



SPREP
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

**PACIFIC ISLANDS
CLIMATE CHANGE
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (PICCAP)**

RAS/95/G32/A/IG/99



Final

**Terminal Project
Report**

Prepared by Wayne Tamangaro King
Programme Manager

March 2002
Apia, Samoa



UNITAR



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



**GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY**



UNFCCC

VF 5113

VF

A project of the Governments of the Pacific Islands

Terminal Project Report — 2002

I. Summary of Conclusion

1. The PICCAP enabling activity became operational on 1 July 1997 and was completed on 30 June 2000. Although a large amount of project cycle time was used in the establishment of national coordinators and country teams, results during the enabling project and outputs achieved have been most satisfactory. The project has built a sound and effective foundation for the longer term implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through the strengthening of national and regional capacity, training of national experts, collection and collation of national data and information, development of regional syntheses, and the development of climate policy advice and frameworks.
2. The GEF undertook an in-depth review of PICCAP as a regional case study during June 2000, the results forming part of their 2000 Annual Report. The Case Study identified and evaluated the key objectives, outputs, and activities of PICCAP, as well as the roles, played by UNDP, SPREP, and the participating countries. The Review is available as a separate document to this Report.
3. The PICCAP Top-Up Phase became operational on 1 July 2000. However, funds were not available from the Implementing Agency, UNDP, or the Executing Agency, SPREP, to participating countries until the approval and disbursement was made by the GEF, during August 2000. Funds were disbursed to participating countries from 30 August 2000.
4. During the PICCAP enabling activity, all participating countries completed their outputs, however, one, was unable to gain national endorsement and submit its Initial National Communication due to political turmoil.
5. All of the Outputs developed under the enabling activity are listed in an Annex to this Report.
6. Under the Top-Up all participating countries have continued to strengthen their national coordination and institutional roles on climate change. All have continued to maintain momentum gained under the enabling activity to address, public awareness, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and national implementation strategies.
7. Under the Top-Up no country has undertaken in-depth technology assessment and capacity building needs for technology. However, two countries, Kiribati, and the Cook Islands participated in workshops and national consultations related to the development of a technology assessment and transfer framework during early 2001
8. A continuing lack of national expertise has contributed to difficulties in implementing Top-Up activities, particularly with focus on technology, and emission factors. While activities related to capacity building for systematic observations were undertaken in particular to GCOS, these cross sector issues indicated in some countries, that strengthened coordination at national levels was still a priority area of need.

-
9. Countries still find elements of project implementation difficult, these are primarily related to:
- Continued lack of data and information on vulnerabilities
 - Continued lack of national capacity including a reduction of skilled and trained technical experts on climate, including national coordinators, trained GHG personnel, and trained vulnerability personnel during the project cycle
 - A need for strengthened institutional arrangements necessary to undertake the wide range of climate activities, particularly effective coordination among Meteorological Services, Planning and Finance Ministries, the Production Sectors (eg, Agriculture and Fisheries) and Communities/NonGovernment Organisations
 - A continuing general lack of awareness and understanding on climate change at all levels

Executing Agency: South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

1. PICCAP EA Project starting date:

Originally planned: April 1997
Actual July 1997

PICCAP EA Project completion date:

Originally planned March 2000
New July 2000

PICCAP EA Total Budget (USD)

Original US\$2.44 million
Latest signed revision US\$2.44 million

2. PICCAP Top-Up starting date:

Originally planned: July 2000
Actual September 2000

PICCAP Top-Up completion date:

Originally planned: June 2001
Extended December 2001

PICCAP Top-Up Total Budget (USD): US\$1 million

Date of Terminal Review: Wednesday 24 April 2002

PART I: NUMERICAL RATING

Rate the relevance and performance of the programme or project using the following scale:

- 1 - *Highly satisfactory*
- 2 - *Satisfactory*
- 3 - *Unsatisfactory, with some positive elements*
- 4 - *Unsatisfactory*
- X - *Not applicable*

Place your answers in the column that corresponds to your role in the programme or project.

SUBSTANTIVE FOCUS	Target Group(s)	SPREP/Proj. Manager	Governments	UNDP
<u>RELEVANCE</u>				
1. How relevant is the programme or project to the development priorities of the country?				
2. How relevant is the programme or project to the promotion of sustainable human development?				
3. Are appropriate beneficiary groups being targeted by the programme or project?				
4. Does the programme or project address the gender-differentiated needs of the target groups?				
5. Given the objectives of the programme or project, are the appropriate institutions being assisted?				

SUBSTANTIVE FOCUS	Target Group(s)	SPREP/Proj. Manager	Government	UNDP
<u>PERFORMANCE</u>				
1. Using the following indicators, rate the contribution of the outputs to the achievement of the immediate objectives: ¹				
a. Greenhouse Gas Inventories				
b. Mitigation Options				
c. Vulnerability Assessment				
d. Adaptation Options				
e. National Communications				
f. National Implementation Strategies				
2. Rate the production of target outputs				
3. Are the management arrangements of the programme or project appropriate?				
4. Are programme or project resources (financial, physical and manpower) adequate in terms of:				
a. Quantity?				
b. Quality?				
5. Are programme or project resources being used efficiently to produce planned results?				
6. Is the programme or project cost-effective compared to similar interventions?				
7. Based on its work plan, how would you rate the timeliness of the programme or project in terms of:				
a. Production of outputs and initial results?				
b. Inputs delivery?				

¹ The programme or project manager must list the indicators, as reflected in the programme support document or project document or as agreed upon by the stakeholders.

Please indicate your overall rating of the programme or project using the following letters:

- A - Highly satisfactory*
- B - Satisfactory*
- C - Unsatisfactory, with some positive elements*
- D - Unsatisfactory*
- X - Not applicable*

	Target Group(s)	SPREP/Proj. Manager	Government	UNDP
OVERALL RATING OF THE PROGRAMME OR PROJECT				

Explain the basis of your rating, which need not be limited to, or which may be different from, the relevance and performance criteria rated above. For the last year of the programme or project, the overall rating should include an assessment of the potential success of the programme or project as well as its relevance and performance.

PART II: TEXTUAL ASSESSMENT

1. What are the major achievements of the programme or project vis-à-vis its objectives during the year under review?

During PICCAP EA

Over the period 1997-2000 participating countries achieved significant results through the development and finalisation of:

1. 10x Greenhouse Gas Inventories
2. 1x Regional Greenhouse Gas Synthesis
3. 10x Preliminary Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments and Statements
4. 1x Regional Vulnerability and Adaptation Synthesis
5. 1x Regional Mitigation Analysis
6. 9x Initial National Communications (with an additional one drafted but not submitted)
7. 1x High-Level Regional Statement
8. 6x Draft National Implementation Strategies
9. 1x PICCAP CD-Rom containing PICCAP Products (as above)

During the Top-Up

Over the period 2000-2001 participating countries did not achieve results related to the objective of the Top-Up, through:

1. Countries continued to work on areas originally developed under the PICCAP EA, such as public awareness, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and national implementation strategies. Some felt that to engage in technology oriented activities would detract and diversify focus on the initial EA momentum.
2. While capacity of Coordinators and Country Teams were enhanced during the EA cycle, when enabled to undertake activities under the Top-Up, constraints and limitations began to surface
3. The initial design of the Top-Up was predetermined to include technology, systematic observations and emission factors. These were "new" areas and did not continue with momentum on the initial EA activities, whereas most countries were still working on V&A, national implementation strategies, and public awareness.

Two countries, Cook Islands and Kiribati, were involved in consultations and meetings/workshops related to the development of a Technology Assessment and Transfer Framework.

Some countries also have drafted national reports under Global Climate Observation Systems.

2. What major issues and problems are affecting the implementation of the programme or project?

- **In-country capacity:** The prime focus during the EA phase was to catalyse the building of national capacities through the transfer of skills, knowledge, and information through a Coordinator, recruited by the participating Government. While this was a narrow approach to implementing national activities, given the resources available to the project, and the time constraints being very short timelines – three years, there were limited alternatives to the EA project. However, it was evident during consultations with coordinators during meetings, after nearly four years of activity, coordinators felt they were adequately versed on climate activities and should enter the next phase (the Top-Up) with minimal support from regional management.

