- First flush devices (FFD) are an important part of rainwater catchment systems to improve water quality, as evidenced in project activities in FSM, Palau and Niue. In the outlying states of Palau a survey showed that before the GCCA: PSIS project was implemented less than 15% of the residents had heard of FFD. Tuvalu also expressed interest in this relatively simple device.

9. Training in logical framework analysis (LFA):

- All countries found this training very useful.
- In Tonga it enhanced capacity for strategic planning and strengthened the confidence of trainees.
- In Palau the LFA will be used by different sectors to develop concept notes for the implementation of the newly developed Climate Change Policy.

10. Upskilling the elderly with technological advancements:

- The elderly tend to have reservations when dealing with new technology so awareness activities must also target them.

11. Regional organisations such as SPC have significant technical capacity which can be utilised by the countries but national needs have to be planned and requested well in advance.

### **3. Financial management, 2016 work plan, evaluation, audit and exit strategies**

#### **Project financial statement**

Swastika Raju gave an overview of the project financial statement. This covered the breakdown of the overall budget (€11.4 million) and showed that 99% of the funds have been acquitted and committed. However, in relation to the €4.64 million for the adaptation projects, 38% have still to be acquitted. The importance of quarterly acquittals for both adaptation projects and national coordinator funds, together with all supporting documents (invoices, quotations, receipts etc.) was emphasised. Fixed assets remain the property of SPC and EU until project closure after which they will be handed over to the countries. It is important to update the national asset registers quarterly.

#### **Work plan for 2016**

Gillian Cambers presented the 2016 work plan (see Annex 4). All activities in-country have to be completed by 31 December 2015, together with financial statements and acquittals, although it is recognised that some financial acquittals might be delayed until early in Quarter 1 of 2016 due to national financial system processing.

During Quarter 1 of 2016 advisers will visit the countries to compile final documentation, including narrative and financial documents.

Two audits will be completed, the first covering 2015 expenditure and the final one in Quarter 3 of 2016 when all activities have been completed.

The final project report will be completed by 30 June 2016.

The work plan was endorsed by the Steering Committee Meeting.

### **Final external evaluation**

Gillian Cambers gave a PowerPoint presentation explaining this evaluation. Key elements are:

- The final evaluation will be conducted in Quarter 1 of 2016 and it is hoped that some of the key national project officers will be available to provide input to the evaluation.
- The key assessment questions are:
  - Degree to which project activities have achieved the defined objective, purpose and results;
  - Issues and challenges faced, lessons learnt and successes achieved which could strengthen institutional capacity and future planning within the partner countries;
  - Relevance of the original project design;
  - Sustainability;
  - Sensitivity to environmental issues and the needs of special groups.
- The key criteria are relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, coherence, EU value added, and visibility.
- Activities in all nine countries will be evaluated and visits will be made to four countries which have focused on different sectors: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Palau and Tonga.
- Draft terms of reference will be circulated to national focal points in September and a request for proposals will be sent out in Quarter 4 of 2015.

### **Project exit strategy**

Gillian Cambers outlined the project's exit strategy, which was approved at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Steering Committee Meeting in December 2012 and is presented in Annex 5. It focuses on four main strategies: mainstreaming, further funding, private enterprise and project closure.

## **National exit strategies**

This session was moderated by Juliana Ungaro. Tagaloa Cooper provided a snapshot of several regional projects that had recently started or were about to start (presented as Annex 6), after which Alvaro Luna outlined the EU-GIZ ACSE programme.

Participants worked in small groups to identify and share key exit strategies.

Cook Islands: The marine resource surveys in the northern islands will be used to influence island government policies and the Manihiki pearl farming plan; working with private enterprise (Pearl Authority) to maintain the research fund - it is hoped that the pearl farmers will contribute shells for the research farm, and after their research the pearls will be sold on to the Pearl Authority and the funds generated can be used to maintain the research fund. However, this will require continuation of the marine biologist position.

FSM: Seek other funding to replicate to other outlying islands; apply the lessons learnt from the GCCA: PSIS project to inform and cost state action plans.

Kiribati: National Coordinator position is now one of the national climate change negotiators; National Health Action Plan to be endorsed; water quality monitoring to be continued.

Marshall Islands: The capacity of the Ministry of Public Works has been enhanced to undertake similar coastal protection projects in other islands/atolls; the Ministry of Public Works will also maintain the heavy equipment after the project ends.

Nauru: Finalising and endorsing the Nauru National Water Masterplan; maintenance and repair training for household catchments.

Niue: Some staff will be absorbed by the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific project (BSRP); other key government personnel will revert to their government positions.

Palau: A new Office of Climate Change will be established and some of the project staff will be absorbed here; Palau Public Utilities Corporation will be absorbing the water conservation educational activities as well as the water operators' certification programme as a standard for all water operators.

Tonga: Geology Division will continue to monitor the beach changes and performance of the coastal protection measures using surveying equipment purchased by the project; Government of Tonga also provides bridging contracts to support employees between projects.

Tuvalu: Agriculture Sector Plan to be submitted to Cabinet; Special Development Expenditure Fund to continue and maintain the agroforestry demonstration sites.

This session was continued on the morning of 3 September 2015, before the Lessons Learnt Meeting, when the countries were given the opportunity to continue discussions in national groups. Further detail on the national exit strategies is provided in Annex 7.

#### **4. Discussion on statement by Government of Nauru**

The Government of Nauru read out a statement (Annex 8) on the morning of 31<sup>st</sup> August, and this was subsequently discussed on the afternoon of 1<sup>st</sup> September. The following responses were made:

##### **Palau**

Palau recognizes the challenges of the Nauru situation as we have had similar political changes ourselves at the start of the project. Regional projects are always complicated as they have to demonstrate results not only at the national level, but also at the regional level. Our strength as Pacific Island nations is in our unity, which includes us successfully completing this project together as one. Thus if Nauru cannot expend their allocated funds, then we should allow the other countries to benefit from them. The issue of reallocation was discussed at the Niue meeting in 2014 and we agreed that if a country cannot spend their allocated funds, then those funds should be used by another country or else they will be returned to the donor. As a member of the Steering Committee, Palau would rather see these funds going to other vulnerable Pacific Islands Countries than being returned to the EU.

##### **Kiribati**

At the 2014 Niue Steering Committee Meeting it was noted that the Marshall Islands and Nauru were facing serious challenges to implement their projects and clear steps were agreed. With regional projects, it is important to recognize the region has to deliver as a whole. As a recipient of some of the reallocated funds I would like express appreciation to SPC and the other Steering Committee members for targeting those most affected by Tropical Cyclone Pam.

##### **FSM**

Project officers in all countries have to complete their projects by December 2015, and this includes all national and regional project activities. As a project manager, you have to adhere to agreed timeframes or you are not going to be able to complete. Hopefully the EU representative here or other donors will enable the continuation and completion of the project in Nauru. FSM requests that Nauru accepts the option proposed to reallocate funds.

FSM experienced a similar problem. FSM has five constitutional governments (one national and four state governments). Two recipient states were selected for the GCCA: PSIS funds, but when we were mid-way through, Chuuk State fell behind while Yap State was

progressing well. We were faced with a hard decision – whether to wait for Chuuk State to catch up or reallocate. We made a national decision to reallocate funds from Chuuk to Yap. FSM hopes Nauru can understand that they are not alone.

## **Tonga**

Tonga would like to reiterate the decision of this time last year, when we all agreed on what would be done in the event of a delay, namely to reallocate funds to another project if a country is not able to implement the work as planned. So Tonga hopes Nauru can understand where Palau, Kiribati and FSM are coming from. The National Coordinator in Nauru did everything possible. At the Steering Committee Meeting in Tonga in 2013, the Tonga Chief Executive Officer for the Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change stated this is a team effort. Tonga humbly requests Nauru accept the way forward without further changes.

## **Cook Islands**

Cook Islands queried how the money would be re-allocated. Gillian Cambers explained the breakdown as per the letter that was circulated: €389,000 disbursed to countries that have been directly and indirectly affected by 2015 cyclones/typhoons: €310,000 went to FSM following Typhoon Maysak; €20,000 to Kiribati, €60,000 to Tuvalu following Tropical Cyclone Pam.

Cook Islands then confirmed that it was an unfortunate situation, and they realized that none of this was Nauru's fault, and they hoped Nauru would understand.

## **Tuvalu**

Tuvalu joined the countries which had already spoken and recognized that it was unfortunate that due to unforeseen circumstances, Nauru could not complete in the time frame. There should be a Plan C, for implementing short term activities for Nauru to at least benefit from this phase.

## **Niue**

Niue echoed the sentiments of other colleagues. This was a unique and sensitive situation. They thanked the SPC-GCCA: PSIS team for their guidance and advice. They supported the recommendations and sympathized with their colleagues in Nauru having to face this unique challenge. This was a lesson for all countries to learn from so we do not need to face it again.

Following the statements from the countries, the Steering Committee agreed (i) to annex the statement from Nauru to the meeting report; (ii) to reaffirm the June 2015 decision of the Steering Committee members regarding reallocation and to annex this decision to the meeting report (Annex 9); and (iii) to record the countries' statements in the meeting report.

The EU representative, Martin Chong, noted that a decision would likely be taken soon as regards GCCA+ and the countries would be advised.

## 5. Meeting evaluation and closing

Participants completed individual evaluation forms; these have been compiled in Annex 10. The majority of participants scaled the individual sessions as extremely useful or very useful. The meeting objectives were fully met. Comments given by the participants provided some useful insights.

Country representatives found the sharing of activities one of the highlights of the meeting:

“I feel I have a better picture of the whole regional project. I used to only think about my own country’s project before this. Seeing other successes and challenges was inspiring and made me feel part of the bigger picture.”

“I am now well-informed on all countries’ focus area, status of activities and especially challenges. I also, sympathize very much with the challenges shared by Nauru.”

In particular the innovative modes of presentations involving drama, music, video, news broadcast and demonstrations were much appreciated:

“The Palau presentation showed good team involvement, clear presentation and great audience involvement.”

“Cook Islands was very well prepared and executed with a lot of key information about the project and creative in terms of format.”

“The Tuvalu presentation was very informative and best performance. The skit was great and summed up their project.”

