Pacific Climate Change Centre Project on Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP-PCCC) & Pacific Tourism Organisation Virtual Training Course on *Enhancing Climate Resilience in Tourism in the Pacific*

GENERAL INFORMATION

"Enhancing Climate Resilience in Tourism in the Pacific"

24 January – 18 February 2022

This is a general information pertaining the above-mentioned Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) training. It is being implemented virtually as part of the Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific at the Pacific Climate Change Centre (CBCRP-PCCC), in collaboration with the Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO). The project is based on a bilateral agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Samoa in cooperation with the Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) hosted by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Apia, Samoa.

PCCC:
The Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC) was pledged by the Government of Japan at the Seventh Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM 7) in 2015 to respond to a number of needs on climate change in the region. With its strategy and business plan, the PCCC will deliver four mutually reinforcing functions: knowledge brokerage; applied research; capacity building through training and learning; and supporting innovation.

CBCRP-PCCC:
The Project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific (CBCRP-PCCC) which is delivered jointly by SPREP, the Government of Samoa and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) aims to support the operationalization of the capacity building and training functions of the PCCC and contribute to the expected outcomes of the business plan.

I. Description of the Training Course

1. Background

The main objective of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen global response to the threat of climate change. Its implementation commenced in 2020, and development and implementation of the national mitigation and adaptation targets and plans including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) update and the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are being strengthened in the Pacific.

The relevant knowledge and information have been also updated. The recent report[1] on the physical science basis of climate change stresses the growing threats of climate extremes, in particular the drying trend, heavy rainfall events, marine heatwaves, sea level rise, and ocean acidification for the Pacific. This implies that the tourism sector should be encouraged more than ever to enhance understanding of climate change and be prepared for impacts such as water shortage, damage to the facilities, as well as consider its contribution to reduce GHG emission.

The tourism sector is highly vulnerable to external shocks including climate change and most recently COVID-19. The on-going efforts of the tourism' recovery from COVID-19 provide further opportunities to strengthen the sector and could be aligned with its responses to climate change.

This training program will focus on risks of climate change impacts on tourism in the Pacific and their feasible responses and possible options. It will also provide tools and opportunity of exercise to understand key components of a project to increase resilience and pursue low-carbon development for the tourism sector.

2. Course objective

The overall goal of the CBCRP-PCCC training courses is to enhance capacities on climate resilience in the Pacific. The virtual training program on climate resilience of the Pacific tourism under the CBCRP-PCCC aims to:

- Enhance understanding of risks of climate change impacts on the tourism sector;
- Enhance understanding of tangible options and actions of the tourism sector to respond to the climate change impacts;
- Provide examples of good practices, case studies and projects to enhance resilient and low-carbon operation of tourism sector implemented in the Pacific; and
- Develop skills to prepare logical frameworks to support implementation of recovery plan.

After the training program, participants will be able to:

[1] AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis - IPCC

- Discuss opportunities to respond to climate change as a part of recovery actions from COVID-19;
- Present tangible activities to enhance resilient and low-carbon management and operation of tourism;
- Increase values of tourism in the Pacific through contributing global challenges to address impacts of climate change; and
- Engage stakeholders to develop a project proposal and implement the recovery plan.

3. Target countries and territories

American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Timor-Leste

4. Eligible / target participants

To enhance coordination and collaboration between the relevant sectors and climate change unit towards the development and implementation of their NAPs and NDCs. It is expected that government and non-government officials and practitioners including the private sector, who are working in the relevant units of tourism and climate change, will join this training program. The maximum number of participants per country/territory is ten (10).

Considering that this training will be useful for the private sector engaged in tourism, it is requested that the nomination includes at least 5 participants from non-government institutions (e.g. tourism operators, tourism organization, community). In particular, the practitioners who are working on the recovery plans from COVID-19 would be highly welcomed to be participants. Nomination is required to be gender balanced where possible.

5. Language to be used in the programs

English and French

6. Training modules

The training modules are as follows. Please see annex for detailed agenda.

1. Understanding of risks of climate change impacts on tourism sector
   1.1 Risks of climate change impacts on tourism
   1.2 Basic knowledge of business implication of climate change
   1.3 GHG emissions from tourism sector

2. Opportunities of the tourism to respond to climate change
   2.1 Possible options for tourism sector to respond to climate change
      2.1.1 Ecosystems-based approaches: coast, ocean, lake, forest and mountain
      2.1.2 Resilient and low-carbon infrastructures, facilities and Information management
      2.1.3 Business risk management and recovery
   2.2 Enhancing mainstreaming climate change in the national tourism strategy and plan

3. Problem and objective trees, and logical framework
   3.1 Project objectives
   3.2 Exercise

7. Schedule of the training programs

The training consists of the following module and will be delivered from 24 January to 18 February 2022.