While much of the success of PICCAP can be attributed to the effective work of the country teams, problems have been experienced. Most relate to the diverse roles and responsibilities the coordinators had to fulfill, the sometimes less than desirable selection and participation by sector representatives and the apparent ambivalence of some governments to the activities, outputs and recommendations of the country team. The most successful country teams are those that have a clear mandate and lines of responsibility, operate in a transparent manner, with effective use of members time and where the coordinator adopts an inclusive approach.¹

During the Top-Up, the lack of technical capacity became evident at national levels, including constraints on available expertise to assist coordinators engage in Top-Up activities, as well as most countries being unable to progress their focus on Top-Up activities additional to those established under the EA. Management structures for climate activities remained diffuse in some countries, ie, a climate coordinator was recruited by Government according to their Public Services or such like procedures and rules, often based upon personality, some coordinators undertook management and implementation, rather than facilitate the EA/Top-Up activities. There was a line of difference between these approaches. PICCAP Management saw coordinators taking the facilitative approach (for which some countries did), while some coordinators saw themselves as the managing implementer and constrained the country team from useful and overall input, guidance, and advice, all of which were critical in implementing activity. In summary if technical expertise was not available through the established country team, then one could look across a broader section of possible available national expertise, and failing that going outside the country to neighbouring countries and so on in ever widening searches. Unfortunately, in some cases, personality conflicts, institutional rivalry, institutional “stepping on other toes”, lack of seniority in coordinators and such like created difficulties in managing, coordinating, or facilitating activities.

Two coordinators during the EA were Pacific Island women, with a further two recruited after some institutional changes by another two countries. The four coordinators were of significant importance to PICCAP and were encouraged at all opportunity with advice, experiences and support. Some trends and perceptions also became visible during the project cycle, related to such things as well-motivated, interested, effective managers, and received

¹ GEF Secretariat June 2000, GEF Review of Enabling Activities, Pacific Islands Regional Case Study - PICCAP

good official country support. This bodes well for the region, and each of those countries in future climate related activities, and must be considered a vital element for strengthening capacity building in the region.

▪ **Improving Sector Coordination**: The critical point of establishing a country team is to facilitate the improvement of sector coordination among relevant ministries, departments, community, and non-government organisations. Some countries while establishing country teams and recruiting coordinators, found that focus went on international and regional activities, as one important component, of overall climate activity. This approach proved to be to the detriment of nationally focused activities, including the facilitation of utilization of other appropriate country team members in either the undertaking of the national activities, or representing the country at the regional/international meetings. Virtually all climate related meetings were attended by the Coordinators. Further, during the development and finalisation of the Initial National Communications, some drafts were not endorsed and returned by Cabinet because of the need to ensure a more open consultation with relevant ministries.

However, it must be noted that the EA or the Top-Up did not engage Teams or Coordinators in project design, development, or management, as a part of the project capacity building, a feature, requested by those countries during the implementation phases, but unable to be resourced, thus indirectly debilitating improved sector coordination.

▪ **Project Design**: The design and development of the EA was undertaken in a process of collaboration and partnership between UNDP, SPREP, and Pacific Island countries. While recruited regional and international consultants actually drafted the project document, in hindsight, more than one benefit has resulted from such a design. Flexibility, country team approach, regional coordination with national implementation, all provided the right ingredients for possible successes.

During the development of a Top-Up project, activity was pre-determined by the Expedited Procedures process of GEF, with guidance from UNDP as to how a project should be designed. However, as an initial draft, based upon the EA experiences and country consultations, the Project Manager prepared a preliminary draft that sought to strengthen activities undertaken under the EA. Unfortunately, this approach was unacceptable, thus resulting in a Top-Up that was immediately not identified as a priority need of countries in this region. Additionally, while a further one-year of activity was garnered with the Top-Up funds (an overall total of \$1 million), the project design proved to be difficult to implement.

▪ **Management and Approach**

During the EA, the management and approach of the project was clear, regional coordination with national implementation. The EA sought to establish and focus on a coordination role at national levels, with support from a range of national expertise in the form of a country team. In addition, a network of regional assistance was also available to support coordinators in their national activities if required. Over the three year period management of national activities fell to the recruited coordinators and their country teams, consistent with their institutional agreements, between countries and SPREP. Prior to project implementation and before Project Team recruitment, a decision was made by UNDP/SPREP to forego one of the full time project team members that were to assist in the area of capacity building, the

Training Officer. Further, unlike the other regional GEF project, SPBCP, support for the financial management of the project fell to SPREP's own internal administration system. This in itself created limitations to the full achievement of efficient project implementation and monitoring through such things as garnering time with the project finance officer on expenditures, or seeking advice on aspects of financial management. Toward the end of the EA, the Scientific/Technical Advisor left to take up a position in the FCCC Secretariat. Recruiting a replacement for the Top-Up required a low cost approach, tenders were called, and a selection made. While, some countries questioned the need for a replacement one was made based upon an overall agreement by countries to recruit a Technical Advisor on a part-time basis, rather than a full time one. The use of that Advisor during the Top-Up was very minimal by countries, as in this instance assistance was provided through country request rather than obligatory activity. However, within PICCAP the T/A worked to develop an overall regional approach to considering technology as a part of the climate area. The development of a Technology Framework provided opportunity for countries if ready to begin to understand what is required to assess technology, consider the types of capacity building areas required, and understand the transfer of technology processes.

During the Top-Up the previous *modus operandi* continued. During the EA the approach had been "hands-on" by PICCAP. However, many countries felt during previous consultations that countries should play a strengthened role in decision making on the project. While keeping in the spirit of the EA approach, ie, regional coordination and national implementation, the emphasis became regional facilitation with national implementation, in other words, hands-off. In practice, this meant countries were enabled to undertake their activities as determined by their own priority and situations, make decisions on timing of activities, utilize their own national experts as appropriate, and seek/request assistance from PICCAP if required. The overall result appeared to be a slow down of momentum built during the EA phase, lack of communication from countries on what they were undertaking, and no requests for assistance during the Top-Up until toward the last two quarters.

Toward the end of the Top-Up, initially planned to be June 2001, a request to extend the timeline of the project was made by SPREP to UNDP based upon consultations with countries. After a review and audit, UNDP agreed to an extension to end December 2001. The extension was based upon, delayed Top-Up start, ie, September 2000 instead of a roll-over from 1 July 2000 (3 months), and Countries had yet to make inroads into the Top-Up activities. Approval was gained on the basis that further extensions after this would not be good practice, thus it was incumbent upon countries to try to complete their national activities within the actual 16 month project timeline.

▪ Reporting and Disbursement

During the EA, a system of reporting, request for funds, and accounting for project funds was utilized between countries and SPREP based upon previous GEF type projects, SPBCP. The forms and method of administration was cumbersome and often difficult for countries to utilize and reconcile their own expenditures. Even within PICCAP operating a "running" account for multi-countries posed some complicated problems, particularly when dealing with three and more types of accounting systems, such as, national accounting practices often through a Treasury, SPREP's internal accounting system, and UNDP's accounting processes. Additionally, some countries were able to progress with activities quicker than others therefore tracking activities at different times was often time-consuming. Both for a

manager of the overall project, and for national manager's, these critical issues detracted away from effective implementation.

The method of quarterly reporting also created complications within an overall project, as with multi-countries, many were at different levels of capacity, progress, and efficiency. During the Top-Up these project parameters and their constraints, became evident, with some countries not using Top-Up funds until after 6 months of project start-up, while others were within overall project timelines. Further, many countries were requesting Top-Up funds with minimal reporting, and without clear forward planning.

▪ **Implementing Agency and Executing Agency**

Clearly, the nature and character of the PICCAP EA was ambitious and complicated by a whole host of issues. Ten countries, all with different needs, priorities, and capacities, and an Implementing Agency and Executing Agency that works closely together but utilizes different management and accounting systems effective implementation would require a team of well organized and effective managers. Experiences from other GEF projects, eg, SPBCP, briefly highlighted where difficult areas of a relationship could be encountered. Primarily at the regional level these were in the funding and accounting aspect of the project. Technically, with development and implementation of both the EA and the Top-Up, all stakeholders were working in unison toward common goals and objectives within the project.

During the EA a comment had been made as to the relationship or lack thereof between PICCAP and the National Communication Support Programme (NCSP), a UNDP initiative based in New York designed initially to assist countries with their initial national communications. While this was unintentional, nevertheless a perception was raised that communications between NCSP and PICCAP countries was not to be encouraged. PICCAP had always encouraged countries to seek assistance from a wider source than two persons in a project management team. Certainly, some misjudgments were made as to passing much information to coordinators as to whom could assist countries outside of the region, and whether it be NCSP, Universities and Institutions, or other interested Organisations. Again, in terms of the thematic type workshops and meetings organized by NCSP within the Asia-Pacific region, all PICCAP countries were asked to participate by both PICCAP itself and NCSP, however, the main problem was that the funding of the travel/DSA to go to these had to come from national budgets under PICCAP. This created some problems in terms of participation because of the need to shift allocations, or reduce activity, among others. While not all countries from the Pacific participated, a number had done so for the Asia-Pacific Mitigation and V&A Workshops.

3. How should these issues or problems be resolved? Please explain in detail the action(s) recommended? Specify who should be responsible for such actions. Also indicate a tentative time frame and the resources required.