Opportunities for transferability and replication were noted in the evaluation comments:

“The SODIS method presented by Kiribati is low-cost, easily transferrable and very valuable.”

“We now see that the Tonga model of coastal protection is very different from the traditional ones such as seawalls, etc. and has the potential for replication in other countries.”

The session on exit strategies was also useful:

“This is where we know how we can sustain the project after the project life. Listening to other countries’ experiences was helpful as we can try to replicate their methods in our country.”

“Made me think about things that I had previously left up to project managers. Enjoyed hearing about other islands’ exit strategies and the group work.”

The meeting was then closed and the Statement of Record was endorsed on Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2015.



*Thanks to all the participants for making the meeting a success from the GCCA: PSIS team:*

*(left to right) Sanivalati Tubuna, Clinton Chapman, Victorina Loyola Joab, Gillian Cambers, Sheik Irfaan, Swastika Raju, Juliana Ungaro, Titilia Rabuatoka, Teresia Niukula, Tagaloa Cooper, Zhiyad Khan, Pasha Carruthers*

## Annex 1: Meeting agenda

Saturday 29 August 2015	
Evening	Participants arrive in Yap
Sunday 30 August 2015	
Daytime	Participants on their own
6.00 pm	Dinner at ESA Bay View Hotel
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, Marina, Colonia, 31 August – 2 September 2015	
Monday 31 August 2015	
9.00 – 10.00	<b>1. Opening and Welcome to Yap State Meeting photograph</b>
10.00 – 10.30	<b>2. Introductions and icebreaker</b>
10.30 – 10.45	<b>Morning tea</b>
<i>Chairperson for 31 August: Mr Andrew Yatilman, Director, Office of Environment and Emergency Management, FSM</i> <i>Assistant to the Chairperson: Pasha Carruthers, GCCA: PSIS Climate Change Adviser</i>	
10.45 – 1.00	<b>Housekeeping matters</b> <b>Acceptance of the agenda</b> <b>3. Work planning in groups:</b> Participants work in country groups with advisers and finance team on “What remains to be done and how do we get it done by end 2015?”
1.00 – 2.00	<b>Lunch</b>
2.00 - 5.15	<b>4. National Presentations on ways in which the GCCA: PSIS project has strengthened national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change</b> Moderator: Gerald Zackios, Director SPC North Pacific Office Each country will have 25 minutes to make their presentation in an innovative way followed by 20 minutes for discussion. The presentations are to focus on how the climate change adaptation project activities, the technical assistance, training (formal and informal) have, over the past 3 years, contributed to national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.
2.00 - 2.45	Tuvalu
2.45 – 3.30	Tonga
3.30 – 4.15	Palau
4.15 – 5.00	Niue
5.00 – 5.15	Wrap-up for Day 1 and Quick Evaluation
Evening	Participants on their own

<b>Tuesday 1 September 2015</b>	
<i>Chairperson for 1<sup>st</sup> September: Ms Cindy Ehmes, Assistant Director, Division of Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of Environment and Emergency Management, FSM</i> <i>Assistant to the Chairperson: Gillian Cambers, GCCA: PSIS Project Manager</i>	
	<b>4. National Presentations (continued) on Ways in which the GCCA: PSIS Project has strengthened national and sectoral efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change</b> Moderator: Alvaro Luna, Coordinator, Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy project
9.00 - 9.45	Nauru
9.45 - 10.30	Marshall Islands
10.30 – 10.45	<b>Morning Tea</b>
	Housekeeping matters
10.45 – 11.30	Kiribati
11.30 - 12.15	FSM
12.15 - 1.00	Cook Islands
1.00 – 2.00 1.30 – 2.00	<b>Lunch &amp; Side Event:</b> Regional Technical Support Mechanism – Presentation and Discussion, Tagaloa Cooper, GCCA: PSIS Climate Change Coordination Adviser, SPREP
2.00 - 2.30	Key messages from national presentations: Titilia Rabuatoka, GCCA: PSIS Project Liaison Assistant
	<b>5. Financial management, 2016 work plan, evaluation, audit and exit strategies</b>
2.00 - 3.00	Project Financial Statement: Sheik Irfaan, GCCA: PSIS Finance Officer
3.00 - 3.15	Work Plan 2016: Gillian Cambers, GCCA: PSIS
3.15 - 3.30	Final external evaluation, external audit and exit strategy: Gillian Cambers, GCCA: PSIS
3.30 – 4.30	Exit Strategies Moderator: Juliana Ungaro, GCCA: PSIS Climate Change Adviser Overview of new projects and programmes starting: Tagaloa Cooper, GCCA: PSIS Small group discussions (combined country groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of national exit strategies</li> <li>• Report back in plenary on 2 key elements</li> </ul>
4.30 - 5.00	<b>6. Closure of meeting</b> Meeting evaluation
7.00	<b>Dinner</b> at Pacific Dive Resort

<b>Wednesday 2 September 2015 – Field Trips</b>	
7.00	Airport check in for first group of nine persons going to Fais Island
9.00	Airport check in for second group of nine persons going to Fais Island
8.30 - 4.00	Field trip to Yap (for other participants)
Evening	Participants on their own

## Annex 2: Field trip itineraries and photos, 2 September 2015

### Ceremony of SPC GCCA: PSIS Project on Fais Island

<b>Fais Project Ceremonial Program Starting @ 12:45pm</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Agenda</b>	<b>Time</b>
1.	Invocation by Joachim Saumar	12:45pm
2.	Introduction by Master of Ceremony	12:50pm
3.	Welcoming Statement by Fais Chief	1:00pm
4.	Statement by Representative of the FSM Government	1:05pm
5.	Statement by Yap State Government Representative	1:10pm
6.	Statement by SPC Representative	1:15pm
7.	Statement by EU Rep Representative	1:20pm
8.	Fais presentation of gifts to EU,SPC and FSM	1:25pm
9.	Lunch	1:35pm
10.	Dance Performance	1:45pm
11.	Benediction by Rollen (Closing)	1:55pm

<b>Fais Itinerary</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>
7:00am	Check-in at PMA at Airport	
7:45am	Depart Yap to Fais	
9:00am	Arrival at Fais Island	
9:15am	Begin Fais island and Project Tour	
9:30am		Check-in at PMA Airport
11:15am		Depart Yap to Fais Island
12:30pm		Arrival at Fais Island
<b>12:45pm-2:00pm</b>	<b>Fais Project Ceremonial Program/Lunch</b>	
2:15pm	Depart Fais Island to Yap	Begin Fais island and Project Tour
3:30pm	Arrival to Yap Airport	
5:45pm		Depart Fais to Yap
7:00pm		Arrival to Yap Airport

### Itinerary for SPC GCCA: PSIS Project field trip on Yap

<b>Time</b>	<b>Yap Island Activity</b>
8:30am-8:55am	Gather at Marina
9:00am-9:25am	Demonstration of the water tanks (Clinton) and SODIS (Juliana)
9:30am	Depart via bus to Ruu' Community, Gagil Municipality
10:00am	Arrive at Ruu' (Refer to program attached)
11:45am	Lunch at Ruu' Community
12:20pm	Depart Ruu' to Yap Sports Complex
12:30pm	Arrive at Yap Sports Complex (restroom break)
1:00pm	Depart Yap Sports Complex for island tour (taking the loop road)
1:30pm	Stop at Stone Money Bank
2:30pm-3:40pm	YSPSC Water Treatment Plant for a brief tour/presentation
3:45pm	Depart YSPSC Water Treatment Plant for Community Center
4:00pm	<Open>
5:00pm	Shuttle pick-up a Marina back to Hotel

**Photographs from the field trips**



*Raymond Tamow introducing the visitors to the Fais community*



*Women of Fais performing a dance for the visitors*



*Some of the Fais community listening to the visitors introduce themselves*



*Participants enjoying the Yap Island trip*



*SODIS demonstration at the Yap Community Centre*

### Annex 3: List of participants

No.	Country	First Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation	Phone/ Email
<i>Country participants</i>						
1	Cook Islands	Ana	Tiraa	Director	Climate Change Cook Islands, Office of the Prime Minister	<a href="mailto:ana.tiraa@cookislands.gov.ck">ana.tiraa@cookislands.gov.ck</a>
2	Cook Islands	Teina	Rongo	GCCA: PSIS National Coordinator	Office of the Prime Minister	<a href="mailto:teina.rongo@cookislands.gov.ck">teina.rongo@cookislands.gov.ck</a>
3	Cook Islands	Teariki	Rongo	Project Manager	Ministry of Marine Resources	<a href="mailto:t.rongo@mmr.gov.ck">t.rongo@mmr.gov.ck</a>
4	Cook Islands	Teuru	Passfield	Pearl Biologist	Ministry of Marine Resources	<a href="mailto:t.passfield@mmr.gov.ck">t.passfield@mmr.gov.ck</a>
5	Federated States of Micronesia	Andrew	Yatilman	Director	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	<a href="mailto:andrewy@mail.fm">andrewy@mail.fm</a>
6	Federated States of Micronesia	Cindy	Ehmes	Assistant Director	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	<a href="mailto:climate@mail.fm">climate@mail.fm</a>
7	Federated States of Micronesia	Alissa	Takesy	Assistant Secretary	Department of Resources & Development	<a href="mailto:alissa.takesy@fsmrd.fm">alissa.takesy@fsmrd.fm</a>
8	Federated States of Micronesia	Belinda	Hadley	GCCA: PSIS National Coordinator	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	<a href="mailto:belinhadley@gmail.com">belinhadley@gmail.com</a>
9	Federated States of Micronesia	Dickson	Wichep	Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure	Department of Transportation, Communications & Infrastructure	<a href="mailto:d_sonwichep@yahoo.com">d_sonwichep@yahoo.com</a>
10	Federated States of Micronesia	Raymond	Tamow	Project Officer	GCCA: PSIS Project, Yap	<a href="mailto:rtamow@gmail.com">rtamow@gmail.com</a>
11	Federated States of Micronesia	Aden	Suwel	Curriculum Specialist	Yap Department of Education	<a href="mailto:asuwel@yapseed.fm">asuwel@yapseed.fm</a>
12	Federated States of Micronesia	Frank	Haregaichig	Former Director	Yap Department of Resources &	<a href="mailto:yaprd@yapstate.gov.org">yaprd@yapstate.gov.org</a>