Week 1-2 (24 January – 6 February)

i) Self-paced learning on Module 1 and Module 2
Participants are expected to learn from training materials and relevant resources at the PCCC E-learning Platform. Q&A and discussion forums will be also available.

ii) Live session on summary and Q&A of Module 2
Experts will provide short summary lectures of Module 2 and Q&A. The tentative schedule is as follows.

Date and Time (Apia)		**Countries/Territories**
3 February, Thursday	1-3 pm	All countries and territories

Detailed agenda of the live session will be posted on the E-learning Platform.

Week 3 (7 – 11 February)

iii) Module 3 and Group exercise
Participants of the same country/territory are expected to gather as a national group, and discuss and prepare a problem tree, an objective tree and logical framework on tourism. Problems are selected from their relevant policies and strategies.
Deadline of outputs submission is 11 February for review by experts.

Week 4 (16 – 18 February)

iv) Live consultation

Consultations with experts and other participants to review the exercise outputs. The tentative schedule is as follows.

Date and Time (Apia)		Countries/Territories
15 February, Tuesday	1-3pm	Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu
16 February, Wednesday	1-3pm	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna
17 February, Thursday	1-3pm	CNMI, FSM, Guam, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Palau
18 February, Friday	1-3pm	French Polynesia, New Caledonia

Schedule of live sessions is to be determined according to the number of countries/territories joining the training program.

If participants cannot attend the designated sessions due to work-related reasons and inform the secretariat of his/her absence and reasons in advance, the secretariat will arrange alternative option to complete these live sessions.

8. Certification of Completion

Participants who meet the requirements below will receive certification of completion of training.

- Post at least one input in any discussion forum for modules.
- Pass quizzes of Module 1 & 2 (10 quizzes)
- Attend all live session and live consultation
  - ✧ (if absent, review video and submit a summary note to the project secretariat)
- Submit exercise outputs
- Submit course evaluation

II. Procedure for Nomination

1. Expected role of the Participants

(1) This course is designed primarily for national ministries/departments and non-state actors that are involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Participants are expected to use the relevant knowledge provided through the course for their current projects or future activities, and to contribute to the national planning and the implementation of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to enhance climate resilience.

(2) The project team will follow-up the activities of participants and may disseminate their stories through the PCCC website.
(3) The Climate Change Focal Points are requested to nominate participants from various units/sectors working in climate change projects according to the above expectations.

2. Participant Qualifications

In addition to eligibilities in section I. 4, participants are expected to meet the following qualifications. The participants would not necessarily be employed by the applying organizations, as long as they are selected officially by the organizations for their specific purposes. The participants must be either persons who are engaged in the said field or working in a field directly related to program subject.

(1) Current duties

(a) Entry to mid-level officials or practitioners of governmental or non-governmental institutions including the private sector
(b) In charge of relevant fields of this training program: climate change, agriculture and coastal fisheries.
(c) Expected to be in the near future involved or already be involved in the decision-making process of planning/development and implementation of policies in the relevant fields.

(2) Essential Qualifications

(a) Computer skills: High computer literacy on Microsoft Office Suite.
(b) Educational Background: Diploma (two years of tertiary education) or equivalent
(c) Language: have a competent command of spoken and written English or French.
(d) Health: must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the Program
(e) Age: between the ages of 24 and 40 years
(f) Must not be serving any form of military service.

(3) Recommendable Qualifications

Gender Consideration: The project team is promoting gender equality. Women are strongly encouraged to participate in the course.

3. Required Documents for Nomination

Please fill out the Nomination Form (Annex) and submit to the CBCRP-PCCC Project Team through the Climate Change Focal Points by **Friday, 14 January**

2022.

4. Conditions for Attendance

(1) not to utilize knowledge and skills acquired in the training for military purposes.
(2) to strictly adhere to the course schedule.
(3) not to change the course topics.
(4) to refrain from engaging in any political activities during the training.

III. Administrative Arrangements

1. E-learning platform

The detailed information on the PCCC E-Learning Platform including training materials, Q&A and virtual sessions will be shared with all the participants at a later date.

2. Location in your country

The CBCRP-PCCC Project Team strongly requests a Climate Change Focal Point or an office designated by the focal point to arrange a central location for the virtual sessions.

3. Organizer

For enquiries and further information, please contact the below**.**

(1) Name: CBCRP-PCCC Project Team
(2) Email: cbcrp.pccc@gmail.com
(3) Office: c/o P.O. Box 240, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Apia, Samoa

Annex: Agenda of the training program

1. Understanding of risks of climate change impacts on tourism sector

1.1 Risks of climate change impacts on tourism
- What are risks of climate change impacts?
- What changes of climate have been observed in the Pacific?
- In 10 years and 50 years, what changes of climate are projected in the Pacific?
- Other than climate change, what causes impacts on tourism?