▪ **In-Country capacity**

Maintaining capacity that has been built and strengthening existing knowledge is an elusive goal, particularly when at a personal level, ambition comes into play, and at a government level, priority can change.

Focusing all attention and sharing of information with one coordinator, rather than a group runs the risk of personality intervention, where, conflict, ignorance or other emotive intervention precludes full efficiency of an effective mechanism – the country team approach. In learning this lesson however, it can be acknowledged that two critically important or vital aspects of project design and management must be considered in future efforts. One, that short time frame initiatives do not promote or enhance to a significant degree local level capacity building, and two, that project management and coordination type training courses must be undertaken as a part of any longer term initiatives, at both a regional and national level. This area of importance was recognized as early as the first planning consultations on PICCAP in July 1997, yet no funding was allocated or available for such activities. If all coordinators had undertaken these courses at both levels with their country teams, there may have been potentially far greater outputs and results from the overall 4 year initiative (ie, the EA and Top-Up)

Project design and management type training does not require major financial resources, particularly given the amount of funding used under PICCAP for the range of capacity efforts, however, the potential to actually develop a course that specifically focuses on GEF type projects or the climate sector is a good one and an opportunity for the region in any follow-on initiatives, eg, PIREP or PACC.

This type of capacity building could fall within the purview of the GEF Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) although the CDI is focused across the GEF focal areas and not only on climate change. However, incorporating these linkages can be made and benefited from in countries.

▪ **Improving Sector Coordination**

The past decade has seen the strengthening of sector coordination as a state of change occurring across governments in all types of areas, for example, development and production sectors. The agents of such change are often committees or taskforces that have set or specific mandates to promote coordination. Should there be a continuation of the climate country team in future designs and activities? The country team should be looked at by government not as an environment oriented committee so much but as an integral part of the whole government process for development and the promotion of production sectors. This can be achieved ensuring that involvement of relevant sectors, and “mainstreaming” takes place in a design and implementation. Specifically, a country team while it may have relevant representation from ministries and departments, should strengthen this through seeking the involvement of those representatives in implementation activities, and whether they be relevant to that particular ministry or to the expertise of the representative would need to be decided.

Additionally, wider representation within country teams is a pre-requisite for future successes. Particularly involvement of communities and the private sector will foster improved consultation and access to information and data.

▪ **Project Design**

A follow-up design is being developed currently. It has been based upon previous successes and builds upon the PICCAP approach. Flexibility is a key to success, while outputs define

the greater project result, often projects and their implementation do not have a direct relationship to overall government development priorities. Even with PICCAP, the real drivers were international obligations rather than national priorities. This can be argued that during international negotiations each country has the ability to ensure its priorities are recognized within that process, however, in reality this is not quite an accurate assumption. Project design is an evolving process, and is promoted as such within the GEF development phases. While a concept or draft can be developed by any one individual or organization, for it to be acceptable and endorsed, obviously it requires processes for consultation amongst countries and other relevant stakeholders to ensure complementarities and that it satisfies the overall goals for participating countries. Again this is the key, whether a project satisfies this requirement. During PICCAP and subsequent developments, some review comments squarely outline that countries themselves should be conceptually developing proposals.

▪ **Management and Approach**

The structures established under PICCAP formed the basis or foundation for the projects success. While improvement is needed in terms of transparency and accountability, the key factor is whether governments are able to mainstream such teams into their overall development processes. In some countries this has been achieved although to a lesser degree, while in others much work is required. Providing a longer term vision for how a country may account for, or respond to changing climate, was initially seen through the process called National Implementation Strategies (NIS), a part of the EA and subsequent Top-Up activities. While it is not a short term process, NIS seeks to identify and implement what best management structures could be utilized within government primarily for dealing with climate, both technically and policy wise.

Different scenarios for management of climate change activities are available, contrived from the basic country team management approach, such as a high-level policy driven country team, with technical sub-committees based upon the area or issue under attention, eg, mitigation, or vulnerability. Or a country team made up of both technical and policy members with its Chair being a Minister. Overall, the most significant factor is what would work best in each situation. Countries already have experiences of teams and what works well and what does not, and added to this is the experiences of the PICCAP situation. Future designs should work to strengthen or enhance the role of the team, rather than the team as an entity in itself. In some countries, the teams worked effectively and in some countries not so effectively, so a design should account for flexibility in what roles, functions, or activities a multi-disciplinary group can undertake.

Future design and developments undertaken between UNDP, SPREP, and Pacific countries, such as PIREP, or PACC, need to consider carefully the whole management structure and mechanism for implementation. Both the organisations and country have a genuine responsibility to analyse what management approach would work best for the investment and its activities. Combining both regional and national approaches appears to capture the best elements for each.

If considering this approach as is envisaged within PIREP and PACC, determining what areas fall under which approach is the first steps required against the background of the management, capacities and expertise available and costs envisaged. Additionally, a number of guides are now available for the region, such as, the Pacific Ministers/Leaders Regional

Statement on Climate Change (political high-level statement on climate action), the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, Climate Variability, and Sea-Level Rise (a regional policy framework for coordination and cooperation), and the Programmatic Approach for Action on Climate Change (an action oriented approach for implementing the Framework for Action).

▪ **Reporting and Disbursement**

While PICCAP reporting and disbursement procedures were based upon UNDP's/SPREP's requirements some changes were undertaken during the EA. Primarily there was a concern amongst countries on the time taken between making a request and receiving the funds through SPREP. As indicated in previous sections delays could be attributed to, UNDP disbursements and SPREP disbursements out of sync, thus holding up actual disbursements to countries for activities (during the EA, occurred twice), within PICCAP the holding of requests for disbursements pending consultation over the request (during both the EA and Top-Up, occurred every quarter), once approved delays occurred between SPREP Bank transferring funds to a country nominated Bank/account (occurred regularly for a few countries), delays between a Country Treasury/Finance Ministry and the disbursement for activities to the project team (occurred regularly in many countries), and finally delays in undertaking activities because Coordinators were absent from country.

New designs and development consultations, particularly under PIREP and PACC needs to address these significant issues. During the EA and Top-Up the overwhelming problem of a Treasury not releasing funding for activities in a timely fashion has caused much frustration for national efforts. Addressing this has resulted in some Governments enabling national PICCAP establish and operate accounts outside of Treasury. SPREP/PICCAP sanctioned this effort but required a written approval from Treasury/Finance. This however, did not alleviate the same problem in other country's in this area, as operating outside accounts was not a legal pathway or option allowed.

A number of planning consultations are required for future efforts, such as a planning meeting on the project and components as well as consultations on the administration of the project from both a country/SPREP level, and then a SPREP/UNDP/GEF level. This would greatly assist and clarify possible constraints in the future.

▪ **Implementing and Executing Agency**

While not seen as a major impediment to undertaking a project, often misunderstanding can occur in terms of the project administration and the different systems being used to both report and confer on such projects. While not trying to be too regulatory and tight with administration of GEF projects, clearly best methods for facilitating the expeditious undertaking of project activity remains paramount. Each agency has a role to play in ensuring the success of a project in the region, and those roles or functions can be clearly defined through a series of planning consultations on an informal level, with the more formal interaction left to the Multipartite Reviews. SPREP and UNDP met informally each quarter to informally appraise the project and activities.

What is UNDP's role in these types of GEF projects, are they project managers or administrators

What is the role of SPREP in these same projects, are they project managers or coordinators, what are the differences.

The clarification of Implementing Agency, Executing Agency, Project Manager, Administrator, Coordinator or Facilitator, needs improvement in future plans so as to ensure all participating countries are clear, as well as project staff when they are recruited, as they are often not the one's involved in designing and developing such projects.

4. **What are the potential areas for programme or project success? Please explain in detail in terms of potential impact, sustainability of results and contribution to capacity development.**

- **Developing a pool of human resources:** During both the EA and Top-Up the continued use of or building of capacity at national levels assisted in the expansion and maintenance of a “pool” of human resources available for relevant climate activities. Additionally, while looking inward to national activities, through use of the “pools” of resources, additional benefit was gained to individuals and countries, through use of the pools for external activities, such as use of national experts in neighbouring country activity, or use of resources in regional and international activities. This has assisted in the strengthening of skill base for the resources utilized.
- **Improved coordination and consultation:** The establishment of a country team approach as a part of the operation of PICCAP provided the first systematized approach to improving coordination and consultation. While to varying degrees this success could be translated into good, excellent, or can do with improvement categories, the country team approach for coordination nevertheless provided a significant catalyst to participating country efforts on climate activities, that was not otherwise evident prior to 1997.

Improved awareness on climate change: With the advent of both the USCS and then PICCAP over a 4-year period, there has been much effort related to public awareness. What could be used as an indicator of success however is yet to be determined. Would success be highlighted by the amount of information an individual has digested in public, or by the amount of policy developed in a government. Educationalists and specialists acknowledge that public awareness at least is a long term initiative that requires constant resources to assist in “spreading the word”. The past four years has at least provided the first steps for countries to embark in this area, gauged a high priority by the country teams.