No.	Country	First Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation	Phone/ Email
					Development	
13	Federated States of Micronesia	James	Lukan	Director	Yap Department of Resources & Development	
14	Federated States of Micronesia	Tony	Ganangiyan	Governor	Yap State	
15	Federated States of Micronesia	Jonathan	Marmar	Director	Public Works & Transport	
16	Federated States of Micronesia	Hilary	Tachilliez	Acting Chairman	Council of Tamoz, Yap	
17	Federated States of Micronesia	Jerry	Fagolimul	Senator	Yap State Legislative	
18	Federated States of Micronesia	John	Mooteb	Senator	Yap State Legislative	
19	Federated States of Micronesia	Christina	Fillmed	Executive Director	Yap Environmental Protection Authority	<a href="mailto:epayap@mail.fm">epayap@mail.fm</a>
20	Federated States of Micronesia	Manuel	Maleichog	Deputy Director	Yap Public Works	350-2158
21	Federated States of Micronesia	Ben	Chosmal	Coordinator	Yap Office of Planning & Budget	<a href="mailto:bchosmal@gmail.com">bchosmal@gmail.com</a>
22	Federated States of Micronesia	Julius	Choseinal	Administrative Officer		350-2343
23	Federated States of Micronesia	Ted	Rutun	Senator	Yap State Legislative	
24	Kiribati	Tebikau	Tibwe	Chief Health Inspector	Ministry of Health & Medical Services	<a href="mailto:tnoran@gmail.com">tnoran@gmail.com</a>
25	Kiribati	Kiatoa	Tio	Project Officer	Ministry of Health & Medical Services	<a href="mailto:kjamakite@gmail.com">kjamakite@gmail.com</a>
26	Marshall Islands	Lani	Milne	Chief of Coastal, Land & Conservation Division	Environmental Protection Authority	<a href="mailto:lanimilne@gmail.com">lanimilne@gmail.com</a>
27	Marshall Islands	Malia	Heine	Budget Officer	Ministry of Public Works	<a href="mailto:malia.heine@gmail.com">malia.heine@gmail.com</a>
28	Marshall Islands	Melvin	Dacillo	Project Management Unit Manager	Ministry of Public Works	<a href="mailto:architectpmurmi2005@gmail.com">architectpmurmi2005@gmail.com</a>

No.	Country	First Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation	Phone/ Email
29	Marshall Islands	Ywao	Elanzo	GCCA: PSIS National Coordinator	Office of Environmental Policy and Planning Coordination	<a href="mailto:ye28@yahoo.com">ye28@yahoo.com</a>
30	Nauru	Claudette	Wharton	GCCA: PSIS National Coordinator	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	<a href="mailto:claudette.s.wharton@gmail.com">claudette.s.wharton@gmail.com</a>
31	Nauru	Reynaldo	Harris	Clerical Officer	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	<a href="mailto:reynaldoharris@gmail.com">reynaldoharris@gmail.com</a>
32	Nauru	Klaus	Jacob	Project Officer	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	<a href="mailto:klausjacob95@gmail.com">klausjacob95@gmail.com</a>
33	Nauru	Alpha	Akua	Project Officer	Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment	<a href="mailto:alpooky94@gmail.com">alpooky94@gmail.com</a>
34	Niue	Haden	Talagi	National Coordinator GCCA: PSIS Project	Department of Environment	<a href="mailto:haden.talagi@mail.gov.nu">haden.talagi@mail.gov.nu</a>
35	Niue	Daniel	Makaia	Project Coordinator GCCA: PSIS Niue	Department of Environment	<a href="mailto:daniel.makaia@mail.gov.nu">daniel.makaia@mail.gov.nu</a>
36	Niue	Hivi	Puheke	Contractor	Public Works Department	<a href="mailto:hivi.puheke@mail.gov.nu">hivi.puheke@mail.gov.nu</a>
37	Palau	Charlene	Mersai	National Environment Planner	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	<a href="mailto:charmairsai@gmail.com">charmairsai@gmail.com</a>
38	Palau	Xavier	Matsutaro	Assistant Climate Change Coordinator	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	<a href="mailto:Erbai.oerc@palaugov.org">Erbai.oerc@palaugov.org</a>
39	Palau	John	Kintaro	Project Coordinator	GCCA: PSIS Project, Palau Public Utilities Corporation	<a href="mailto:jkintaro@ppuc.com">jkintaro@ppuc.com</a>
40	Palau	Amand	Alexander	Office Manager/ Programme Coordinator	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination	<a href="mailto:amand.oerc@pal.com">amand.oerc@pal.com</a>
41	Tonga	Manu	Manuofetoa	National Coordinator GCCA: PSIS Project	Department of Climate Change	<a href="mailto:manuofetoa_m@yahoo.com">manuofetoa_m@yahoo.com</a>

No.	Country	First Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation	Phone/ Email
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43	Tonga	Aneti	Havili	Finance Officer GCCA: PSIS Project	Department of Climate Change	<a href="mailto:berna.windy@gmail.com">berna.windy@gmail.com</a>
44	Tuvalu	Itaia	Lausaveve	Director of Agriculture	Ministry of Natural Resources	<a href="mailto:itaialausaveve@gmail.com">itaialausaveve@gmail.com</a>
45	Tuvalu	Mataio	Tekinene	Director of Environment	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour	<a href="mailto:tekinenemataio@gmail.com">tekinenemataio@gmail.com</a>
46	Tuvalu	Faoliu	Teakau	National Coordinator GCCA: PSIS Project	Department of Environment	<a href="mailto:fteakau@gmail.com">fteakau@gmail.com</a>
47	Tuvalu	Enalizer	Fuiono	Project Officer GCCA: PSIS Project	Ministry of Natural Resources	<a href="mailto:enafakatasi@gmail.com">enafakatasi@gmail.com</a>
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49		Simone	Stevenson	Ocean Management Officer	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	<a href="mailto:simones@forumsec.org">simones@forumsec.org</a>
50		Alvaro	Luna	Coordinator, Adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Programme	German International Cooperation Agency	<a href="mailto:alvaro.luna@giz.de">alvaro.luna@giz.de</a>
51		Pam	Legdesog	Senior Specialist	Pacific Resources for Education and Learning	<a href="mailto:legdesop@PREL.ORG">legdesop@PREL.ORG</a>
52		Philip	Raffilpiy		International Organization for Migration	<a href="mailto:praffilpiy@iom.int">praffilpiy@iom.int</a>
53		Caroline	Dabugisiy	Logistics	International Organization for Migration	<a href="mailto:cdabagsiy@iom.int">cdabagsiy@iom.int</a>
54		Tagaloa	Cooper	Climate Change Coordination Adviser	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	<a href="mailto:tagaloac@sprep.org">tagaloac@sprep.org</a>
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No.	Country	First Name	Surname	Job Title	Organisation	Phone/ Email
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62		Zhiyad	Khan	Communications Assistant	GCCA: PSIS Project	<a href="mailto:zhiyadk@spc.int">zhiyadk@spc.int</a>
63		Swastika	Raju	Finance Assistant	GCCA: PSIS Project	<a href="mailto:swastika@spc.int">swastika@spc.int</a>
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67		Lona	Fel Garayol			
68		Dilyusech	Polloi			
69		Timothy	Gamow			
70		Thomasa	Pilyan			
71		Michele	Chugen			
72		James	Falag			
73		Paige	Zamora			
74		Jerica	Buthungligorad			

## Annex 4: 2016 work plan

### WORKPLAN

#### 2016 - Key Milestones and cut-off dates

Activity	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016
1. External evaluation conducted of all project activities, including visits by evaluation team to four project countries and report completed.				
2. All narrative and full financial reporting and acquittals completed for all project KRAs and activities.				
3. Audit of 2015 project activities completed.				
4. Final report completed and presented.				
5. Final project audit (2016) completed.				

**2015- 2016 Work Plan (approved during 4<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee Meeting, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014)**

Activity	Output	2015 Q1, 01-03	2015 Q2 04-06	2015 Q3 07-09	2015 Q4 10-12	2016 Q1 01-03	2016 Q2 04-06
<b>KRA 1 Climate change mainstreamed into national and/or sector response strategies</b>							
1.2.1 Complete national climate change response strategy in Palau, Nauru and Niue	Palau: (1) Climate change policy framework prepared; (2) Investment plan prepared; (3) JNAP Nauru: Final work relating to RONAdapt (tbc) Niue: Institutional framework for Climate Change Division completed						
1.2.2 Complete sector-specific climate change response strategies, including: Kiribati: Review of the public health legislation to update it and incorporate climate change concerns Cook Islands: Pearl management plan Palau: Private sector water conservation programme Tonga: Revision of climate change policy Marshall Islands: Preparation of a climate change glossary Nauru: 20-year water sector and climate change master plan	TOR for technical assistance; consultant(s) recruited; technical assistance reports completed						
1.2.3 Complete responses to requests for training and/or attachments: Kiribati: Environmental health monitoring & data analysis Palau (with Tonga): Sharing on-the-ground experiences with coastal protection measures and climate change Tuvalu: Procurement training; training for the national women's council members on home agriculture; attachment in plant research and propagation to SPC CePaCT.	List of requests and responses; reports on training activities						

Activity	Output	2015 Q1, 01-03	2015 Q2 04-06	2015 Q3 07-09	2015 Q4 10-12	2016 Q1 01-03	2016 Q2 04-06
1.3.1 Implement SPC climate change communications plan and GCCA: PSIS communications plan	Climate change communications plan implemented; activities documented and assessed						
1.3.2 Complete a regional climate change video/or series of short videos documenting lessons learnt from adaptation projects	Video/series of short video clips completed, aired widely						
1.3.3 Share activities among countries and distribute visibility products	Regular country updates; updated website, Pacific Climate Change Portal, Cap4Dev website; visibility products distributed						
<b>KRA 2 Well articulated sectoral adaptation strategies that address budget support criteria in place</b>							
2.1.1 Assess role of project national climate change coordinators and different modes of project finance and lessons learnt	Quarterly progress reports (narrative and financial) from national coordinators in all 9 countries; assessment report						
2.3.1 Complete specific assistance to countries relating to climate change finance Cook Islands: NIE accreditation Tonga: Tonga Climate Change Fund	TOR, report on the technical assistance						
2.3.2 Collaborate with SPREP and APAN to provide training in gaining eligibility as NIEs to the Adaptation Fund	Training and follow-up provided						
2.4.1 Complete national training in project design, budgeting and M&E	Training completed and post-training impact evaluated						
2.4.2 Enhance project financial management at the national level	At least three project financial officers regularly reporting and providing feedback and response						
<b>KRA 3 National climate change adaptation projects implemented</b>							
3.3.1 Complete project implementation in 9 countries	Quarterly progress narrative and financial reports; project logframes used for M&E						