1.2 Basic knowledge of business implication of climate change
- Why we have to worry impacts of climate change now?
- How climate change could impact tourism business such as operation cost and reputation?"
- What scenarios and climate-related risks should be recognized and analyzed?
- Examples in the Pacific

- GHG emissions from tourism sector
- How large GHG emissions from the tourism sector?
- Does the national government have targets on GHG emission reduction from tourism sector?
- Cases in the Pacific.

2. Opportunities of the tourism to respond to climate change

2.1 Possible options for tourism sector to respond to climate change

2.1.1 Ecosystems-based approaches: marine, coastal and terrestrial
- Understanding initiatives of ecosystem-based approaches.
- Opportunity of collaboration among tourism sector and ecosystem-based approaches
- Cases in the Pacific

2.1.2 Resilient and low-carbon infrastructures, facilities and Information management
- Climate information services: e.g. early warning, emergency management for guests
- Build environment focusing on resilience and GHG emission reduction; e.g. accommodation standards, renewable energy and energy saving technologies for accommodations, tourist facilities and infrastructures which can support operational cost saving and investment to upgrade relevant facilities.
- Transport focusing on GHG emission reduction: e.g. low emission vehicles for transportation services and efficient transportation which can support fuel saving and contribute local clean air.
- Cases in the Pacific

2.1.3 Business risk management and recovery

- What climate-related risks should be considered when strengthening tourism business plan and strategy?
- How the tourism sector can identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks?
- How this exercise of climate risk management can support recovery plan of COVID-19?

2.2 Enhancing mainstreaming climate change in the national tourism strategy and plan

- Alignment of the national tourism development bills, plans or strategies and other key tourism policies with NDCs, NAPs and Joint National Action Plans of climate change and disaster risk management (JNAPs).
- Cases in the Pacific

3. Problem trees and logical framework

3.1 Project objectives

In formulating a project incorporating climate change impacts and responses, the theory of change and the logical framework are key elements and tools to connect and discuss causes and effects. Development of problem and objective trees will help to uncover these connections.

Sub-module 3.1 shows participants how to use problem trees and objective trees and how these are used to craft the logical framework.

- Problem tree analysis: defining core problem, direct causes and effects, secondary causes;
- Objective tree: identify the means of achieving a desired result or output at the end of a project, indicating the longer-term outcomes and impacts that the project can contribute to; and
- Logical framework: identify goal, outcomes, outputs, activities, inputs, performance targets, monitoring mechanisms, and assumptions and risks.

3.2 Exercise

Each country group executes problem tree analysis by identifying core problems related to climate change mitigation/ adaptation on tourism sector. This exercise is followed by formulation of objective trees and development of a logical framework of the project/program related to adaptation and/or mitigation activities for the tourism sector.

Reference 1:
Tourism related strategies and actions in the Countries' Climate Change Policies & Strategies [excerpts]

Country and Policy title	Tourism
Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan - A sectoral approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2016-2020	27. Strengthen and build resilience in the tourism sector to the impacts of climate change and disasters. a. Promote policies for new and existing resort developments to become self-sufficient in terms of energy and environmentally sound waste management. b. Encourage hotel operators to identify cyclone shelters for their guests. c. Develop a Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan for the tourism sector, which considers the impacts of climate change and waste management e.g. algae and procurement of plastic packaging.
Fiji NDC Implementation Roadmap 2017-2030 (2017)	Mitigation Action D2: Energy Efficiency in the Business Community (including Sustainable Tourism) This mitigation action includes the mandatory adoption of ISO 50001:2011 – Energy Management in the Business Community. The ISO 50001:2011 provides a framework of requirements for organisations to develop a policy for more efficient energy use. The standard essentially requires entities to: fix targets and objectives to meet the policy, use data to better understand and make decisions about energy use, measure the results, review how well the policy works, and continually improve energy management. As part of this initiative, there is a need to incentivise, through duty concessions and tax rebates, the adoption of energy efficient technologies, plants, and equipment.
Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) 2019-2028	Result 3.2: Private sector implements greening and risk management initiatives (in areas such as tourism, trade, transport, import and export). 2) Strengthen and achieve ecotourism initiatives that support CCA and DRM (e.g., bonefish tourism) and can encourage investment through climate risk management measures. a. Review and analyse existing and new potential tourism destinations and products (building on existing studies). b. Work with tourism companies and guest houses to develop and promote selected green tourism products (for all islands, including bone fishing on Kiritimati and Nonouti). c. Encourage people to establish ecotourism businesses, and provide guidance on tourist demands as well as greening and marketing tourism