- **Improved training:** The focused approach under PICCAP brought about a dualist approach to specific training on climate change, particularly greenhouse inventories, V&A, NIS, UNFCCC, etc. The scope of training under PICCAP attempted to cover both regional and national approaches. Both have advantages and drawbacks over each other. The 2000 SPREP Training Assessment Study outlined a range of Needs and possible approaches that could be used for undertaking training. Combinations of training regimes would ultimately benefit countries, ie, both regional, and national undertakings, inclusive of local training sessions.



- **Clear regional and national roles and responsibilities:** PICCAP was a regional initiative, but with national facilitation and implementation. The formula for its success is this approach, where regional programme/project development is encouraged, but clearly targeting national activities and efforts. The whole is based upon national needs and priorities. Additionally, during development phases of activities, countries should be identifying what possible activities could be undertaken regionally, such as tertiary type training, and what is undertaken nationally or locally.
 - **Enhanced project management and design processes:** While PICCAP was under an assumption that project management and design processes are inherently a part of the project, over the project cycle it was evident that limitations existed as to the capacity and narrow skill base available from a number of countries to engage in these aspects, as a result of PICCAP, rather, than planned as a part of the initial activities of the project. PICCAP, at minimum, has had this issue raised during its implementation, and should be addressed in subsequent activities through building in components on project development and management in a design process.
5. **What actions would you recommend to ensure that this potential for success translates into actual success?**
- **Build on this project into other relevant projects:** There are successes evident under PICCAP. The GEF Review of Enabling Activities highlighted a number. Of key significance is how to take those successes and build them into subsequent designs or initiatives. Additionally, based upon PICCAP some examples already exist, eg, the Canada funded Adaptation project, took a local approach, while the larger PACC GEF proposal highlights the need to undertake wide and specific consultations on areas under Vulnerability and Adaptation. Clearly, the designers of new initiatives, must recognize the successes, take account of priority and needs in this context and fashion accordingly with effort made to encapsulate project development and management as an effective tool for ensuring outcomes are reached.
 - **Ensure wider participation and input:** No one person can or should retain the knowledge or memory of issues such as climate change. PICCAP was an initial attempt under difficult circumstances and within very tight timelines to try to promote a wide, transparent and cooperative approach to activities at national levels and below. For some countries this was too much to ask. Personalities also constrained wider involvement for some, while the adage, "knowledge is power", also proved to be a difficulty in others. Next phases should address these common difficulties as an integral part of a design by involving wider stakeholder participation and not enabling any one individual to retain all of the memory for one activity or project. This is recognized universally, but requires solutions in this region.
 - **Use technical assistance in terms of national experts and other options to promote national capacity:** Under PICCAP in both the EA and Top Up some countries were clear that they did not want any involvement by outside experts, rather wanting training and to undertake all activities at national levels. The balance, to address this priority, while given the outputs required in a tight timeframe, was to utilize technical assistance with both the input and contributions of a small group of experts (The PICCAP Advisory

Group), the use of well-known and recognized regional experts, counter-parted by and with national experts. These types of combinations assisted many countries in achieving some of their outputs, and at the same time ensuring the project kept to its overall project driven achievements. Future efforts must recognize the limitations of national capacities, identify where those are, and in what areas, and then step toward how best to address these by using the best approaches in conjunction with countries.

- **Allow flexibility in terms of financial assistance:** One of the key areas for ensuring future success is the need for maximum flexibility in financial assistance and allocation. How can this be achieved? Some would argue that the multipartite review process enables flexibility annually and allows for changes of direction and effort. For example, in 1998, the PICCAP MPR agreed, upon the advice of the PICCAP Advisory Group, that in the context of time and resources, PICCAP should undertake the mitigation component of the project as a regional assessment and undertaking. While the ability to change was achievable, it severely limited some countries, namely larger participating countries, to engage in national activities and utilize national experts in specific activities. What can be done in these types of situations, split the budgets, split the activities, or split the project. Future designs require careful consideration as to how best to ensure flexibility other than the more formal avenues.

**6. What are the views of the target groups with regard to the programme or project?
Please note any significant gender-based differences in those views.**

This Report has not been drafted by a wide group actors under PICCAP, but rather from the point of view of one person, the project manager. However, most of these views are based upon feedback and experiences not only of the manager but also by the 10 coordinators, their country team members and other government officials, in feedback, discussions and consultation over PICCAP's 4 years of operation. Additionally, SPREP undertakes field missions to countries on environment issues, both by the Director and other senior staff. Feedback in these instances assist in the building of a picture of needs and issues to address. Further, UNDP offices in the region have undertaken missions as well, and this provides additional views on PICCAP and possible future efforts. The project manager has taken a regional view of the project and outlines his perception of national situations, based upon the above areas. Each coordinator and senior official in this review process will take a national view on their situation, and contribute that accordingly. It is best that these target groups provide input in this context. However, any future in-depth evaluation should examine the national situation and compile these into a coherent picture of activities and approaches that best work for the region and countries. Previous areas where issues were raised are:

Regional vs National Implementation: which is best

- **Flexibility:** in terms of finance and achieving of outputs
- **Coordination within Government:** effectiveness of the country team and coordination
- **Recruitment of Experts:** national experts trained or use of regional experts
- **Training in-country:** focus on in-country or regional training

7. To date, what lessons (both positive and negative) can be drawn from the experience of the programme or project?

The following matrix identifies some of the lessons learned during the project.

The Not-So-Good

<i>Regional</i>	<i>National</i>
Reporting and Accounting Procedures cumbersome	Difficulties in budgeting and activity planning
Disbursement periods often did not compliment project activities planned for national implementation	Delays with disbursements to Coordinators because of Treasury/Finance Ministry constraints
Too much focus on a Coordinator rather than a Team	Coordinator often did not communicate all information to Team
Strong regional influence constrained national capacity development	Team had conflicts in terms of priorities with other Govt areas, both in terms of participation and involvement
Too much information relayed to Coordinator covering a broad swathe of climate related activities	Not enough transparency with country teams on planning, finance and activities of PICCAP
UNDP project monitoring chain often fragmented, with confusion over which Pacific Offices countries in different parts of the region interacted with.	Monitoring of Project undertaken by coordinators without involvement of other stakeholders
SPREP communication with countries often irregular	Communication with PICCAP often irregular

The Good

Inclusiveness and transportability of the PICCAP model	Comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing climate change through a country team
Flexible and open design to meet changing needs of governments	Country Teams catalysed increasing awareness on climate change and links to development priorities
Was able to mobilize additional resources to co-finance some important activities based upon design	Provided additional resources to undertake further priority activities as well as in addition to project
Development of a pool of human resources that could assist future activities both in-country and amongst countries	Modalities for utilizing trained personnel in ongoing regional and national activities catalysed
A government approved Country Team approach facilitates improved coordination and consultation	Options for Team composition varies to circumstance, but multi-disciplinary approach most effective
Clear regional and national roles, and activities will lead to effective implementation and outcomes	Country Team functions vary. Some implement, others facilitate implementation.
Instrumental in developing regional policy guidance	First steps towards strengthened overall policy development through NIS

8. If the programme or project has been evaluated, what is the implementation status of the recommendations made by the evaluators?

- Formal Evaluations have been undertaken three times during the project cycle. This terminal review report is the fourth in the series made under the project cycle
- A GEF Review on PICCAP, as a part of its Review of Enabling Activities on Climate Change was undertaken in mid-2000. The review is available, and can form the basis for further inputs to future initiatives under GEF.

9. The Programme Manager's Recommendations on the Project

PICCAP was clearly an ambitious programme and over the three year project cycle formed the backbone of country activities related to climate change, UNFCCC negotiations, and capacity building and coordination, through a country team. The momentum built and progress achieved during the cycle catalysed a number of new initiatives at both national and regional levels. The Top-Up while expected to introduce and ferment new activities and value to national activities became a litmus test to whether countries on their own accord could undertake a range of climate related activities while still maintaining priority activities established through the EA cycle, and the capacity that was built.

Overall, the project has achieved more than was expected, and in a highly satisfactory manner, both in terms of project outputs, but importantly as a foundation for raising awareness and understanding at national levels on climate issues, not just for the public at large, but for all of the stakeholders involved in the project, including Coordinators, Government Officials, and the PICCAP team

While the Top Up did not meet its expected result on the basis of outputs, this can only highlight the priority need to ensure that the region, and in particular the countries struggling within the region, are availed of further resources and support in a wider collaborative approach so as to ensure they can meet their own goals and aspirations, at least in the context of understanding and responding to a changing climate. Clearly the responsibility for support and assistance for this rests with the international community, in particular within the UNFCCC processes, but an increased commitment is also required from countries, to ensure that a priority is placed upon technical information gathering, for policy relevant development, and in particular to account for or mainstream climate into current development practices and processes. PICCAP has assisted countries to begin this process, but there is a long way to go.