Activity	Output	2015 Q1, 01-03	2015 Q2 04-06	2015 Q3 07-09	2015 Q4 10-12	2016 Q1 01-03	2016 Q2 04-06
3.3.2 Assist countries with implementation of project exit strategies	Documentation of successful transitions						
3.4 Compile lessons learnt from adaptation projects and hold a regional forum back to back with another major meeting and other development partners	Compilation of lessons learnt shared with countries and development partners						
<b>KRA 4 Streamlined technical assistance that supports national adaptation responses delivered by regional organizations in a collaborative manner</b>							
4.1.1 Continue to populate the Pacific Climate Change Portal with GCCA: PSIS and other information	GCCA: PSIS project activities up to date on the portal						
4.2.1 Contribute to the endorsement and implementation of the Regional Strategy for Disaster and Climate Resilient Development in the Pacific region	SRDP, Compendium of Case Studies, regional synthesis of progress over past ten years						
4.2.2 Working Arm of CROP CEOs Sub-Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilient Development (WARD) informed about GCCA: PSIS activities	Minutes from meetings of WARD and DPCC; RTSM and RRF						
4.2.3 Dedicated climate change and DRM activities implemented through SPC better coordinated	Minutes of SPC Climate Change/DRM Managers meetings; SPC Focal Points meetings						
4.2.4 Project activities undertaken to support the Joint National Adaptation Plans (or equivalent) for CCA and DRM	Documentation of activities directly supporting JNAP						
4.3 1 Joint SPC/SPREP activities conducted, e.g. Kiribati “whole of island approach”	Documentation relating to joint activities						

## **Annex 5: Exit strategy for the regional project (endorsed at 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee Meeting in 2012)**

### ***Strategy 1: Mainstreaming***

By transferring knowledge and application of climate change adaptation measures to the policies, strategies, and plans of a particular sector, the delivery of the sectors' services will be strengthened and enhanced beyond project life.

The GCCA: PSIS project is working with a particular sector in each country to mainstream climate change adaptation into that sector. Besides representing Key Result Area 1, this is also an important exit strategy.

### ***Strategy 2: Further Funding***

Identifying alternative sources of grant funding or loan finance in order to continue a project's activity is a second exit strategy.

The GCCA: PSIS project is working closely with a number of climate change adaptation projects being implemented by SPC, as well as other projects implemented by regional and international organisations. Throughout the course of the project, routes to create synergies with other longer running activities will be pursued and where appropriate, developed.

In addition, opportunities for further funding by the EU and within the potential second round of GCCA funding (2014-2020) will be followed through.

### ***Strategy 3: Private Enterprise***

Developing an alternative business and/or operational model, through commercialising aspects of the project, is a third exit strategy.

Within the scope of the GCCA: PSIS project, private sector involvement in climate change adaptation will be encouraged where appropriate. For example incentive programmes relating to the conservation of water and energy and operated by a development bank and/or private operator may be facilitated depending on national support.

#### ***Strategy 4: Project Closure***

Winding down a project's activities as efficiently and effectively as possible in order not to impact adversely on the project's staff and its stakeholders, and to capture the benefits and any lessons learned is a fourth exit strategy.

The project will work to efficiently wind down the activities as the end date is approached. The compilation, analysis and application of lessons learnt is an ongoing part of the GCCA: PSIS project.

## Annex 6 Snapshot of “new” regional projects

Project/Initiative Name	Brief Description	Duration of Project/ Initiative	Participating / Eligible Pacific Countries & Territories	Implementing Organisation & contact details
Pacific Island Partnership on Ocean Acidification	Building resilience to ocean acidification in the Pacific Island region	4 years, started 1 July 2015	Pacific Island Region, pilot projects in 2 countries (to be determined)	SPREP (tommym@sprep.org)
Republic of Korea: Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Services Project	To strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to climate risks at the seasonal timescale.	Started 2015, for 3 years	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	SPREP (sunmys@sprep.org)
Pacific Met Desk	Many of the activities are funded from the Finnish-Pacific Project, World Meteorological Organisation, the Republic of Korea - Pacific Islands Climate Prediction Services, UK Meteorological Office Pacific Fund & Climate and Oceans Support Program	Different activities have differing time lines.	The Pacific Met Desk supports all of the SPREP members, however, there are some smaller initiatives that do not extend assistance to all member countries of SPREP.	SPREP ( <a href="mailto:Salesan@sprep.org">Salesan@sprep.org</a> )  ( <a href="mailto:Sunmys@sprep.org">Sunmys@sprep.org</a> )
Regional Technical Support Mechanism & Rapid Respond Fund	Support for Technical Assistance to PICTs for CC activities that are not supported.  RTSM can provide TA to implement any CC/DRR/DRM activity listed in the 2016 SPREP/CC work plan as long as it is to support CC/DRR/DRM related to infrastructure & food	Current to end June 2016.  (extension under negotiation)	All PICTs except for Niue and Timor Leste.	SPREP (Satuib.ext@sprep.org)
Pacific Adaptation Project (PAP)	Institutional Strengthening in Pacific islands countries to adapt to climate change (ISACC) \$5m Other PAP activities USD \$20-25 million (5 years) (details still under negotiation)	January 2016 – December 2020	12 PICs excluding Niue and Cook Islands	SPC in collaboration with SPREP & PIFs  Contact Vukib@spc.int

Project/Initiative Name	Brief Description	Duration of Project/ Initiative	Participating / Eligible Pacific Countries & Territories	Implementing Organisation & contact details
Adaptation for small holder agriculture programme (ASAP). International Fund for Agricultural Programme (IFAD)	US\$6.5 million	2016	Fiji , Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Ms Chase Palmeri Country programme manager Pacific  <a href="mailto:Ch.palmeri@ifad.org">Ch.palmeri@ifad.org</a>
Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) EU GIZ	US\$19 million	2015-2018	14 PICs	Mr Alvaro Luna Coordinator for ACSE <a href="mailto:Alvaro.luna@giz.de">Alvaro.luna@giz.de</a>

## Annex 7 Plans for National Exit Strategies

### Cook Islands

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biologist position to be incorporated into the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) business plan for ongoing annual national budget allocation</li> <li>• Maintenance of the monitoring buoy to be incorporated into the MMR business plan for ongoing annual budget</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other projects currently moving into implementation stage that could be utilized to sustain project activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ridge to Reef project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ongoing application to become a National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the Adaptation Fund. Once accredited this can open up funding opportunities under the Climate Change Fund that can be used to sustain key project activities</li> <li>• Climate Early Warning Systems funded by SPREP, to establish weather monitoring stations on each island can be used to sustain the monitoring buoy</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manihiki Lagoon Pearl Management Plan will be reviewed by the Project to be mainstreamed into [become the basis for] the business plan, policies to assist the core budget planning of MMR</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing activities will carry this forward:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Edit and publish reports (feasibility study reports, the Manihiki Lagoon Pearl Management Plan)</li> <li>○ MMR Facebook</li> <li>○ MMR website (to be completed)</li> <li>○ MFEM website</li> <li>○ Geo-portal</li> <li>○ Pacific Climate Change Portal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Coordinator position already absorbed into the Strengthening the Resilience of Our Islands and Our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC CC)</li> <li>• Biologist has a number of options where it can be absorbed in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ridge to Reef Project</li> <li>○ NZAID Sanitation Upgrade Programme (NZAID) Manihiki Lagoon Clean Up Programme</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet with the key people that are responsible for the above projects and agencies as soon as possible</li> </ul>

## FSM

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KRA 1: PREL (Water for Life) / Department of Education will take over the education and awareness activities initiated by the GCCA: PSIS project. PREL's target audience: Water schools and communities, Ulithi - water maintenance and conservation</li> <li>• Cross agency team</li> <li>• KRA 2 &amp; 3: MOU, Recipient agreements in place for Yap State Public Service Corporation, Environmental Protection Agency, Resources and Development and Fais community to sustain project activities</li> <li>• KRA 4: Plans are ongoing with Yap State to work with University of Guam – Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI), IOM and other relevant agencies</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Environment Facility (GEF) System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)</li> <li>• EU-funded Hydrological Cycle Observing System (Hy-Cos) project – objective is to monitor rivers</li> <li>• IOM – Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Education (CADRE) plus will be implemented in places that experienced devastations from natural disasters in the past 5 years within the Micronesian region specifically Marshall Islands, Chuuk and Yap</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noting sector policies and strategies linked with Resources and Development and Office of Environment and Emergency Management to plan on rolling out project activities</li> <li>• FSM Framework Water Policy</li> <li>• Joint State Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources and Development will assist with transfer of knowledge and information of existing data to Statistics</li> <li>• All data/information including analysis reports collected from the GCCA: PSIS Project will remain with FSM to build on where necessary and to update</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds are not available in the FSM national budget but on-going and upcoming projects should be able to sustain the staff</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looking at other development partners for potential sources of funding for sustainability</li> </ul>

## Kiribati

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of SODIS and Tip Tap nationwide</li> <li>• National Health Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020</li> </ul>

future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating SODIS into Curriculum for year 6</li> <li>• SODIS National Campaign</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KWIS (Kiribati Water Project) incorporating SODIS and Tippy Tap into outer islands</li> <li>• Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific Project (BSRP) – contribution to Abaiang communications and also National Response Plan</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Regulation to be endorsed and implemented later</li> <li>• National Environmental Action Plan is a tool/guideline for environmental health</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPC website</li> <li>• Copies of SODIS posters and videos to be distributed to partners</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring possibilities for absorbing coordinators as well as other project staff</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To incorporate activities into other projects funds</li> </ul>