	projects. d. Support community-based social enterprises for the development of small-scale tourism initiatives that economically empower women. e. Enhance transport and logistics infrastructure to be safer and more climate-resilient to promote outer island tourism.
Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015)	Section E: Tourism Intervention E.1 Mainstream climate change and disaster risk management in a National Sustainable Tourism Policy Intervention E.2: Undertake risk assessments and energy audits on tourism facilities and operation and develop climate/disaster risk management plan and energy conservation/efficient plans Intervention E.3: Financially support transforming existing tourism facilities/operations to become climate //disaster resilient and energy efficient Intervention E.4: Establish a program to diversify tourism products: Establish concessionary loan to assist the tourism industry in developing and establishing new and additional attractions; Advertising (international and domestic) and improved information technology.
Samoa Climate Change Policy (2020)	2.3 Implementing adaptation actions to enhance the climate resilience of the 368 Communities of Samoa as identified in the respective CIM Plans and Strategy, Built environment (coastal and inland infrastructure), Ecosystems services, Biodiversity, Forest & protected areas, Health, Soil, Sanitation, Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and marine resources and ecosystems), Food Security, Tourism investments and promoting actions that impact on multiple sectors and communities 3.3 Reducing GHG emissions through energy efficiency and renewable energy resources in the Transport Sector (land, and sea), Agriculture Sector Energy Sector, Tourism Sector, Trade and Commerce Sector, Manufacturing and Construction, Residential and Commercial and Waste
Samoa's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (July 2021)	Mitigation, Energy Sector Tourism Reducing GHG emissions in the tourism sector may be achieved by implementing and monitoring energy efficiency programs for appliances. The successful adoption of energy efficient appliances will require appropriate financing measures to meet greater upfront costs, however these could be funded by long-term electricity costs savings. Given the lack of visitors caused by COVID-19, Samoa's tourism sector will require grant funding and external financial support to adopt energy efficient appliances.
Vanuatu's First	Other Sectors - Commercial, Institutional and Residential

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (Updated Submission 2020)	By 2030, (a) 100% electricity access by households in off-grid areas; (b) 100% electricity access by public institutions (on- and off-grid); (c) 13% electricity sector end-use efficiency; (d) 14% improve biomass end use (improved cook stoves and drying) efficiency; (e) 65% renewable electricity use by rural tourism bungalows.

Reference 2:

Examples of Climate-Related Risks and Potential Financial Impacts (TCFD 2017)

Type	Climate-related risks	Potential Financial Impacts
Transition Risks	Policy and Legal	
	– Increased pricing of GHG emissions – Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations – Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services – Exposure to litigation	– Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums) – Write-offs, asset impairment, and early retirement of existing assets due to policy changes – Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments
	Technology	
	– Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options – Unsuccessful investment in new technologies – Costs to transition to lower emissions technology	– Write-offs and early retirement of existing assets – Reduced demand for products and services – Research and development (R&D) expenditures in new and alternative technologies – Capital investments in technology development – Costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes
	Market	
	– Changing customer behavior – Uncertainty in market signals – Increased cost of raw materials	– Reduced demand for goods and services due to shift in consumer preferences – Increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g., energy, water) and output requirements (e.g., waste treatment) – Abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy costs – Change in revenue mix and sources, resulting in decreased revenues – Re-pricing of assets (e.g., fossil fuel reserves, land valuations, securities valuations)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Reputation</td></tr>
<tr><td>– Shifts in consumer preferences
– Stigmatization of sector
– Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback</td><td>– Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services
– Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., delayed planning approvals, supply chain interruptions)
– Reduced revenue from negative impacts on workforce management and planning (e.g., employee attraction and retention)
– Reduction in capital availability</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Physical Risks</td><td>Acute</td><td rowspan="4">– Reduced revenue from decreased production capacity (e.g., transport difficulties, supply chain interruptions)
– Reduced revenue and higher costs from negative impacts on workforce (e.g., health, safety, absenteeism)
– Write-offs and early retirement of existing assets (e.g., damage to property and assets in “high-risk” locations)
– Increased operating costs (e.g., inadequate water supply for hydroelectric plants or to cool nuclear and fossil fuel plants)
– Increased capital costs (e.g., damage to facilities)
– Reduced revenues from lower sales/output
– Increased insurance premiums and potential for reduced availability of insurance on assets in “high-risk” locations</td></tr>
<tr><td>– Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chronic</td></tr>
<tr><td>– Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns
– Rising mean temperatures
– Rising sea levels</td></tr>
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Document references:

University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (2014): Climate Change: Implications for Tourism, Key Findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report.

TCFD (2017): Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure.

TCFD (2020): Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures 2020 Status Report.

FORWARD (2020): PACIFIC TOURISM: COVID-19 IMPACT & RECOVERY Scenario development and recovery pathways: REPORT

Websites:

SPTO Website: https://southpacificislands.travel/

UN World Tourism Organization Website: https://www.unwto.org/