Additionally, while we in the region can see what we require, starting on one initiative and then switching to another in a fragmented and discontinuous approach can only make efforts increasingly difficult. The transition between the completion of the EA in June 2000 and the start of the Top-Up in August/September 2000 may not appear so complex, yet the administrative and operational constraints and difficulties encountered should not be repeated again and can be a lesson learnt for the future.

During this time, and notwithstanding the international political situation with the UNFCCC process that spun off to the Global Environment Facility and its inability to enable project development continue, at least in the context of adaptation, both UNDP and SPREP were continually engaging as to the best approaches for progress on follow up activities.

Recommendations for the future can be elaborated as:

1. Regional Approach to national implementation

PICCAP was designed as a regional approach to national implementation, but had severe limitations in terms of project lifetime, differences among countries in the rate of achieving progress and thus outputs, and recognition that the EA started from “scratch”. Only 5 countries had previously engaged in a more comprehensive approach to climate, through the US Country Studies Programme, and in itself that Programme had severe limitations.

The regional approach is a good “model” and should not be discarded. Many countries around the world see merits in the approach and these should be highlighted further, yet it should not constrain any participating country from also promoting single initiatives. It appears in some circumstances this now may be a problem, and clarification should be asked of UNDP and GEF.

2. Recognise capacity limitations and develop methods/mechanisms for conceptual developments

PICCAP tried to ensure a consistent level among the ten participating countries, but from the start was a flawed approach. In the project document, 5 countries were recognised as having an “advantage” because of their engagement with the US Country Studies programme, thus were denied some resources in this context. While understood, it was difficult in a project management sense to then enable the other 5 participating countries reach the same level, and for all ten to undertake activities together from there, within the context of a 3 year cycle.

Future initiatives should recognise all of the limitations of each participating country. These would be in the areas of human resources and capacity, coordination among stakeholders, not just Governments, but also other relevant national and local stakeholders, and modalities for how a government may try to mainstream climate into their development processes. Each of these critical and important areas requires assessment and review both internally and within a project framework. The Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) of the GEF and UNDP would be an important activity in this regard, and clear linkage and use of the CDI in this context would be vital.

Where do concepts for future developments come from? How are they brought to fruition, and how many can be dealt with at any one time. During PICCAP a large number of opportunities for future initiatives were presented. All of the climate initiatives were visualised based upon country discussions and consultations often singly or at meetings together. Often they were gleaned while actually discussing another area or issue. They are not “new” or dreamt up by the PICCAP team or consultants. Often a concept is put forward to a financial institution or agency for their perceptions and interest, and once gained can then be developed further. There is no “step-by-step” rule, nor for that matter was it a part of the project managers job to deviate away from the undertaking of the project.

The key is at what time do countries take on the concept and turn it into a proposal. Under PICCAP perhaps 20-30 concepts were drafted, while only three or four were processed further and elaborated with countries at meetings for further development. These “better” ones turned into PIREP, the Canadian funded Adaptation project, the Technology

Framework, and the draft Pacific Island Adaptation to Climate Change proposal. It is not a question of flooding countries or agencies with a multitude of concepts, rather synchronising needs and priorities with criteria and available resources. The driver was and always will be the needs of countries expressed by their representatives in the various fora/consultations.

3. *Ensure a longer term approach to projects from support organisations*

A programmatic approach is the latest buzzword in climate circles. What does it mean practically and how is it developed. In 2001, Pacific Island countries endorsed a programmatic approach to climate work in the region. What is the linkage between this approach and the also endorsed Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate. This question has been asked related to the draft PACC proposal. The Framework provided the basis or guidance for activities across a wide range of relevant climate areas. The programmatic approach is the “how” or the way to implement the activities outlined in the Framework. Much like a jig-saw puzzle, many climate activities being undertaken by countries, consultants, experts, and organisations, in the region, were not linking these together in a way that would enable Governments as a whole to understand what was being done, and how it may fulfil their own needs and priorities. The Framework identified what was needed, and the programmatic approach sought the best way to achieve that end.

This does not mean any country cannot undertake activities it sees as important individually, but should provide a guide to those financing activities that a coherent picture has been formed by countries under which to carry out their activities. The programmatic approach moves ahead further by promoting activities and projects across a longer time slice than say the normal 3-year project cycle, with its inherent limitations, all outlined above. Its not that its new, rather more of a logical approach to work. All the relevant milestones and evaluations are built into the longer term approach, along with clear flexibility to enable strategic change of direction if required.

4. *Recognise the need for clearer government commitment to climate change*

During PICCAP one of the success indicators used was the fact that after three years a number of the Coordinators were being paid as full-time salaried staff members using appropriated funding through Treasury rather than PICCAP funding. Further, how could a Government demonstrate its seriousness about climate change, other than its contributions of cash, assistance or in-kind services. These appear to be the hallmarks of government commitment in one form or the other. Yet in many cash-strapped island economies, detracting resources away from other serious social issues should not be promoted. The facts are clear that climate change is a responsibility of at least initially, one section of the international community, and they need to ensure that all activities undertaken by countries in the region are resourced through the established mechanisms set up for this purpose.

It is incumbent upon Pacific Island countries, SPREP, UNDP and the GEF to ensure the processes for available assistance are streamlined and get to where they are needed. Under PICCAP many difficulties were encountered in this area, based upon different systems of accounting, different ways of operating accounts, different ways of reporting and timing of reports, and different people involved. Management in the general sense of the word was expected at every level through GEF, UNDP, SPREP, Government, and Coordinators. Each had views on what best method to achieve a result, naturally, yet, the devolvment of management and decision making to Governments focused upon one person, the coordinator, and unfortunately for some, was beyond their capability. PICCAP, both the EA

and the Top-Up was not envisaged to undertake management courses or project development and training, yet, time and again we recognised that these aspects are vital to eventual successes. Any follow up activities in future must provide components in these areas, to at minimum a country team, and not any one individual, where national impact may be more significant.

How can a government show clearer commitment to the issue of climate change? What can it do besides the allocation of its own resources? In-kind support is often the best way, and under PICCAP approximately US\$400,000 was earmarked. Was this an accurate reflection of contribution. How can the amount be checked. Perhaps the amount was much larger. Other indicators could be used, such as, the way its organised its coordination in-country, the amount of human resources available across ministries, or perhaps the number of policies its developed on climate, or its effort and involvement in the UNFCCC negotiations or IPCC.

The effort made by countries in this region can be listed, and used as a marker of clear government commitment to climate change. The inclusion of in-kind support can be reflected accurately and evaluated, however, the appropriation of finances for salaries may be another thing. Under PICCAP salaries for coordinators were allowed and paid for, and a rationale for further salaried contribution should be made clearly to UNDP and the GEF. Clarification with UNDP and GEF can be sought on this issue.

5. Is another Review of PICCAP necessary

During the PICCAP EA a question was asked whether an independent review should be undertaken. The main question before an answer is given is for what reason should an independent review be undertaken. Is it to do with the financial expenditures under the project. Both SPREP and UNDP have independent audits of their accounts, however, do all Governments have audits and would these be available in the context of a project, such as this.

Additionally, do we want to say that the methods used under PICCAP were scientifically verifiable, both at the regional and national levels. This can then be used to confirm that the funds expended were in a manner that scientists were satisfied, and complied with international norms.

Or would an independent review lead to the release of additional funds or funds for another phase. If this is the case then we should undertake one.

We know what worked and what perhaps did not work, yet writing this up in a report labelled independent, may not be necessary. The GEF Review in 2000, outlined the critical issues and areas, and lessons can be learned from this and from other evaluations that were undertaken and recorded during PICCAP. The key is to ensure that we address constraints transparently and constructively in any future initiative at both the national and regional level.

A Project Review and Evaluation was undertaken during mid 2000, as a part of the GEF Review of Climate Change Enabling Activities. Copies are available.

Success criteria for PICCAP

In the region, PICCAP was the first comprehensive approach to tackling climate change. While a number of other related activities were undertaken, such as the US Country Studies Programme, PICCAP's scope expanded into the international arena, the IPCC and UNFCCC processes through active participation by coordinators and members of country teams. Clearly, this approach provided for its strong foundation and basis for ongoing activities.

Additionally, the involvement of countries outside of PICCAP in the region (Niue, Papua New Guinea and Tonga) in regional training and even in the Multipartite Meetings, have signified the commonality of the sharing of experiences and information from both sides. In turn these contributions have made valuable inputs to PICCAP and the region as a whole.