## Marshall Islands

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the exchange of ownership in terms of equipment or hardware, the Government of the Marshall Islands will maintain the assets through the national budget. In addition, capacity built allows for replication of similar projects</li> <li>• The Ministry of Education has recently incorporated into their national budget, gardening and replanting activities, as part of the public schools' curriculum, therefore lessons learnt through the GCCA: PSIS Project on education and awareness of strategic coastal protection measures will continuously be sustained</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data and lessons learnt through the GCCA: PSIS Project could be applied in other coastal protection projects and programmes through other funding sources</li> <li>• One of the main components of the RMI GCCA: PSIS Project was to build capacity and replicate throughout the Marshall Islands. Now both hard and soft coastal protection intervention approaches can be applied in a sustainable way</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Policies exist (Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, National Climate Change Policy Framework, Vision 2018, Coastal Management Framework, Reimaanlok: A National Framework for Conservation Area Planning in the Marshall Islands)</li> <li>• Improve capacity in developing suitable strategies</li> </ul>

Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity and knowledge shared at the national and community level can be transferred and replicated among the ministries as well as the grass roots level</li> <li>• Information produced at the national level and shared through local media outlets</li> <li>• Marshallese Climate Change Glossary will assist with knowledge transfer</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no current plans or policy to retain project-based staff. But we will share Tonga’s “bridging contract” concept with leaders to consider</li> <li>• Use developed capacity in other projects</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize existing concepts</li> </ul>

## Nauru

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information provided by the GCCA PSIS Project has contributed, verified and updated baseline data and costings for the “Repairs and Maintenance” Project funded by the Government of Nauru</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The water storage adaptation project is being replicated under another project Coastal Community Adaptation Project (USAID)</li> <li>• Identification and sourcing of funding for the installation phase of the GCCA: PSIS Adaptation Project is being taken up within the Department of Commerce Industry and Environment</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Republic of Nauru Adapting to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (RONAdapt) has been approved and funding for activities to be sourced</li> <li>• Water and Sanitation Master Plan to be finalised and approved by Government, GCCA: PSIS Project to assist with development of proposal for presenting to potential development partners</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) trainers will be responsible to roll out the WASH community training</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core budget limited so national coordinator cannot be covered by the Department budget</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GCCA: PSIS coastal protection approaches (in Tonga) to be recommended for consideration as part of the nationally-funded coastal erosion project</li> </ul>

## Niue

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<p>Linkages to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Niue National Integrated Strategic Plan 2015-2019</li> <li>- Niue Building Code (Rainwater harvesting and wastewater)</li> <li>- Sector Plans (Ministry of Infrastructure &amp; Ministry of Natural Resources)</li> </ul> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building Safety &amp; Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) Project</li> <li>- ACSE/GIZ Project</li> <li>- Ridge to Reef Project (Regional)</li> <li>- Ridge to Reef Project (Country)</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<p>Moulding Facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be utilized by ACSE/GIZ Project for wastewater septic tank manufacture</li> <li>- Business Plan Development</li> </ul> <p>Maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Homeowners are responsible for general care of rainwater harvesting systems, gutters and fittings</li> </ul> <p>Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion and training of the private sector/contractors for maintenance and monitoring at no cost to Government</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business as usual under the key ministries as implementing agencies;</li> </ul> <p>Linkages to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Niue National Integrated Strategic Plan 2015-2019</li> <li>- Niue Building Code (Rainwater harvesting and wastewater)</li> <li>- Sector Plans (Ministry of Infrastructure &amp; Ministry of Natural Resources)</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons Learnt and experience from the Project will still be within Government agencies (implementing) and may be transferred between projects on a case by case basis</li> <li>• Government decision on project implementation</li> <li>• Link to the Project Management &amp; Coordination Unit (PMCU)</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	Government decision on where project staff (who are still government employees) will be utilised whether in new projects or absorbed back into implementing agencies

Any other plans for exit strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Plan Development for the use of the facility as well as products that can be made using the facility, machinery and resources</li> <li>• Tools and assets from the Project should be kept within government implementing agencies</li> </ul>
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## Palau

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change (CC) Policy: Three agencies to lead implementation of CC Policy and they will be getting additional budget appropriations in the next fiscal year to ensure core staff salaries (PEO, National Emergency Management Office &amp; Office of CC)</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Development Bank of Palau -water conservation incentive program- on going and will continue after the end of this project</li> <li>• Water operator certification program will become a standard way to certify all present and future water operators (will be absorbed by Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC))</li> <li>• Awareness and education on water conservation to be the permanent responsibility of PPUC</li> <li>• Memorandum of Agreement on the long term maintenance of water infrastructure improvements</li> <li>• Memorandum of Agreement on long term maintenance conservation incentive program</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endorsement of CC Policy by President</li> <li>• Adoption of Joint Resolution by Congress</li> <li>• Establishment of dedicated Office of Climate Change to lead implementation of policy</li> <li>• Pinpointing linkages of CC Policy to other national priorities</li> <li>• CC Office to coordinate with other key agencies to refine and implement the 10 sectors' action plans</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Environmental Protection Council to prioritize project reporting with the 1<sup>st</sup> State of the Environment Report (SOE) to be completed by early next year. This will include activities associated with CC Policy</li> <li>• Implementation of the National Development Bank of Palau project will also contribute to sharing of information</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	Project Officer will be absorbed by PPUC
Any other plans for exit strategies	

## Tonga

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endorsement of Climate Change Fund Bill</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging and partnership with the ADB-funded Climate Resilient Sector Project to continue the coastal protection measures trialed by the GCCA: PSIS Project in eastern Tongatapu using the lessons learnt</li> <li>• Replication of these project activities to the western side under the ACSE project and to the outer islands of Ha'apai where work is being implemented by the Ministry of Infrastructure</li> </ul>
Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JNAP 2 (2015 – 2020)</li> <li>• Climate Change Fund Bill</li> <li>• Tonga Climate Change Policy 2015</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of lesson learnt locally, nationally and internationally through various media such as Government and regional portals, and internets</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been promising discussion with the relevant Department of Climate Change regarding the possibility to employ the GCCA: PSIS National Coordinator and Project Accountant as established staffs through the Government of Tonga Public Service Commission Policy at the completion of the project</li> <li>• Absorption of the post in other approved donor fund projects</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	Continuation implementing and consolidating the exit strategies

## Tuvalu

Key Areas	Exit strategies
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into the (what has already happened and future plans) core budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Development Expenditure (SDE) budget support to continue the maintenance of the agroforestry project sites on Funafuti and Nukufetau</li> </ul>
Incorporating sustainability of key project activities into other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroforestry has been identified as the focal area of development under the Biodiversity component of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project on Climate Change Resilience to be implemented under UNDP Coordination to be started in 2016</li> </ul>

Rolling out policies and strategies that have been produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroforestry Farming System has been incorporated in the National Agriculture Strategic Plan 2014 - 2025 that will be sent to Cabinet for endorsement</li> </ul>
Transfer of knowledge and information from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroforestry design</li> <li>• Compost making</li> <li>• Selection of sustainable resilient traditional food tree crops, perennial vegetable, CC ready exotic root crops; taro, xanthosoma, sweet potatoes varieties particularly root crops</li> <li>• Process for thinning out of unwanted vegetation</li> <li>• Marketing of produce from project sites through the Go Local Week Fair every year to demonstrate production of locally grown food crops, exotic climate-ready root crops; cassava, xanthosoma, sweet potatoes</li> <li>• Project sites will continue to be maintained for at least the next 4 years to demonstrate marketing of excess produce of the higher local food trees; pandanus, breadfruits, bananas, pawpaws including annual food crops in the project sites; taro, xanthosoma, sweet potato and Aloccasia</li> </ul>
Retaining national coordinators and other project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential to line up staff for new related projects beginning in 2016 e.g. the Biodiversity component of the GEF fund in Climate Change Resilience development</li> <li>• Labourers will be retained in the project following approval of the SDE budget proposal by the Department of Agriculture to continue the maintenance of the project sites in Funafuti and Nukufetau</li> </ul>
Any other plans for exit strategies	

## Annex 8: Statement by the Government of Nauru



Government Offices  
Yaren District  
REPUBLIC OF NAURU  
Ph : (674) 557-3133 (ext. 303)

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### *Department of Commerce, Industry & Environment*

31<sup>st</sup> August 2015

Thank you Chair.

Before I begin I would like to firstly thank the SPC and EU for bringing us together to discuss what lesson we have learnt and experienced throughout the implementation of the GCCA Project.

From our last meeting in Niue, Nauru has voice its concern to the Steering Committee explaining the reason behind the delay in implementing the Nauru GCCA Project activities due to reason that we had a new Government that had just been elected after the general election.

As we all know when new Government came into office reform and restructuring activities were implemented which have affected most of the project activities including the GCCA project.

During the meeting in Niue, Nauru had come up with a Plan B option focusing its priorities and efforts on upscaling the water tank storage capacity in Nauru to address the shortage of Water supply that the whole Country is experiencing.

Currently speaking SPC has supported our Plan B proposed option with the approval of the Steering Committee in Niue which our Government was very grateful to hear. We are now at the initial stages to commence the demolition work of one of the Water Tank in Nauru. After the visit of the SPC staff we were informed that there was a shortfall in the budget for this particular Project which was sponsored by the EU funds.

We have raise this concern to SPC stating clear that was the planning done by SPC does not fit the budget of the Project or was it the budget does not fit the planning. SPC responded and did not satisfy Nauru.

We would like to point this out in the meeting for members to be aware of Nauru's situation and are hoping if we can resolve this matter in this meeting. Nauru would like to see the new Water Tank storage build and was hoping that SPC should flex its muscle to resolve this problem that Nauru did not create.

We look forward to SPC's assistance in this matter raised. Nauru do not want to miss out on these opportunities that are been supported by our development partners such as the EU.

Thank you.

Reynaldo Harris  
Head of NAURU Delegation

## **Annex 9: June 2015 Decision – Reallocation of funds among countries**

### **Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project**

#### **Reallocation of funds among countries June 2015**

Following consultation in April and May 2015 between the European Union Delegation and SPC's Director-General, about Nauru's inability to fully utilize the funding within the project timeframe for a climate change adaptation project in the water sector, the other eight project countries were consulted.

The proposal put to the Focal Points (Steering Committee Representatives) in Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu was to reallocate €389,437 from Nauru's allocation for a climate change adaptation project to assist project countries most affected by Cyclone Pam (Kiribati and Tuvalu) and by Typhoon Maysak (FSM).

The template letter sent to each country and the response from the country is shown below. The document brief provided to the Focal Points is attached as Annex 1.

All eight countries endorsed the proposal.

The project team will now work to implement the proposal as endorsed.

**Template email sent to focal points in Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu on 28.05.15**

**From:**

**Sent:** Thursday, 28 May 2015 2:12 PM

**To:**

**Cc:**

**Subject:** GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear XX,

As the XX country Representative on the GCCA: PSIS Steering Committee, I am requesting your endorsement of a proposal to reallocate €389,437 from Nauru's allocation for a climate change adaptation project to assist project countries most affected by Cyclone Pam (Kiribati and Tuvalu) and by Typhoon Maysak (FSM).

Details of the proposal are in the attached "Action Item – reallocation" document.

Grateful if I can receive a response via email by **COB Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2015**.

I am happy to discuss this with you by telephone if you would like – please let me know a suitable date and time.

Best wishes,

Gillian



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**Dr Gillian Cambers** | Programme Manager – Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS)

Secretariat of the Pacific Community | Lotus Building | Nabua | Fiji

Tel: +679 337 9450 | Mobile: +679 777 7150 | Email: [gillianc@spc.int](mailto:gillianc@spc.int) | Web:

[www.spc.int/GCCAPacificSIS](http://www.spc.int/GCCAPacificSIS)



<http://www.facebook.com/spc.int>

[http://twitter.com/spc\\_eps](http://twitter.com/spc_eps)

<http://vimeo.com/secretariateofthepacific>

## Country Responses

### 1. Cook Islands

**From:** Ana Tiraa [<mailto:ana.tiraa@cookislands.gov.ck>]

**Sent:** Wednesday, 3 June 2015 1:45 PM

**To:** Gillian Cambers

**Cc:** Teina Rongo; Teariki Rongo ([T.Rongo@mmr.gov.ck](mailto:T.Rongo@mmr.gov.ck)); [dorothy.solomona@cookislands.gov.ck](mailto:dorothy.solomona@cookislands.gov.ck)

**Subject:** RE: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian,

This is not an easy situation for the Secretariat and us. I am sorry it has come to this, given this was discussed at length at the last steering committee and assurances from Nauru that they will make strides to move forward.

I have viewed the documentation and based on the following:

- Given that it is unlikely that Nauru will be unable to spend their allocation by the end of this year;
- Nauru has been given a lot of assistance from the Secretariat to get their project moving;
- That's Nauru project is now in a stalemate situation;
- Provided that the three countries of FSM, Kiribati and Tuvalu are able to spend the funds before 31.12.15

I am giving our endorsement for the reallocation.

Kindest,  
Ana



**Ana Tiraa** | Director of Climate Change Cook Islands

Climate Change Cook Islands | Office of the Prime Minister

phone: +(682) 25 494 ext 809 | fax: +(682) 20 856 | Private Bag | Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands

web: <http://www.pmooffice.gov.ck> | mail: [ana.tiraa@cookislands.gov.ck](mailto:ana.tiraa@cookislands.gov.ck)

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## **2. FSM**

**From:** Andrew Yatilman [mailto:andrewy@mail.fm]

**Sent:** Friday, 29 May 2015 3:52 PM

**To:** Gillian Cambers

**Cc:** Cindy Ehmes; Belinda.Hadley@dfat.gov.au; Pasha Carruthers

**Subject:** Re: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian,

Thank you very much for your email message. This is great news!

As such, I am happy to endorse the proposal to reallocate €389,437 from Nauru's allocation for a climate change adaptation project to assist project countries most affected by Cyclone Pam and Typhoon Maysak.

Kind regards,

Andrew

### **3. Kiribati**

**From:** Saitofi Mika [mailto:saitofim@ob.gov.ki]

**Sent:** Monday, 8 June 2015 9:53 AM

**To:** Gillian Cambers

**Cc:** Juliana Ungaro; tnoran@gmail.com; Choi Yeeting (choi@ob.gov.ki); teataotiira@gmail.com

**Subject:** Re: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Mauri Gillian

Please note this email serves as my approval on the reallocation of funds as proposed to steering committee members.

Thank you

#### **4. Marshall Islands**

**From:** Lowell Alik [mailto:lowellalik@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 June 2015 5:05 PM  
**To:** Gillian Cambers  
**Cc:** Ywao Elanzo, Jr.; Warwick Harris  
**Subject:** Re: FW: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian,

Sorry for the delay in getting back to you.

I've read the document and I highly support the proposal to reallocate the project funds that were committed for Nauru to assist our fellow PICs that were affected by Cyclone Pam and Typhoon Maysak.

Best Regards  
Lowell

## 5. Niue

From: Sauni Tongatule [<mailto:Sauni.Tongatule@mail.gov.nu>]  
Sent: Thursday, 4 June 2015 7:35 AM  
To: Gillian Cambers  
Cc: Haden Talagi; [h\\_talagi@mail.nu](mailto:h_talagi@mail.nu); Josie Tamate  
Subject: RE: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian

We had some discussion with Haden before he left for Bonn last week. Our suggestion is that the propose allocation for FSM should be reduce to \$210,000 and that \$100,000 be retain by the project for reallocation to countries in the project just a thought, but if countries agree then we can also support the proposal

Regards

Sauni

## 6. Palau

**From:** Charlene Mersai [mailto:charmairsai@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, 1 June 2015 12:03 AM  
**To:** Gillian Cambers; 'Erbai'  
**Cc:** jkintaro@ppuc.com; Pasha Carruthers  
**Subject:** RE: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Hi Gillian,

**I agree with Erbai and wholeheartedly support the reallocation of Nauru's funds to Tuvalu and Kiribati.**

**Charlene**

**From:** Erbai [mailto:erbai.oerc@palaugov.org]  
**Sent:** Thursday, 28 May 2015 8:33 PM  
**To:** Gillian Cambers; 'Charlene Mersai'  
**Cc:** jkintaro@ppuc.com; Pasha Carruthers  
**Subject:** RE: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian,

Thank you for your request to endorse the reallocation of the said funds from Nauru to Kiribati and Tuvalu's to assist both countries in their recovery efforts from Cyclone Pam.

The reasons for the reallocation in the attachment is clear. With this, there is no need to discuss the matter further by phone and I confirm my endorsement to your request.

Thank you once again for involving us on this important matter.

Best regards,  
Erbai

## 7. Tonga

**From:** Luisa TuiafituMalolo [mailto:ltuiafitumalolo@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 3 June 2015 3:52 PM  
**To:** Gillian Cambers  
**Cc:** Manu Manaofetoa (manuofetoa\_m@yahoo.com); Sione Fulivai (talo\_is@hotmail.com); berna.windy@gmail.com; Luisa TuiafituMalolo  
**Subject:** Re: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Dear Gillian,

Please be advised that **I endorse** the proposal to reallocate €389,437 from Nauru's allocation to assist Kiribati and Tuvalu as project countries most affected by Cyclone Pam and by Typhoon Maysak (FSM) based on those justifications as per provided to us (the GGCA: PSIS Steering Committee members) in the attached document.

Malo  
Luisa

## 8. Tuvalu

**From:** Mataio Tekinene [<mailto:tekinenemataio@gmail.com>]

**Sent:** Friday, 29 May 2015 6:00 AM

**To:** Gillian Cambers

**Cc:** Juliana Ungaro; [fteakau@gmail.com](mailto:fteakau@gmail.com); [itaialausaveve@gmail.com](mailto:itaialausaveve@gmail.com)

**Subject:** Re: GCCA: PSIS Reallocation of funds

Hi Gillian,

I just arrived in Bonn about more than an hour ago and get accessed to my emails. So my apology for this belated reply. With regard to the request, please from my side, this is highly endorsed and supported given the situation on countries being impacted by TC Pam.

Looking forward for proper utilization of this fund to support Pam's impact.

Best rgds

Matt

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR GCCA: PSIS STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

#### Reallocation of funds from Nauru's allocation for a climate change adaptation project

##### 1. Issue for Decision

Implementation of the infrastructure works associated with the climate change adaptation project in Nauru has not started. The implementation deadline is 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. There is (i) insufficient time to complete the implementation and (ii) a shortfall in funding.

**Steering Committee Members are asked to endorse the proposal to reallocate Euros 389,437 to assist countries most affected by Cyclones Pam and Maysak, in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Tuvalu with the understanding that the indicative split of funds shown below may be further adjusted on a country-needs basis.**

Activity	Budget (Euros)
FSM – Post typhoon Maysak activities	310,000
Kiribati – Post cyclone Pam activities	19,437
Tuvalu – Post Cyclone Pam activities	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,437</b>

##### 2. Background to GCCA: PSIS Project

- (a) The Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project is a four year (implementing period January 2012 – December 2015), € 11.4 million initiative funded by the European Union. It is implemented regionally by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and involves national climate change adaptation projects in nine Pacific Island countries – Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu. The overall objective of the GCCA: PSIS project is to support the governments of the nine Pacific small island states in their efforts to tackle the adverse effects of climate change.
- (b) Within the scope of the GCCA: PSIS project each of the nine countries has been allocated up to €0.5 million for a tangible on-the-ground climate change adaptation project. The country chooses the specific sector and activity and the SPC Project Team works with the country to design, implement and evaluate the climate change adaptation intervention.
- (c) All activities in the countries have to be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015 and financial spending fully acquitted by then.

### 3. Background to GCCA: PSIS National Climate Change Adaptation Project in Nauru

Annex 1 presents a timeline showing the major activities between 2012 and April 2015. The major milestones are summarised below.