Within the wider Pacific region, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, have recognised the value of the project through ensuring that activities and financial assistance on climate change is targeted consistent with PICCAP efforts. New Zealand has directly contributed US\$185,000 for the training and transfer of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Certificate Training Course under PICCAP, while Japan contributed US\$120,000 to scope and identify activities that could form follow-up activity in the next phases of PICCAP. Australia through AusAid provided support of AU\$100,000 for the PICCAP/NTF organised Pacific Islands Climate Conference in early 2000, an effort undertaken with multi-stakeholders, focused on bringing together scientists and policy makers. Additionally, a newly established (in 2000) Canada Climate Change Fund initiative saw CIDA approve for funding a US\$1.3 million Adaptation Pilot project, while UNEP also contributed US\$25,000 towards preparing for the next phases of PICCAP, after the EA and Top-Up. The World Bank recognised that PICCAP offered a good mechanism for the US\$250,000 study on evaluating adaptation to climate change, in which PICCAP partnered the World Bank in this study.

The Maldives Climate Change Project, the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change Project (CPACC), the UNDP National Communications Support Programme (NCSP), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) all sought contributions from the project, to enable their own initiatives make progress, or learn from experiences under the project.

All these successes in the form of contributions from PICCAP and the provision of financial assistance could not have taken place if the project was unsuccessful or flawed, and in GEF speak, the catalysing of finances as a part of or an outcome from the project, stood GEF, UNDP, SPREP, and Pacific Island countries in good stead for future efforts.

Wayne T. King, Programme Manager

W. King
Signature

15/04/02
Date

Tamari'i Tutangata, Director

Tutangata
Signature

15/04/02
Date

Annexes – Listings of Outputs by Country.



PICCAP
Our islands
Our lives

PICCAP Cook Islands TOP-UP December 2001

Although the official top-up period began July 1st 2000, PICCAP Cook Islands did not receive its first quarterly payment until November 2000. As a result, the PICCAP Coordinator took un-paid leave for the interim period, while funding arrangements were finalized between SPREP and UNDP.

The work-plan and budget for the top-up period (Attachment 1), therefore, were delayed until the first payment was received.

Under the work-plan, there were 8 listed objectives:

1. Project Administration
2. Vulnerability and Adaptation
3. Capacity Building for GHG inventories
4. Identification of Potential CDM projects
5. National Implementation Strategy
6. Climate Change negotiations
7. Media and Awareness
8. Capacity Building for Research Systematic Observation Networks

1. Project Administration

The Coordinator (Diane McFadzien) is responsible for the administration of the project, working under the International Environment Advisor (Ms I'o Tuakeu-Lindsay) of the Cook Islands Environment Service.

This role includes acting as secretariat to the Cook Islands National Climate Change Country Team, as well as reporting directly to the PICCAP Programme Manager, based in SPREP.

Under the Coordinator, PICCAP also employs one full time Vulnerability and Adaptation Research officer, as well as an energy consultant on a part time contractual basis.

Outputs include:

- Minutes recorded for all Country Team meetings, which are distributed to all members within 48 hours
- Monthly Financial reports
- Annual and quarterly budget and work programmes

Constraints:

The late disbursement of funds (the first quarter payment was delayed until November 2000) saw a funding gap between the first phase of PICCAP and the top-up phase. The coordinators absence on unpaid leave allowed what limited funds remained to be used to secure the salaries of the V&A officers, to ensure that capacity built was not immediately lost.

As a further cost saving measure, many of the outputs under the Top-Up work programme had to be delayed, and have yet to be carried out.

2. Vulnerability and Adaptation

A total of four students have been sent from the Cook Islands for vulnerability and adaptation assessment training (2 to Waikato, 2 to USP).

During the Top-Up phase, the two USP V&A graduates were hired full time to conduct further V&A assessments. In February 2001, however, one student left PICCAP to take up further studies at USP Alafua Campus.

The remaining V&A officer completed the following outputs under the Top-Up programme:

- Finalization of V&A assessments for Penrhyn, Aitutaki and Mangaia (re-formatting and final editing of reports)
- Formatting of V&A assessments (see above) for publication on a SPREP Climate Change CD-Rom
- Completion of a country paper (titled "Cook Islands Vulnerability Assessments, A Small Pacific Island Nations Experience") for presentation and publication at the Asia Pacific Network Conference on Land Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone.
- Completion of a V&A photo essay, comprising of photographic images taken while conducting fieldwork on Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia and Penrhyn islands. This is available in both printed and electronic format.
- Capacity building of V&A officer in Coastal Management (with training received at the University of South Australia, Adelaide)
- Capacity building of V&A officer at East West Centre in societal aspects of climate change, Hawaii.

Constraints

A lack of long term and consistent funding for the project has made it hard to retain trained personnel. The original work-plan for the Top-up phase was written on the assumption of there being three full time staff members. The loss of one V&A officer, therefore, has also slowed down activities.

3. Capacity Building for Greenhouse Gas Inventories

As a capacity building exercise, and to strengthen data collection and management for greenhouse gas inventories, a 1-week workshop was held, run by Mr Tom Wichman. (Mr Wichman is currently a member of the Cook Islands Country Team, and received training on GHG inventories under the first phase of PICCAP, at USP Fiji).

2 Staff members were trained on GHG inventories and the interpretation of data (1 from the Statistics office, the other the V&A officer)

Outputs:

- GHG workshop report, outlining the lessons learnt.

4. Identification of Potential CDM Projects

As a follow up to the GHG workshop, it was envisioned that one of the officers trained (Edwin Apera) would work along side with Mr Tom Wichman, to identify potential CDM projects for the Cook Islands.

The delay in the international climate change negotiations (in which the rules and procedures for CDM are yet to be defined) and the loss of Mr Apera have seen this activity put on hold, and this is not likely to be completed until March 2001.

Expected outputs:

- Report outlining potential national CDM projects for the Cook Islands

5. National Implementation Strategies

To date, a table top review exercise has started, reviewing current Government Ministry climate change related policy and programmes.

This information will be compiled and reviewed at a NIS workshop set for early 2002.

Expected Output:

- A Cabinet endorsed National Implementation Strategy with multi-stakeholder input.

6. Climate Change Negotiations

The Cook Islands has been represented in the on-going international climate change negotiations, including Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

This representation has involved: PICCAP Coordinator, Vulnerability and Adaptation Research Officer and members of the Climate Change Country Team.

This participation has largely been funded by the UNFCCC and IPCC, with 1 attendance (COP 6, bis) being funded through PICCAP.

As a result of this attendance, the following outputs have been produced:

- Pre-conference and post conference briefings for Government officials
 - June 2000: Delegation report for Cook Island Government for Twelfth Session of the Subsidiary Bodies to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
 - January 2001: Delegation Report for Cook Islands Government for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group I
 - February 2001: Delegation Report for Cook Islands Government for Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II
 - March 2001: Delegation Report for Cook Islands Government, for Working Group III, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 - June 2001: Delegation Report for Cook Islands Government for Nadi Regional Meeting on Climate Change

- July 2001: Delegation Report for Cook Islands Government for Resumed Session of the Sixth Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
- Awareness statements produced for national media, on status of negotiations in relation to national concerns (Cook Islands News and Cook Islands Herald)

7. Media and Awareness

In an effort to raise awareness of climate change issues in the Cook Islands, a number of media and awareness activities were undertaken during the top-up phase.

This includes:

- Participation in World Environment Week, with a publicly staged climate change debate
- Participation in Clean up the World
- Participation in Girl Guides World Thinking Day (with Climate Change as the National Theme)
- Participation in the Home Education Programme (THEP) Educational Diary: with extension of the programme from Rarotonga based schools, to include Aitutaki, Atiu, and Mauke.
- Newspaper articles in Environment Service column of Cook Islands Herald
- Climate change advertisements on Cook Islands Television
- Youth Awareness programme with visits to CI Secondary Schools
- Climate change lecture with Cook Islands Teachers Training College
- Youth participation in climate change international negotiations (COP 6 and COP 6 bis)

Output include:

- CD recording of climate change theme song in Cook Islands Maori
- Environmental awareness posters, t-shirts and public rubbish drums (Clean up the World Day)
- Video recordings of climate change awareness drama presentations
- Video recording of public climate change debate, for use as an educational resource.
- Climate change awareness pages in Home Education Programme Diary for Rarotonga, Atiu, Mauke and Aitutaki programmes.
- Climate Change newspaper articles from national media (Cook Island News and Cook Islands Herald).
- Establishment of an office based climate change information resource center. Secondary school students, teachers college students, non-governmental organizations and members of civil society visit this on a regular basis.
- Youth reports from participation in climate change youth conferences to COP 6 and COP 6 bis.

8. Capacity Building for Research and Systematic Observation Networks

Under the PICCAP Top Up Phase, \$10,000 NZD was earmarked for capacity building for Research and Systematic Observation Networks. As agreed at a Country Team Budget meeting, these funds would be used under the direction of the Cook Islands Meteorological Office, who is responsible for climatic systematic observations.

To date, this has not been expended.

Constraints:

The Cook Islands Meteorological Service is a very small department. Due to the lack of human resources, delay in funds and delays in previously scheduled meetings, the Director of the Meteorological Service (Mr Arona Ngari, also PICCAP Country Team Chairman) has asked that we hold off on this activity until early 2001.

PICCAP ASSET LIST

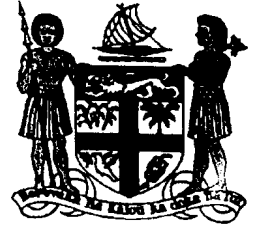
No new equipment/assets were purchased under the PICCAP top-up phase, so the asset list from the first phase of the project is still current (see attachment 2).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Due to the constraints of late funding (as listed above) PICCAP Cook Islands has developed work plans and budgets for the next 6 months (ending July 2002) to take into account incomplete outputs. This work-plan and budget is included as Attachment 3.



REPUBLIC OF THE FIJI ISLANDS



PACIFIC ISLANDS CLIMATE CHANGE ASSISTANCE PROJECT

STATUS REPORT APRIL 2002

Top - Up phase

To date budget allocation received from SPREP based upon our status and expenditure reports submitted to them, we have been forwarded US \$57, 650 (FJ \$ 130 285.38). We have yet to access the balance of US\$ 12,350 from the US \$ 70,000 allocated to each country under the Top-Up phase.

Use of Top-Up funds

Reasons were asked as to why we are budgeting the completion of our National Communications which is expected to be completed by Mid June in the Top Up funds. This is so, as Fiji extensively used its budget in the initial budget in its Vulnerability and Adaptation study that is now considered to be the best in the Pacific as it was the most extensive V&A study done in the region. A lot of those funds had been used to develop the PACCLIM and then FijiClim Models for the project to enable us to do the V&A study. Further to the V&A, resources were rendered for the World Bank study on the Economic Implications of Climate Change that were focused on the case studies for Fiji and Kiribati.

For other components as identified to be completed under the Fiji project, these are as follows:

NIS

National Implementation Strategy (NIS)- Fiji has its second draft of NIS and this is expected to be resumed in the end of May. A local consultant will be recruited to complete this report for us for a period of one month where the incumbant is expected to consolidate existing government policies in the respective sectors to devise a strategy for the implementation of a climate change policy. Expected period of completion -August.

GCOS -Capacity Building for the participation in systematic observations networks

With regards to the above, part one of the proposal involved re-establishing manual observations at Udu Point on the North East side of the second island in Fiji has been completed and manual observations have taken place since December 2001.

Part Two of the proposal was to establish a climate station in the eastern side of the main island (Viti Levu). This has not been completed due to the insufficient funds sent through in the first warrant for the 1st part. This is now in the process as based on the agreement set, that progression reports be made back to the project coordinator and disbursement of further funds be made. This is in accordance with the existing Fiji Government financial regulations.

Part Three of the proposal was to improve information access related to the National Climate Monitoring Network within the Climate Services Division. This has been partly improved by training Climate staff in the use of GIS and the purchase of a PC that can be used for GIS related activities.

With the second warrant to be issued, this is expected to be used for part two of the project. The establishment of a station in the eastern side of the main island as stated above. With funds left over, it is planned to upgrade some of the present stations as it we have no longer used solar radiation

measurements on the second main island and as such there is an urgent need to re-establish solar radiation recordings.

National Communications Report

The status of this report at the moment is to hire a national consultant to complete this document. This includes such tasks that we have not been able to do such as consolidating all information and amendments made after 2 consultation meetings done to peruse this report was made to the country team and a policy team. To date, all arrangements have been made to clear the necessary protocols for the recruitment of a person and we have yet to embark on this sometime in the beginning of May for one month before we foresee submitting it to the Secretariat in Mid June.

Establishment of local GHG emission factors

Professor Jon Hay in the University of Waikato started this project for us. This initiative was one out of the region and not necessarily national and thus work was started by Professor Hay and Dr Koshy of USP to establish the emission factors in Fiji.

I have yet to receive a status report on this.

Capacity Building to assess technology needs, modalities to acquire and absorb them, design and evaluate and host projects

Workshops and In-house training were conducted in the project in the year 2000 for the above purpose within the NIS workshops to deliberate on the components of the NIS. These were workshops conducted for country team members and policy level personnel's from relevant government levels and regional organizations as awareness workshops for climate change and its implications on the economy and strategically devise options of sectors contribution to the mitigation and possible implementation of initiatives.

Further workshops is planned for the future in the form of awareness meetings and seminar presentations to policy makers and to collaborate with existing government / regional projects that complement the climate change initiative. This leads to the formulation of a climate change policy that is expected to be drafted and endorsed by cabinet this year.



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

P.O. BOX 1322 Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960
Phone: (692) 625-3035/5203 Fax: (692) 625-5202

February 11, 2002

To : Ms. Fono Valasi
SPREP

From : John Bungitak

Subject : RMI Output Listings and Activities

Sorry for the delay in providing above report. Actually, I thought Yumi had already worked on the report and transmitted to Wayne. But if you don't mind, I will give you a brief summary of what the activities that I knew were carried out by the Climate Change National Task Force here in the Marshall Islands.

- 1. National Economic & Social Summit (NESS):** The recent NESS was held in Majuro last year on March 28 – April 2, 200. There were over 300 representatives of all strata of the Marshallese Society including representatives of the traditional leaders, the Cabinet, the Parliament, Mayors of local councils, outer islands, churches, NGOs and the private sector were present. The Summit was organized into six Committees. During this submit, the National County Team on Climate Change (CT) was able to make arrangement with the NESS Coordinators to give presentations on climate change to the members of these committee. The reaction from the NESS participants after the presentations was very strong and reactions from the participants was more than expected. In fact during plenary sessions, Climate Change topic was among the hottest issues that were discussed. At such, in the conclusion of the NESS, the Summit resolved that the issue of climate change is paramount to the long term sustainability of the country and urges the National Government to take appropriate actions to address such related issues including mitigation measures, and to urge responsible industrial countries to take necessary steps to reduce their Carbon Dioxide emissions.

The CT members were also asked by the NESS Coordinators to participate as resource persons in many of the six committees established by the NESS. Such committees include Sustainable Development, the Role of the Civil Society, and the Role of the Government Committees.

- 2. Environmental Community Officers (ECO):** As part of the Country Team on Climate Change's public awareness programs at the grassroot level, the team worked with the community traditional leaders. The Country Team members first invited the alaps (traditional leaders) to a meeting in which they discussed the need to employ few youths from their respective communities. The youths were to be appointed by these elders and were to serve as youth leaders in their respective communities. As youth leaders, their responsibility would be to coordinate clean up activities in their communities and also work with Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Their work with EPA was to gather and provide information on the number of households that do not have toilet facility, number of

pig pens without septic tanks and number of pig pens located on the shores in the lagoon or ocean side. The ECOs were also commissioned by the Chief of Police to issue citations to those who violate the Littering Act by disposing their house trash in the lagoon or ocean sides. In addition, the ECOs worked very closely with alaps were very effective in coordinating community activities assigned by the alaps such as community meetings and other cultural activities.

3. **Policy Statement:** The Task Force had been working on a Policy Statement on Climate Change for the nation. The draft has been circulated and forwarded to appropriate officials in the government for review and comments. We hope to receive all the comments soon so that the Policy statement would be incorporated in our 15 years national development plan for the country.
4. **School Visits:** As part of the Country Team's ongoing public awareness programs, a letter was issued to all the principals of the public and private elementary and high schools on the island. The letter was to inform the school authorities of the proposed dates for the Country Team members to visit these schools during the school years. Many of the responses received so far were very positive and the CT is now preparing their presentations and assignments for the members. In addition, the CT members have also scheduled visit to conduct public awareness on the most populated islands of Ebeye, Jaluit, Wotja, and Likiep. Once the presentation is ready, the CT will commence their public awareness activities for the year.
5. **Raising Awareness Program:** Every Thursday at 7:45 pm, RMI EPA provides a 30 minutes radio program at the government radio. The program is made to provide information and education to the public on issues related to the environment. At such, interviews are made with the division chiefs on their respective activities and programs. At times, climate change information is disseminated and often discussed during these programs. Also in the program, we would provide answers to questions that the public would write and send questions to the program.
5. **Capacity Building:** Ms. Yumi Crisostomo, RMI Climate Change Coordinator, has left the island for a year attachment at one of the Universities in Australia. Ms. Crisostomo is on educational leave and her attachment is funded by the Government of Australia under its AusAID program.
6. **Meeting:** The CT continues to hold their monthly meetings to review their action plans. The Coordinator usually gave reports on her trips to overseas meetings and update the members on new issues related to climate change.