Date	Milestone
18.06.12	<b>Concept Note</b> for project on “Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Nauru” approved. The focus was on household roof catchment systems.
08.11.12	<b>Overarching Letter of Agreement</b> laying the framework for the GCCA: PSIS project activities and funding arrangements in Nauru signed.
16.04.14	Following a consultation workshop and an engineering survey of households in Nauru, <b>the Project Design Document</b> for Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity for households in Nauru was ready for signature.
26.06.14	Secretary of Nauru Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment (CIE) advised the 4 <sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee Meeting that Nauru was facing significant challenges with the project and the <b>new focus of the climate change adaptation project was “Expanding <u>national</u> water storage capacity and improving water security in Nauru”</b> .
28.11.14	Following Cabinet approval of the new focus and a consultancy to design the national water storage intervention a <b>new Project Design Document</b> for “Expanding national water storage capacity and improving water security in Nauru” was signed.
16.04.15	Following a request from Nauru (02.12.14) for the <b>demolition of the existing water storage tank to be limited to local contractors</b> , an RFP was issued and one complete request from a local firm has been received and is under review.
17.04.15	Following an international tender for the demolition, supply and construction of a 2000kl/4,000kl water storage tank, two tenders have been received and reviewed. Tender 1 = AUD 1.9 million (estimated completion February 2016) Tender 2 = AUD 0.8 million (estimated completion October 2015) Available funds = AUD 0.56 million <b>No funds have been confirmed to cover the shortfall of AUD 0.24 million</b>

## Photos

### Concept for Project Design Document 1: Improvement of House Roofs for Water Catchment

The photos show examples of roofs that need to be repaired. Proper disposal of asbestos as shown in the roof in the left hand photo represented a major challenge



### Concept for Project Design Document 2: Improvement of National Water Storage Capacity

The photos show the existing B10 tank which, as identified in the feasibility and engineering design study, and confirmed by the Nauru Water Sector Technical Working Group, has been identified for replacement as a part of the GCCA: PSIS project



Inside the tank

## 4. Discussion

- (a) In view of the fast approaching deadline of 31.12.15, it is unlikely that the national water storage intervention can be completed in Nauru by 31.12.15. Tender 1 showed an implementation time of 10 months and Tender 2 an implementation time of 6 months from contract signing. Based on the experience of SPC, it will take a minimum of 3-4 months to complete the necessary contractual consultations before any contract can be signed.
- (b) No funds have been confirmed by Nauru to cover the shortfall of AUD 0.24 million for the national water storage tank as of 17.04.15.
- (c) As of 17.04.15, Secretary CIE was pursuing two options:

- Making a request to the USAID funded Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) to combine their funding for Nauru (USD 0.5 million) with the GCCA: PSIS project to implement the water storage intervention. C-CAP have indicated via email to the GCCA: PSIS team that “...there are contractual issues that have to be considered for all of USAID/C-CAP's infrastructure projects, which would make any joint procurement very difficult.”
  - Consult with Ministry of Finance in Nauru and Cabinet to make up the shortfall of AUD 0.24 million using the Taiwan Fund (if sufficient funds are available in the Taiwan Fund).
- (d) As of 27.05.15 no further updates have been received from Secretary CIE.
- (e) Leaving the funds allocated to Nauru unspent means the overall project budget of €11.4 million will be underspent by 4.23%. This will reflect poorly on SPC’s and the countries’ track record for future projects. Mr. Thierry Catteau, Attaché, Natural Resources and Infrastructure, European Union Delegation (EUD) Suva, at the Fourth Project Steering Committee Meeting in Niue 25-27 June 2014, confirmed “that all the project funding needs to be used so as to set a good example for future funding requests and allocations. He emphasised that the EU, SPC and the countries were in a partnership process”. (Meeting Statement of Record).
- (f) 24.04.15, Director General SPC, advised the Ambassador of the EUD about this issue.
- (g) 20.05.15, the Ambassador of the EUD advised SPC Director General that:  
 “I support your proposal to partially reallocate Nauru's funding, in light of the persisting stalemate and in line with the principles of sound financial and operational management. These funds should primarily serve to assist countries most affected by Cyclones Pam and Maysak, in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Tuvalu. I agree to the indicative proposed activities resulting from discussions between your services and the EU Delegation and finalised during the Samoa 2015 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (below). I understand this indicative split of funds may be further adjusted on a country-needs basis.”

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (Euros)</b>
FSM – Post typhoon Maysak activities	310,000
Kiribati – Post cyclone Pam activities	19,437
Tuvalu – Post Cyclone Pam activities	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,437</b>

## Annex 1 Timeline for the Climate Change Adaptation Project in Nauru

January 2012-April 2015

Date	Major Actions
<b>2012</b>	
07/14.05.12	GCCA: PSIS Mission 1 to Nauru
12.06.12	<b>1. Concept Note</b> for project on “Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Nauru” received; approved 18.06.12
20/29.08.12	GCCA: PSIS Mission 2 to Nauru
28.08.12	<b>2. Confirmation of Sector:</b> Official advice to DG-SPC from Secretary CIE advising “Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Nauru” as the focus of GCCA: PSIS climate change adaptation project
08.11.12	<b>3. Overarching Letter of Agreement:</b> Overall Letter of Agreement was signed by SPC-DG Dr Jimmie Rogers, Secretary Nauru-CIE and Secretary Nauru-Finance, laying the framework for the GCCA: PSIS project activities and funding arrangements in Nauru
<b>2013</b>	
04/12.03.13	GCCA: PSIS Mission 3 to Nauru
05/06.03.13	<b>4. Project Planning Workshop:</b> Workshop in Nauru with key stakeholders and communities to plan project activities
15.03.13 – 30.11.13	<p><b>5. Engineering Survey of 321 Household Roofs:</b> Because the project focused on household roof catchments, it was first necessary to conduct an engineering assessment of houses in Nauru to guide selection of houses to be improved under this project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15.03.13 - EOI 13/20 published on SPC website for an Assessment of the Conditions and Management of Rainwater Harvesting in Nauru</li> <li>• 24.06.13 – Contract CC 13/207 signed with Abraham Aremwa to conduct the Assessment</li> <li>• November 2013 Final report and spreadsheet submitted showing roof assessments of 321 houses</li> </ul>
24/29/11/13	GCCA: PSIS Mission 4 to Nauru
<b>2014</b>	
09/16.04.14	GCCA: PSIS Mission 5 to Nauru
16.04.14	<b>6. Preparation of the Project Design Document for “Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Nauru” and Cabinet Briefing Note:</b> This involved extensive discussions in Nauru and regionally (involving other regional organisations) because many of the roofs in Nauru are made of asbestos and Nauru has no formal policy for the disposal of asbestos

Date	Major Actions
25/27.06.14	<p><b>7. Change of Project Focus announced at 4<sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee Meeting in Niue:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the first day of the meeting, Secretary CIE noted Nauru was facing significant challenges with obtaining Cabinet endorsement of the climate change adaptation project “Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Nauru” and were working on formulating a Plan B (see page 7 of meeting record)</li> <li>• At the end of the meeting (2<sup>nd</sup> day) Secretary CIE announced the new focus was “Expanding national water storage capacity and improving water security in Nauru.” This represented a major change from improving household roof catchments to demolishing an existing 4,000kl water storage tank and building a new one</li> <li>• The Steering Committee Members all agreed on a target date of 30.10.14 for Nauru to complete and sign a project design document so as to avoid the need for further discussion of possible reallocation of project funds at that time (see page 20 of meeting record)</li> </ul>
26.08.14	<p><b>8. Cabinet Approval of Change of Project Focus to “Expanding national water storage capacity and improving water security in Nauru”</b></p>
07/07.14 to Nov. 2014	<p><b>9. Consultancy to Design Improvements to National Water Storage Capacity in Nauru:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 07.07.14 RFP 14/41 issued to design national water storage capacity</li> <li>• 05.08.14 Contract CC 14/242 signed with CAT projects to design national water storage</li> <li>• Throughout this contract several options were reviewed and discussed with the Nauru Water Sector Technical Working Group</li> <li>• November 2014: Final report with recommendation to demolish existing B10 tank and construct a new 2,000kl tank. This recommendation was endorsed by Nauru Water Technical Working Group</li> </ul>
04/10.08.14	GCCA: PSIS Mission 6 to Nauru
29.09.14-03.10.14	GCCA: PSIS Mission 7 to Nauru
Oct-Nov 2014	<p><b>10. Project Design Document for “Expanding national water storage capacity and improving water security in Nauru” prepared and signed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 04.10.14 PDD signed by Nauru signatories 04.10.14</li> <li>• 28.11.14 PDD signed by SPC once land lease issue had been discussed with EU Delegation</li> </ul>
07.11.14	<p><b>11. RFP prepared for Water Storage Tanks in Nauru</b> but not advertised due to ongoing land lease discussions</p>
24/29.11.14	GCCA: PSIS Mission 8 to Nauru

Date	Major Actions
Nov-Dec 2014	<p><b>12. Request from Nauru CIE for Sole Sourcing of Contractor for Demolition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.11.14 Request from CIE for sole sourcing for local contractor for demolition</li> <li>• 02.12.14 Response from SPC to issue an RFP for demolition only open to local contractors</li> <li>• 11.12.14 RFP 14/94 for local demolition advertised</li> <li>• 12.01.15 RFP closed with no tenders received</li> </ul>
<b>2015</b>	
26/31.01.15	GCCA: PSIS Mission 9 to Nauru
30.01.15 to 17.04.15	<p><b>13. Tender for Demolition by a Local Contractor (RFP 14/94) received:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30.01.15 One tender by AMWAMO BWIO received by Project Team</li> <li>• 06.03.15 Tender revised, reviewed and further documentation required</li> <li>• 17.04.15 All documentation obtained</li> </ul>
04/08.03.15	GCCA: PSIS Mission 10 to Nauru
February-April 2015	<p><b>14. RFP 15 20 for Demolition, Construction and Installation</b> for 2,000 and 4,000kl tank issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During discussions 4-8 March 2015 between SPC-GCCA: PSIS team and the National Utilities Corporation (NUC), it was made clear by NUC that only a 4,000kl tank would address Nauru's needs (a 2,000kl tank would not be sufficient)</li> <li>• 23.02.15 RFP 15/20 issued for 2,000 and 4,000kl tank.</li> <li>• 23.03.15 Two tenders received: Tender 1 = AUD 1.9 million (estimated completion February 2016) Tender 2 = AUD 0.8 million (estimated completion October 2015) Available funds = AUD 0.56 million</li> <li>• 13-17.04.15 Meetings held in Nauru to discuss the time factor and the shortfall in funds</li> </ul>
Nov 2014 to March 2015	<p><b>15. Discussions between GCCA: PSIS Project Team and USAID Coastal Community Adaptation Project (C-CAP) Project regarding Joint Funding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several meetings were held over the period November 2014 – March 2015 to discuss possible combination of funding from the GCCA: PSIS and USAID C-CAP projects to make a total budget of around AUD 1.06 million and build a 4,000kl tank, which would better serve Nauru's needs.</li> <li>• These concluded with email on 24.03.15 from USAID stating "...there are contractual issues that have to be considered for all of USAID/C-CAP's infrastructure projects, which would make any joint procurement very difficult."</li> </ul>
13/19.04.15	GCCA: PSIS Mission 11 to Nauru