To: violet wulf
Subject: PICCAP Outputs

From: violet wulf [mailto:violawulf@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 20, 2001 2:39 PM
To: Fono Valasi
Subject: RE: list of equipments purchased under your PICCAP funds

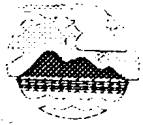
Fono
Here is the list of outputs...

First Phase
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
Vulnerability Study
National Communication
Awareness Programs

Second Phase
Climate Change Awareness Day (6th of July)
Awareness Programs (T.v spots, newspaper articles,
radio spots)
Climate Change Policy (Draft)

In Process
GCOS (Global Climate Observation system National
Report)working with Metreology division)
national Implementation Strategy (in planning process)

thanks
Vio



PICCAP OFFICE
SOLOMON ISLANDS METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE
PO BOX 21, HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS
Tel: (677) 21757 Fax: (677) 20046, 36618

PACIFIC ISLANDS CLIMATE CHANGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

The following are the Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP) Outputs for the four-year period:

1. The Solomon Islands National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
2. Solomon Islands Initial National Communication (currently in printing at SPREP)
3. Vulnerability and Adaptation Executive Summary (unpublished)
4. National Workshop on Climate Change and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Report, July 1998 (unpublished)

During the time of late Mike Ariki, there were no educational public awareness products (brochures, posters, etc) such that I did not include these in the list above. However, public talks and media programs were held.

Activities currently been engaged as according to the work-plan are:

1. The National Implementation Strategy (NIS)

Most of the Sectoral Analysis reports have been completed. A consultant has been engaged to do the NIS document as from 30 November 2001. First NIS Draft is expected by the end of December 2001. A National workshop/seminar will be held to discuss the document for further input.

2. V&A In-country study on Water Resources in Honiara

The V&A Trained experts have been engaged in a in-country study on the water resources in Honiara. A draft report is expected by mid-January 2002. Another vulnerable sector will be studied once this sector is completed. A national workshop will be held when this study is completed.

3. Public and Media Awareness

A brochure is currently being worked on and it should be available by the end of December. Also a Calender is being worked on and will be distributed to Schools, government departments, NGO, etc, throughout the country. Media awareness is an on-going activity. Other activities planned under this activity are posters, essay competition, awareness workshops, etc which will be kicked-off early next year.

4. **Capacity Building for Participation in Systematic Observation Networks**

A local consultant has been engaged to work on the Status of Climate Observation Networks of the-country. He has already started working on this report and should complete by mid-January 2002.

Please note that since funds transferred were by the end of September 2001, most activities were kicked off as from October 2001. And therefore, considerations should be given to us to continue our activities into the new-year. It would be proper to mention the problem of the ethnic tension, which paralysed the government system, has certainly affected the carrying out of the activities. Particularly, the continuous power failure in Honiara and the disconnection of communication systems (telephones and fax lines) has certainly affected us for the last two months. However, this does not deter us from completing the necessary tasks in work-plan. All the activities in the work-plan should be completed before the Terminal Multipartite Review which will be held sometimes in February/March next year.



TUVALU GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT
AND ENERGY.
PICCAP

Postal Address: Private Mail Bag, Funafuti Atoll, Tuvalu
Tel: (688) 20 171. Fax: (688) 20 826

Your Ref:

Date : 27 November, 2001

Our Ref:

To : Gerald Miles
Officer In Charge

Subject : PICCAP OUTPUTS

Dear Gerald,

Please find herewith is a list of PICCAP's outputs for the past four years ending December 2001.

Copies of the reports/documents I have listed I will be hand carrying those with me when coming to the Apia workshop scheduled for 4-6 December 2001.

Looking forward to meeting in Apia.

S. Seluka
PICCAP Coordinator

CC : SNREE
Environment Officer

PICCAP OUTPUTS 1998-2001

Year 1.(April – December 1998)

1. Establishment of the PICCAP Country Team
2. Conduct eight CT Meetings
3. Produce and broadcast six radio programmes on global warming and sea level rise
4. Conduct the first PICCAP Country Team Awareness Raising Workshop
5. Conduct two national high level global warming awareness raising workshops
6. Produce and implement work plan for year 1998
7. Development and implementation of the budget
8. Participate in the first PICCAP regional workshop
9. Produce and submit to PICCAP Manager quarterly progress reports
10. Establishment of a climate change database for Tuvalu
11. Present a paper on traditional adaptation systems at the sub-regional atoll workshop held in Tarawa, Kiribati.

Year 2 (January – December 1999)

1. Produce and implement work plans for the year
2. Held twelve CT Meetings
3. Conduct two high level awareness raising workshops on global warming
4. Produce one leaflet on greenhouse gases
5. Made one visits to the southern islands(NIS)
6. Conduct one national greenhouse gas workshop
7. Carry out a national greenhouse gas inventory
8. Carry out a vulnerability and adaptation study
9. Carry out twelve radio programmes
10. Produce a national report on Genetic Resources for Tuvalu
11. Produce a national communications report for Tuvalu
12. Organise an essay competition for Forms 1&2 Primary pupils(Funafuti)
13. Organise a poster competition for Forms 1&2 for all Primary Schools in Tuvalu
14. Organise a song competition on climate change for all the islands
15. Update of the Climate Change Database for Tuvalu
16. Participate in the COP5
17. Participate in two regional PICCAP workshops
18. Assist Conservation Area Project in the land resource survey for the islets

Year 3 (January – December 2000)

1. Production of two budgets and work plans for PICCAP
2. Made two visits to outer islands, one to the north and one to the central
- 3 Start drafting the Tuvalu climate change national implementing strategy
- 4 Conduct 14 CT Meetings four related to NIS
- 5 Carry out ten radio programmes
- 6 Arrange a visit for primary senior pupils to visit sites of severe coastal erosion areas
- 7 Arrange a visit for primary senior pupils to visit waste disposal sites
- 8 Produce the first draft of the NIS
- 9 Conduct two talks on sea level rise at primary school (Funafuti)
- 10 Produce one leaflet on sea level rise
- 11 Participate in regional climate change workshops(PICCAP)
- 12 Start work on the second draft of NIS
- 13 Assist media personnel from oversea in producing of documentary on climate change for Tuvalu
- 14 Update on the climate change data base

Year 4 (January – December 2001)

1. Production of two budgets eg January –June and July to December 2001
2. Production of more than ten radio programmes
3. Carry out three workshops on climate change and sea level rise, a joint effort with the church people here in Tuvalu
4. Production of the final draft of the NIS
5. Participate in the LDC's climate change pre-negotiation workshops in Maldives
6. Update of the climate change data base
7. Start work on climate change and sea level rise adaptation project preparation for Tuvalu
8. Hold specific meetings and interview with key sectors and outer islands Kaupules awareness raising activities to promote climate change and sea level rise
10. Participate in the second COP6 held in Bonn, Germany
11. Participate in the Environment Day activities focusing on organization of the field trip to visit severe coastal erosion sites and visiting of dumping sites
12. Production of one leaflet on the usefulness of local trees to reduce coastal erosion
13. Organization of future climate change and sea level rise awareness raising workshops for the outer islands scheduled for November/December and beyond
14. Production of a series of media release for Radio Tuvalu on climate change and sea level rise
15. Assist media personnel edit news release on climate change and sea level rise
16. Conduct several interviews on climate change and sea level rise
17. Start work on production of a documentary on climate change and sea level rise for Tuvalu
18. Assist journalists from overseas in providing information on climate change and sea level rise

LIST of Vanuatu Outputs under PICCAP:**1. Capacity Building:**

- ◆ Setting up and institutionalization of the National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC) under decision 458 of the 93rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
- ◆ Training and employment under PICCAP-Vanuatu of Assistant Coordinator (Brian Phillips - V&A course Laucala Campus, Suva Fiji: 1999).
- ◆ Training for National Expert of Greenhouse Gas inventory in the Livestock Sector, through research thesis for Sandy Hoffman Mael, Apia USP Campus 2000.
- ◆ Negotiation Skills for PICCAP Coordinator through participation in international meetings including COPs 5, 6, 6.5, and 7; as well as in Pacific Island Regional Meetings on Climate Change.
- ◆ Establishment of the Climate Change Section of the Department of Meteorological Services through the National Implementation Strategy Process.
- ◆ Absorption of the PICCAP technical team into the newly established Climate Change section. The climate change section is also the secretariat of the NACCC under COM decision above.
- ◆ Through this national process, Vanuatu engineered the formation of, and became first chairman of the LDC group of the UNFCCC in Lyon, France in 2000.
- ◆ Through this national and international capacity building efforts Vanuatu has a representative in the Least Developed Country Group of Experts.
- ◆ Draft Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments of Small Vulnerable Islands Of Vanuatu

2.