## Annex 10: Evaluation of the meeting

### GCCA: PSIS Steering Committee Meeting Evaluation Form Analysis

Gender: Female  Male  Unknown

Work planning in groups				
On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest and 1 the lowest, please rate whether the group work has helped you with the planning and budgeting of project activities through to December 2015.				
5	4	3	2	1
17	12	8		
<b>Comments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The group work was very helpful.</li> <li>• Enhanced and strengthened sharing lessons from GCCA: PSIS countries.</li> <li>• Group work is important and should continue in future meetings.</li> <li>• Excellent!</li> <li>• It really helped to work closely with the other departments that are also involved in the project.</li> <li>• Advisers should work with countries one-on-one instead of with other countries.</li> <li>• It has helped me broaden my knowledge of the GCCA: PSIS project and strategies.</li> <li>• Established a better understanding of the concept.</li> <li>• Very good!</li> <li>• Team and group work is a vital key for success.</li> <li>• The project was smoothly implemented by us with minor hiccups that we handled.</li> <li>• Would have been nice to have an electronic copy in advance before reviewing with the group.</li> <li>• It was very helpful to know how much was left to spend; how to prioritize: spending wise; and planning a better budgeting cycle for upcoming projects.</li> <li>• I found the group work very motivating – it made me excited to actually start wrapping things up. I also enjoyed group work with other islands and hearing what they had to say.</li> <li>• State led discussions on remaining items and timeline, supported by national coordinator and national government.</li> <li>• Already set out?!</li> </ul>				

National presentations				
On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest and 1 the lowest, how useful was the session on National Presentations for your future work?				
5	4	3	2	1
22	16	1	1	
<b>Which country's presentation was most interesting and why?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuvalu – short and entertaining.</li> <li>• Cook Islands – creative and relevant information provided.</li> <li>• RMI – could be applicable to all.</li> <li>• Tuvalu – the skit clearly expressed what the project is aiming to achieve.</li> <li>• All countries – information shared showed great progress since the last regional</li> </ul>				

meeting.

- FSM because it was direct to the point.
- Palau because it showed a detailed analysis of coastal erosion prior to deciding on the intervention required.
- Kiribati because seeing how much they have accomplished inspires me.
- Tuvalu as the presentation was lively and active.
- The presentations were great! The “innovative presentation” mixing PowerPoint, dancing and songs is a great idea and should be maintained.
- Tonga – directly adapts to climate change impacts.
- Cook Islands – they asked and also gave answers to the questions.
- Besides ours (Cook Islands), I think Palau did well. The presentation clearly articulated their project. But they came second to ours.
- All presentations were interesting because it gave ideas for future reference e.g. ways of presenting.
- Kiribati – because they implemented the SODIS method which helps to preserve clean drinking water and decontaminate all bacteria. I found this useful because for me, Nauru’s water demand is of utmost importance.
- Niue – speaker spoke well.
- Palau – showed the use of historic data to base strategies. Cook Islands showed engagement with pearl farmers which looks at sustainability.
- Tonga with its similar but different approach. It can be considered as an alternative option in-country.
- All countries did well in their presentations.
- Tuvalu – skit was great and summed up their project.
- Tonga – good mixture of PowerPoint and video and excellent outcomes.
- Tuvalu – very informative and best performance.
- Tonga – interesting presentation on coastal erosion.
- Tonga – we now see that their model of coastal protection is very different from the traditional ones such as seawalls, etc.
- The countries that didn’t use PowerPoint were the most interesting.
- Kiribati – the SODIS method is low cost, easily transferrable and very valuable.
- Cook Islands – unique and interesting.
- Palau – good team involvement, clear presentation and great audience involvement.
- I believe all presentations were interesting as they were educational. All countries face climate change, the question is, which will they prioritize with increased benefits for the future?
- Cook Islands was very well prepared and executed with a lot of key information about the project and creative in terms of format.
- Tonga due to the potential for replication in other countries.

**Which country’s presentation was most original and innovative and why?**

- Niue – they have a factory for building their own water tanks.
- I believe the Palau presentation because they also utilized local knowledge.
- Kiribati – interesting water initiative that impacted the health of the local population.
- Tuvalu – they showcased the problem caused by climate change.
- Cook Islands – I like the Q&A.
- Cook Islands – news type first debut.
- Cook Islands because they made it into a skit that was engaging and interesting.

- Cook Islands because it was innovatively funny but relevant.
- Cook Islands with the journalistic approach to discussing and exploring their project.
- Cook Islands – because I understood every detail and they presented it in a fun yet educational way.
- Cook Islands – it was different and creative.
- Palau – with bringing a scheme of incentive for participation. Cook Islands had a very creative and efficient TV interview.
- Cook Islands – the script drew us in so more information was absorbed.
- Tuvalu – made use of available materials and staff talents.
- Cook Islands – different and involved the whole group.

#### Side event: Regional Technical Support Mechanism

Did you know about the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) before this meeting?	<b>Yes</b>	16	<b>No</b>	24
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Do you feel sufficiently informed to apply for assistance from the RTSM?	<b>Yes</b>	31	<b>No</b>	9
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#### Project exit strategy

On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest and 1 the lowest, how useful was the session on exit strategies?

5	4	3	2	1
14	18	6		

#### Comments:

- I was enlightened by colleagues and moderators on points to stress in our country re: exit strategies.
- Happy to learn of governments' support in carrying on programs and positions; as well as some creative measures for taking on similar future projects.
- We already have a set activity but it was insightful to see how others are doing.
- Made us communicate and that was a lot of fun and interesting.
- Ran out of time. It was a bit rushed.
- Participants were pushed to articulate how they see their future role when the project is over.
- It helps a lot with our country's work plan for the future.
- This is where sustainability and accountability will be at the forefront and how to ensure execution of responsibility.
- Made me think about things that I had previously left up to project managers. Enjoyed hearing about other islands' exit strategies and the group work.
- A bit rushed!
- Communication of exit strategies with other countries proved beneficial during the group work on sharing of knowledge and ideas.
- Did not give enough time.
- Need to reconfirm government's commitments on budget for sustainability.
- I am now better informed of what to consider and account for our project's sustainability for the future.
- Would like to have seen more from the individual countries to clearly articulate their strategies and elaborate on the anticipated timelines for achieving their planned exit strategies; including confidence in achieving it.

- Difficulties in influencing national budgets to protect the project after its life term.
- The discussion was very useful and allowed me to learn more about the exit strategy.
- The information given was clear and the group discussion was good.
- Session was too short and should have been with the regional advisers.
- This is where we know how we can sustain the project after the project life. Listening to other countries' experiences was helpful as we can try to replicate their methods in our country.
- I feel more confident in our exit strategy.
- More time would have been useful for this exercise.

### Overall Steering Committee Meeting

On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest and 1 the lowest, how useful was the entire Steering Committee Meeting to your work on the project at the national level?

5	4	3	2	1
24	14			

**Comments:**

- Gained a wealth of knowledge from the presentations and exchanges that I will promote and replicate in my country.
- Well-informed on all countries' focus area, status of activities and especially challenges. Also, sympathize very much with the challenges shared by Nauru.
- Having the opportunity to share with junior colleagues the experience of a Steering Committee Meeting and to learn more about other national projects/activities.
- Gave me a sense of the different priorities in the region, but also the variety of needs and situations. It was also possible to have a feeling of the diverse cultures in the region.
- Overall, the meeting was a good one.
- We got feedback from other countries on the project and especially from members of SPC.
- It was kind of awkward with the Nauru statement.
- Very informative and comprehensible.
- I feel I have a better picture of the whole regional project. I used to only think about my own country's project before this. Seeing other successes and challenges was inspiring and made me feel part of the bigger picture.
- Overall, the meeting has been great.
- We learned about the different issues faced by the other member countries.
- It was very useful because we got to hear the experience of other countries and will try to adapt to our future projects.
- Very informative.
- Very good organisation and set up even with the technical challenges. Also happy that the Nauru statement was discussed to the point of closure.
- Can't please everyone.
- Very informative and participation by most was good.
- SCM has been really helpful especially the lessons learnt that were shared by the countries.
- Well-planned and informative.

**Any other general comments about the meeting:**

- Had a lot of fun and it was a very interesting meeting. We have broken the ice and now

we are a family.

- Logistics were in general well organized. Organisers listened to needs of participants. However, the lowest point of the whole organization was the use of unsustainable materials for lunch. Considering that we are working with climate change and awareness, we cannot use this type of materials that cannot be recycled and will just contaminate the environment and give the wrong message of inconsistency to participants, donors and partners.
- This regional meeting was very educational for me as this is my first time at such a meeting.
- It would have been good if countries were more innovative in their presentations.
- Great first meeting experience ☺
- Very informative and learnt some potential intervention activities which can be applicable to our department's programs and activities.
- It was my first time at a meeting like this and it was a pleasure to learn about the different issues faced by other Pacific island countries.
- Thank you SPC and EU!
- Need to fix internet connection.
- Yap was a great host! GCCA: PSIS support staff, thank you for your support. EU, thanks for your funding assistance!
- Silence isn't always acceptance and perhaps some countries should either be given the space to comment or perhaps be encouraged more to speak their views and be heard.
- The timing was just right.
- Good facilitation but would have liked if more time was spent on the afternoon session on Tuesday.
- Many thanks to the SPC team and most especially the Yap team. Great job!!!
- Just wanted to thank the coordinators, SPC, EU, etc for a great meeting. Overall the good hospitality from the people of Yap.
- I did not fall asleep – it was that interesting.
- Need to improve on the internet connection.
- On the matter related to Nauru's statement, the countries that responded to the statement treated the unfortunate matter with sensitivity and objectively.